Due to the tremendous energies and resources focused on bringing about acceptable educational changes in the Appalachian region, it must be assumed that numerous planning processes have been or will be brought into play prior to the accomplishment of such ambitious goals. Educational planners must be thorough and at the same time practical when attempting to design educational change programs. One of the time-consuming tasks for such professionals is the location and assessment of resources. The purpose of this document is to provide useful information or data resources which might be valuable in this regard. To facilitate use of the document, the 90 annotated citations have been categorized into the following areas: (1) delinquency, (2) health services, (3) dropouts, (4) job opportunities, (5) age factors, (6) labor force, (7) population characteristics, (8) resources, (9) disadvantage, and (10) related documents. Only literature which has been cited in "Research in Education" or which is contained in the ERIC/CSS/SSS local files has been cited. No documents available through the EPIC system after March of 1970 are included. (11)
A PLANNER'S REFERENCE GUIDE RELATING TO SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS WITHIN APPALACHIA AS APPLIED TO PUBLIC EDUCATION

by

A. D. Link
ERIC/CRESS Research Associate

December 1970

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
CLEARINGHOUSE ON RURAL EDUCATION AND SMALL SCHOOLS (CRESS)
New Mexico State University
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001

This publication was prepared pursuant to a grant with the Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Contractors undertaking such projects under Government sponsorship are encouraged to express freely their judgment in professional and technical matters. Points of view or opinions do not, therefore, necessarily represent official Office of Education position or policy.

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The original purpose of this paper was the synthesis of research on socioeconomic factors of the Appalachian region as they relate to public education. However, a review of the available literature dealing with the scope of Appalachian socioeconomic factors produced over 100 resources which, when synthesized, would have created a document too voluminous for its intended purpose. Thus, it became apparent that, to be useful, a planning document had to provide the means for surveying each identified factor separately within the scope of the available literature. In keeping with this, the present reference guide has been developed to assist the reader in doing an in-depth study on those areas affecting a given problem.

Scope

To facilitate use of the present document, the various socioeconomic factors relating to the Appalachian region have been given specific headings: Delinquency, Health Services, Dropouts, Job Opportunities, Age Factors, Labor Force, Population Characteristics, Resources, Disadvantaged, and Related Documents. Under each heading, relevant literature from the ERIC system has been cited. (It should be kept in mind that only literature which is contained in the ERIC system has been included.)
Search Techniques

The total facilities of ERIC/CRESS, with the exception of Current Index to Journals in Education, were thoroughly searched utilizing the following techniques:

1. Computer Search. The total collection of ERIC documents included in Research in Education (RIE) through March of 1970 was searched using the New Mexico State University Computer Center. QUERY I, a search program made available to the clearinghouse by Central ERIC, was provided descriptors and an identifier (EDUCATIONAL FINANCE, SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFLUENCES, EDUCATIONAL NEEDS, RURAL POPULATION, EDUCATIONALLY DISADVANTAGED, and APPALACHIA) which produced 371 research resumes. The author then chose those resumes apropos to the scope of the present document.

2. Hand Searches. Two manual searches became necessary. One to ensure that those documents not listed on the QUERY tapes but included in RIE between March and June of 1970 were cited and the other to include local documents. (Local documents are materials retained at ERIC/CRESS for use at the clearinghouse.) The hand search of the latest RIE issues was accomplished using the same descriptors as were used for the computer search. The search for local documents was made by scanning the total ERIC/CRESS collection.
Possible Limitations

It was recognized early during the search activities that there would be certain limitations to this document. The reader is reminded that the following limitations have become apparent to the author:

1. Identified headings may not be comprehensive.
2. Documents which appear in ERIC are, for the most part, voluntary contributions; therefore, numerous resources may not have been entered into the system.
3. The judgment of the author concerning applicability of a cited document may be inadequate.
4. Abstractors may have failed to assign appropriate descriptors to the documents appearing in the ERIC system.

Important Notes on Obtaining Documents

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Citations preceded by the words LOCAL ONLY and an RC number are not available from EDRS. However, copies of these local documents may be obtained through

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for a cost of 10¢ per page plus 50¢ for mailing and handling. (The
total LOCAL ONLY document must be ordered.) To facilitate computation
of costs, the total page count of the document is given with each
citation. If a local document is available from a source other than
ERIC/CRESS, it will be noted.

Citation Model

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MP - $0.50, HC - $2.60

Title | MEN WANT WORK. REPORT TO THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF LABOR, OFFICE OF MANPOWER AUTOMATION AND TRAINING.
Author | Lollis, David L., Council of the Southern Mountains, Inc.,

Source Location
Publication Date
Page Count

The results of this 1-year study of the Manpower Development and
Training Act in Appalachia conclude that (1) men want jobs; (2)
while unfilled jobs exist in business throughout Appalachia,
trained workers are not available; and (3) there are unmet needs
in welfare, education, health, and public facilities.

Annotation supplied by original author, ERIC abstractor,
or author of the present paper.
SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS

Most educational planners would agree that planning activities relating to public education need to consider the socioeconomic environment. The populations being served, the resources necessary to implement an educational program, and the community needs must all be taken into account prior to any long-range planning. During the planning process, planners ultimately reach the stage or phase sometimes designated as the "data gathering phase." At this time, the following questions must be answered:

1. What data are needed?
2. Where are data available?
3. What data are usable?
4. In what form are the data?
5. How will the data be gathered?
6. How will the data be treated?

