



Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County

2013 Annual Community Scorecard

Status of Women and Children in Cumberland County, NC
Highlighting Areas of Basic Needs

Annual Scorecard Purpose

- Educate the membership of the Women's Giving Circle and the community using data relating to homelessness, food insecurity, health care, and educational attainment for women and children.
- WGCCC Scorecard is updated annually with data on the original areas of *Basic Needs* and new indicators as the Women's Giving Circle selects its annual direction for grant making.
- It is our hope that this Scorecard will become a valuable tool not only for our members but also for the community, helping to focus our collective efforts on improving the lives of women and children in Cumberland County.

www.cumberlandcf.org/WomensGivingCircle

About WGCCC*

The Women's Giving Circle was founded in 2008 by a group of women committed to philanthropy. It is a charitable fund and was established under the auspices of the Cumberland Community Foundation through a grant from NCGives. The Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County seeks to:

- Empower women givers of all ages and backgrounds
- Educate donors and our community on women's issues
- Impact substantial, positive change for women and children in Cumberland County by philanthropy and education.

*Refer to Appendix H: For more information about grant history

Although information in this document has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, WGCCC does not guarantee its accuracy or completeness. Throughout this publication where charts indicate that a third party is the source, please note that the source references the raw data received from such parties.

Final October 2013



2013

Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard Status of Women and Children in Cumberland County, NC Executive Summary



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HEALTH	Refer to Page	Color Key: GREEN indicates no increase and/or improving data. YELLOW indicates caution and concern is warranted. RED indicates negative trends requiring immediate attention and action.
Key Point	6	indicates that while NC Cardiovascular rates have dropped and CC white rates have dropped by 8.5 , CC minority rates have remained the same and not improved from 2006-2010 rates
Key Point	6	indicates that both the NC and CC rates have dropped in Female Breast Cancer. CC minority rates have improved from 34 per 100,000 to 31.5 since 2005-2009 time period indicating continued improvement.
Key Point	8	indicates that CC Teen Pregnancy rates show a decline for ages 15 -19 going from 768 in 2010 to 673 in 2011. Our County is ranked 17th in NC for highest level of Teen Pregnancies, an improvement from 11th in 2011.
Key Point	8	indicates the % of Repeat Teen Pregnancies is increasing in CC while it is dropping in NC.
Key Point	7	indicates that the CC Minority population has had a decrease in diabetes rates going from 53.2 to 45.0 , comparing 2004-2008 to 2007-2011.
Key Point	7	indicates that the NC rates and CC rates have dropped in all cancers with CC Minority rates showing the greatest decrease from 179 per 100,000 during prior period to 166 in the 2007-2011 current period.
Key Point	9	Infant Death Rates (per/1000) data indicates improvement in all categories. However, the trend continues with CC Minority rates of 13.7 , higher than CC White rate of 7.0 during current period.



2013

**Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard
Status of Women and Children in Cumberland County, NC
Executive Summary**



www.cumberlandcf.org/WomensGivingCircle

FOOD Insecurity	Refer to Pages	Color Key: GREEN indicates no increase and/or improving data. YELLOW indicates caution and concern is warranted. RED indicates negative trends requiring immediate attention and action.
Key Point	10 26 27 28	The data indicate that over 51.09% of students attending Cumberland County schools continue to depend on meals served at school as an important source of daily nutrition through the Free and Reduced Lunch Program.
Key Point	11 25	While the CC data indicate that the % of Female Headed Households living below Federal poverty level has decreased since the 2004- 2009 period, the numbers are still too high at 40.4% of women living below federal poverty level who have dependent children under age 18 and 43.3% who have dependent children under age 5 in Cumberland County. The numbers tell the story of the struggle that many women in CC are facing.
Key Point	10	The data indicate that 17.2% of CC Individuals are eligible for and receive support to achieve daily nutritional needs. This compares to 15.8% of NC Individuals eligible for and receiving support. Note: According to the Cumberland County DSS Program Manager of Economic Services, due to a change in software systems and challenges with the implementation of the system, the 2013 numbers may be understated.



