**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.

1. [**Short Facts and Sources**](#F1)
	1. [**Ohio University**](#F_OU)
		1. External Funding
		2. Financial Aid Awarded
		3. Student Enrollment
		4. Student Distribution by County
		5. Student Distribution by Race
		6. Diversity
		7. 1st Generation College
		8. University Operations
		9. Majors
		10. Retention to Graduation
		11. Quality Indicators
	2. [**Appalachian Ohio Region**](#F_AO)
		1. Geographic Area
		2. Economic Status
		3. County Economic Designation
		4. College Completion Rate
		5. Educational Aspirations and Barriers for Appalachian HS Students
		6. Age and Race
		7. Health Disparities
		8. Health Provider Shortage Areas
		9. Medically Underserved Areas/Populations
		10. Appalachia as a Rural Area
		11. Ohio Appalachian Schools
2. [**Data by County**](#CNTY)
	1. Population and Population Change
	2. Poverty and Child Poverty
	3. Unemployment
	4. Per Capita Personal Income
	5. Food Environment and Insecurity
	6. Children and Family Well-being
	7. Educational Attainment
	8. County Profiles
	9. Health Provider Shortage Areas
	10. Medically Underserved Areas
3. [**Data by school district** **(Ohio)**](#SD)
	1. Poverty by School District
	2. Data about Economically Disadvantaged/Minority/ other Special Population Students
	3. Number and Percentage of Free and Reduced Price Lunches
	4. School District Typology with Associated Useful Fields
	5. Rural Nature of Appalachian Schools

[**Additional Information**](#AI)

* 1. [**Additional Information: Ohio University**](#AI_1)
	2. [**Additional Economic Data: Poverty and Unemployment**](#AI_2)
	3. [**Additional Education Data**](#AI_3)
	4. [**Additional Appalachian and Rural Data**](#AI_4)
	5. [**Additional Health Care Data**](#AI_5)
1. **Short Facts and Sources:**
	1. **Ohio University**
		1. External Funding (Annual Award Reports):  $63,856,296 in Grants and Contracts *Source:* <http://www.ohio.edu/research/Award_Reports.cfm>
		2. Financial Aid Awarded: Data on type and amount by fiscal year.

*Source: Ohio University Fact Book* <http://www.ohiou.edu/instres/factbook.pdf> page 61

* + 1. Student Enrollment (Fall 2010): 21,324 (Athens campus including Lifelong Learning); 10,216 (regional campuses); 35,324 (total).

*Source: Ohio University Fact Book* <http://www.ohiou.edu/instres/factbook.pdf> page 13

* + 1. Student Distribution by County (Fall 2010):  At the Athens campus, 82% of the students enrolled are Ohio residents; 20% of Athens enrollees are from Appalachian Ohio. Considering the entire student body (including regional campuses), 33% of the students are from Appalachian Ohio.

*Source: Ohio University Fact Book* <http://www.ohiou.edu/instres/factbook.pdf> page 18

 *Student enrollment query builder* <http://instres.admsrv.ohio.edu/instres/enrollment/query.cfm>

* + 1. Student Distribution by Race (Fall 2010):  On the Athens campus: 4.5% African American; 1.0% Asian American; 2.4% Hispanic; 7.0% International; 0.3% Native American, 1.8% two or more races, 81.6% Caucasian.

*Source: Ohio University Fact Book* <http://www.ohiou.edu/instres/factbook.pdf> page 28

*More detailed information is available at:* <http://www.ohio.edu/instres/enrollstats/index.html>

* + 1. 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 current and 20th President of Ohio University, is the first African-American and alumnus president.
		2. 1st Generation College (2010 Freshman, Athens Campus):  21%

 *Source*:  Assoc. Provost for Institutional Research

* + 1. University Operations: 1,113 full-time faculty, 790 part-time faculty and 4,733 employees (2010); annual operating expenditures >$574M (2009-2010).

 *Source: Ohio University Fact Book* <http://www.ohiou.edu/instres/factbook.pdf> page 33

* + 1. Majors (2010):  27 (Associate); 256 (Baccalaureate); 188 (Masters); 58 (Doctoral); 1 (Doctor of osteopathic medicine)

*Source: Ohio University Fact Book* <http://www.ohiou.edu/instres/factbook.pdf> page 30

* + 1. Retention to Graduation (2010):  65% (UG, Athens campus) graduate within 6 years; 3nd highest rate in the State, with an additional 27% of students who transferred to another institution.