It is the purpose of this paper to assist the planner concerned with Appalachian education in answering some of these questions as they relate to the socioeconomic climate of the region. To accomplish this, categorical headings are used to denote a socioeconomic factor or group of factors. No attempt has been made to form conclusions or to make specific recommendations based upon the materials cited.

Delinquency

Documents relating to the general characteristics of juvenile delinquents, factors contributing to delinquency, and detention care
in rural areas are cited below. Other pertinent information may be obtained from local resources (e.g., law enforcement agencies).

ED 012 651

DETENTION CARE IN RURAL AREAS.

Needs relating to the detention of children include adequate probation services, shelter care, detention facilities designed for children, and statewide programs of regional detention.

ED 015 068

APPROACHES TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND TREATMENT IN RURAL SETTINGS. RURAL AND SMALL-TOWN DELINQUENCY--NEW UNDERSTANDING AND APPROACHES.

Some contributing factors to delinquency may be found in the home, school, and community, even though there is a lower delinquency rate in rural areas.

ED 034 810

EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN THE MOBILIZATION FOR YOUTH EXPERIENCE. THE NEW SOCIAL WORK SERIES.

This book is a record of the efforts in the areas of employment and educational services provided by the Mobilization for Youth (MYF) Program, a project to remediate juvenile delinquency in New York City's Lower East Side.
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

Case histories and counselors' records provided the information for research which attempted to determine strong leadership traits of delinquents and generation-to-generation poverty. The study was carried out in the Elk and Dack river communities of Tennessee.

Health Services

Welfare of school children and the health service programs available in the community should be of high-priority concern to educational planners. However, there is little information concerning these factors which directly relate to Appalachia—although the following citations are related to some degree.

ED 015 075  MF - $0.25, HC - $0.40

THE STATUS OF RURAL AMERICA.

The youth of rural America are not afforded equal educational opportunities, are economically disadvantaged, are provided inadequate medical services, and fail in general to realize the advantages of their city counterparts.

ED 017 364  MF - $0.25, HC - $0.40

DENTAL HEALTH STATUS AND DENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR RURAL YOUTH.

Rural children seem to have more dental health difficulties because there are fewer dentists per capita in rural areas and because the rural child is usually exposed to a water system lacking fluoridation.
HOSPITALS FOR RURAL PEOPLE.

Steps individuals can take if new health facilities are needed in their communities include (1) interest others, (2) determine needs and objectives, (3) develop financing plans, (4) enlist support of a sponsoring group, (5) gain help from professional groups, (6) investigate hospital services payment plans, and (7) develop educational programs to promote health goals.

DENTAL HEALTH IN RURAL AREAS.

The concentration of dental health services in urban areas creates a problem for the rural population of America.

THE URBAN PLANNER IN HEALTH PLANNING.

Urban planning agencies are presently playing a role in planning for community health services and facilities and could increase this role in the future. Data gathered from published information, questionnaires, and field studies are used to (1) describe and analyze the health service and facility planning currently being done by urban planning agencies and offer a series of recommendations demonstrating how health planning can be integrated more effectively into the programs of urban planning agencies; (2) describe and analyze the working relationships that exist between selected urban planning agencies and various health planning organizations, offering a series of recommendations to improve future relationships; and (3) provide basic information on the major issues in health and problems of health planning to aid urban planning agencies in understanding the most important aspects of community health systems.
The mountainous terrain of rural Raleigh County, West Virginia, adds to the isolation of people cut off from the mainstream of prosperity; the elderly, the sick, and the very young—many with diseases or diet deficiencies—are left behind.

The study was designed to discover the role of socio-environmental factors in the health problems of older persons as well as to focus attention more directly upon the behavior of the ailing person and his ability to obtain health services in relation to his needs and ability to pay.

Public health projects are cited for some Appalachian states. Specific program information, contact persons, and maps are included.

Little is contained in the literature reviewed which will adequately describe the specific dropout problems of Appalachia. However, there are a few related resources on the subject. With the exception of a study done in Mississippi, there are no known statistical surveys in the ERIC system which would be useful to the educational
planner as he seeks to define the parameters of dropout populations of the Appalachian states. It is the consensus of the research cited that the dropout problem merits close examination for its potential impact on the socioeconomic environment of the Appalachian people.

ED 001 801

CHARACTERISTICS OF SCHOOL DROPOUTS AND HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, FARM AND NONFARM. 1960.

Socioeconomic factors associated with educational attainment of farm and nonfarm youths are analyzed.

ED 019 157

THE RURAL SCHOOL DROPOUT, A TEN-YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF EASTERN KENTUCKY YOUTH.

The long-term study concludes that high school graduates had been more successful than, held higher aspirations than, and possessed a more optimistic attitude than rural dropouts.

ED 026 188

DROPOUT PRONENESS IN APPALACHIA. RESEARCH SERIES 3.
Mink, Oscar G.; Barker, Laurence W., 1968, 40p.

Two aids used in identification of potential dropouts, the Mink Scale and the Smith Inventory, are examined within the Appalachian region.

