

Rural by the Numbers 2008

A Look at Pennsylvania's Rural Population

July 2008

Within and across Pennsylvania, there are similarities and differences between its 3.4 million rural residents and 8.9 million urban residents. The Center for Rural Pennsylvania's Current Population Survey, or RuralPA-CPS, has been providing information on these similarities and differences, annually, since 2005. The 2008 survey was conducted from January to March, and the results of the survey have been tabulated and included in this report.

The following data compare rural and urban responses for 2007-2008 according to household makeup, housing, income, employment, education and health insurance. The most significant difference among rural and urban is household income. Data from 2005 through 2008 show a continuing income gap of about \$10,000 between rural and urban households. The report also notes any changes within rural Pennsylvania from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008.

A summary of the survey methodology, data limitations and definitions are included at the end of the report, along with a more in-depth data comparison between rural and urban households. The complete data set is also available by contacting the Center for Rural Pennsylvania.

Demographics

Households

2007-2008 Rural-Urban Comparison

- 66 percent of rural households and 64 percent of urban households were comprised of married couples.
- 21 percent of households in both rural and urban counties were comprised of a single person.

Change in Rural from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008

- Fewer households with children: The percentage dropped from 31 to 29.
- Increase in unmarried couple households: The percentage increased from 4 to 6.

Children

2007-2008 Rural-Urban Comparison

- 21 percent of rural Pennsylvanians and 23 percent of urban Pennsylvanians were under 18 years old.
- 81 percent of rural children and 79 percent of urban children lived in a married couple household.
- 57 percent of rural and 56 percent of urban households with children had two or more employed persons.
- 35 percent of rural and 27 percent of urban households with children had incomes at or below 200 percent of poverty.

Change in Rural from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008

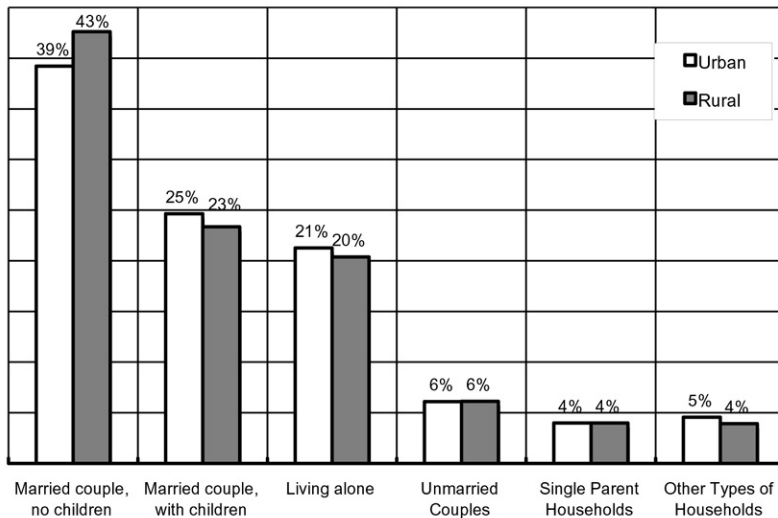
- Decrease in the percent of single parent households: A decrease from 15 to 12.
- Increase in household income: The median income for households with children increased from \$50,000 to \$55,000.

Senior Citizens

2007-2008 Rural-Urban Comparison

- 17 percent of rural Pennsylvanians and 19 percent of urban Pennsylvanians were 65 years old and older.
- About 63 percent of both rural and urban seniors lived in married couple households and about 24 percent of both rural and urban seniors lived alone.
- 92 percent of rural senior householders and 88 percent

Types of Households in Rural and Urban Pennsylvania, 2007-2008



of urban seniors lived in their own home. 61 percent of these rural seniors and 56 percent of these urban seniors have no monthly mortgage payments.

- 8 percent of rural senior householders and 12 percent of urban senior householders rented their home. The median monthly rent for rural seniors was \$387 a month and for urban seniors was \$650 a month.