2013

Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard Status of Women and Children in Cumberland County, NC Executive Summary



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HOMELESSNESS	Page	Color Key: GREEN indicates no increase and/or improving data. YELLOW indicates caution and concern is warranted. RED indicates negative trends requiring immediate attention and action.
Key Point	15 22 24	The 2013 Point-In-Time (PIT) Survey count was conducted using the New HUD definition which limited the number of homeless who could actually be counted. (NEW restrictive definition is provided in Appendix.) Therefore, 2009 -2012 homeless data cannot be compared to 2013 data.
Key Point	16	19.2% of unsheltered homeless people in Cumberland County are children
Key Point	16	45.42% of unsheltered homeless people in Cumberland County are women and children
Key Point	12 23	The data indicate that more children are counted as homeless through the McKinney-Vento count conducted by the Cumberland County School System than during the one night Point-In-Time (PIT) survey. The 2013 McKinney-Vento total was 659 students as compared to the PIT survey total of 182 children. NOTE: 2013 PIT Count used a new definition for homeless that reduced the number that could be counted. Actual numbers may be considerably higher than what is stated here.



2013

Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard Status of Women and Children in Cumberland County, NC Executive Summary



www.cumberlandcf.org/WomensGivingCircle

EDUCATION	Page	Color Key: GREEN indicates no increase and/or improving data. YELLOW indicates caution and concern is warranted. RED indicates negative trends requiring immediate attention and action.
Key Point	17 29	Numerous studies show that a failure to read on grade level at THIRD grade is a strong predictor of future academic problems even when demographic characteristics are included as controls. The importance of reading proficiency at third grade is emphasized in a new NC law taking effect in 2013-14 that sets a higher standard for student promotion from third grade.
Key Point	19	THIRD grade reading EOG (End Of Grade) provides one measure to identify whether students are reading at grade level. A score of 3 or 4 on this exam represents reading proficiency. Average proficiency scores at the schools with a higher percentage of students who qualify for free and reduced lunch are generally lower than the comparison groups.
Key Point	21	Gender Earnings by Educational Attainment and Proportion of Degrees by Gender indicate that although education increases women's earnings, it does not reduce the gender earnings gap. When only women and men with a bachelor's degree or higher are compared, the gender wage gap is larger: college-educated women in Cumberland County earn 68 cents for every dollar earned by comparable men. This pattern holds true in the state and nation overall as well.



2013 Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard

Highlighting Health Issues in Cumberland County, NC

FEMALE MORTALITY TRENDS

Leading Causes of Female Mortality Rate (/100,000)

Why is this important?

The data indicate that both the NC and CC rates of Female Breast Cancer have decreased. CC minority rates have improved from 34 per 100,000 to **31.5** since 2005-2009 time period.

Female Breast Cancer	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011
NC White	22.8	22	21.9	21.5
CC White	26.7	25	26.6	25.0
NC Minority	31.3	31	30.7	30.1
CC Minority	33.7	34	31.8	31.5

Cardiovascular	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011
NC White	154	144	141	137.5
CC White	180	167	168	159.5
NC Minority	186	186	176	176
CC Minority	191	209	194	194

Why is this important?

The data indicate that while NC Cardiovascular disease rates have dropped and CC white rates have dropped by **8.5**, CC minority rates have remained the same and not improved from 2006-2010 rates.

Sources: NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008,2005-2009,2006-2010, 2007-2011 ; County Health Databook: Leading Causes of Female Mortality Rate (/100,000); NCHS, 2008, 2009,2010; Leading Causes of Death; NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2005-2009;2006-2010 ,2007-2011, County Health Databook: Leading Causes of Female Mortality Rate (/100,000); NCHS, 2009, 2010,2011 Leading Causes of Death



2013 Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard

Highlighting Health Issues in Cumberland County, NC

FEMALE MORTALITY TRENDS

Leading Causes of Female Mortality Rate (/100,000)

Diabetes	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011
NC White	16.2	15	14.4	14.2
CC White	24.6	21	20.2	20.1
NC Minority	46.9	46	42.5	40.4
CC Minority	53.2	61	53.2	45.0

Why is this important ?

The data indicate that the CC Minority population has had a drop in diabetes rates going from 53.2 to **45.0**, comparing 2004-2008 to 2007-2011.

All Cancers	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011
NC White	155	149	149	146.6
CC White	173	167	173	170.5
NC Minority	169	168	166	164
CC Minority	171	184	179	166

Why is this important?

The data indicate that the NC rates and CC rates have dropped in all cancers with CC Minority rates showing the greatest decrease from 179 per 100,000 during prior period to **166** in the 2007-2011 current period.

