**Grant Proposal Background and Resource information:**

**The “Boilerplate”**

**Note:** This information is provided as a resource to the Ohio University Community. It is updated periodically, but may not contain the most current or pertinent information for your needs. The most effective way to use this document is to check the original sources listed and tailor the available information to support your proposal.

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	1. **Ohio University**
		1. External Funding: Annual Awards Report – Fiscal Year 2022.

<https://www.ohio.edu/sites/default/files/sites/research/orsp/Fiscal%20year%202022%20Annual%20Awards%20Report.pdf>

* + 1. Financial Aid Awarded: Data on type and amount by fiscal year

*Source: OHIO Fact Book 2022 link available at:* [*https://www.ohio.edu/iea/historical-data/historic-fact-books*](https://www.ohio.edu/iea/historical-data/historic-fact-books)*,* page 57 and 71

* + 1. Student Enrollment (Fall 2022): 20,749(Athens campus); 3,368 (ECampus); 3,813 (regional campuses); 27,930 (total). *Source: University Unduplicated Student Enrollment* [*https://www.ohio.edu/iea/student-data/enrollment/campusenrollment*](https://www.ohio.edu/iea/student-data/enrollment/campusenrollment)
		2. Student Distribution by County (Fall 2021*):  see OHIO Fact Book 2022* link available at:[*https://www.ohio.edu/iea/historical-data/historic-fact-books*](https://www.ohio.edu/iea/historical-data/historic-fact-books)*, pages 17 and 18 and Enrollment Data reports:* [*https://www.ohio.edu/iea/student-data/enrollment*](https://www.ohio.edu/iea/student-data/enrollment)
		3. Student Distribution by Race (Fall 2021):  On the Athens campus: 5.9% African American; 1.9% Asian American; 4.0% Hispanic; 4.3% International; 0.1% Am. Indian /Alaskan; 3.5% two or more races, 78.1% Caucasian. *Source: OHIO Fact Book 2022, link available at:* [*https://www.ohio.edu/iea/historical-data/historic-fact-books*](https://www.ohio.edu/iea/historical-data/historic-fact-books)page 28 or Historical Headcount by Race Ethnicity at: <https://www.ohio.edu/iea/historical-data/general-historical-reports/historical-headcount-race-ethnicity>
		4. Diversity – John Newton Templeton, the fourth African-American in the nation to earn a college degree, graduated from Ohio University 37 years before the Emancipation Proclamation in 1828. Roderick McDavis, the 20th President of Ohio University, was the first African-American and alumnus president.
		5. 1st Generation College (2023 Freshman, Athens Campus):  1st generation, Less than 2 Yr Degree = 24.4%; 1st generation(Less than 4 Yr Degree = 25.5%

Source:  Institutional Effectiveness & Analytics, First Year & Transfer Student Profile, Athens Campus: <https://www.ohio.edu/iea/student-data/student-profiles/firstyrprofileathens>

* + 1. University Operations: 1,027 total full-time faculty, 531 part-time faculty (FY 22-23); *Source: Faculty Reports* <https://www.ohio.edu/iea/faculty-staff-data/faculty-reports/totalfaculty>;

annual operating expenditures >$586M (2021-2022) *Source: OHIO Fact Book 2022,* link available at: [*https://www.ohio.edu/iea/historical-data/historic-fact-books*](https://www.ohio.edu/iea/historical-data/historic-fact-books)page 55

* + 1. Majors (2021):  21 (Associate); 249 (Baccalaureate); 221 (Masters); 43 (Doctoral); 1 (Doctor of osteopathic medicine). *Source: OHIO Fact Book 2022*, link available at:[*https://www.ohio.edu/iea/historical-data/historic-fact-books*](https://www.ohio.edu/iea/historical-data/historic-fact-books)page 30
		2. Graduation Rate (2022):  65.8% of UG, from the 2016 cohort graduated within 6 years; Source: <https://www.ohio.edu/iea/student-data/retention-graduation>
		3. Quality Indicators (2022): Average composite ACT score of 22-27 for fall 2022 freshman class, which is higher than both the national and state averages; 22% of the first-year undergraduate students ranked in the top 10% of their high school class. *Source: OHIO Fact Book 2022,* link available at:[*https://www.ohio.edu/iea/historical-data/historic-fact-books*](https://www.ohio.edu/iea/historical-data/historic-fact-books)page 61 and 74, and *Peer Institution Comparisons by Type of Variable 2023 Update* link available at: https://www.ohio.edu/iea/historical-data/peer-university-study
	1. **Appalachian Ohio Region**
		1. Geographic Area:
			1. Encompasses 32 counties in the southern and eastern parts of Ohio: Adams, Ashtabula, Athens, Belmont, Brown, Carroll, Clermont, Columbiana, Coshocton, Gallia, Guernsey, Harrison, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mahoning, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Vinton, and Washington
			2. The population density in App. OH is one-third of Ohio’s non-App. region (123.8 people per square mile, vs. 393.9 per square mile in July 2021).
			3. Twenty-two of the 32 Appalachian counties in OH are designated non-metropolitan counties (last updated 2013 – update expected for late-2023)