Change in Rural from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008

- Increase in employment: The percent of rural seniors who were employed increased from 10 to 12. Among these seniors, however, the percent of rural seniors working full-time decreased from 41 to 32.
- Decrease in seniors living alone: The percentage went from 26 to 24.

Women

2007-2008 Rural-Urban Comparison

- Women made up about 52 percent of the population in both rural and urban areas.
- Their average age was 43.
- 52 percent of rural and urban adult women were employed; of these, 66 percent worked full-time.
- 64 percent of rural and 61 percent of urban adult females were married.
- 22 percent of rural and 33 percent of urban adult females had a college degree.
- 31 percent of rural and 24 percent of urban female householders lived in a low-income household.

Minorities

2007-2008 Rural-Urban Comparison

- Minorities make up 4 percent of the total

rural population and 14 percent of the total urban population.

- For both rural and urban minorities, the median household income was \$42,000; the unemployment rate was about 14 percent; and the percent of persons under 65 years old without health insurance was about 12 percent.

- 72 percent of rural and 54 percent of urban minority households were comprised of married couples.

- On average, rural minority households have 3.7 members and urban minority households have 3.4.

- 77 percent of rural and 61 percent of urban minority householders own their own home.

- 26 percent of rural and 20 percent of

urban minority adults have a bachelor's degree or higher.

Change in Rural from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008

- Increase in income: Minority households earning more than \$25,000 per year increased from 65 percent to 70 percent.

Income

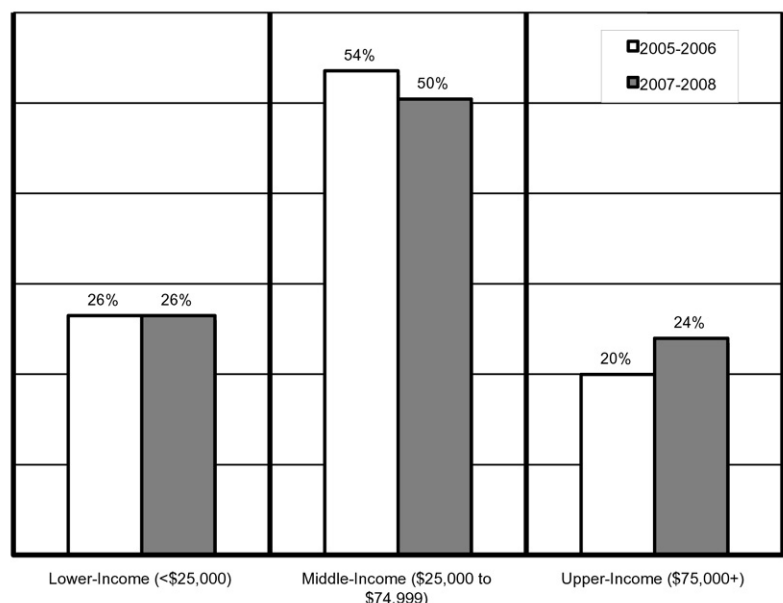
Poverty Households

2007-2008 Rural-Urban Comparison

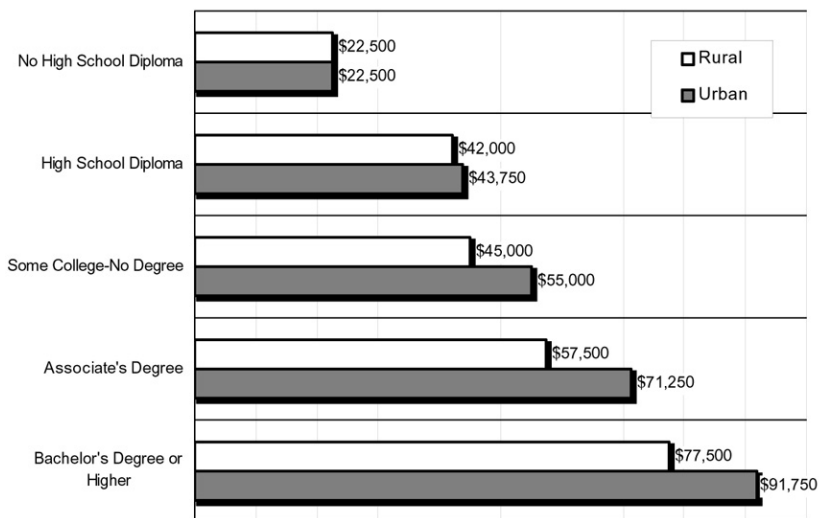
In 2008, a three-person household with an income below \$17,600 was considered to be in poverty.