*Source: Ohio University Fact Book* <http://www.ohiou.edu/instres/factbook.pdf> page 68

* + 1. Quality Indicators (2010): The mean ACT score of first-year undergraduate students is 24, which is higher than both the national and state averages; 14% of the first-year undergraduate students ranked in the top 10% of their high school class.
		*Source: Ohio University Fact Book* <http://www.ohiou.edu/instres/factbook.pdf> page 80
	1. **Appalachian Ohio Region**
		1. Geographic Area:
			1. Encompasses 32 counties in the southern and eastern parts of the State. (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 Appalachian Ohio is one-third of Ohio’s non-Appalachian region (127.8 people per square mile, vs. 381.7 per square mile.)
			3. Twenty-three of the 32 Appalachian counties in Ohio are designated non-metropolitan counties.

*Source* (a): <http://www.arc.gov/appalachian_region/TheAppalachianRegion.asp>

Source *(b*): <http://www.arc.gov/research/researchreportdetails.asp?REPORT_ID=94> (chapter 1)

Source (c): <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/RuralUrbanContinuumCodes/2003/>

* + 1. Economic Status:

Poverty rate (2005-2009): 16% in poverty (<100% of the Federal Poverty Level) vs. 13.1% (non-Appalachian Ohio) and 13.5% (U.S.)

Food Assistance (2009): 22.5% received aid vs. 18.6% (Ohio)

Per capita income: (2008) $29,630 vs. $35,889 (Ohio) and $40,166 (U.S.)

Unemployment rate (2009): 11.8% vs. 10.6% (Ohio) and 9.3% (U.S.)

Local Area Unemployment Statistics: (Dec 2011) Athens County 7.0%

*Source a: Ohio Poverty Report, April 2011* ([www.development.ohio.gov/research/files/p700000000.pdf](http://www.development.ohio.gov/research/files/p700000000.pdf)) based on American Community Survey data sets (2005-2009).

*Source (b,c,d)*: <http://jfs.ohio.gov/County/cntypro/index.stm>, Appalachian Counties Profile

*Source e*: *Bureau of Labor Statistic, Local Area Unemployment Statistics* <http://www.bls.gov/lau/data.htm>

* + 1. County Economic Designation\* (FY 2012):  *Distressed* (Adams, Athens, Meigs, Morgan, Noble, Pike, Vinton); *At-risk* (Ashtabula, Gallia, Guernsey, Harrison, Jackson, Laurence, Monroe, Perry, Scioto); *Transitional* (Belmont, Clermont, Columbiana, Coshocton, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Jefferson, Mahoning, Muskingum, Ross, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Washington); *Source*: <http://www.arc.gov/appalachian_region/CountyEconomicStatusandDistressedAreasinAppalachia.asp>

**\*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 U.S. **Competitive counties** are those that are able to compete in the national economy and rank between the best 10% and 25% in the U.S.  **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. For a map see: <http://www.arc.gov/research/MapsofAppalachia.asp?F_CATEGORY_ID=1>

* + 1. College Completion Rates: 27% of Americans and 25.4% of non-Appalachian Ohioans had completed college versus a college completion rate for Appalachian Ohio of 14.9%. *Source:* The Appalachian Region in 2010: A Census Data Overview, Chapter 5

 <http://www.arc.gov/research/researchreportdetails.asp?REPORT_ID=94> but data given is from 2005- 2009 American Community Survey. Maps showing counties by category are included.

* + 1. Educational Aspirations and Barriers for Appalachian HS Students:

See: <http://www.oache.org/downloads/index.php>, Access and Success- Appalachian Ohio Study, Executive Summary, May 2009.

* + 1. Age and Race: People living in Appalachia are older than the rest of the state and country. The median age in Appalachian Ohio is 40.5, while the median age in non-Appalachian Ohio is 38.3 and in the US 37.2. Appalachian Ohio is less diverse than the rest of Ohio or the US. The percentage of the population who are minority or Hispanic is 36.3% in the US, 21.2% in non-Appalachian Ohio, and 8.2% in Appalachian Ohio.

 *Source:* The Appalachian Region in 2010: A Census Data Overview, Chapters 2 and 3,

 <http://www.arc.gov/research/researchreportdetails.asp?REPORT_ID=94>

* + 1. Health Disparities: “The Appalachian region suffers an excess in premature deaths (among persons ages 35 to 64) from heart disease, all cancers combined, lung cancer, colorectal cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), diabetes, and motor vehicle accidents, relative to comparable non-Appalachian U.S. population…. Mortality from all causesexhibits some clear geographic patterns…. with high rate areas concentrated in the Central Appalachian counties in portions of Eastern Kentucky, Southern Ohio, Southern West Virginia, and Western Virginia”

“Of … [the] measures of socioeconomic condition evaluated in this study, poverty and the percentage of persons without health insurance consistently define localized areas that suffer the highest rates of premature mortality.”

