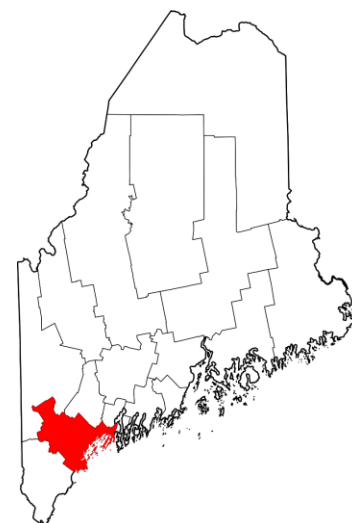


## National Commission on Hunger Portland, Maine Hearing

### Cumberland County Fact Sheet

- Median household income (2009–2013)<sup>2</sup>
  - Cumberland County: \$57,461
  - Maine: \$48,453
- Persons below poverty level (2009–2013)<sup>2</sup>
  - Cumberland County: 11.4%
  - Maine: 13.6%
- Race/Ethnicity (2013)<sup>2</sup>

	Cumberland County	Maine
White	92.9%(a)	95.2%
Black/African American	2.8%	1.4%
Asian	2.2%	1.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.4%	0.7%
Hispanic/Latino	1.9% (b)	1.4%



State of Maine,  
Cumberland County Highlighted<sup>2</sup>

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

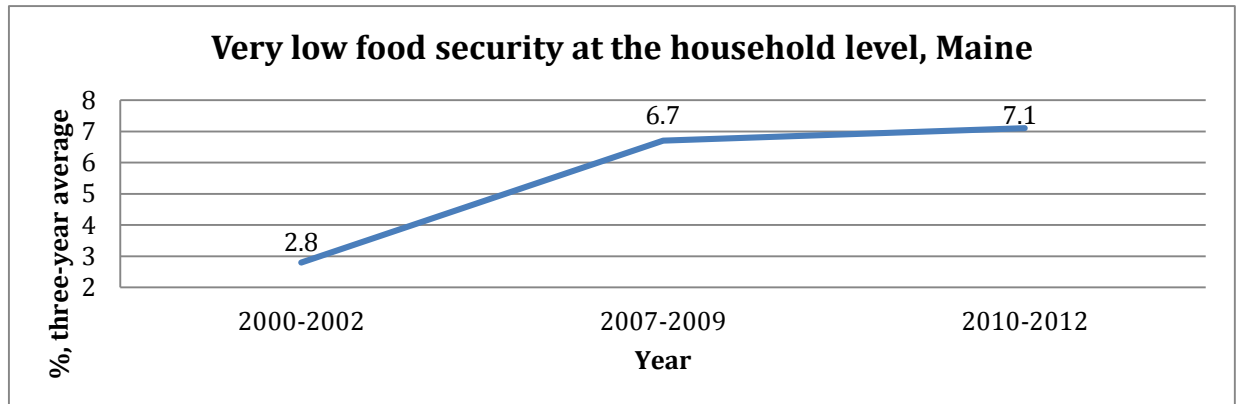
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, and also are included in other race categories.

*Note: Because individuals can indicate more than one racial/ethnic category, the values will not add up to 100%.*

- Household food insecurity (2013)<sup>4</sup>
  - Cumberland County: 14.2% (40,070 people)
  - Maine: 15.5% (206,090 people)
  - Congressional District 1 (includes Cumberland County and Portland, ME): 14.7% (98,610 people)
- Child food insecurity (2013)<sup>4</sup>
  - Cumberland County: 20.6% (11,910 children)
  - Maine: 22.7% (61,080 children)

*Note: These values are derived from the Map the Meal Gap methodology. For additional information on how those values were calculated, see <http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/our-research/map-the-meal-gap/2013/2013-map-the-meal-gap-tech-brief.pdf>.*

- Household very low food security, Maine<sup>3</sup>



- SNAP participation for Maine
  - 2012<sup>5</sup>: 100% of eligible participants (estimate)
  - 2014<sup>2,6</sup>: 9.2% of state population
- WIC participation for Maine
  - 2012<sup>7</sup>: 52.9% of eligible participants (estimate)
  - 2014<sup>2,8</sup>: 1.7% of state population