- 11 percent of rural and 9 percent of urban households had incomes below the poverty level.
- The average age of residents in rural poverty house-

Range of Rural Household Income, 2005-2006 and 2007-2008



Median Household Income by Adult Householders' Highest Level of Educational Attainment, 2007-2008



holds was 36.4, while in the average in urban households was 31.2.

- 82 percent of rural and 43 percent of urban poverty households owned their home.
- Among renters, 71 percent of rural and 82 percent of urban renters paid 30 percent or more of their income for housing. The median rent was \$350 per month in rural areas and \$450 per month in urban areas.
- 4 percent of rural and 9 percent of urban poverty households received income from TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families).
- 32 percent of the adults in rural and 35 percent in urban poverty households were employed.

Change in Rural from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008

- Slight increase in poverty rates: The percent of rural households in poverty increased from 10 to 11.
- More married couples in poverty: The percentage increased from 31 to 37.
- Fewer single parent households in poverty: The percentage declined from 18 to 12.
- Increase in the employed poor: The percent of persons in poverty who were employed increased from 29 to 32.

Affluent Households

2007-2008 Rural-Urban Comparison

- 24 percent of rural and 38 percent of urban households had incomes of \$75,000 or more.
- 88 percent of affluent households in both rural and urban areas were comprised of married couples. Children were present in 41 percent of rural and 44 percent of urban affluent households.
- More than 93 percent of both rural and urban affluent households had Internet access at home; 22

percent of rural and 13 percent of urban households had a dial-up connection.

- In 71 percent of rural and 69 percent of urban affluent households, two or more adults were employed.

Change in Rural from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008

- Increase in affluent households: The percentage increased from 20 to 24.
- Decrease in dual income households: The percent of rural households with two or more employed persons decreased from 76 to 71.

Education

College Graduates

2007-2008 Rural-Urban Comparison

- 22 percent of rural and 34 percent of urban adults have a college degree or higher.
- 14 percent of rural and 25 percent of urban households have two or more adults with a college degree.
- The median household income for rural householders with a college degree was \$77,500, and for urban householders it was \$91,000.
- More than 90 percent of both rural and urban householders with a college degree have Internet access at home. In rural areas, 24 percent of these householders access the Internet through a dial-up connection, compared to 16 percent in urban areas.

Change in Rural from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008

- Increase in income: Income among rural householders with a college degree increased from \$70,000 to \$77,500.
- Increase in homeownership: The percentage increased from 91 to 93, and the median monthly mortgage decreased from \$800 to \$705 a month.

Students

2007-2008 Rural-Urban Comparison

- 23 percent of the rural population and 25 percent of the urban population over 4 years old are enrolled in school. Enrollment among both rural and urban students is: 44 percent in elementary school (K-6th grade); 26 percent in secondary school (7th-12th grade); 20 percent have a high school diploma and are in a college or vocational school; and 9 percent have a bachelor's degree and are in a postgraduate school.
- 91 percent of rural and urban households with students have an Internet connection at home; 26 percent of rural and 15 percent of urban households access the Internet through a dial-up connection.

- 39 percent of rural and 34 percent of urban households with students in elementary and secondary schools received a subsidized school lunch.

Change in Rural from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008

- Decline in rural school enrollment: The percent of the population over 4 years old enrolled in school declined slightly from 24 to 23.

Employment

Unemployment

2007-2008 Rural-Urban Comparison

At the time of the surveys, the rural and urban unemployment rate was 7 percent.

- 26 percent of rural and 16 percent of urban households with one or more unemployed adults had incomes below the poverty level.
- The median household income for rural households with unemployed persons was \$36,000 and for urban households it was \$50,000.

