

# Rural Child Poverty & Private Foundation Grants

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November 16, 2017



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“The overwhelming focus of welfare programs in the United States is urban, but the fact that a rural child is more than twice as likely as an urban child to live in the vicinity of persistent high child poverty underscores that any national discussion of child poverty must address the challenges faced by children living in isolated rural areas.”

**CHILD POVERTY HIGHER AND  
MORE PERSISTENT IN RURAL  
AMERICA**

Carsey Research  
University of New Hampshire  
Winter 2016

“ ‘Rural America’ is a deceptively simple term for a remarkably diverse collection of places.”

– Kenneth Johnson

I started using these next several slides based on a lot of conversations with foundation representatives who do not live in rural areas....

**Some may think rural  
America looks like this...**



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**...who are still trying to make sense of rural  
through the lens of the 2016 presidential election.**

**...But the reality is rural  
America is looking more and  
more like this.**



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“Rural America is not the undifferentiated Republican bastion depicted by commentators.”

*Red Rural, Blue Rural, Carsey Research,  
University of New Hampshire, 2015.*



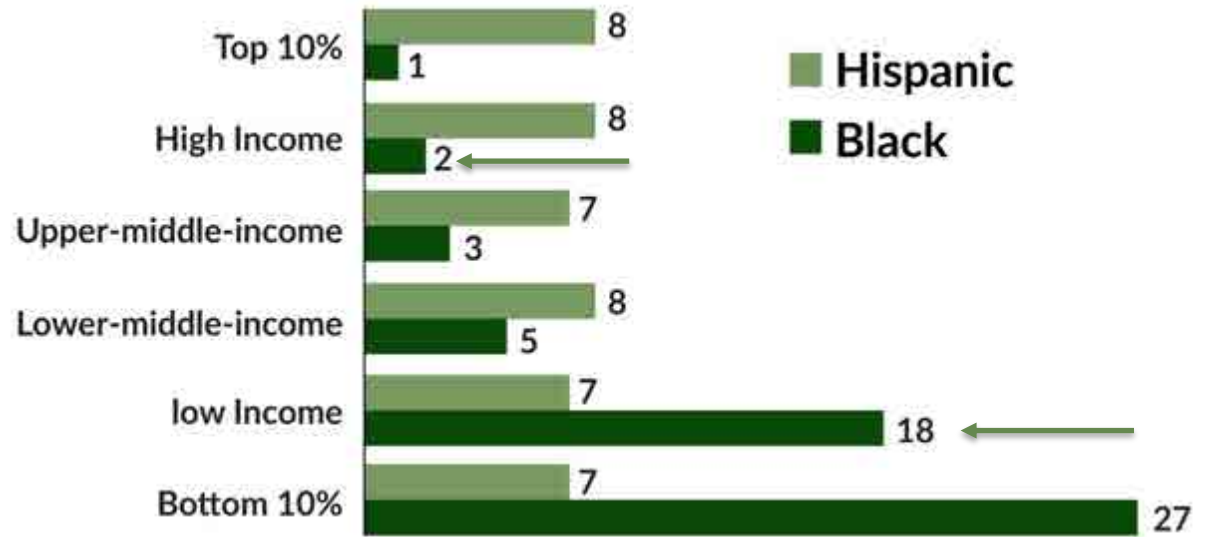
“Minorities represent 21% of the rural population, but produced 83% of the growth between 2000 and 2010. Hispanics are particularly important to this growing rural diversity..The rural minority child population has grown significantly recently, while the number of non-Hispanic white children diminished.”

Kenneth Johnson, *Where is "rural America" and what does it look like?* The Conversation, 2017

“Black people are nine times more likely to be living in low-income rural counties than in high-income ones (18 percent compared to 2 percent).”