*Source* a: <https://www.arc.gov/appalachian-counties-served-by-arc/>

Source b: *The Appalachian Region: A Data Overview From The 2017-2021 American Community Survey Chartbook, June 2023, page 9,* [*https://www.arc.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/PRB\_ARC\_Chartbook\_ACS\_2017-2021\_FINAL\_2023-06.pdf*](https://www.arc.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/PRB_ARC_Chartbook_ACS_2017-2021_FINAL_2023-06.pdf)

Source c: [https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes//](https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes/)

* + 1. Economic Status:

Poverty rate, all ages (2017-2021): 15.9% App. OH in poverty vs. 12.8% non-App. OH and 12.6% U.S.

Food Insecurity Rate (2020): 15% App. OH vs. 13% OH overall

Per capita income (2017-2021) in 2021 dollars: App. OH $28,842 vs. Non-App. OH $35,682 and $37,638 U.S.

Unemployment rate (2017-2021): 4.8% App. OH vs. 4.3% OH and 4.6% U.S.

Local Area Unemployment rate: (Oct 2023) Athens County 4.0%

Source a, c, d: *The Appalachian Region: A Data Overview From The 2017-2021 American Community Survey Chartbook, June 2023, pages 80, 115, and 124* [*https://www.arc.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/PRB\_ARC\_Chartbook\_ACS\_2017-2021\_FINAL\_2023-06.pdf*](https://www.arc.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/PRB_ARC_Chartbook_ACS_2017-2021_FINAL_2023-06.pdf)

Source e: *Bureau of Labor Statistic, Local Area Unemployment Statistics* https://www.bls.gov/lau/tables.htm#mstate

Source b: Food Insecurity State Profiles, Ohio. <https://www.arc.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Food-Insecurity-in-Appalachia-Report-Ohio.pdf>

* + 1. County Economic Designation\* (FY 2024):

*Distressed*: Athens, Meigs, Noble, Scioto

*At-risk*: Adams, Ashtabula, Coshocton, Gallia, Guernsey, Highland, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mahoning, Monroe, Morgan, Pike, Trumbull, Vinton

*Transitional:* Belmont, Brown, Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison, Hocking, Perry, Ross, Muskingum, Tuscarawas, Washington

*Competitive:* Clermont, Holmes

 *Source*: <https://www.arc.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/CountyEconomicStatusFY2024Ohio.pdf>

 Interactive map: <https://www.arc.gov/classifying-economic-distress-in-appalachian-counties/>

**\*Distressed counties** are the most economically depressed counties and rank in the worst 10% in the U.S. **At-Risk counties** are those at risk of becoming economically distressed and rank between the worst 10% and 25% of the nation’s counties.  **Transitional counties** make up the largest economic status designation and rank between the worst 25% and the best 25% in the US. **Competitive counties** are those that are able to compete in the national economy and rank between the best 10% and 25% in the US.  **Attainment counties** are the economically strongest counties, ranking in the best 10%. The ranking is based on three economic indicators—three year average unemployment rate, per capita market income, and poverty rate. Source: Distressed Designation and County Economic Status Classification System at **:** <https://www.arc.gov/distressed-designation-and-county-economic-status-classification-system/>

* + 1. Educational Attainment 2017-2021: 33.7% of Americans 25 and over had a bachelor’s degree or more during this period while this percentage reached only 19.2 in App. OH vs 31.9 in non-App. OH.