*Source for first quote:* *An Analysis of Disparities in Health Status and Access to Health Care in the Appalachian Region, 2004*, Executive Summary, Appalachian Regional Commission, <http://www.arc.gov/research/ResearchReports.asp?F_CATEGORY=13>

Report also includes maps. *Source for second quote*: Underlying Socioeconomic Factors Influencing Health Disparities in the Appalachian Region, Executive Summary, March 2008. <http://www.arc.gov/research/ResearchReports.asp?F_CATEGORY=13>

Also of interest: An Analysis of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Disparities & Access to Treatment Services in the Appalachian Region, Executive Summary, August 2008, <http://www.arc.gov/research/ResearchReports.asp?F_CATEGORY=13>

* + 1. Health Provider Shortage Area - HPSA (September, 2011):  Data are available for primary care providers, mental health providers and dental care providers. Of the 32 Appalachian counties, 26 have designated HPSA-primary care areas. Athens has no primary care HPSAs, but is a HPSA for mental care providers. Maps of HPSA areas and other health information are available at <http://www.raconline.org/maps/topic_details.php?topic=3>

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

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

* + 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 <http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/shortage/muaps/index.html>. Also see the CAUTION on maps, above. Of the 32 counties, 30, including Athens, have designated MUA/MUP areas.

*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 <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Browse/view.aspx?subject=RuralEconomy>, for various briefs, reports and data including the interactive Atlas of Rural and Small-Town America.
		2. Ohio Appalachian Schools

CORAS (Coalition of Rural and Appalachian Schools) collates and reports data on Appalachian schools, and follows issues of interest to educators in Appalachia. Of particular interest is their Vital Statistics for Appalachian School Districts, which compares contains comparisons on financial data, attendance, drop-out rate, and teacher salary between all Ohio school districts and Appalachian School Districts. Scroll down for their table. <http://www.coras.org/character.php>

1. **Data by County**

The best county data comes from the US Census, data set the American Community Survey. This is a set of data collected over several years. These surveys collect more information than was collected in the 2010 census, and are thus a good source of information, especially for small population areas. You can access this county data and other census data from <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

On the left hand side of the page you will see “Search using the options below.” Pick Geographies and follow the arrow. A new window, named Geographies will come up. Put your county in the box (e.g., Athens County, Ohio) and hit the go button. Put a check mark next to the county (or any of its subdivisions) and then at the top or bottom of the page hit the “Add” selection. Close the Geographies window. You will then see five pages of census data tables you can call up about your geography of interest. Before you browse these tables, look below for finding specific data.

* 1. Population and Population Change (2010) USDA Economic Research Service

*Source:* <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/Population/PopList.asp?ST=OH&LongName=Ohio> Note that the population is taken from the 2010 Census, and therefore will not be the same number as the population taken from the 2005-2009 ACS. (See above for more explanation.)

* 1. Poverty and Child Poverty (2010): “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: <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/maps/index.html> For geography, put in county or school district. For location put in Ohio. You can change the map to percent in poverty all ages, percent in poverty under age 18, percent in poverty ages 5-17 in families and median household income.

For a more comprehensive report with Executive Summary, *Ohio Poverty Report, April 2011* ([www.development.ohio.gov/research/files/p700000000.pdf](http://www.development.ohio.gov/research/files/p700000000.pdf)) based on American Community Survey data sets (2005-2009). 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:* <http://ohiolmi.com/laus/laus.html>

More data and access to the annual (now 2010, the 2011 should be posted soon) unemployment map and rankings: <http://ohiolmi.com/laus/laus.html>. For an overview of how Ohio is faring in the economic recession: *Profile of Unemployment: A Post-Recession Analysis, 2011*, <http://ohiolmi.com/research/research.htm>.

* 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). 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:* <http://www.bea.gov/regional/bearfacts/>. The information is based on 2009 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.
	2. 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. <http://maps.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/foodenv5.aspx>
	3. Children and Family Well-being by County; Ohio County Profiles and Appalachian Profile, 2009

*Source:* <http://jfs.ohio.gov/county/cntypro/index.stm>. Click on interactive county map. Data on family issues, food stamps, etc. Date of data varies. Note: population, poverty data, income and unemployment figures not as recent as those from sources a, b, c, and d. There is also an option to pick an Appalachian Counties profile.

* 1. Educational Attainment: If you can live with percentage ranges, use the ARC report: *The Appalachian Region in 2010* and refer to figure 5.2. If need the specific data you have to go to the American FactFinder. Follow the directions given under 2) Data by County, and when you get to the five pages of tables for your region of interest go to page 4, table S1501. There are two tables listed, but you will only get one set of data back.

