Poverty affects state's rural counties at higher rate than urban counties

LAUREN KENT | PUBLISHED 04/26/17 1:23AM

For the state of North Carolina, poverty lives in rolling hills.

Of the 10 North Carolina counties that have been plagued by persistent poverty rates above 20 percent over the past three decades, every single one is rural.

“I think it’s easy to kind of paint a picture of urban inner-city poverty and forget about what it looks like in rural North Carolina,” said Brian Kennedy, a public policy fellow at the N.C. Justice Center. “And North Carolina has one of the largest rural populations in the nation.”

According to an N.C. Justice Center Report, the 20 highest county-level poverty rates in 2014 were in areas all classified as rural. The poorest areas are located in eastern North Carolina and mountainous western counties.

But the nature of rural poverty is changing — responding to a loss of manufacturing jobs.

“The reality in North Carolina since the mid-1950s has been an economy built on basic manufacturing,” said Jason Gray, senior fellow of research and policy at The Rural Center, a nonprofit think tank. “The state more resembles Michigan than the rest of the South.”

Gray said that North Carolina has lost thousands of manufacturing jobs in the last two decades — many of which are unlikely to return because of automated manufacturing processes.

According to The Rural Center, 44 out of the state’s 80 rural counties have experienced a decline in taxable income since 2016. By contrast, the six most urban counties saw growth of $1.8 billion in taxable wages.

Declining taxable wages not only means that ruralites are losing jobs, but also that governments have less funding for social services and incentives for job creators.

“(Local governments) are having trouble paying their bills,” Gray said.
Penn State professor Brian Thiede, an expert on rural demography and poverty, said rural areas nationwide have seen a shift toward joblessness.

Since 1980, the number of rural poor who are working has declined by 21 percentage points across the U.S., Thiede said.

And with rising costs of living, low wages are also an issue, said N.C. Rep. Garland Pierce, D-Robeson. In Robeson County, more than 30 percent lived in poverty on average between 2011 and 2015.

“There’s no room to save, there’s no room to invest ...” he said. “You have to go to work sick.”

**Heating bills and health care**

Rural North Carolina sees higher rates of disability and opioid addiction, as well as underresourced health care infrastructures.

Pierce said there are residents using emergency rooms as primary health care providers.

“They’re in treatment mode rather than prevention mode,” he said.

Allison Owen, acting director for the N.C. Office of Rural Health, said there are great opportunities to partner with social services.

“One of the things that we hear more and more is that maybe what the patient really needs is help paying their heating bill and their water bill so they can keep their insulin refrigerated,” she said. “Can a doctor write a prescription for a utility bill? Can we help with access to fresh food or housing that’s safe?”

Thiede said spacial isolation also contributes to rural poverty.

“It’s a real struggle for poor households to go into town and to pay those transportation costs to access social services,” Thiede said.

**No single solution**

Because rural poverty stems from a multitude of issues, experts say there is no magic bullet solution. Gray said the issues rural areas face are varied.

“If you’ve seen one rural county, you’ve only seen one rural county,” Gray said.

In addition to joblessness and inadequate health care, many rural counties struggle with lack of public transportation, lack of internet connectivity and a “brain drain” of young and educated people heading to urban areas.

The Rural Center is currently working on a project to bring broadband to counties lacking internet connectivity, in hopes of attracting more employers and entrepreneurs.

Darlene Jacobs, executive director of the Robeson County Church and Community Center, which
Darlene Jacobs, executive director of the Robeson County Church and Community Center, which operates a food pantry, said that Hurricane Matthew has caused terrible situations for people who were already below the poverty line.

“It’s even more dire at this point,” Jacobs said. “We’ve got people and families walking 10 miles to get a box of food ... We’ve got people coming in who haven’t eaten in three, four, five days.”
Top 15 Futuristic Cars That Will Change Driving Forever

Top Lists

50 Easy Ways to Make Money on the Side This Year

WFHA

The Ultimate Way to Get Cheap Hotel Rooms

Save70

3-D Printed Bones: Technology That's Beyond Game Changing

University of Waterloo

10 incredible bicycle concepts of the future

10amazing.com

You May Like

Former UNC faculty, staff explain reasoning for taking offers at Duke

Column: This team could fall apart any day

Legislature elects 12 new members to UNC-system Board of Governors
Column: This team could fall apart any day

Former UNC faculty, staff explain reasoning for taking offers at Duke

Parents and students rally for bill to preserve music, art and PE classes

Two letters connect UNC's Hayley Carter with late dad

KILEY BURNS