*Source:* *The Appalachian Region: A Data Overview From The 2017-2021 American Community Survey Chartbook, June 2023,* page 53 <https://www.arc.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/PRB_ARC_Chartbook_ACS_2017-2021_FINAL_2023-06.pdf>

* + 1. More recent publications Assessing Postsecondary Barriers for Rural Appalachian High School Students (2019) <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34305380/> and

Rural Appalachian High School Students’ College-Going and STEMM Perceptions (2019) <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8297689/>

* + 1. Age and Race: People living in Appalachia are older than the rest of the state and country. The median age in App. OH is 42 compared to 39.1 for non-App. OH and 38.8 for the US as of July 2021. Appalachian OH is less diverse than the rest of OH or the US. The percentage of the population who are minority or Hispanic is 40.7% in the US, 24.9% in non-App. OH, and only 9.7% in App. OH.

*Source:* *The Appalachian Region: A Data Overview From The 2017-2021 American Community Survey Chartbook, June 2023,* pages 14, 19, and 22 <https://www.arc.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/PRB_ARC_Chartbook_ACS_2017-2021_FINAL_2023-06.pdf>

* + 1. Health Care Reports: *<https://www.arc.gov/research-evaluations-maps-data/?fwp_research_report_eval_topics=public-health>*
		2. Health Provider Shortage Area – HPSA: Data are available for primary care providers, mental health providers and dental care providers. Athens has one Low Income Population HPSAs for primary care as well as one for mental health. Maps of HPSA areas and other health information are available at <https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/topics/federally-qualified-health-centers/resources>

CAUTION: please note the caution that compiled data may not be the most current.

*Source for the search:* <http://hpsafind.hrsa.gov/HPSASearch.aspx> , definitions and background data:

* + 1. Medically Underserved Areas/Populations: Medically Underserved Areas/Populations are areas or populations designated by HRSA as having too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty and/or high elderly population. For more detail about Medically Underserved areas see <https://bhw.hrsa.gov/shortage-designation/muap>. Also see the CAUTION on maps, above.

*Source*: [http://muafind.hrsa.gov/index..aspx](http://muafind.hrsa.gov/index.aspx) .

Several types of facilities are considered to be serving the **“**medically underserved community**”** as defined by the Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA); including Community and Federally Qualified Health Centers: <http://findahealthcenter.hrsa.gov/Search_HCC.aspx>

* + 1. Appalachia as a Rural Area: The USDA Economic Research Service keeps data on rural areas. See <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/#!topicid=14838&subtopicid=> for various briefs, reports and data including the interactive Atlas of Rural and Small-Town America at <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/atlas-of-rural-and-small-town-america/>
1. **Data by County**

The best county data comes from the US Census at [data.census.gov](https://data.census.gov/cedsci/?intcmp=aff_cedsci_banner)  use “Explore Census Data” to search for tables and maps ba state, county or specific topics (education, employment, health, etc). Before you browse these tables, look below for finding specific data.

* 1. Population and Population Change (2020-2022) USDA Economic Research Service

*Source:* <https://data.ers.usda.gov/reports.aspx?ID=17827>

* 1. Poverty and Child Poverty (2021): “The U.S. Census Bureau, with support from other Federal agencies, created the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program to provide more current estimates of selected income and poverty statistics than those from the most recent decennial census.” The easiest way to access the data is from the interactive map:
	<https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/saipe/#/?map_geoSelector=aa_c>

For a more comprehensive report with Executive Summary, *Ohio Poverty Report, June 2020:* <https://development.ohio.gov/static/community/redevelopment/The-Ohio_Poverty-Report-June2020.pdf> based on American Community Survey data. Note: the ACS data and the SAIPE data are not identical – the ACS data generally reports higher poverty than the SAIPE data. For further discussion see “About SAIPE” on the site. Note: other sources report poverty, but the SAIPE is the one used for administering government programs.