Sources: NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008,2005-2009,2006-2010,2011 ; County Health Databook: Leading Causes of Female Mortality Rate (/100,000); NCHS, 2008, 2009,2010; Leading Causes of Death; NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2005-2009;2006-2010,2007-2011 , County Health Databook: Leading Causes of Female Mortality Rate (/100,000); NCHS, 2009, 2010 ,2011Leading Causes of Death



2013 Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard Highlighting Health Issues in Cumberland County, NC Teen Pregnancy and Infant Rates

CC Teen Pregnancy Rates/Ranking	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Pregnancies Ages 15 - 19	892	954	768	673
Total Pregnancies Ages 10-14	15	20	15	15
CC Teen Pregnancy Ranking Scale: 1 is highest and 100 is lowest in NC ranking of counties	23	13	11	17

Teen Rates/1000 Year over Year	2008	2009	2010	2011
NC	58.6	56	49.7	43.8
CC	74.5	80	67.7	61.8

Why is this important ?

The data indicate that Cumberland County teen pregnancy rates declined for ages 15 -19 going from 768 in 2010 to **673** in 2011.

In addition, there was improvement in our county ranking, dropping from 11th place to **17th** place in the NC scale measuring Teen Pregnancies Per County in 2010. However, the teen pregnancy rate for Cumberland County continues to be substantially higher than the state rate.

% REPEAT Pregnancies	2010	2011
NC	27	26
CC	25.8	27.6

Sources: NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008 , 2005-2009,2010, 2011; Infant Death Rates (/1000) PTeen Pregnancies, Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Campaign of North Carolina, NC DHHS, Division of Public Health, State Center for Health Statistics 2008,2009,2010,2011



2013 Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard Highlighting Health Issues in Cumberland County, NC Teen Pregnancy and Infant Rates

Infant Death Rates	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011
NC Total Rate	8.4	8.3	7.9	7.8
CC Total Rate	10.8	10.5	9.7	9.0
NC White	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.7
CC White	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.0
NC Minority	14.3	14	14.7	14.3
CC Minority	15.9	15	15.1	13.7

Why is this important ?

Infant Death Rates (per/1000) data show improvement in all categories. However, CC Minority rates of **13.7** are higher than CC White rate of **7.0** during current period.

% Low Birth Weight	2004-2008	2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011
Total NC	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
Total CC	9.8	9.9	10.1	9.9
NC White	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.6
CC White	7.3	7.4	7.8	7.6
NC Minority	13.5	13.6	14.4	14.3
CC Minority	13.4	13.6	14.3	14.2

Why is this important ?

The data show CC Minority rate of **14.2** is higher than CC White rate of **7.6** Low Birth Weight during 2007-2011 period.

Sources: NC State Center for Health Statistics, 2004-2008 , 2005-2009,2010; Infant Death Rates (/1000) Percent Low Birth Weights 2004-2008 , 2005-2009,2010,2007-2011; Teen Pregnancies, Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Campaign of North Carolina, NC DHHS, Division of Public Health, State Center for Health Statistics 2008 , 2009,2010 ,2011



2013 Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard **Highlighting Selected Economic Characteristics and Food Insecurity in Cumberland County, NC**

% of Students Enrolled

Free & Reduced Lunch	2009-2010	2010-2011	2012-2013
CC	57.67	57.63	51.09
NC	53.86	53.68	56.00

Why is this important ?

The data indicate that **51.09%** of students attending Cumberland County schools continue to depend on meals served at school as an important source of daily nutrition.

Food and Nutrition Services

(Formerly Food Stamps Programs)	As of May 2010	As of May 2011	As of May 2012	As of May 2013
CC Households	25,227	32,121	32,043	23,593
CC Individuals	55,497	70,872	67,942	55,738
NC Households	612,060	747,700	781,834	676,667
NC Individuals	1,341,997	1,615,715	1,653,436	1,542,457

Why is this important ?

The data indicate that **17.2%** of CC Individuals are eligible for and receive support to achieve daily nutritional needs. This compares to 15.8% of NC Individuals eligible for and receiving support. **Note:** According to the Cumberland County DSS Program Manager of Economic Services, due to a change in software systems and challenges with the implementation of the system, the 2013 numbers may be understated.

