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CAUR

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Review

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OMAHA PERSONAL INCOME INCREASED 1984-86

Per capita personal income (PCPI) for the Omaha area in 1986 was \$14,536, a 10.1 percent increase from 1984, when it was \$13,198. The PCPI for the United States grew from \$13,116 in 1984 to \$14,639 in 1986, an increase of 11.6 percent.

These data are the first estimates for 1985-86 and are part of a comprehensive revision of the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) report on metropolitan and county personal income in the United States.

The Omaha MSA (metropolitan statistical area) ranked 98th in the BEA study of 317 metropolitan areas in the

United States. The study included 35 major Midwestern areas located in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Omaha-Council Bluffs ranked 10th among these areas.

Of these Midwestern areas, Minneapolis-St. Paul ranked the highest nationally, in 30th place, while Pueblo, Colorado, ranked the lowest, at 291st; Lincoln was ranked at 141st.

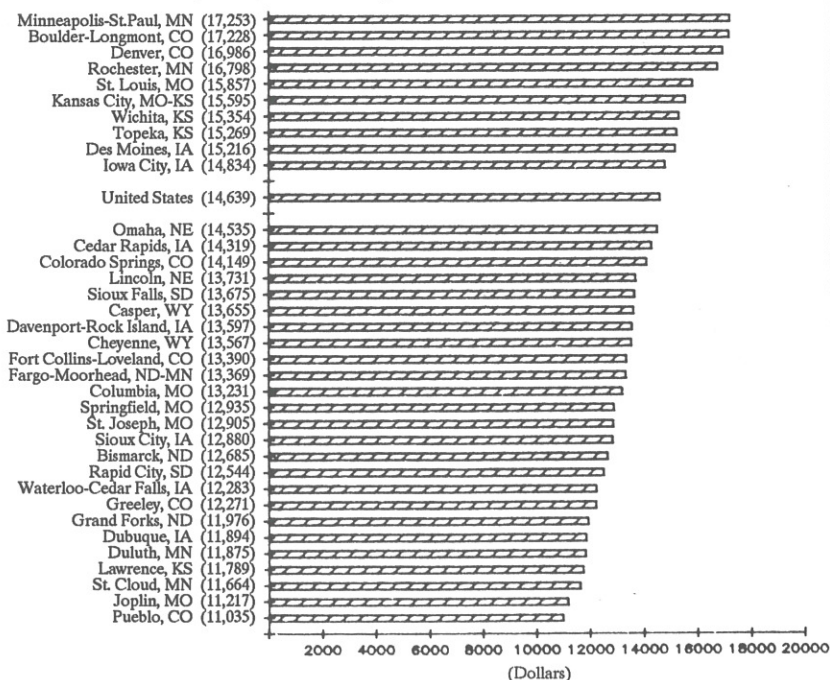
Fifteen of these areas showed an increase of 10 percent or more from 1984 to 1986. Iowa City, Iowa, with a 13.4 percent increase and Columbia, Missouri, with an 11.9 percent increase, had the highest

growth in the region. Cheyenne, Wyoming, with a 5.4 percent increase and Casper, Wyoming, with a 4.0 percent decrease, had the lowest growth in the region.

These data are available in a published report and on diskette at CAUR. For more information about these and other PCPI data, contact Tim Himberger at 554-8311.

**Child Care
in Nebraska
See page 2**

1986 Per Capita Personal Income for
Major Midwest Metropolitan Statistical Areas



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Correctional Services Using CAUR Study Recommendations

The Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (DCS) has implemented an Intensive Supervision Probation program based on research information gathered by Vincent Webb and Dennis Hoffman, associate professors in UNO's Department of Criminal Justice.

A comprehensive report of Hoffman and Webb's study, "Prison Overcrowding in Nebraska: The Feasibility of Intensive Supervision Probation," will be included in *Nebraska Policy Choices: 1988*, to be published this December.

DCS received a grant from the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice in July and implemented the ISP program about October 1, according to Chuck Cornwell, parole administrator for DCS.

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DAY CARE HOMES PREVALENT IN NEBRASKA