* 1. Unemployment: Ohio Labor Market Information, current unemployment map and rankings: *Source:* *Labor Market Information in Review: 2022 Annual Economic Report* [*https://ohiolmi.com/\_docs/ResearchPublications/publications/Annual-Economic-Report-2022.pdf*](https://ohiolmi.com/_docs/ResearchPublications/publications/Annual-Economic-Report-2022.pdf)

More data and access to the unemployment rates and rankings: <https://www.bls.gov/web/laus/laumstrk.htm>

<https://ohiolmi.com/_docs/ces/lmr.pdf>

* 1. Per Capita Personal Income: For a narrative description of per capita (individual) personal income as it relates to Ohio’s PCPI and the nation’s, see the Bureau of Economic Analysis Regional Economic Accounts (BEA-R Facts). <https://www.bea.gov/itable/regional-gdp-and-personal-income>
	2. Go to the interactive map and pick the county map. Then pick Ohio and the county of interest or click on the county on the interactive map for its relation to the national figures. This puts the data in context of US and Ohio. *Source:* <https://www.bea.gov/data> Note that the Census also reports a per capita income (also called a money income) that is significantly lower than the PCPI. This is because the two include and exclude different types of income. At a very gross level, money income centers on cash and cash equivalents, while PCPI includes such things as employer pension contributions, Medicaid and Medicare income. The IRS also reports a figure called Adjusted Gross Income, which is different from both the above. CAUTION: only compare apples to apples. Do not use numbers from different sources for comparison.
	3. Food Environment and Insecurity: This interactive map has information on a range of food and recreation statistics. Some are by county, some by region. It’s worth using the interactive map feature to see how counties fare on such criteria as “households with no car and greater than 1 mile to a grocery store”; “WIC-authorized stores per 1000 population” A table with the actual statistics will pop up if the county is clicked on. The actual food insecurity information is unfortunately by region. <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/go-to-the-atlas/>
	4. Children and Family Well-being by County; Ohio’s annual KIDS COUNT County-by-County Profile provides county-level data in Ohio on a variety of measures of health, education, economic well-being, and families and communities. Most recent reports from 2020 available at: https://cdfohio.org/policy/resources/kids-count/kidscountcountyfactsheets2019/

g) Educational Attainment: If you can live with percentage ranges, use the ARC report: ***The Appalachian Region: A Data Overview from the 2013-2017 American Community Survey:*** [*https://www.arc.gov/research/researchreportdetails.asp?REPORT\_ID=159*](https://www.arc.gov/research/researchreportdetails.asp?REPORT_ID=159)If need the specific data you have to go to  [data.census.gov](https://data.census.gov/cedsci/?intcmp=aff_cedsci_banner) . Follow the directions given under 2) Data by County, and when you get to the section, click on Table.

* 1. County Profiles: The Department of Development keeps a profile on every county in Ohio at <https://ohiolmi.com/Home/EconomicProfiles> Click on the kind of report and then select county to get various population, economic, housing, agriculture, education, health care, PCIP, employment, wages, etc. This data is not as up-to-date as the sources given above, but it provides a wealth of information in one place. Ohio County indicators including Ohio’s Appalachian Region are available at:

<https://development.ohio.gov/static/research/countytrends/County-Indicators.pdf>

* + 1. Health Provider Shortage Areas (see Section 1.b.viii)

*Source:* <http://hpsafind.hrsa.gov/HPSASearch.aspx>; put in state, county and type of care.

j) Medically Underserved Areas (see Section 1.b.ix):

*Source:* <http://muafind.hrsa.gov/index.aspx>; put in state and county.

1. **Data by School District (Ohio)**
	1. Poverty by School District: Use the SAIPE Interactive Map (see Section 2.b above). Put in year, geography (school district) and state. For this set of options you are limited to “percent in poverty ages 5-17 in families,” Note there is a table under the map.
	<https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/saipe/#/?map_geoSelector=aa_c>
	2. Data about Economically Disadvantaged/Minority/Other Special Population Students. Most of the student data you will want comes from the Ohio Dept. of Education interactive Report Card (iLRC) Power User Reports. By selecting the correct options, you can compare such information such as graduation rate, performance and attendance by sub-group. (For example, you can compare how economically disadvantaged students did on their proficiency tests versus non-economically disadvantaged students, by school district, building and in some cases regionally or by county). ODE considers a student economically disadvantaged if he/she is eligible for a free or reduced price lunch, or their parent(s) receive public assistance. Generally, children in families below 130% of the poverty level (i.e., families that make a little more than the poverty income cut off) are eligible for free lunches. Children whose families make below 185% of the poverty level are eligible for reduced price lunches. Definitions for all the terms used in the iLRC can be found in the EMIS Manual, <http://www.ode.state.oh.us/GD/Templates/Pages/ODE/ODEDetail.aspx?page=3&TopicRelationID=1102&ContentID=81>. Chapter 2 covers student data.