Sources : NC Dept. of Human Services, Food and Nutrition Services Participation Reports (1qtr, 2010; 1Qtr 2011) ; Cumberland County Schools Profile. 2009, May 2010; NC Department of Instruction, Financial and Business Services. "Free and Reduced Meal Application Data" February 2012 ; <http://www.ncpublicschools.org/fbs/resources/data/>. American Community Survey(2010); [Cumberland County QuickFacts from the US Census Bureau](http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/37/37051.html) ,(2012 Estimates Cumberland County population: 324,049). <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/37/37051.html> 2012Estimate NC population: 9,752,073)



2013 Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard **Highlighting Selected Economic Characteristics and Food Insecurity in Cumberland County, NC**

Female Headed Household Living below 100% of Federal Poverty Level

Data is collected during the 5 year period	2004-2009	2005-2010	2007-2011
NC % with other persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption.	32.2	34.7	33.1
NC % with Dependent Children under age 18	44.4	40.4	41.7
NC % with Dependent Children under age 5	49.4	53.7	50.3
CC % with other persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption.	38.4	32.5	34.5
CC % with Dependent Children under age 18	44.9	41.1	40.4
CC % with Dependent Children under age 5	47.3	40.6	43.3

Why is this important ?

While the CC data indicate that the % of Female Headed Households living below Federal poverty level has decreased since the 2004-2009 period, the numbers are still too high.

40.4% of women living below federal poverty level have dependent children under age 18 and **43.3%** have dependent children under age 5.

The numbers tell the story of the struggle that many women in CC are facing.

Sources: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_11_5YR_DP03 ;

Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

*For federal poverty guidelines: Refer to Appendix D



2013 Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard **Highlighting Homeless Children in Cumberland County, NC**

McKinney-Vento Children CC Schools System	2009- 2010	2010- 2011	2011- 2012	2012- 2013
Homeless Students	628	877	748	659

As defined by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Assistance Improvement Act of 2001. See APPENDIX B

Why is this important?

The data indicate that substantially more children are counted as homeless through the McKinney-Vento count conducted by the Cumberland County School System than during the one night Point-In-Time (PIT) survey. The 2013 McKinney-Vento total was **659** students as compared to the PIT survey total of **182** children.

NOTE: 2013 PIT Count used a new definition for homeless that reduced the number that could be counted. Actual numbers may be considerably higher than what is stated here.

Sources: North Carolina Coalition to End Homelessness, Point In Time (PIT) Data 2008-2013; <http://www.nceh.org/PITdata/>
 Cumberland County Schools Social Work Coordinator



2013 Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard

Highlighting Homelessness in Cumberland County, NC

Point-In-Time County Comparisons

Point-in-Time Survey County Comparisons	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Fayetteville/Cumberland County Total County Population	309,542	319,431	324,885	324,885	324,049
Fayetteville/Cumberland County PIT Homelessness Results	965	1033	1061	1606	615
Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Total County Population	337,198	350,067	354,952	354,952	358,137
Winston-Salem/Forsyth County PIT Homelessness Results	465	547	527	556	394
Raleigh/Wake County Total County Population	829,218	900,993	929,780	929,780	929,780
Raleigh/Wake County PIT Homelessness Results	1152	1124	1150	1132	1098

Why is this important ?

The 2013 Point-In-Time (PIT) Survey count was conducted using the New HUD definition which limited the number of homeless who could actually be counted. (NEW restrictive definition is provided in Appendix.) Therefore, 2009 -2012 homeless data cannot be compared to 2013 data.

* For Point-in-Time (PIT) definition, Refer to Appendix C

Sources: North Carolina Coalition to End Homelessness, Point In Time (PIT) Data 2008-2013; County Population; 2012 Estimates from American Community Survey 2006-2010; US Census Bureau 2012 State & County Quick Facts; ; [Cumberland County QuickFacts from the US Census Bureau quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/37/370567.html](http://www.cumberlandcounty.org/quickfacts) ; <http://www.ncceh.org/PITdata/>



2013 Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard **Highlighting Homelessness in Cumberland County, NC**

Point In Time (PIT) Survey*	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Cumberland County Homeless	955	1033	1061	1606	615
Homeless Women without Children	119	99	81	185	75
Homeless Women with Children	137	141	109	211	90
Total Women	256	240	190	396	165
Homeless Children (birth to age 18)	399	344	357	454	182
Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence	66	51	122	69	32
Homeless Unaccompanied Youth HUD has defined an unaccompanied youth as any person under age 18 who presented for services alone.	17	n/a	22 Boys-16 Girls- 6	60 Boys-32 Girls-28	0

Sources: North Carolina Coalition to End Homelessness, Point In Time (PIT) Data 2008-2013; <http://www.nceh.org/PITdata/>
www.hudhre.info/documents/2011PITYouthGuidance.pdf;

* See Appendix C. for PIT definitions



2013 Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard **Highlighting Unsheltered Homeless Women and Children in Cumberland County, NC**

CC PIT* Unsheltered Women & Children	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Unsheltered* Homeless	702	739	776	1300	328
Unsheltered Women	180	163	108	316	53
Unsheltered Women and Children	447	351	333	651	33
Unsheltered Children (<u>NOT</u> Including Unaccompanied Youth)	267	188	225	335	63
Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	17	n/a	22	60	0

Why is this important ?