ED 035 779


The bibliography carries extensive annotations and provides
program descriptions and evaluations relating to the school dropout.

ED 035 780  

MF - $0.25, HC - $1.45


The bibliography is comprised of items relating to employment problems, programs, and prospects of the school dropout.

LOCAL ONLY, RC 003 981

SCHOOL DROP-OUTS IN MISSISSIPPI.
Rogers, Tommy Wayne; Wilber, George L., Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, Mississippi St. Univ., State College, 1964, 2p.

A statistical analysis of school drop-outs in Mississippi is presented.

Job Opportunities

The ERIC system contains a wealth of literature relating to job opportunities; however, specific contributions relating to the Appalachian region, as can be seen by scanning the citations that follow, are scant.

In general, most of the studies and other research tend to agree that the Appalachian child, as compared with his counterpart in other areas of the nation, is thwarted to some degree in his ability to compete for job opportunities in the area in which he resides.

Citations provided below include a few specific documents directly relating to the Appalachian situation and numerous indirectly related contributions which may be of use to the educational planner.
SOCIAL AMBITIONS OF TEEN-AGE BOYS LIVING IN AN ECONOMICALLY DEPRESSED AREA OF THE SOUTH--A RACIAL COMPARISON.

The study investigated the proposition that rural Negro and White youth have similar levels of social aspiration. Possible implications that could be drawn from the findings are examined.

MEN WANT WORK. REPORT TO THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, OFFICE OF MANPOWER AUTOMATION AND TRAINING.

This 1-year study of the Manpower Development and Training Act in Appalachia concludes that (1) men want jobs; (2) while unfilled jobs exist in business throughout Appalachia, trained workers are not available; and (3) there are unmet needs in welfare, education, health, and public facilities.

INTEREST IN TRAINING. NORTH CAROLINA TRAINING NEEDS STUDY, NUMBER 1.

The study, conducted during the spring of 1964 concerning the training needs of rural disadvantaged Negro families in North Carolina in 12 communities, concluded (1) that the low educational level may disqualify sampled respondents for technical training without further basic education and (2) that there appears to be interest among adults in educational and training programs perceived as relevant to better job opportunities, especially if the programs are free and given locally.
THE CHANGED AND CHANGING SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION.

A brief review is presented of how the changing socio-economic situation will affect the job opportunities of rural people.

EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS, EXPECTATIONS, AND ABILITIES OF RURAL MALE HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS IN MISSISSIPPI.
REPORT 24. EDUCATION SERIES 4.

Analysis of differences between educational aspirations, expectations, and abilities of rural male seniors is based upon their participation or non-participation in high school vocational agriculture programs.

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GOALS OF RURAL YOUTH IN NORTH CAROLINA, TECHNICAL BULLETIN NO. 163.

A study mainly designed to describe similarities and differences in educational goals of rural youth and of their parents for them concludes, in general, that level of living seemed to be an important factor differentiating the educational and vocational goals of rural youth.

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GOALS OF RURAL AND URBAN YOUTH IN NORTH CAROLINA. TECHNICAL BULLETIN NO. 186.
Sperry, Irwin V.; Herrin, Anne, North Carolina Agricultural Experimental Station, Raleigh; North Carolina Univ., Greensboro, School of Home Economics, 1967, 30p.

A study to investigate and compare educational and vocational goals of urban youth from rural and non-rural backgrounds yielded the following major findings: (1) differences in valuation of education by level of living were not significant, (2) number of years of schooling was related to level of living, (3) youth with higher levels of living communicate better with their fathers regarding educational plans than
those with lower levels of living, (4) a larger percentage of boys than girls felt that parents had strongly urged them to continue school, (5) there was close agreement between reality and aspiration in occupational plans, (6) family size was related to financial help with education, (7) there was no significant difference in the occupational choices according to backgrounds of youth, and (8) 60% of the fathers held different expectations than those indicated by their children.

ED 026 187

CHANGE IN THE RURAL SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN COMMUNITY. RESEARCH SERIES 7.
Photiadis, John, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., Center for Appalachian Studies and Development, 1968, 14p.

Rural Appalachian communities are being forced to reorganize by economic pressures and higher level-of-living standards which have been impressed primarily through the mass media.

ED 027 129

SOCIOCULTURAL ORIGINS AND MIGRATION PATTERNS OF YOUNG MEN FROM EASTERN KENTUCKY.
Schwarzweller, Harry K., Kentucky University, Lexington, Agricultural Experiment Station, 1963, 28p.

A project designed to follow up a specific population of young men from 11 rural counties in eastern Kentucky is described. It was concluded that most of the men came from very large, rural families with little formal education on the part of the parents; that nearly half of the men completed high school; and that most of the men who left had all of their formal schooling in eastern Kentucky.

ED 028 257

Alabama State Department of Vocational Education, Montgomery; Alabama State Employment Service, Montgomery; Tuskegee Institute, Ala., 1968, 335p.

A project to provide basic education, counseling, and occupational training to 125 unemployed or underemployed heads of families or households from rural areas of Alabama was initiated as a Manpower Development and Training Act Program of the Tuskegee Institute.
FACTORS INFLUENCING OCCUPATIONAL DECISIONS IN A LOW-INCOME AREA.