Ohio School report cards searchable at: <https://reportcard.education.ohio.gov/>

* 1. Number and Percentage of Free and Reduced Price Lunches. <http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Student-Supports/Food-and-Nutrition/Resources-and-Tools-for-Food-and-Nutrition/MR81-Data-for-Free-and-Reduced-Price-Meal-Eligibil>

d) 2013 School District Typology with Associate Useful Fields: “The purpose of developing a typology of districts is to provide a rational basis for making data-driven comparisons of groups of districts.  Such groups include districts that share certain demographic characteristics.  As a result, the groups can serve as a basis for a stratified sample of districts in the state.” Most, but not all, local school districts are categorized as “Rural/agricultural – high poverty, low median income.” You can download an Excel file that will give you the category for every school district. The hard link on the page allows the user to find similar districts to any district in Ohio. With the Similar Districts Grouping you will get several pieces of useful information about a district including enrollment (Average Daily Membership), “Poverty” as a percentage of ADM (economically disadvantaged students), % of the population with a an administrative or professional occupation, % of population with a college degree, population density, property wealth by ADM, and percentage of minority students. A link on the page will lead you to where the information originates while the Similar District Methodology link will explain more about the data sources. Most of the 2011 data is taken from 2010 ODE data, the 2009 ACS census data or 2010 census data. <http://www.ode.state.oh.us/GD/Templates/Pages/ODE/ODEDetail.aspx?page=3&TopicRelationID=390&ContentID=12833&Content=89486>

e) Rural Nature of Appalachian Schools. In a 2007 report by the National Center for Education Statistics, *The Status of Education in Rural Schools[[1]](#footnote-1)*, rural schools differed from urban schools in demographics and outcomes. A larger percent of rural students (10%) attend schools with less than 200 students. In towns, suburbs and cities the figure is less than 3%. Fewer rural children between three and five attend a pre-primary school program (50% vs. 57% nationally).

More recent data about enrollment in private vs public schools indicate that “The percentage of students enrolled in private schools was lower in remote rural areas (3 %) than in the other sublocales, which ranged from 5 % in distant rural areas and fringe towns to 14 % in large cities.”[[2]](#footnote-2)

Approximately 4.3 million rural students (44%) attend high-poverty schools, that is, a school in which more than half of the students are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch.

<https://nsba.org/-/media/CPE-Growing-Diversity-of-Rural-Students.pdf> and <https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d21/tables/dt21_203.75.asp>[[3]](#footnote-3)

Rural parents have differing expectations of educational success. “For example, the percentage of students in rural areas whose parents expected them to earn a graduate or professional degree (25 percent) was lower than the percentages in suburban areas and cities (42 percent each) and was not measurably different from the percentage in towns.”[[4]](#footnote-4)

1. **Additional Information - FAQs**
	1. **Additional Information: Ohio University**
		1. Where do I find other statistics about OU students and faculty, including the regional campuses?

The Office of Institutional Research keeps a large amount of data about Ohio University students and faculty, including the regional campuses, at <http://www.ohio.edu/instres/>. Some of the data is restricted to Ohio University faculty and staff.

* + 1. How do I compare OU statistics to other Ohio Universities?

The Ohio Board of Regents keeps *Data & Reports* about Ohio Public Institutions school profiles at: <https://www.ohiohighered.org/campuses/map>

* 1. **Additional Economic Data: Poverty and Employment**
		1. How can I include other information about poverty in Appalachia?

The Institute for Research on Poverty, has a good overview of the problems of answering poverty questions and list of sources for poverty data. See: <https://www.irp.wisc.edu/poverty-faqs/>

USDA Economic Research Service has compiled various statistics about **rural poverty** in general from the Census Data. See *Rural America at a Glance: 2023 Edition report*

<https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/107838/eib-261.pdf?v=2694.3>

The Carsey Institute has several reports on issues involving rural youth and poverty. See: <https://carsey.unh.edu/publications>

* + 1. How can I include other unemployment figures for the counties or areas pertinent to my grant application?