The 2013 Point-In-Time (PIT) Survey count was conducted using the New HUD definition which limited the number of homeless who could actually be counted. (NEW restrictive definition is provided in Appendix.) Therefore, 2009 -2012 homeless data cannot be compared to 2013 data.

*Refer to Appendix C: For definition of Point-in-Time (PIT) and unsheltered homeless person versus sheltered

Sources: North Carolina Coalition to End Homelessness, Point In Time (PIT) Data 2008-2013; <http://www.ncceh.org/PITdata/www.hudhre.info/documents/2011PITYouthGuidance.pdf>;

* See Appendix C. for PIT definitions



2013 Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard
Highlighting Unsheltered Homelessness
in Cumberland County, NC

19.2%

of unsheltered homeless people in Cumberland County are
children

See Appendix C: Point-In-Time Count Explanation (2013 PIT)

45.42%

of unsheltered homeless people in Cumberland County are
women and children,

See Appendix C: Point-In-Time Count Explanation (2013 PIT)

Sources: North Carolina Coalition to End Homelessness, Point In Time (PIT) Data 2008-2013; [http://www.ncceh.org/PITdata/
www.hudhre.info/documents/2011PITYouthGuidance.pdf](http://www.ncceh.org/PITdata/www.hudhre.info/documents/2011PITYouthGuidance.pdf);

* See Appendix C. for PIT definitions



2013 Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard
Highlighting 3rd Grade EOG READING
Proficiency Scores
Comparing NC and CC plus CC Schools
with 79% or higher Free or Reduced Lunch Enrollment

School	Free & Reduced Lunch	All	White	Black	Hispanic	All	White	Black	Hispanic
		Students							
		% Reading Prof.							
		w/o Pre-K	2011-12	2011-12	2011-12	2011-12	2010-11	2010-11	2010-11
NC		68.8	80.5	52.8	53.3	67.6	79.6	51.4	51.7
CC		71.4	81.1	63	70.4	68	79.1	59.1	64.4
Black, Lillian	0.82	48.6	66.7	43.5	42.9	52.2	N/A	37.5	N/A
Cashwell	0.84	53.8	45.8	50	80	61.5	73.1	52.2	75
Brentwood	0.85	54.3	62.5	56.7	41.7	55.4	54.5	54.2	66.7
Cumberland Road	0.82	55.1	69.2	59.4	35.3	66.7	78.6	68	60
Manchester	0.81	57.1	70	59	46.2	54.9	57.1	50	66.7
Sunnyside	0.79	58.6	95	38.2	80	56.6	60	51.4	N/A
Coon, J.W.	0.85	58.8	69.2	37.5	85.7	50	55.6	46.2	N/A
Ferguson-Easley	0.90	60.4	N/A	63.6	N/A	67.2	N/A	66	N/A

Source: Cumberland County Schools or Cumberland County Schools
 N/A = There must be a minimum of 5 students with data in order to display a score.



2013 Annual Community Scorecard
**Highlighting 3rd Grade EOG READING
Proficiency Scores**
Comparing NC and Cumberland County
Economically Disadvantaged vs Not Economically Disadvantaged*

Why is this important?

Numerous studies show that a failure to read on grade level at third grade is a strong predictor of future academic problems even when demographic characteristics are included as controls.

The importance of reading proficiency at third grade is emphasized in a new NC law taking effect in 2013-14 that sets a higher standard for student promotion from third grade.

Source: "Excellent Public Schools Act., Part 1A North Carolina Read to Achieve Program, House Bill 950/Session Law 2012-142." "Read by third grade, or face consequences," Charlotte Observer, July 22, 2013.



2013 Annual Community Scorecard

Highlighting 3rd Grade EOG READING Proficiency Scores
Comparing NC and Cumberland County
Economically Disadvantaged vs Not Economically Disadvantaged*

	Economically Disadvantaged	Not Economically Disadvantaged
School	Students	Students
	2011-12 EOG Reading	2011-12 EOG Reading
North Carolina	54.9	83.9
Cumberland County	59.5	81
All Cumberland County Schools with 75% or Higher Free or Reduced Lunch Student Enrollment	57	75
Comparison Group		
	Economically Disadvantaged	Not Economically Disadvantaged
School	Students	Students
	2011-12 EOG Reading	2011-12 EOG Reading
All Cumberland County Schools with 40% or Less Free or Reduced Lunch Student Enrollment	69.0	90.0

*** Economically Disadvantaged vs Not Economically Disadvantaged as measured by % of Free or Reduced Lunch Enrollment**



2013 Annual Community Scorecard
**Highlighting 3rd Grade EOG READING
Proficient Scores**
Comparing NC and Cumberland County
Economically Disadvantaged vs Not Economically Disadvantaged*

Why is this important?