*Employment, Poverty, and Public Assistance in the Rural United States, Carsey Research, University of New Hampshire, 2017.*

## Percent Black and Hispanic in Nonmetro United States, By Income of County



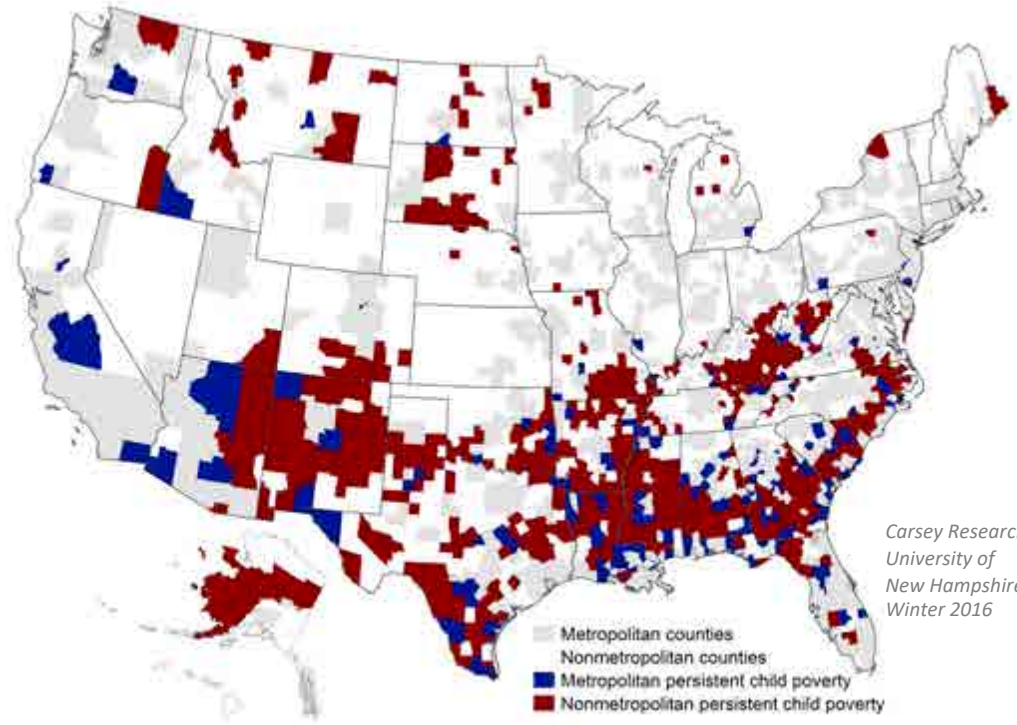
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five-year sample, 2011-2015.

“Poverty is higher in the rural United States, incomes are lower, and job growth is nearly non-existent.”

*Employment, Poverty, and Public Assistance in the Rural United States,*  
Carsey Research, University of New Hampshire, 2017.

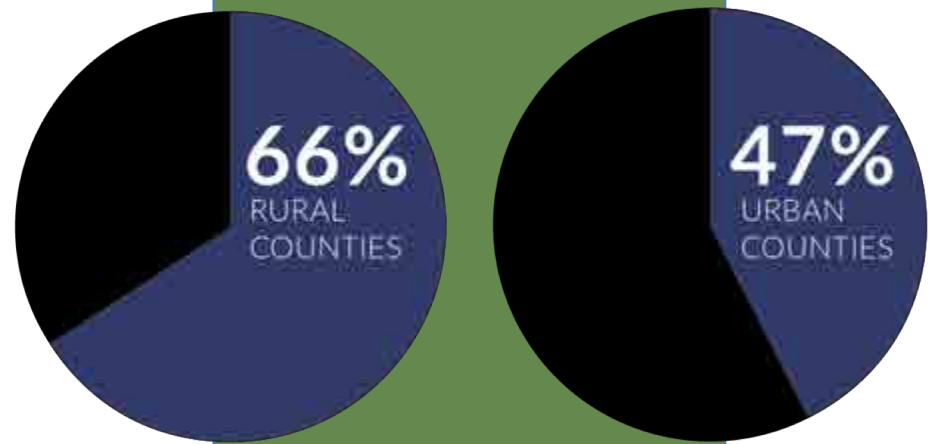
Persistent high child poverty is concentrated in counties in:

- The old plantation south
- Emerging colonias along the Texas–Mexico border
- Native American reservations in southeastern Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, and the Dakotas
- Ozarks
- Appalachia