*Note: The most recent USDA estimates of the percent of all eligible participants receiving SNAP or WIC are from 2012; we have listed the 2014 data on the percent of individuals in the state who receive SNAP or WIC in order to provide more recent information. The 2012 numbers and 2014 numbers represent different values.*

- School meal programs, Maine<sup>9</sup>
  - School breakfast program (2013–2014 school year)
    - Free and reduced-price lunch student participation rate (compared with school lunch participation): 56.7%
    - Change in free and reduced-price lunch participation in last 10 years: 74.0%
  - Summer nutrition program (July 2013)
    - Low-income participation rate (compared with regular-year free and reduced-price school lunch): 19.6%
    - Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years: 60.4%
- Persistent poverty<sup>10</sup>
  - Portland, ME contains areas of persistent poverty tracts
- Income mobility<sup>11</sup>
  - Cumberland County is about average in terms of income mobility for children in poor families. It is better than about 58 percent of counties in the United States. The



table below provides estimates of how much 20 years of childhood in Cumberland County adds or takes away from a child's income (compared with an average county), along with the national percentile ranking for each.

### What a Childhood in Cumberland County Does to Future Income

<i>For low-income kids</i>			<i>For average-income kids</i>			<i>For high-income kids</i>			<i>For kids in the top 1%</i>		
Group	Income Chg.	Nat. pct.	Group	Income Chg.	Nat. pct.	Group	Income Chg.	Nat. pct.	Group	Income Chg.	Nat. pct.
All kids	+\$1,170	58%	All kids	+\$350	40%	All kids	-\$530	20%	All kids	-\$1,220	13%
Boys	+\$1,740	62%	Boys	+\$950	52%	Boys	+\$50	34%	Boys	-\$730	24%
Girls	+\$440	50%	Girls	-\$410	27%	Girls	-\$1,280	13%	Girls	-\$1,940	9%

*Sources:*

1. State of Maine map, Cumberland County highlighted:  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cumberland\\_County,\\_Maine#/media/File:Map\\_of\\_Maine\\_highlighting\\_Cumberland\\_County.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cumberland_County,_Maine#/media/File:Map_of_Maine_highlighting_Cumberland_County.svg)
2. Census Bureau: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/23/23005.html>
3. USDA Economic Research Service: <http://ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-environment-atlas/data-access-and-documentation-downloads.aspx>
4. Feeding America: <http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/our-research/map-the-meal-gap/>
5. USDA Food and Nutrition Service, Table III.1:  
<http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/ops/techpartrate2010-2012.pdf>
6. USDA Food and Nutrition Service: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>
7. USDA Food and Nutrition Service, Table 13:  
<http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/ops/WICEligibles2012-Volume1.pdf>
8. USDA Food and Nutrition Service: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/wic-program>
9. Food Research and Action Center: <http://frac.org/reports-and-resources/national-and-state-program-data-2/>
10. Crandall, K. "Persistent Poverty on a Neighborhood Scale." *PolicyMap*, 23 March 2015.  
[http://www.policymap.com/blog/2015/03/persistent-poverty-on-a-neighborhood-scale/?utm\\_source=&utm\\_medium=&utm\\_campaign=](http://www.policymap.com/blog/2015/03/persistent-poverty-on-a-neighborhood-scale/?utm_source=&utm_medium=&utm_campaign=)  
Persistent poverty refers to areas of long-term, concentrated poverty (e.g., neighborhoods facing high poverty for multiple decades in a row). Persistent poverty can be related to other issues such as poor housing and health conditions, higher crime rates, poor child development and educational outcomes, and employment dislocation.
11. Aisch G, Buth E, Bloch M, et al. "The Best and Worst Places to Grow Up: How Your Area Compares." *The New York Times*, 4 May 2015. <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/05/03/upshot/the-best-and-worst-places-to-grow-up-how-your-area-compares.html?hp&action=click&pgtype=Homepage&module=photo-spot-region&region=top-news&WT.nav=top-news&r=0&abt=0002&abg=1>