- THIRD grade reading EOG provides one measure to identify whether students are reading at grade level. A score of 3 or 4 on this exam represents reading proficiency.
- The table on page 19 shows the percentage of students achieving this benchmark at Cumberland County schools where 75% or more qualify for free and reduced lunch compared to schools where less than 40% of the students qualify for free and reduced lunch. The average scores for North Carolina students and all Cumberland County third grade students are also shown for comparison. A national average is not available since there is no common national exam.
- Average proficiency scores at the schools with a higher percentage of students who qualify for free and reduced lunch are generally lower than the comparison groups.

* **Economically Disadvantaged vs Not Economically Disadvantaged as measured by % of Free or Reduced Lunch Enrollment**



2013 Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard **Highlighting Gender Earnings by Educational Attainment and Proportion of Degrees by Gender**

	CC 2008-2010	NC 2010	USA 2010
Gender Earnings Ratio by Educational Attainment, Aged 25 and Older			
Less Than High School Diploma	N/A	76%	74%
High School Diploma or Equivalent	82%	75%	74%
Some College or Associate's Degree	75%	76%	76%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	68%	70%	71%
Proportion of Women and Men with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, Aged 25 and Older			
Women	23%	27%	28%
Men	21%	26%	29%
Proportion of Women and Men with High School Diploma or less, Aged 25 and Older			
Women	38%	40%	42%
Men	39%	46%	44%

Why is this Important?

According to *IWPR 2012 Briefing Paper on the Status of Women in Cumberland County NC*, “although education increases women’s earnings, it does not reduce the gender earnings gap. When only women and men with a bachelor’s degree or higher are compared, the gender wage gap is larger: **college-educated women in Cumberland County earn only 68 cents for every dollar earned by comparable men.** This pattern holds true in the state and nation overall as well.”

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

Data for Cumberland are for 2008–2010.

Data for North Carolina and the United States are for 2010 only.

Source: IWPR analysis of IPUMS 2008–2010 and 2010 American Community Survey microdata (Ruggles et al. 2010).

IWPR.org



2013

Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard
HUD Definition of "Homelessness"
APPENDIX A

HUD defines sheltered homeless persons as adults, children, and unaccompanied children who, on the night of the count, are living in shelters for the homeless. This includes all beds dedicated for use by homeless persons that are reported by a CoC in their Housing Inventory Count (HIC), including dedicated beds located in:

- Emergency shelters, including Domestic violence shelters; Any hotel, motel, or apartment voucher arrangements paid by a public or private agency because the person or family is homeless; Safe Havens; Transitional housing, including HUD-funded Rapid Re-housing Demonstration Grant programs.

The following types of people should not be counted as part of the sheltered population:

- Persons living doubled up in conventional housing; Formerly homeless persons living in Section 8 SRO, Shelter Plus Care, Supportive Housing Program permanent housing or other permanent housing units; Persons living in conventional housing and receiving temporary assistance (Rapid Re-housing or Homelessness Prevention) from a program funded by the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP); Children or youth, who because of their own or a parent's homelessness or abandonment now reside temporarily or for a short anticipated duration in hospitals, residential treatment facilities, emergency foster care, or detention facilities; Adults in mental health facilities, chemical dependency facilities, or criminal justice facilities.



2013

Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard
Highlighting Homelessness in Cumberland County, NC
APPENDIX B

McKinney-Vento Definition of "Homeless"

Subtitle B of Title VII of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (Title X, Part C, of the No Child Left Behind Act) defines "homeless" as follows:

The term "homeless children and youths"—

- (A) means individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence (within the meaning of section 103(a)(1)); and**
- (B) includes--**
- **(i)** children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals; or are awaiting foster care placement;
 - **(ii)** children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (within the meaning of section 103(a)(2)(C));
 - **(iii)** children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and
 - **(iv)** migratory children (as such term is defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described in clauses (i) through (iii).