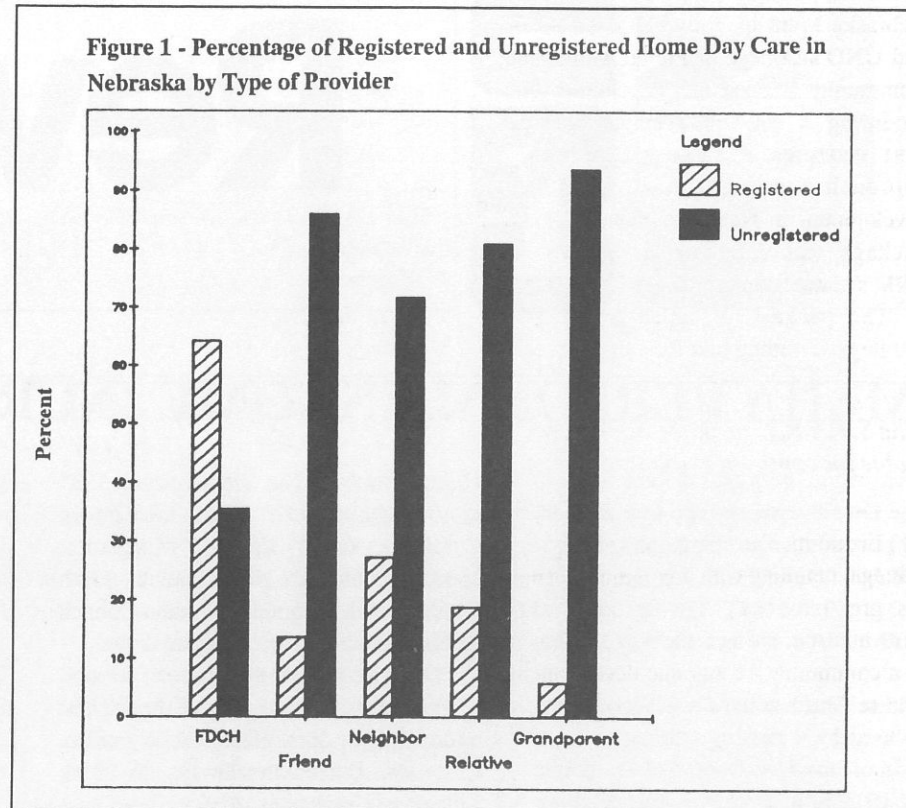
A high percentage of Nebraska's preschool-age children with working mothers are being cared for in the homes of others: 53 percent, compared to a national average of 40 percent.

Christine Reed, CAUR associate director, presented this and other findings in an invited statement at an October 7 hearing of the Health and Human Services Committee of the Nebraska State Legislature.

According to Dr. Reed, in spite of the high percentage of children in home day care, only about 40 percent of the state's day care homes are registered with the Nebraska Department of Social Services. These include homes of relatives, neighbors, friends, and proprietors of family day care homes (FDCHs).

As shown in figure 1, most FDCHs are likely to be registered, but the opposite is true of other types of home day care. The number of registered day care homes in Nebraska has, however, nearly doubled this decade, from 1,079 in 1980 to 2,205 in 1988.

The large percentage of home day care in Nebraska is offset by a smaller percentage of working families who share



child care responsibilities at home (27.8 percent), and an even smaller percentage of children in organized child care (15.1

percent) (see table 1). The percentage of Nebraska children in day care centers is about the same as the national level, which has not changed significantly over time.

Because there are homes of many different types, it is difficult for the state to regulate day care, coordinate training programs, and centralize funding.

Dr. Reed says the strongest implication her findings have for policy makers is that, even though most of Nebraska's day care is home day care, it is still a heterogeneous market. Because there are homes of many different types, some of them registered and some not, it is difficult for the state to regulate day care, coordinate training programs, and centralize funding.

For more information on Dr. Reed's study, her report, "Child Care Policy in Nebraska," will appear as a chapter in *Nebraska Policy Choices: 1988*. The 1988 volume, third in a series, will be available from CAUR in December.

Table 1 - Distribution of Primary Child Care Arrangements in Nebraska for the Youngest Child Under Six Years Old of Working Parents, 1988

Primary Child Care Arrangements	Percent
Care in child's home	27.8
By spouse	11.1
By other relative	3.3
By nonrelative	4.6
By mother self-employed at home	8.8
Care in another home	53.4
By relative	6.6
By nonrelative	46.8
Organized child care	17.4
Day/group care center	15.1
Preschool/special program	2.3
Other	1.0
Total*	99.6

*Total does not equal 100 percent due to the effect of rounding.

Source: *Survey of Child Care Arrangements in Nebraska*, Center for Applied Urban Research, College of Public Affairs and Community Service, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

Economic Development: Self-Help Is On Its Way

In cooperation with the League of Nebraska Municipalities (LNM), CAUR and UNO's College of Public Affairs and Community Service are developing and producing a self-help training package that outlines a strategic planning approach for small town economic development in Nebraska. The self-help package was introduced recently at LNM's annual conference.

The package is called S.T.A.R.T. (Strategic Training and Resource Target-

The S.T.A.R.T. package will be available for community use in January.

ing) Economic Development. It integrates strategic planning with a community goal-setting process, recognizing that motivated people are the key to success in a community's economic development. The self-help materials were designed to be used by a steering committee of com-

munity residents, with minimal help from outside experts.

The S.T.A.R.T. Economic Development package contains the following materials:

- "S.T.A.R.T. Economic Development: Assessing Readiness" — a video to help local residents assess whether they are ready for strategic planning for economic development;
- "Leading the Strategic Planning Process: A Facilitator's Guide" — a guide explaining how to lead and carry out a strategic planning project;
- "Doing the Strategic Planning Process: A Self-Help Manual and Video" — the core of the training package, it walks the steering committee through the planning process;
- **Community Analysis Software** — easy-to-use, IBM-compatible software and a database containing all data needed for the analysis of local economic conditions; and
- **Action Step Handbooks** — detailed information on specific work areas targeted by the community's strategic action plan.