Change in Rural from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008

- Decrease in unemployment: The rate declined from 8 percent to 7 percent.

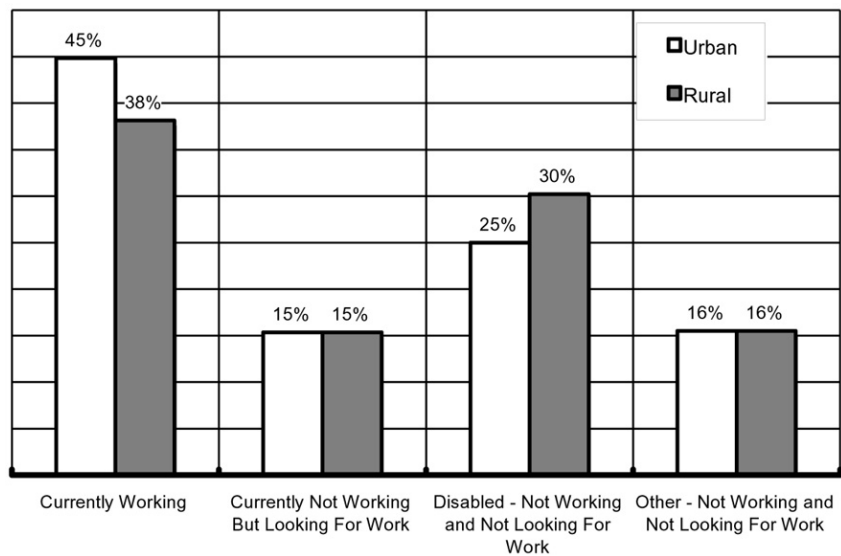
Working Poor

2007-2008 Rural-Urban Comparison

Working poor” are adults who are employed but whose total household income is less than 200 percent of poverty. In 2008, a family of three would be considered working poor if its income was less than \$35,200.

- 19 percent of rural and 14 percent of urban workers may be classified as working poor.
- 71 percent of rural and 58 percent of urban working poor live in their own home. In rural areas, homeowners and renters paid an average of \$447 a month for housing, or 25 percent of their income. In urban areas, homeowners and renters paid an average

Employment Status for Working Age Adults (18 to 64) Living in Households Below the Poverty Level, 2007-2008



of \$658 a month for housing, or 35 percent of their income.

- In both rural and urban areas, there was no statistically significant difference among the working poor in terms of households with children (62 percent); the percent of persons without health insurance (25 percent); and the percent of those with a postsecondary education (18 percent).

Change in Rural from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008

- Fewer people living alone: The percent of working poor who lived alone decreased from 11 to 8.

Housing

Homeownership

2007-2008 Rural-Urban Comparison

- Homeownership rates were 85 percent in rural areas and 82 percent in urban areas. The average rural homeowner was 54 years old, white (97 percent) and married (82 percent). The typical urban homeowner had a similar profile but was slightly older (56 years old).
- 26 percent of rural and 17 percent of urban homeowners paid no monthly mortgage. Rural homeowners with a mortgage paid a median of \$539

a month, or approximately 12 percent of their household income. Urban mortgage payers paid a median of \$900 a month, or 13 percent of their income.

Percent of Household Income for Mortgage or Rent Payments, 2007-2008

	Rural	Urban
No Monthly Mortgage or Rent	23%	15%
1% to 14% of Household Income for Mortgage or Rent	35%	31%
15% to 29% of Household Income for Mortgage or Rent	29%	38%
30% to 44% of Household Income for Mortgage or Rent	8%	9%
45% or More of Household Income for Mortgage or Rent	6%	8%
Total	100%	100%

- 7 percent of rural and 2 percent of urban homeowners lived in a mobile home or trailer.

Change in Rural from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008

- Decline in homeowners with children: The percentage declined from 31 to 29.
- Decline in median monthly mortgage payments: Payments declined from \$729 to \$602.

Housing Costs

2007-2008 Rural-Urban Comparison

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines housing as affordable if householders pay no more than 30 percent of their annual income for housing.