Source: CCS Transition Times (Fall 2010) ;For more information on determining homelessness, visit [Determining Eligibility for Services Under McKinney-Vento](http://center.serve.org/nche/ibt/sc_eligibility.php); http://center.serve.org/nche/ibt/sc_eligibility.php



2013 Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard **Highlighting Homelessness in Cumberland County, NC** **APPENDIX C**

Information about Point-in-Time Count

- The count is a tally of who is homeless on a given night and provides a snapshot of who experiences homeless throughout the year.
- The Point-in-Time Count is a one-day, statistically reliable, unduplicated count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals and families in the country.
- It is required that communities applying for **HUD Continuum of Care** funding to serve the homeless do a count each year in the last week of January. Programs that have beds dedicated to serve homeless individuals and families also conduct a bed inventory during the count.
- **The 2013 Point-in-Time Count was held the night of Wednesday, January 30**
Count began at 6pm on January 30th and ended at 6pm on January 31st. On the night of the 30th, emergency shelters and transitional housing programs counted the persons who were residing in their programs.

Source: <http://www.ncceh.org/pointintime/>

Appendix D

2012 Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/12poverty.shtml>

Persons in family/household	Poverty guideline 100%
1	\$11,170
2	15,130
3	19,090
4	23,050
5	27,010
6	30,970
7	34,930
8	38,890
For each additional person, add \$3,960	

Definition of The Poverty Guidelines

Guidelines are issued each year in the *Federal Register* by the **Department of Health and Human Services** (HHS). The guidelines are

a simplification of the poverty thresholds for use for **administrative** purposes — for instance, determining financial eligibility for certain federal programs.

The [Federal Register notice of the 2012 poverty guidelines](#) is available. The poverty guidelines are sometimes loosely referred to as the “**federal poverty level**” (FPL).

Definition of The Poverty Threshold

Thresholds are updated each year by the **Census Bureau**. The thresholds are used mainly for **statistical** purposes — for instance, preparing estimates of the number of Americans in poverty each year. (In other words, all official poverty population figures are calculated using the poverty thresholds, not the guidelines.) For an example of how the Census Bureau applies the thresholds to a family’s income to determine its poverty status, see “[How the Census Bureau Measures Poverty](#)” on the Census Bureau’s web site.

2013 Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard
Highlighting HUNGER in Cumberland County, NC
APPENDIX E

DEFINITIONS OF FOOD INSECURITY AND HUNGER

- **Food Insecurity:** “Limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways.”

- **Hunger:** “The uneasy or painful sensation caused by a lack of food. The recurrent and involuntary lack of access to food. Hunger may produce malnutrition over time...Hunger...is a potential, although not necessary, consequence of food insecurity.”

These conceptual definitions were operationalized and a scale was developed to measure the operational conditions at the household level in the U.S. population under guidance and sponsorship of the National Center for Health Statistics and the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1995-97.

SOURCE: <http://feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/hunger-studies/child-food-insecurity-econ-impact.aspx>

Child Food Insecurity: The Economic Impact on our Nation, was prepared by **Feeding America** (agency that works to support local food bank efforts to source food) and includes the following paragraph in the introduction: “This report summarizes results of research completed by Children’s HealthWatch (formerly the Children’s Sentinel Nutrition Assessment Program (C-SNAP), and by many other researchers, on the impacts of food insecurity and hunger on children’s health, growth and development...”



2013 Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard **Childhood Hunger and Food Insecurity as a Health Problem** **APPENDIX F**

Excerpts taken from

Child Food Insecurity: The Economic Impact on our Nation

- While every American is morally offended by the existence of childhood hunger, pediatricians and public health professionals see the tragic effects of this unnecessary condition graphically imprinted on the bodies and minds of children;
- Hungry children are sick more often, and more likely to have to be hospitalized (the costs of which are passed along to the business community as insurance and tax burdens);
- Hungry children suffer growth impairment that precludes their reaching their full physical potential.

“ The healthy development of all children benefits all of society by providing a solid foundation for economic productivity, responsible citizenship, and strong communities.”

**Jack P. Shonkoff, MD, Director
Center on the Developing Child
Harvard University**

- Hungry children incur developmental impairments that limit their physical, intellectual and emotional development.
- Short-term: hungry children have greater odds of being hospitalized, and the average pediatric hospitalization costs approximately \$12,000.
- Long-term: results of chronic under-nutrition contribute to high health care costs.