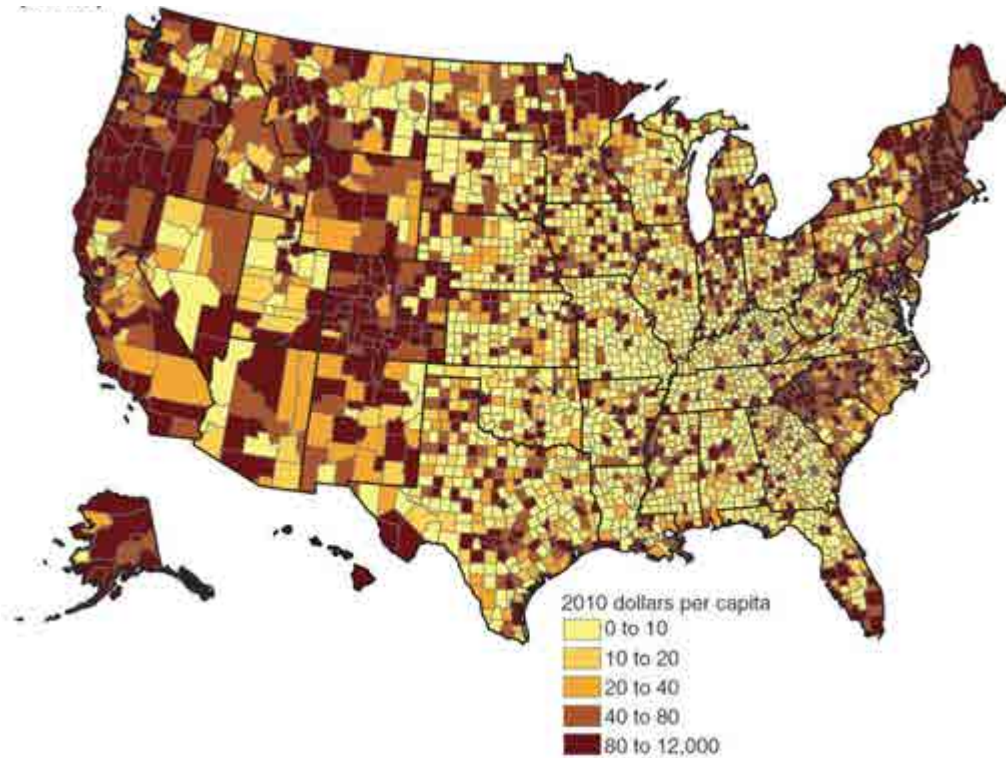
**PERSISTENT CHILD POVERTY BY METROPOLITAN STATUS, 1980–2010**

- By 2010, nearly two-thirds of rural counties had high child poverty, compared to just 47 percent of urban counties
- Only 14 percent of the total child population resides in a rural county, but these counties contain 17 percent of the nation's poor children
- About 77 percent of persistent-high-child-poverty counties have a substantial minority child population, compared to just 54 percent of all counties



## CHILD POVERTY

*Carsey Research  
University of  
New Hampshire  
Winter 2016*



**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF REAL VALUE OF  
LARGE-FOUNDATION GRANTS PER CAPITA,  
2005-2010 (2010 \$)**

- 19 percent of the U.S. population lived in rural areas in 2010
- The share of domestic grants benefiting rural areas during 2005 to 2010 was likely in the range of 6 to 7 percent
- The average real value of grants in non-metro counties was about \$88 per capita, ***less than half the average provided to organizations in metro counties***

*Foundation Grants to Rural Areas From 2005 to 2010: Trends and Patterns*  
*United States Department of Agriculture*