Data for states and counties other than Ohio can be found at US Dept. of Labor: Bureau of Labor Statistics <http://www.bls.gov/lau/#tables>. This site allows to put the data for the state of Ohio in a national context.

* 1. **Additional Educational Data**
		1. How can I include other information about education in Appalachia?

The National Center for Education Statistics (<http://nces.ed.gov/>) keeps a limited set of data for each school and district in the nation. This data can be accessed from data tool page, <http://nces.ed.gov/datatools/>. The Center has a wealth of data about state education statistics and national statistics in the form of publications, tables, and fast facts. The Center published a report on rural Education in 2013, *The Status Rural Education,* at <https://nces.ed.gov/programs/coe/pdf/coe_tla.pdf>

A more recent report, *Rural Education at a Glance,* 2017 edition by the USDA is available at <https://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/pub-details/?pubid=83077> or Indicators on Rural Education released in November 2022 available at: https://nces.ed.gov/blogs/nces/post/nces-releases-indicators-on-rural-education

As mentioned above, the Ohio Department of Educationkeeps various statistics at its local interactive report card home, <http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Data/Report-Card-Resources>

The power user reports allow you to retrieve information on Ohio school and district discipline, enrollment, graduation, mobility, participation, performance, promotion, attendance, revenue, teacher data, and test results.

The Ohio Board of Regents has information on education outcomes and some other data in their section on *Data & Reports*: <http://regents.ohio.gov/perfrpt/index.php>

* 1. **Additional Appalachian and Rural Data**
		1. What other information is there on Appalachia?

The Appalachian Regional Commission(ARC) has maps of the 13-state Appalachian region, with county delineations [<https://www.arc.gov/research/MapsofAppalachia.asp>] The web site also has data and many reports about Appalachia as a whole. **NOTE:** Because of the efforts to compile information about all of Appalachia, state or other federal data bases usually have more current information than that at the ARC website

USDA Economic Research Service keeps various data on nation, states and counties looking at “urban” versus “rural.” Look under “rural economy” for reports and data on rural population, income, education, employment and farming: <https://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/?topicid=14838>. Also data by state in “state profiles.” <http://www.ers.usda.gov/StateFacts/>. “Atlas of Rural and Small-Town America” provides access to customized data tables. <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data/ruralATlas/>. Data may not be as current as data from source, (i.e., more current labor data most likely at US Dept. of Labor site.) Summary report: Rural America at a Glance, 2022 <https://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/pub-details/?pubid=105154>

See the Carsey Institute about various reports on rural issues: <https://carsey.unh.edu/publications> (search publications by keyword, category or topic)

See the Rural Assistance Center for a wealth of information on various topics associated with rural issues. <http://www.raconline.org/>

* 1. **Additional Health Care Data**
		1. How can I include additional information about healthcare in Appalachia?

The **Centers for Disease Control (CDC)** also provides statistics about health and disease. <http://www.cdc.gov/DataStatistics/>

Some other health-related maps are available at: <https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/rural-maps/health-status>

Another resource for health information, statistics and surveys is the Ohio Department of Health.

<https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/explore-data-and-stats>

The Ohio Department of Health offers a broad range of health statistics and databases to the public. The A-Z topics lists numerous types of health statistics available on this website. Data includes information on Disease, Health Disparities, Health Care providers and services, Health Surveys, Maternal and Child Health, Local Data and Vital Statistics. <https://odh.ohio.gov/explore-data-and-stats>

1. US Dept of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Status of Education in Rural America*, Stephen Provasnik, Angelina KewalRamani, Mary McLaughlin Coleman, Lauren Gilbertson, Will Herring,

Qingshu Xie, June 2007, NCES 2007-040 <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2007/ruraled/index.asp>, [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. National Center for Education Statistics. (2023). Enrollment and School Choice in Rural Areas. *Condition of Education*. U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences. Retrieved Dec. 2023, from <https://nces.ed.gov/programs/coe/indicator/lcb> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Source: Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Table 203.75 prepared in April 2022. https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d21/tables/dt21\_203.75.asp [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. US Dept of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, ***Education Across America: Cities, Suburbs, Towns, and Rural Areas.*** This website showcases NCES Condition of Education indicator with focus is on family characteristics, educational experiences, resources, and outcomes, and an initial emphasis on rural areas. https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/annualreports/topical-studies/locale [↑](#footnote-ref-4)