A study was conducted in a rural, low-income area of northern New York State to determine the factors which influenced occupational decisions of farmers in the area. The most important factors in the decision to change to non-farm work were financial gain and the economic pressures of supporting a family.

THE ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF A RESEARCH COORDINATING UNIT IN OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA. FINAL REPORT.

The report cites the major purposes of the North Carolina Research Coordinating Unit (name to be changed to "Occupational Research Unit").

CONTINUATION OF THE KENTUCKY RESEARCH COORDINATING UNIT. FINAL REPORT.

This final report of the Kentucky Research Coordinating Unit for Vocational Education summarizes the activities from April 1, 1967 to August 31, 1969.

OHIO OCCUPATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COORDINATING UNIT. FINAL REPORT.
Ohio State Department of Education, Columbus, 1969, 26p.

The report cites the major purposes of the Ohio Research Coordinating Unit.
TEENAGE UNEMPLOYMENT IN TWO SELECTED RURAL COUNTIES IN THE SOUTH. CENTER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT REPORT NO. 4.
Rogers, Charles H. and others, North Carolina University, Raleigh; North Carolina State University, Center for Occupational Education, 1969, 228p.

Eighty-one tables were included in this study which concluded that the unemployment rate for teenagers was not high and that the differences between Negro and Caucasian jobless rates were not as great as anticipated in the 2-county rural area of North Carolina investigated.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND LOW INCOMES IN APPALACHIA.
Pennsylvania State University, University Park, 1965, 54p.

A detailed study of Appalachia, based on the 1950 and 1960 census records, concentrates on the economic conditions existing in the area and considers possible solutions to the problems related to low income and unemployment.

CAREER PLACEMENT AND ECONOMIC LIFE ChANCES OF YOUNG MEN FROM EASTERN KENTUCKY.
Schwarzeller, Harry K., Kentucky University, Lexington, Agricultural Experiment Station, 1964, 18p.

Young men enrolled in eighth grade during the 1949-50 school year in 11 eastern Kentucky counties were subjects of a follow-up study in which it was concluded that a young man who remains in eastern Kentucky enhances his economic life chances by completing high school; if he migrates, a high school education seems to have little effect on his level of living.
OCCUPATIONAL ADJUSTMENT IN THE SOUTH: PART II. AN EXAMINATION OF AGE DISTRIBUTION AND EMPLOYMENT PARTICIPATION RATES BY MAIN OCCUPATION FOR WORKERS IN THE SOUTH, 1940-1960.
CENTER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT REPORT NO. 3.
Matthews, Joseph C., Jr., North Carolina University, Raleigh; North Carolina State University, Center for Occupational Education, 1968, 65p.

This study examined age structure and changes in civilian participation rates in the South for 1940-60 and concluded that (1) participation rates for males of labor force age declined from 72.3% in 1940 to 68.3% in 1960 and for women they rose from 21.7% to 32.2%; (2) the greatest increases in occupational employment participation rates occurred in occupations where there were high educational or occupational training prerequisites; (3) profound changes were recorded in white and nonwhite employment; and (4) because of heavy out-migration, the proportion of nonwhite males in the labor force declined from 24% in 1940 to 17.5% in 1960 and for nonwhite women it dropped from 39.1 to 23.3%.

Matthews, Joseph C., Jr., North Carolina University, Raleigh; North Carolina State University, Center for Occupational Education, 1968, 43p.

The southern United States total employment labor force is projected to be 19.6% larger in 1970-80. This is greater than for the nation as a whole because of prospects for better education and training programs, reduction in out-migration, changes in age distribution, more urbanization, industrial growth, and more equal employment opportunity.

PERSONNEL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT NEEDS OF HOSPITAL FOODS SERVICES IN TENNESSEE.

In this master's thesis, personnel training and employment needs in Tennessee were studied. It was revealed that communications and human relations for all job classifications except food preparation, food service, and food sanitation workers were important training areas that should be considered.
MANPOWER EDUCATION IN THE NORTH CAROLINA APPALACHIAN REGION.

The manpower problem in North Carolina Appalachia, an inadequate supply of skilled labor, is essentially a problem in public school education resulting from deficiencies in basic education and work preparation for non-college-bound youth.

LOCAL ONLY, RC 003 227

A RURAL-URBAN COMPARISON OF THE OCCUPATIONAL STATUS ORIENTATIONS OF NEGRO BOYS.
Kuvlesky, William P.; Ohlendorf, George W., Texas A&M University, 1968, 13p.

This paper provides information about occupational status orientations of Negro youth through analysis of data obtained from a recent study of high school sophomores residing in Texas.

LOCAL ONLY, RC 003 580

A MODEL COUNSELING PROGRAM IN APPALACHIA?

The document describes a 3-year guidance and counseling demonstration project in 2 schools in rural Appalachia and discusses methods used to meet program goals of (1) establishing a model program for other schools to observe and emulate; (2) providing children with knowledge of a wide range of vocations; (3) helping teachers and administrators make effective use of pupil test data; and (4) promoting development of a more relevant curriculum.

Age Factors

A factor which may sometimes be overlooked during a community school survey is that of age. This becomes particularly important when the geographic region is subject to a large out-migration over a given period of time. It is pointed out by research that numerous areas
within the Appalachian region have an out-migration problem wherein large numbers of young people leave to seek employment elsewhere. The net result is the "remaining behind" of the older members of the community and an increase in the mean age of the area's population.