- Using HUD’s definition, 14 percent of rural and 17 percent of urban households paid 30 percent or more of their income for housing.
- In rural areas, 9 percent of homeowners and 36 percent of renters paid more than 30 percent of their income for housing. In urban areas, 8 percent of homeowners and 43 percent of renters paid more than 30 percent of their income for housing.
- 12 percent of rural and 20 percent of urban households with children were living in unaffordable housing.
- The median income of rural households living in unaffordable housing was \$15,600. For urban households, it was \$22,500.

Change in Rural from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008

- Increase in households with affordable housing: The percentage increased from 84 to 86.

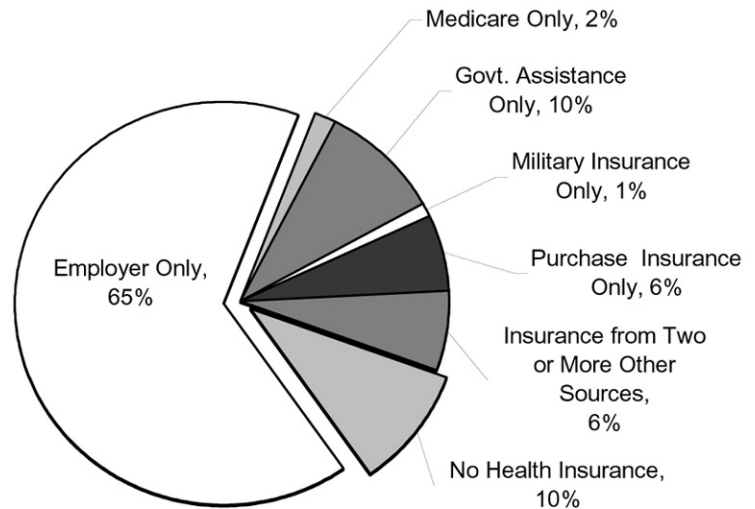
Health Insurance

2007-2008 Rural-Urban Comparison

- 10 percent of rural and 7 percent of urban residents under 65 years old did not have health insurance.
- 3 percent of rural children (under 18 years old) and 2 percent of urban children did not have health insurance.
- Among rural and urban working age adults (18 to 64 years old), 12 percent and 9 percent, respectively, were uninsured.
- 76 percent of rural and 80 percent of urban persons under 65 years old received insurance from an employer.
- Excluding Medicare, 11 percent of rural and 9 percent of urban residents under 65 received some type of government-sponsored medical insurance, such as CHIP, Medicaid, and adultBasic.

Note: Due to changes in the survey questions, data on this topic are not available for 2005-2006.

Sources of Health Insurance for Rural Persons Under 65 Years Old, 2007-2008



Discussion

Income

Rural households saw little or no change in their income from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008. The poverty rate, homeownership, and labor force participation all remained the same, as did the percentage of rural working poor.

Households With Children

The decline in the number of rural households with children reinforces the trend that has been documented since the early 1990s. And it is important to note that this decline in the number of children is irrespective of socio-economic status. The decline has the potential to impact future school enrollment, the rural labor force and volunteerism.

Housing

Rural homeownership rates are higher and housing costs are lower than urban rates and costs. However, among rural Pennsylvania’s working poor, more than one in four spent more than 30 percent of their income for housing. Ensuring access to safe and affordable housing to those who are economically vulnerable continues to be a challenge in rural Pennsylvania.

Rural-Urban Gap

The similarities in household makeup among rural and urban households suggest that rural residents are not fundamentally different from urban residents. What separates the two are economic and educational factors. When it comes to income, educational attainment, workforce participation, and health insurance, there is a rural-urban gap in Pennsylvania.

Methodology

The RuralPA-CPS is a joint project of the Center for Rural Pennsylvania and Penn State Harrisburg's Center for Survey Research (CSR). The Center and CSR collaborated on the design of the survey instrument, which was closely modeled after the March Supplement of the federal Current Population Survey (CPS).