SPOTLIGHT ON--Mary Ann Lamanna & Nancy Langworthy

Mary Ann Lamanna, associate professor of sociology at UNO, and Nancy Langworthy, assistant professor of anthropology at UNO, are investigating the decision process underlying the sexual behavior of unmarried adolescent females, in order to uncover some of the factors leading to teenage pregnancy. The study, "Teenage Decisionmaking and Unwed Pregnancy in Douglas County, Nebraska," is being funded through CAUR's Urban Conditions Research Program.

"Our research is very intensive, contact research. It takes more time [than survey research], but it is an important complement to what's been done."

Drs. Lamanna and Langworthy are working with focus groups in which about 10 teenage girls discuss hypothetical, decision-making situations. The researchers then ask for individual interviews that are focused on the teen's decision process concerning unwed pregnancy. Their goal is to interview 60-100 girls in order to develop one or more

models of decision making of adolescent girls in Douglas County.

Michael Lacy, assistant professor of sociology at UNO and coauthor of the study, is collecting data to see how Omaha compares to other communities regarding teenage pregnancy.

According to Dr. Langworthy, "The specific thing we are trying to do is find out about what I call a *black box*. We don't know *why* teenage girls make decisions concerning sex, what their motivations, pressures, or perception of goals are, what leads up to being pregnant. If



Mary Ann Lamanna

New CAUR Editor

Welcome to Margaret Rasmussen, who has joined the CAUR staff as editor. Margaret comes to Omaha from Eugene, Oregon, where she was senior editor for *The Computing Teacher* journal. Previous to that, she was assistant editor for *Soldier of Fortune* magazine in Boulder, Colorado.

Margaret and her husband, Roy, a nursing student at Creighton University, have a two-year-old son, Cody.

The S.T.A.R.T. Economic Development package will be available for community use early in January 1989. There is no charge for viewing the assessment video, which is available now. If you have additional questions, call Christine Reed at 554-8311.



Nancy Langworthy

we shape the questions as in quantifiable, or survey, research, we lose some of that. We need to follow up with what kids are saying. We want to get at that black box."

"Two features that are unique about our study," Dr. Lamanna says, "are the in-depth interviews and the decision-making process in the context of the local community. Our research is very intensive, contact research. It takes more time [than survey research], but it is an important complement to what's been done."

Drs. Lamanna and Langworthy base their research technique on "hierarchical decision modeling," a technique first

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Spotlight On--

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developed to determine how farmers decide what to plant.

Dr. Lamanna grew up in suburban St. Louis, where she received her bachelor's degree in political science from Washington University in 1958. She received a Fulbright scholarship in political science to the University of Strasbourg in France; then earned a master's degree in sociology in 1964 from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and a Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Notre Dame in 1977. She has taught at UNO since 1977.

"I had two children between my master's and my Ph.D.," says Lamanna. "Neither one is interested in sociology."

Her son, Larry, recently graduated from the University of Notre Dame with a liberal studies degree; her daughter, Valerie, is a senior at Notre Dame, majoring in accounting.

Dr. Lamanna says her interests other than her work are politics and going to movies ("as many as five in one weekend") and an occasional rock concert.

Dr. Langworthy, too, is from St. Louis, but she says that she and her colleague hail from "very different areas in St. Louis. I am from a country suburb and Mary Ann is from a city suburb."

Dr. Langworthy has been teaching at UNO since 1985, her "first real teaching

job." She received a bachelor's degree in political science in 1970, a master's degree in anthropology in 1978, and a Ph.D. in anthropology in 1984, all from the University of Missouri. It was at MU that she met her husband, Harry.

"I met him on campus one Saturday morning. It is a real college-town story," she said. The two married in 1982.

Dr. Langworthy calls herself "very political" and says she loves to garden.

"It would be such a pleasure if I could go out of my door, just pick some herbs from my garden and apples off my tree, and not have to go to the store for them. This is a fantasy of mine."

Drs. Lamanna and Langworthy are very pleased with the response they are receiving on their research.

"How can we have effective prevention of teenage pregnancy if we don't know why teens are having sex?"

"This kind of research is what is missing, what we need," says Dr. Lamanna.

Dr. Langworthy agrees and asks, "How can we have effective prevention of teenage pregnancy if we don't know why teens are having sex? We hope to learn things from the decision model so that we can have more effective pregnancy prevention programs."

State of Black Omaha Update

CAUR is updating its State of Black Omaha report for the Urban League of Nebraska. The focus of the study is on employment and economic development in the minority community. The report will be completed in December.

Correctional Services Study

(continued from front cover)

"We used a lot of [Hoffman and Webb's] research information in presenting a problem statement in the grant request," Cornwell said.

"Our ISP program is similar to other ISP programs in the country, especially Georgia's, in that we use the team approach. A parole officer works with a surveillance officer. The parole officer is the case manager and the surveillance officer does such work as checking the home site or supervising drug testing; things that the parole officer doesn't have time to do. We hope it will be a successful and economical parole program."

Cornwell said the new ISP program allowed two surveillance officers to make 100 contacts during one week recently.

"The CAUR study was extremely helpful to me and zeroed in on our problem in the state," said Cornwell. "It was very timely."

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