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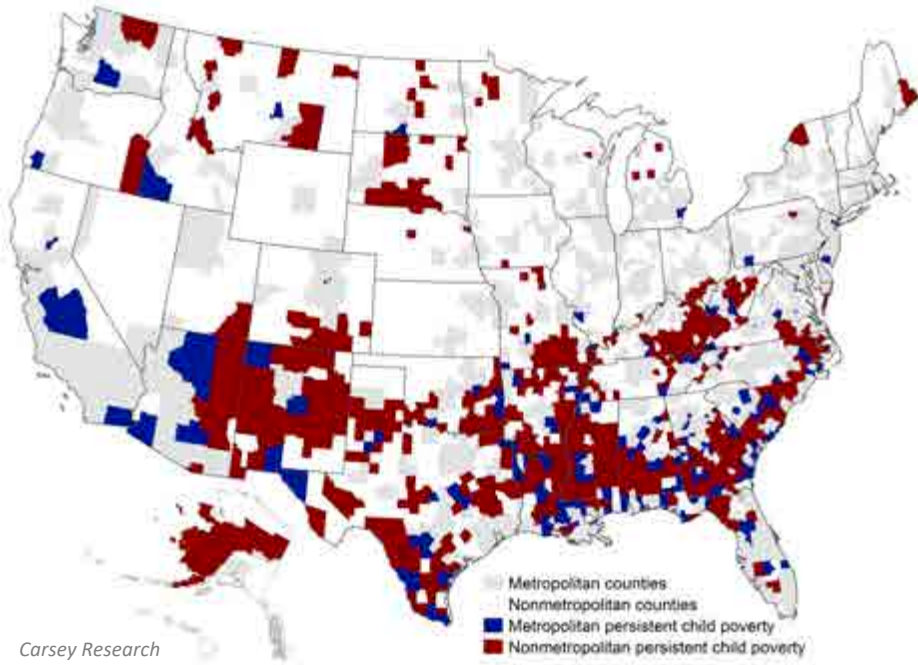
PER CAPITA  
PRIVATE  
FOUNDATION  
GRANTMAKING  
2010-2014



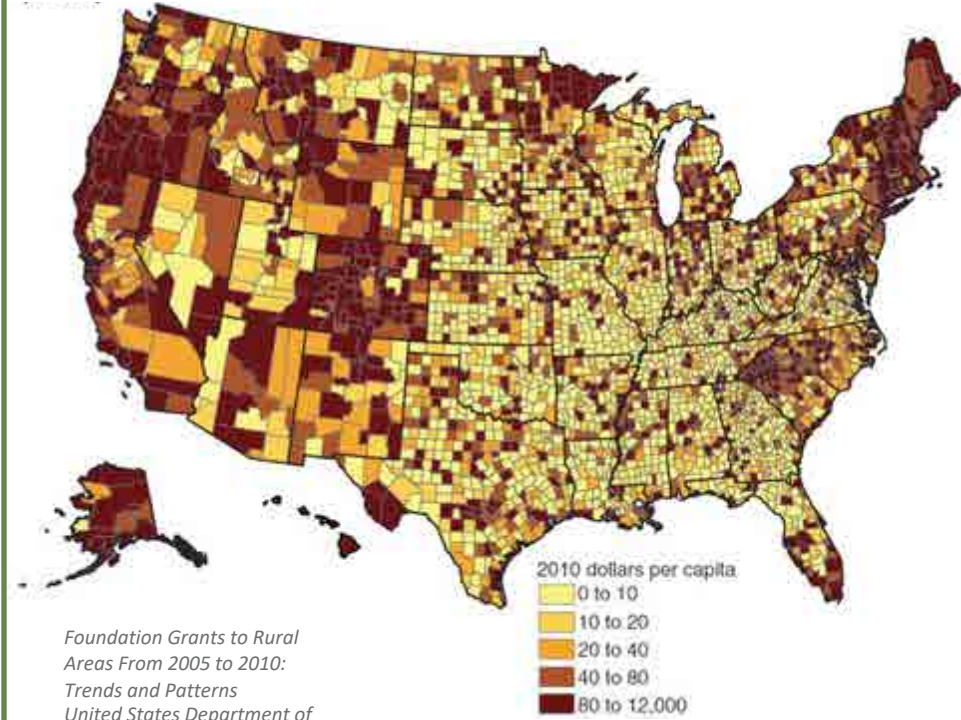
*As the South Grows, National Center for  
Responsive Philanthropy & Grantmakers  
for Southern Progress, 2017*