The federal CPS model represents a comprehensive approach on the part of the federal government to gather demographic data about the nation's households. In March of each year, the CPS collects additional socio-economic data such as employment, income, education, and health insurance coverage. This enhanced dataset is referred to as the CPS March Supplement and it is collected through mail and personal interviews.

While the RuralPA-CPS was designed to function as a CPS March Supplement for Pennsylvania, the research team made some changes. First, the RuralPA-CPS was designed as a telephone survey, not a mail survey or personal interview. Second, some questions were eliminated or restructured to fit within a standard 20-minute telephone survey. And third, the RuralPA-CPS was targeted to over-sample households in rural Pennsylvania. These changes affected both the structure and comparability of the results with the federal CPS March Supplement.

The data presented in this report are from the 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 RuralPA-CPS surveys.

Data Collection

Telephone interviewers collected data for all four surveys. Data collection periods for each survey were from early January to late March. Standard callback methods were used to increase the response rate.

Sample Design

The sample consisted of telephone numbers selected at random from the 48 counties that the Center for Rural Pennsylvania has designated as rural. A county is considered rural when the population density of the county is less than the statewide population density of 274 persons per square land mile.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2006 population estimates, the commonwealth's 48 rural counties had a total population of 3.4 million residents. In 2007 and 2008, the survey was also conducted in 19 urban counties. These counties had an estimated population of 8.9 million.

The random-digit-dialing telephone sample frame was purchased from a marketing firm. The sampling methodology ensured that every household with a telephone in rural and urban Pennsylvania had an equal chance of selection. This procedure is a rigorous methodology that plays a key role in producing sample estimates that accurately reflect true population values.

Interviewers asked for survey participation from a household member who was 18 years old or older and best qualified to answer detailed questions about his/her household and its members.

Response Rates

Interviews were conducted from the offices of the Center for Survey Research at Penn State Harrisburg. In 2005, there were 2,014 completed interviews, all of which were in rural areas. In the following three years, the survey was expanded to include a sample of urban households. The table below shows the number of completed rural and urban interviews along with the cooperation rates and margin of errors for each survey.

Combinations of Years

To increase the level of statistical confidence and validity, data from the 2005 and 2006 RuralPA-CPS surveys were combined and analyzed as a single year. The same process was used for the 2007 and 2008 surveys.

Data Limitations

As in any survey, there are a number of limitations that may affect the reliability and validity of the results. The most significant limitations to this survey are as follows:

Limited comparability with the federal CPS

There are two aspects of this comparability issue.

First, some questions used in the RuralPA-CPS were modified to fit a telephone survey format. This process included rewording or eliminating some questions that are found in the federal CPS. As a result, a direct comparison with certain federal CPS questions is not possible.

SURVEY COOPERATION RATES, 2005 to 2008

	2005	2006	2007	2008
# Completed Rural Households Interviewed	2,014	2,020	2,022	1,513
# Completed Urban Households Interviewed	0	1,009	1,015	503
Total # Completed interviews	2,014	3,029	3,037	2,016
Cooperation rate	31.1%	53.1%	59.7%	64.2%
Margin of error	2.2%	1.6%	1.6%	2.2%

Comparability may also be limited because of the way in which data were collected: again, the federal CPS uses a mail survey and personal interviews while the RuralPA-CPS uses a telephone survey. The difference in the two formats may have resulted in questions being answered differently.

Undersampling of renters

According to the 2007 and 2008 RuralPA-CPS, 85 percent of households were in owner-occupied units and 15 percent lived in rental units. This percentage of households in rental units is low when compared to the Census Bureau's 2006 American Community Survey, which reports approximately 25 percent of households as renters and 75 percent as homeowners. While only a few years have passed since the American Community Survey, it is very unlikely there was a 10-percentage point decline in households living in rental units. Consequently, readers should recognize that renters, who generally have lower incomes, are underrepresented in the RuralPA-CPS.

Does not report on non-household aspects of rural communities

A community is comprised of households and individuals, but also of businesses, hospitals, schools, and social and service clubs. The RuralPA-CPS provides detailed information on households and their members, but data from other sources are needed to obtain a complete picture of conditions in Pennsylvania's rural communities.