*Source:* The ARC Report: <http://www.arc.gov/research/researchreportdetails.asp?REPORT_ID=94>,

* 1. County Profiles: The Department of Development keeps a profile on every county in Ohio (as well as a summary of all Appalachian counties) at <http://development.ohio.gov/research/files/s0.htm>. Click on the 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.
	2. 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. <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/maps/index.html?reload>
	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. In Athens City, for example, in 2010-2011 economically disadvantaged students, in some cases, averaged more than 30% lower on these tests than non-economically disadvantaged students. 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 FY11 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.

 To use the iLRC, go to <http://ilrc.ode.state.oh.us/> and hit the ‘go’ button for Power User Reports. Then hit ‘begin’ on the next page. You will see a “Reports Home” page in a new tab with lots of labeled folders. Find the folder you are interested in. Any report labeled “Student Disagg” will allow you to compare sub-groups. Follow the directions to pick school year, district/building/county, and student disaggregation (e.g., gender, gifted, limited English, race, economic disadvantage, etc.).

* 1. Number and Percentage of Free and Reduced Price Lunches. This is more difficult to access, since you want an attendance number, not a percentage as you would get from the iLRC. Go to <http://www.ode.state.oh.us/GD/Templates/Pages/ODE/ODEDetail.aspx?Page=3&TopicRelationID=835&Content=53032>. Click on the link to the MR-81 files on the top of the page under location. Click on MR-81\_October\_20011 for the latest data. Download the delimited txt file. Open it in Excel (if Excel can’t see it, use the option for all files, or text files. Follow the default directions in Excel to open it. The associated ReadMe.doc will also give directions and it has explanations for the column titles, as does the web page. There is also some information about a few schools that do not report their data annually. You should make sure the schools you use are not in this “provisional” category.
	2. 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 link on the page leads 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>
	3. 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). Fewer children in rural areas go to private schools (6% vs. 11% nationally). As mentioned in the report, “The percentage of public school students in rural remote areas attending a moderate-to-high poverty school (45 percent) was higher than the percentages in all other locales except large and midsize cities (66 and 49 percent).”[[2]](#footnote-2) Rural parents have differing expectations of educational success. The report summarizes, “The percentage of rural students whose parents expected their highest educational attainment to be less than a bachelor's degree (42 percent) was larger than the percentages of students in cities and suburban areas (30 and 25 percent, respectively).”[[3]](#footnote-3)
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.ohiou.edu/instres/>. Some of the data is restricted to Ohio University faculty and staff, and accessed through an OAK id login.

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

The Ohio Board of Regents keeps data about universities in Ohio at: <http://regents.ohio.gov/perfrpt/statProfiles/statProfiles08.php>

* 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: <http://www.irp.wisc.edu/faqs/faq9.htm>.

USDA Economic Research Service has compiled various statistics about **rural poverty** in general from the Census Data. See <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/IncomePovertyWelfare/> for reports, especially the Spotlight reports.

The Carsey Institute has several reports on issues involving rural youth and poverty, including a 2009 report on child poverty in rural America. See: <http://carseyinstitute.unh.edu/publications.cfm>

* + 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 can also put the data for the state of Ohio in a national context. For example, their news release of June 19, 2009 notes that Ohio was ranked 5th in annual job losses, losing 262,100 jobs from May 2008 to May 2009.

* 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 2007, ***The Status of Education in Rural America****,* at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2007040>

As mentioned above, the Ohio Department of Educationkeeps various statistics at its local interactive report card home, <http://ilrc.ode.state.oh.us/default.asp>. 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 performance 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 [<http://www.arc.gov/index.do?nodeId=58>]. 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: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Browse/RuralEconomy/>. 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. <http://ers.usda.gov/Data/RuralAtlas/index.htm>. 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, 2011 <http://ers.usda.gov/Publications/EIB85/>

See the Carsey Institute about various reports on rural issues: <http://carseyinstitute.unh.edu/policy/rural-urban.html>

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:

<http://www.raconline.org/maps/>

Another useful site for comparative data, but only at the state level:

<http://www.statehealthfacts.org/index.jsp>

Another resource for health information, statistics and surveys is the Ohio Department of Health. <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/healthstats/datastats.aspx>

“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. An overview of key databases is provided in A Guide to Selected ODH Databases.”

Data includes information on Disease, Health Disparities, Health Care providers and services, Health Surveys, Maternal and Child Health (including the Child Fatality Review Report), Local Data and Vital Statistics.

[A Guide to Selected Ohio Department of Health Databases](http://www.odh.ohio.gov/ASSETS/DDE129D543D74DF5B51B2811B8C6BCFB/odhdbase.pdf) (343 KB PDF)

[Local data (counties and regions)](http://www.odh.ohio.gov/healthStats/locdata/primcare1.aspx)

Ohio Medicaid Report: <http://jfs.ohio.gov/Ohp/reports/ohMedRpts.stm>

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2. 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,

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