Since, in most states, major educational decisions such as school bonds are decided by the voters, the community with a high mean age factor may be somewhat compromised. This may be especially true if major changes, such as providing a new building, need to be implemented.

A single citation which relates specifically to age factors was identified.

ED 032 957

ECONOMIC PROVISIONS FOR OLD AGE OF RURAL FAMILIES IN FIVE SOUTHERN STATES. SOUTHERN COOPERATIVE SERIES. NO. 138. Bailey, Betty W. and others, Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn; Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, Athens; Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, 1968, 34p.

Rural families from specific areas in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, and Texas were sampled to determine the extent of economic and social preparation for old age and retirement. Findings indicated (1) that pre-retirement family incomes and educational attainment have a direct bearing upon economic expectations for retirement and (2) that public action is needed to solve some of the human issues in rural retirement including substandard housing and the social problems of isolation.

Labor Force

The facilitation of planning in relationship to student populations and the "manpower pool" should be simplified by viewing the labor force of a community as a separate factor. However, few contributions are available which directly relate to the labor force
of the Appalachian region—although there are numerous documents which relate indirectly to the subject. See Related Documents, pp. 30-35 of the present document, for statistical surveys relating to labor force.

ED 012 325

IMPORTANT FACTORS CONCERNING HUMAN RESOURCES IN MISSISSIPPI, PRELIMINARY REPORT NUMBER 11.
Wall, James E., Mississippi State University, State College, 1966, 45p.

The more important characteristics of the State’s Human Resources and Information Concerning Vocational Education programs are presented.

ED 020 823

PENNSYLVANIA MIGRATORY LABOR PROGRAM, 1967, ANNUAL REPORT. GOVERNOR’S COMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR.
1968, 53p.

The united endeavors of governmental and non-governmental groups have resulted in an integrated migratory labor program in Pennsylvania. Efforts of these groups provide for recruitment, adequate living accommodations, health and welfare services, counseling and technical assistance, community adjustment, and educational services. The result has been an effective and efficient program to alleviate the many problems of the migrant family. Statistical data are presented to add significance to the work of the various groups in the migratory labor program.

ED 022 571

THE STATUS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL IN APPALACHIA, SECOND DRAFT.

A general description of vocational education programs within the secondary schools of Appalachia includes an examination of manpower supply by enumerating enrollments in the vocational categories of agriculture, distribution, health, home economics, office education, and trades and industry. Projections on manpower needs of the area are given to 1975.
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT IN APPALACHIA; AN APPROACH TO UNEMPLOYMENT.

Beginning with a review of the problems and general conditions of Appalachia, this book analyzes past, present, and future manpower needs at both the national and regional levels; outlines and discusses noteworthy Federal programs of manpower research and action; examines the role of formal education and training in manpower development as seen by a labor leader, a university president, and the Undersecretary of Labor; focuses on the sociological, psychological, and economic dimensions of employment and unemployment; and considers implications for the formation of long-range policies.

THE ROLE OF FORMAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT.

In this section of a larger work on manpower development, a West Virginia labor leader, a former university president, and the undersecretary of labor examine the present and potential relevance of formal education and training. (Author's Note: This is a duplication of ED 026 551.)

Population Characteristics

It is apparent, according to the numerous citations given below, that the Appalachian region is not necessarily comprised of a homogeneous population; characteristics of the Appalachian people appear to be quite heterogeneous with respect to religious, cultural, racial, and economic backgrounds. One outstanding determinant appears as the citations are reviewed: there is no such thing as a typical Appalachian, a concept which is often propagated by mass media in this country. However,
interwoven among most of the research are some stated or implied commonalities. These include poverty, lack of educational and employment opportunities, lack of communication systems, isolation, and a unique way of life.

Citations directly relating to disadvantagement are not listed in this section but are listed later under the heading Disadvantagement.

ED 002 028  
A PERSPECTIVE OF THE PRINCE EDWARD SCHOOL ISSUE.  

This report contains a detailed historical, political, and socioeconomic analysis of Edward County.

ED 020 057  
THE CHANGED AND CHANGING SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION.  

A pattern has emerged with respect to rural personality: traditional characteristics of independence, self-reliance, and the conviction of the secondary role of education have been displaced by the strong motivation to gain economic and social position.

ED 020 852  
RURAL LIFE AND URBANIZED SOCIETY.  

Widespread changes in rural American life have resulted in the concept of urbanized social organization--the reaction and interaction of rural and urban citizens to the same pattern of social organization.
INDIANS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A brief historical review of the Cherokee Indians from the mid-sixteenth century to modern day depicts an industrious tribe adversely affected by the settlement movement only to make exceptional economic advancements with the aid of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

SYNTHESIS OF FINDINGS FROM SOUTHERN REGIONAL COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROJECT S-44: FACTORS IN THE ADJUSTMENT OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS IN LOW-INCOME RURAL AREAS OF THE SOUTH.

A group of rural sociologists initiated this 1958-65 research project to increase knowledge about social and economic adjustments of low-income people in the rural areas of the South.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON APPALACHIAs A GUIDE TO STUDIES DEALING WITH APPALACHIA IN GENERAL AND INCLUDING RURAL AND URBAN WORKING CLASS ATTITUDES TOWARD RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL CHANGE.
Nelsen, Hart M.; Nelsen, Anne K., Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, 1967, 76p.