Poverty estimates

Respondents were asked for their household income in the 2006 through 2008 surveys. During this period, 54 percent of the households provided the exact dollar amounts, 18 percent used a range to report income, and the remaining 28 percent either refused to provide their income or did not know. From those who provide the exact dollar amount, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service (HHS) determines poverty rates and reports the rates in its Poverty Guidelines. The Center used the mid-point within the range to estimate income and poverty status. The range had 31, \$5,000 increments beginning at less than \$5,000 and ending at \$150,000 or more. The 2005 RuralPA-CPS reported only income range. Again, the mid-point within each increment was used to determine income and poverty status. The use of income ranges limits the ability to precisely identify the percent of households in poverty.

Cell phones

The proportion of Americans who rely solely on a cell phone for their telephone service continues to grow, as does the share that still has a landline phone but does most of its calling on cell phones. With these changes, there is an increased concern that polls conducted only on landline telephones may not accurately measure public opinion. Research is currently underway to determine the ways in and extent to which cell users respond differently than those reached by landlines. Some new research, including a recent Pew Research Center study, found that, while different demographically, Americans who mostly or exclusively rely on cell phones are not substantially different from the landline population in their basic political attitudes and preferences.

Definitions

The terms below were used by the Center for Rural Pennsylvania to identify and describe rural residents.

Adults: Persons 18 years old and older.

Children: Persons under 18 years old.

Educational attainment: Highest level of education attained for persons 25 years old and older.

Household income: Income of all household members from all sources, such as salaries, interest, and businesses.

Households with children: Households that have one or more persons under 18 years old.

Labor force: Persons 18 years old and older who are either employed or are not working and looking for work.

Minorities: Persons who are non-white, Hispanic or Latino.

Poverty rate: The percent of households with incomes at or below the poverty level.

Rural respondents: Households and persons who live in a county with a population density below the statewide average of 274 persons per square mile.

Senior Citizens: Persons 65 years old and older.

Unemployment rate: Persons 18 years old and older who are not working, but are looking for work, divided by the labor force.

Urban respondents: Households and persons who live in a county with a population density at or above the statewide average of 274 persons per square mile.

Work force: Persons 18 years old and older who are employed.

Working poor: Employed persons whose total household income is below 200 percent of poverty.

Profile of Rural and Urban Households

	Rural		Urban,
	2005-2006	2007-2008	2007-2008
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD			
1 Person	21%	20%	21%
2 Persons	40%	41%	38%
3 Persons	16%	16%	18%
4 persons	15%	14%	14%
5+ Persons	8%	9%	9%
Average # persons in household	2.5	2.5	2.5
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD			
Married couples with no children	41%	43%	39%
Married couples with children	25%	23%	25%
Unmarried individuals, no children	3%	4%	4%
Unmarried individuals with children	2%	2%	2%
Living alone	21%	20%	21%
Female headed households, no husband present, no children	3%	3%	4%
Female headed households, no husband present, with children	3%	3%	4%
Male headed households, no wife present, no children	1%	1%	1%
Male headed households, no wife present, with children	1%	1%	<1%
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN <i>(Persons under 18 years old)</i>			
Married couples	79%	80%	79%
Unmarried couples	6%	8%	7%
Single parents	15%	12%	14%
HOMEOWNERSHIP			
Owned or being bought by a household member	85%	85%	82%
Rented for cash	13%	13%	17%
Occupied without payment of cash rent	2%	2%	1%
RENTAL COSTS			
Less than \$250 per month	18%	16%	8%
\$250 to \$499 per month	57%	52%	20%
\$500 to \$749 per month	20%	25%	39%
\$750 to \$999 per month	3%	5%	17%
\$1,000+ per month	2%	2%	16%
Median monthly rent	\$386	\$400	\$600
MONTHLY RENT AS PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Less than 10%	13%	10%	6%
10% to 19%	32%	31%	23%
20% to 29%	22%	23%	27%
30% to 39%	14%	14%	15%
40% to 49%	7%	8%	8%
50%+	12%	14%	21%
Median monthly rent as percent of total household income	21%	22%	27%