# Concentrated Child Poverty



# Private Foundation Grants

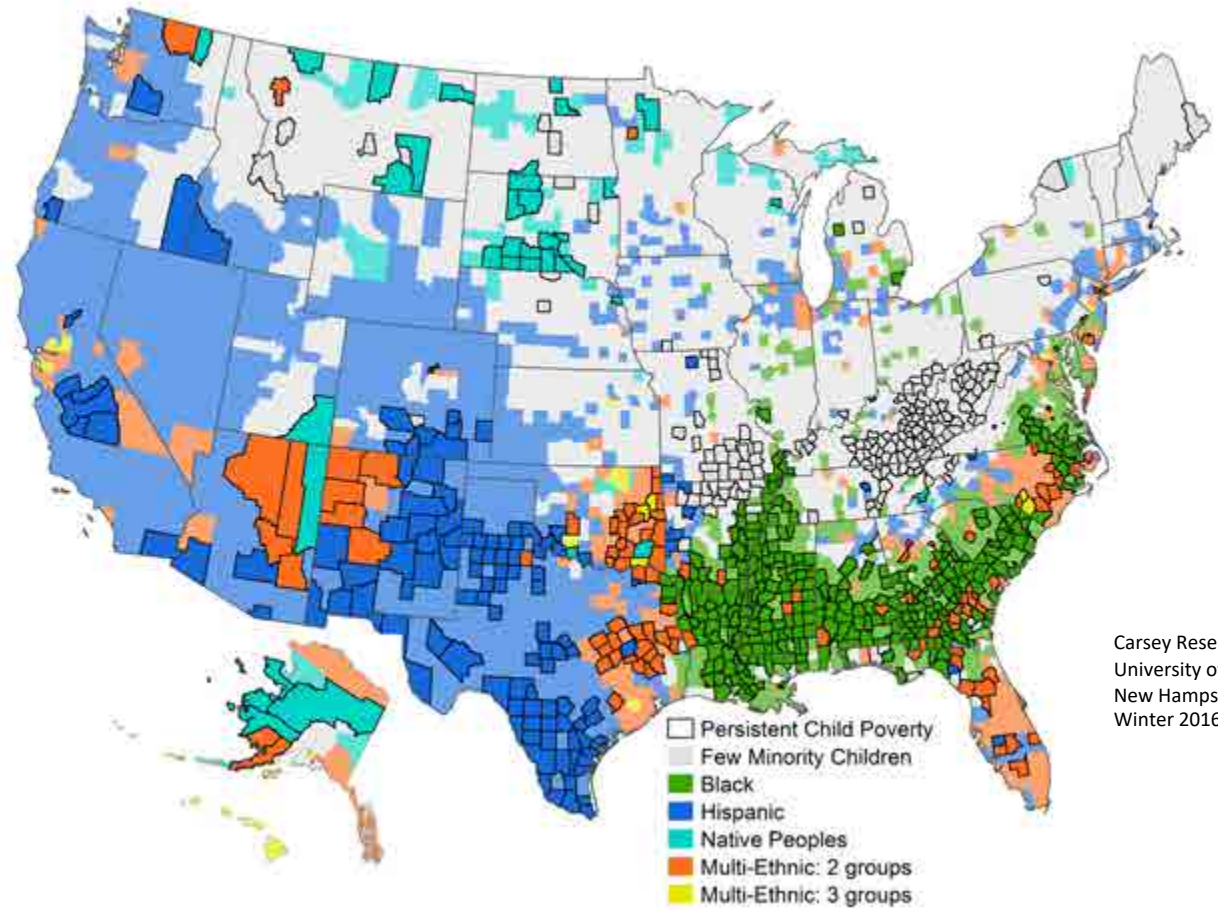


*Foundation Grants to Rural Areas From 2005 to 2010: Trends and Patterns*  
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PERSISTENT CHILD  
POVERTY, 1980–2010  
AND MINORITY CHILD  
POPULATION  
DISTRIBUTION, 2010



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University of  
New Hampshire  
Winter 2016

[All publications cited in previous slides are available at this link.](#)



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