SOURCE: <http://feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/hunger-studies/child-food-insecurity-econ-impact.aspx>

Child Food Insecurity: The Economic Impact on our Nation, was prepared by **Feeding America**; Cook, John, PhD, Project Director and Karen Jeng, AB, Research and Policy Fellow "Child Food Insecurity, The Economic Impact on our Nation", pp. 9 - 10, 2009 Feeding America, www.feedingamerica.org



2013 Women's Giving Circle of Cumberland County Annual Scorecard **Child Hunger as an Educational Problem** **APPENDIX G**

Excerpts taken from

Child Food Insecurity: The Economic Impact on our Nation

- Hungry children ages 0-3 years cannot learn as much, as fast, or as well because chronic under-nutrition harms their cognitive development during this critical period of rapid brain growth, actually changing the fundamental neurological architecture of the brain and central nervous system
- Hungry children do more poorly in school and have lower academic achievement because they are not well prepared for school and cannot concentrate
- Hungry children have more social and behavioral problems because they feel bad, have less energy for complex social interactions, and cannot adapt as effectively to environmental stresses

“ So the sobering message here is that if children don't have the right experiences during these sensitive periods for the development of a variety of skills, including many cognitive and language capacities, that's a burden that those kids are going to carry; the sensitive period is over, and it's going to be harder for them. Their architecture is not as well developed in their brain as it would have been if they had the right experiences during the sensitive period. That's the sobering message.”

**Jack P. Shonkoff, MD
Harvard University
School of Public Health**

SOURCE: <http://feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/hunger-studies/child-food-insecurity-econ-impact.aspx>

Child Food Insecurity: The Economic Impact on our Nation, was prepared by **Feeding America**; Cook, John, PhD, Project Director and Karen Jeng, AB, Research and Policy Fellow "Child Food Insecurity, The Economic Impact on our Nation", pp. 9 - 10, 2009 Feeding America, www.feedingamerica.org

2013 Grant Recipients

- **Better Health of Cumberland County - \$25,000**

to provide medication, preventive products, medical supplies, eye exams and glasses, etc. to the medically underserved homeless women and children; collaboration with Cumberland County Medication Assistance Program and CFVH's Coordination of Care Dept.

- **Cumberland Interfaith Hospitality Network - \$20,000** for expansion of the emergency shelter program through an on-site renovation of an existing Day Center; matching grant

- **The Fayetteville Police Department - \$3,000**

to provide material for workshops for victims of domestic violence and/or rape

- **The Salvation Army - \$6,050**

to provide emergency food vouchers and to provide camp experiences to homeless children at Salvation Army's week long Camp Walter Johnson in Denton, NC

- **St. Ann's Neighborhood Youth Center - \$4,000**

to provide funds for food and fuel for this afterschool program that serves homeless and impoverished children

- **2012 Grant Recipients**

- CARE Center Family Violence Program -**15,000**
- Cumberland Co. Coordinating Council on Older Adults - **\$15,000**
- Cumberland Interfaith Hospitality Network, Inc. - **\$15,000**
- Hungry Angelz -**\$10,000**

- **2011 Grant Recipients**

- Fayetteville Area Operation Inasmuch -**\$25,000**
- Cumberland Interfaith Hospitality Network -**\$15,000** -
- Grace & Mercy House, Inc. - **\$9,340**

- **2010 Grant Recipients**

- Cumberland County Dept of Public Health - **\$20,000**
- CEED(formerly Women's Center of Fayetteville) - **\$12,500**
- St. Ann Neighborhood Youth Center - **\$7,500**
- Planned Parenthood of Central N.C. - **\$4,500**
- Child Advocacy Center - **\$4,000**
- Hungry Angelz - **\$1,500**

- **2009 Grant Recipients**

- Cumberland Interfaith Hospitality Network - **\$13,500**
- Cumberland Co. Medication Assistance Program - **\$6,000**
- CARE Center Family Violence Program - **\$3,500**
- Second Harvest Food Bank - **\$1,500**
- The Salvation Army - **\$1,500**

WGCCC Cumulative Grant Awards :

\$238,390

Appendix I

“GTIC”

Giving
Together
Impacts
Change

For Member Enrollment Form and to
learn more about us, please visit
www.cumberlandcf.org/WomensGivingCircle

2013

- We are a diverse group of women who come together to pool financial resources to make a substantial difference in the lives of women and children in Cumberland County.
- Through our grant-making processes, we fund programs for the purpose of impacting positive social change.
- Our giving is intentional and is guided by research that we conduct annually on significant issues affecting women and children in our community.
- Through our research, we educate our members and the community on problems that negatively impact our county’s women and children.
- We look to a future where all women and children have the opportunity to live happy, healthy and productive lives.