More than 1,000 references concerning attitudes toward religion, education, and social change have been compiled in this bibliography prepared for use in developing religious education programs to meet the requirements of the Appalachian people.
THE PEOPLE LEFT BEHIND: SEMINAR ON MANPOWER POLICY AND PROGRAM.

This document summarized the findings of the National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty which was charged with the following responsibilities: (1) to make a comprehensive study and appraisal of the current economic situations and trends in American rural life; (2) to evaluate the means by which existing programs, policies, and activities relating to the economic status and community welfare of rural people may be coordinated; and (3) to develop recommendations for acting by local, state, and Federal governments.

CHURCH AND FAMILY IN MODERN RURAL APPALACHIA.

The paucity of research concerning the role of family and church in rural Appalachia leads to a reliance on observations and parallels drawn from research in related areas of sociology.

MOUNTAIN FAMILIES IN POVERTY. FINAL REPORT.

Families participating in a program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Unemployed Parents were studied to obtain data on personal and health characteristics of adults, socioeconomic characteristics of the family unit, and the interrelations of these variables.
Yesterday’s People: Life in Contemporary Appalachia.

The author attempts to describe life in contemporary Appalachia on the basis of his service as a minister in the mountain region of the area for 13 years.

The Southern Appalachian Region. A Survey.

A comprehensive survey of the southern Appalachians is presented with primary discussion centering around social, cultural, and economic conditions.

Night Comes to the Cumberland: A Biography of a Depressed Area.

The history of the settlement of the Cumberland Plateau region of Kentucky is presented by a resident of that area whose ancestors were among the early settlers.

Southern Appalachian Migration: A Descriptive Study.

Southern Appalachians who had migrated to neighborhoods in East Dayton, Ohio, were studied to determine group characteristics, the degree of urban adjustment, and problem areas in social behavior and culture conflict.
IS OUT-MIGRATION FROM APPALACHIA DECLINING?

Evidence of a marked decline in the number and rate of net out-migration from the Southern Appalachians during the 1960-66 period as compared with the 1950-60 decade is presented.

COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES FROM MISSISSIPPI HIGH SCHOOLS. 1963-64 THROUGH 1967-68.
Hutchinson, Jerry P., Comp. and others, Mississippi University, University, Bureau of Educational Research, 1968, 57p.

This study is concerned with assessing the number and percentage of high school graduates in Mississippi in 1963-67 who entered college.

POVERTY IN RURAL AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Poverty problems in rural America were categorized and analyzed in terms of the extent and persistence of rural poverty, causes and costs of poverty, poverty characteristics of rural areas, and implications for anti-poverty programs.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR AND LIMITATIONS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENTS IN AN ALABAMA RURAL COUNTY.
Nix, Harold L., Auburn University, Ala., Agricultural Experiment Station, 1962, 47p.

The plights of southern farmers and the self-perceptions of their problems are the main topics of this study.
FACTS AND FIGURES ON WEST VIRGINIA AUDIENCES AND THEIR SPECIAL NEEDS.

Selected proceedings are presented which deal with social change in rural Appalachia, mass communication linkages with urban America, results of a projection of the West Virginia economy up to 1975, findings of a pilot study on mass-media use in West Virginia, and related areas.

LOCAL ONLY, RC 003 269

EDUCATION AS A CULTURAL BRIDGE BETWEEN EASTERN KENTUCKY AND THE GREAT SOCIETY.

This paper explores the functions of education in rural social change and, more specifically, it explores rural-urban sociocultural integration.

LOCAL ONLY, RC 003 645

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME AND RESOURCES OF RURAL FAMILIES OF SOUTHEASTERN OHIO.
Steward, Donald D., 1961, 63p.

Rural families of southeastern Ohio are described and classified, and the reasons for low-incomes are indicated. (Data were gathered in 1957.)

LOCAL ONLY, RC 003 891

NAVAJOS AND EASTERN KENTUCKIANS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY IN THE CULTURAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION.

As the social sciences accumulate significant collections of observations and hypotheses, convergence between disciplines is to be expected. This paper discusses an aspect of such convergence between social
anthropology and demography.

Resources

As the search for documents relating to Appalachian resources progressed, it quickly became apparent that no citations in the ERIC system appropriately depicted the natural resources of the area. A single document relating to the timber industry was located, and coal mining and other related industrial endeavors were conspicuous by their absence.

Noteworthy are the citations relating to highways and potential industrial location within the region. These are given below, in addition to other contributions which indirectly relate to Appalachian resources. Human resources are given attention in other sections of the present document: Labor Force and Job Opportunities.

ED 020 030

APPALACHIA TRIES A CO-OP.

The proposed use of educational television, mobile facilities, computer-assisted instruction, shared courses, and other technical resources to overcome some of the instructional problems of small schools is discussed in relation to creation of an educational cooperative unit.

ED 021 651

REGIONAL EDUCATION AGENCIES.

Basic needs of children and youth which cannot be provided by small rural schools could be realized by combining the resources and pupils of a number of local districts.
The primary purpose of the Education Advisory Committee is to indicate priorities for the allocation of resources by the Appalachian Regional Commission and states of the region.