Profile of Rural and Urban Households

	Rural		Urban,
	2005-2006	2007-2008	2007-2008
RANGE OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Lower income (Less than \$25,000)	31%	26%	20%
Lower-Middle Income (\$25,000 to \$44,999)	27%	24%	21%
Middle-Income (\$45,000 to \$69,999)	28%	22%	18%
Upper-Middle Income (\$70,000 to \$99,999)	8%	16%	17%
Upper-Income (\$100,000+)	6%	12%	24%
Median household Income	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$55,000
HOUSEHOLDS IN POVERTY			
Households in poverty	10%	11%	91%
Households not in poverty	90%	89%	9%
HOUSEHOLDS THAT RECEIVED INCOME FROM ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING SOURCES*			
Unemployment compensation	11%	9%	6%
Workers compensation	2%	2%	2%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	6%	5%	4%
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	1%	1%	1%
Food Stamps	7%	7%	5%
Heating assistance	8%	8%	5%
<i>*Total do not add up to 100 percent due to multiple responses</i>			
GENDER			
Males	48%	48%	46%
Females	52%	52%	54%
AGE COHORTS			
Under 18 years old	23%	22%	23%
18 to 64 years old	61%	61%	58%
65 Years old and older	16%	17%	19%
Average age	40.5	41.9	41.6
RACE			
White, only	97%	97%	88%
Black only	1%	1%	9%
Other and two or more races	2%	2%	3%
HISPANIC OR LATINO			
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origins	2%	1%	3%
Persons Not of Hispanic or Latino origins	98%	99%	97%
HEALTH INSURANCE <i>(Persons <65 years old)</i>			
Persons with health insurance	n.a.	91%	93%
Persons without health insurance	n.a.	9%	7%
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS <i>(Persons <65 years old)</i>			
All year	n.a.	86%	89%
Part of the year	n.a.	7%	6%
No coverage at all	n.a.	7%	5%

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Profile of Rural and Urban Households

	Rural		Urban, 2007-2008
	2005-2006	2007-2008	
TYPES OF HEALTH INSURANCE <i>(Persons <65 years old)</i>			
Employer provided only	n.a.	72%	77%
Medicare only	n.a.	2%	2%
Government provided coverage (CHIP, Medicaid, etc.) only	n.a.	10%	9%
Military health insurance only	n.a.	1%	2%
Purchased health insurance only	n.a.	7%	6%
Other type of coverage	n.a.	2%	1%
Two or more of the above coverage types	n.a.	6	3%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS <i>(Persons 18+ years old)</i>			
Currently working	58%	57%	58%
Currently not working, but looking for work	5%	4%	5%
Retired- not working or looking for work	16%	24%	23%
Disabled- not working or looking for work	14%	6%	5%
Other- not working or looking for work	7%	9%	9%
LABOR FORCE STATUS <i>(Persons 18+ years old)</i>			
Percent of persons in labor force	62%	61%	63%
Percent of persons in labor force currently working	92%	93%	93%
Percent of persons in labor force currently not working but looking for work	8%	7%	7%
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY <i>(Persons 18+ years old)</i>			
Agriculture & Mining	n.a.	4%	1%
Construction	n.a.	8%	7%
Financial Services	n.a.	5%	7%
Food Services	n.a.	7%	7%
Health Services	n.a.	13%	12%
Manufacturing	n.a.	19%	15%
Professional, Scientific, and Professional Services	n.a.	6%	11%
Retail trade	n.a.	15%	14%
Services	n.a.	10%	12%
Transportation and Warehousing	n.a.	7%	7%
Other	n.a.	6%	7%
HIGHEST LEVEL OF ADULT EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT <i>(Persons 18+ years old)</i>			
No high school diploma	10%	10%	6%
High school diploma or equivalent	42%	43%	33%
Some college, no degree	15%	15%	18%
Associate's degree	10%	10%	9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	23%	22%	34%

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