The area of Appalachia, peopled largely by White Anglo Saxons who have retained many of their old folkways, has based its economic life on coal mining, forestry, and subsistence farming.

Appalachian agricultural problems and potentials, employment trends in major nonagricultural economic activities, and the effects of economic problems are portrayed.

Procedures for elimination of the causes of school bond referendums are outlined.
EVALUATION OF TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS, APPALACHIAN RESEARCH REPORT NO. 1.

Appalachia's forest land resources, timber, timber-based industries, potential for timber development organizations, and other related topics are discussed in depth. (MacDonald Associates, Inc. undertook this study with support of the Appalachian Regional Commission.)


Contains Industrial Location Research Reports 17-25: the nonferrous casting industry; the malleable and ductile iron casting and steel forgings industry; the foamed plastic products industry; the rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metal industry; meat and poultry processing; dried and frozen produce industry; the plastic and powder metal products industry; the refractory metals industry; the primary steel and steel mill products industry; and the plastic resins, adhesive, and related compounds industry.


Contains Industrial Location Research Reports 9-16: the chlor-alkali industry; the materials handling equipment industry; the mobile home and special purpose vehicle industries; the instruments and controls industry; the metal stampings industry; the aircraft and aerospace parts industry; and the primary aluminum industry.

CAPITALIZING ON NEW DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES ALONG THE BALTIMORE-CINCINNATI APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY.
APPALACHIAN RESEARCH REPORT NO. 11.

Recommendations and historical background are presented in relation to the Appalachian Development Highway System.
RECREATION AS AN INDUSTRY. APPALACHIAN RESEARCH REPORT NO. 2.

The role which recreation as an industry can play in economic development of an area through creation of jobs, generation of income, and stimulation of public and private investment is the primary concern of this study. (Contracted by the Appalachian Regional Commission.)


Distinctive industry characteristics, location requirements, and other topics relating to conclusions and recommendations regarding a series of industrial location research studies are presented.

Disadvantagement

As evidenced by the 2,740 documents contained in the Disadvantaged Collection of the ERIC system, which does not count the hundreds of documents put into the general RIE collection, the volume of writings on disadvantagement is quite large. In an attempt to produce information usable for this resource manual on educational planning in Appalachia, only those documents which pertain to the Appalachian region are cited. No attempt has been made to present all of the documents in the ERIC system pertaining to disadvantaged rural areas.
THE IMPACT OF TITLE I (PL 89-10) UPON THE ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS OF FOUR RURAL ECONOMICALLY DEPRESSED AND CULTURALLY DEPRIVED SCHOOL DISTRICTS. FINAL REPORT.

Partially complete data on a project initiated by the U.S. Office of Education to determine the impact of Title I on 4 rural school systems that were culturally and economically disadvantaged are presented. (The project was never completed.)

OPERATION PEBBLE. SUMMARY REPORT.

A comprehensive evaluation is presented of Operation Pebble's 3-year summer program for economically and educationally deprived children of the Upper Cumberland Region of Tennessee.

APPALACHIAN READING SURVEY.
Pennsylvania State University, University Park, 1968, 90p.

The impact of ESEA Title I programs on reading competencies of elementary and secondary students in northern Appalachia was examined.

EDUCATION FOR THE CULTURALLY DISADVANTAGED: PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES FOR THE CULTURALLY DISADVANTAGED.
South Central Regional Education Laboratory Corp., Little Rock, Ark., 1967, 122p.

Contained in this volume are the major addresses and the comments by participants at a 1967 conference related to the culturally disadvantaged.
TEACHING THE DISADVANTAGED. WHAT RESEARCH SAYS TO
THE TEACHER SERIES, No. 33.
Noar, Gertrude; National Education Association, Washington, D.C.,
Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 ($ .25).

A survey of research on disadvantaged students provides the classroom
teacher with summaries of educational research findings and their
implications for teaching.

THE MOUNTAINS ARE MOVING. REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON
EQUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR CHILDREN OF
APPALACHIA (NOVEMBER 29 - DECEMBER 1, 1968, PIKEVILLE
COLLEGE, PIKEVILLE, KENTUCKY).
Available from--Publications-Sales Section, National Education
Association, 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
($ .50).

Equality of educational opportunity for children in Appalachia
served as a guiding theme for the Sixth National Education Association's
national conference on human rights in education. Proceedings of the
conference are presented.

NEGRO AND WHITE CHILDREN, A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY IN THE RURAL
SOUTH. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY: A SERIES OF MONOGRAPHS, TREATISES,
AND TEXTS.
Baughman, E. Earl; Dahlstrom, W. Grant, National Institute of
Mental Health (DHEW), Bethesda, Md.; North Carolina University,
111 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003 ($15.00).

Results of this comprehensive research done in Millfield, North
Carolina, utilizing multiple techniques emphasizing objectivity and
qualification indicate that the behaviors studied are influenced by
environmental conditions and are not genetic.
A CASE STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF EDUCATIONAL DEPRIVATION ON SOUTHERN RURAL NEGRO CHILDREN.

The study was designed to assess the impact of little or no schooling upon measured academic achievement and measured intelligence of Negro children affected by the closing of the public schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1959. A related document is ED 010 118 (not cited in this work).

QUALITY OF RURAL AND URBAN HOUSING IN THE APPALACHIAN REGION.

Part of the general disparity in Appalachian housing results from the region’s relatively high percentage of rural housing, in comparison with the nation’s average. However, in each housing category analyzed—urban, rural nonfarm, and farm—Appalachian housing is below the average for the United States.

Related Documents

Some documents were found not to lend themselves to a particular category and thus are not cited under any of the foregoing subheadings. In some cases, a few of the documents cited below overlap one or more of the assigned headings and, to facilitate their use, are included here. Of particular use to the planner should be the Appalachian Data Book published in 1967.
QUALITY EDUCATION FOR APPALACHIA, A TITLE IV REGIONAL EDUCATIONAL LABORATORY. FINAL REPORT.

This report describes the organization, implementation, and operational procedures for a regional laboratory in Appalachia. A description of the socioeconomic background and school systems in the area is initially presented.

THE ROLE, ORGANIZATION, AND PROGRAM FRAMEWORK OF THE APPALACHIA EDUCATIONAL LABORATORY, SUPPLEMENTAL FINAL REPORT. (TITLE SUPPLIED.)

The role, function, and goals of the Appalachia Educational Laboratory are defined as they relate to educational needs of deprived regions of Ohio, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

QUALITY RANKINGS OF KENTUCKY SCHOOL DISTRICTS. VOLUME VII, NO. 4, SERVICE REPORTS OF THE BUREAU OF SCHOOL SERVICE, COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

A cost-benefit and system-analysis approach was utilized in an effort to study the quality of education in Kentucky.

PRESCHOOL IN APPALACHIA--SCHOOL WITHOUT A SCHOOLROOM.

A preschool education program at the Appalachia Educational Laboratory is described which is currently testing and developing 4 dimensions:
a daily home television program, a home visitation program, a mobile classroom, and a summer transition program.

ED 029 734

THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION ANNUAL REPORT, 1968.

After 3 years of operation, the Appalachian Regional Commission presents this report and evaluation of its activities as required by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. Specific reports for programs in transportation, education and health, community facilities and housing, natural resources, local development districts, and related research are also presented for the various states and regions in Appalachia.

ED 031 325

THE APPALACHIAN REGION: A STATISTICAL APPENDIX OF COMPARATIVE SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS.

Socioeconomic and demographic indicators for Appalachia are compared in this report with similar indicators for the total United States.

ED 037 256

APPALACHIAN DATA BOOK.
Available from—Appalachian Regional Commission, 1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. ($5.00).

Presented in this report is an extensive statistical profile of certain factors of Appalachia. The report is organized in such a manner that one can look at the entire region, at a particular state, or at a particular area of a state.
The purpose of this document was to gather information on the effects of recent developments and improvements in educational programs in Appalachia.

LOCAL ONLY, RC 003 010

SIX WRITERS WHO KNOW THE REGION DISCUSS THE PROBLEMS AND STRENGTHS OF APPALACHIA.

The characteristics, problems, needs, role, and various attempts which are being made to overcome difficulties and to implement change are discussed, along with changes occurring in Appalachia.

LOCAL ONLY, RC 003 641

OHIO APPALACHIA REGIONAL COMMUNITY STUDY, REPORT 1--SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITY CENTERS.
Phillips, Howard G.; Bottum, John S., Ohio State University, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, 1968, 36p.

The purpose of this study was to delineate and classify the major socioeconomic activity centers and satellite communities throughout the Appalachian region of Ohio.

LOCAL ONLY, RC 003 642

OHIO APPALACHIA REGIONAL COMMUNITY STUDY, REPORT 2--COMMUTING PATTERNS.
Phillips, Howard G.; Bottum, John S., Ohio State University, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, 1968, 51p.

The purpose of this study was to determine the socioeconomic costs and rewards associated with commuting for employment.
OHIO APPALACHIA REGIONAL COMMUNITY STUDY, REPORT 3--QUALITY OF COMMUNITY SERVICES.
Phillips, Howard G.; Bottum, John S., Ohio State University, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, 1968, 143p.

The prime purpose of this study was to determine the quality of community services in incorporated communities of the Appalachian region of Ohio.

OHIO APPALACHIA REGIONAL COMMUNITY STUDY, REPORT 4--THE ECONOMY OF MUSKINGUM COUNTY.
Phillips, Howard G.; Bottum, John S., Ohio State University, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, 1968, 66p.

The purpose of this study was to determine the resource base in a selected community.

APPALACHIAN EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. REPORT I, PLANNING.

A detailed discussion of the educational planning process and recommended priorities for educational change and evaluation as related to Appalachia are presented. This document consists of a summary and recommendations of the Education Advisory Committee to the Appalachian Regional Commission under a special project entitled "Comprehensive Planning for the Improvement of Education in Appalachia."
Appendix

BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR NETWORK ANALYSIS


Cook, Desmond L., "Applications of PERT to Education." Address presented at the PERT Workshop, Ohio State University, May 1965.


Thier, Herbert D., "PERT and the Administration of Curriculum Innovation," *Science Curriculum Improvement Study*, University of California, Berkeley (mimeo).


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