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BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY


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The economic impact of five traditional Omaha business districts (Central, Benson, Florence, Near North Side, and South Omaha) was analyzed. Incentives for encouraging investment in blighted and substandard areas were identified.


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Residents of the Nebraska City area were surveyed to determine their shopping patterns and preferences. Results of the survey were used to determine the scale of Nebraska City's market area, the nature of its markets, and leakage patterns.


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Vincent Webb, and Peter Young. The Application of a Screening Matrix for Industrial Development to Omaha, Nebraska. October 1981. 74 pp.
Manufacturing industries in the Omaha area that showed the greatest potential for development were analyzed.

The role of government affairs departments in successful corporations was analyzed.

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Women and men business owners in Nebraska towns with populations of 1,000 to 5,000 were surveyed to determine differences and similarities between the two groups.

Telemarketing companies were surveyed to project their supply and demand for labor in the Omaha area for 1990. This report, prepared for the Greater Omaha Chamber of Commerce, is not available through CAUR.


Hinton, David W. "Retail Trade Growth In the Omaha SMSA." Review, March 1974.

The primary reasons for building owners and managers joining or not joining BOMA, the usefulness of the organization and its projects, and possible projects that BOMA could offer were identified.


Seven metropolitan areas were studied to determine the impact of freeways on the location of office development and to estimate the economic impact of this development on the community.


Business firms in the area bounded by 13th, 24th, Cass, and Nicholas Streets were surveyed to determine their number of employees, payroll, and investments in businesses in the area; conditions and business trends; and improvements and services needed.

This report, prepared for the Omaha Economic Development Corporation, presents information pertaining to the development of a neighborhood commercial and office center near 24th and Cuming Streets. Conditions and significant trends that would effect the proposed development were determined.
"Signs of Revitalization Adjacent to the CBD." 1984.
This multimedia slide show focuses on development and redevelopment near downtown Omaha.


Special incentives for attracting commercial, industrial, and housing investment into the Riverfront Development Area were identified, including an evaluation of the incentives and the need for them.


Data on short-term occupational projections of Omaha employers as well as their educational, training, and experience requirements for entry-level positions are presented. Data indicate that there is very little need to establish additional training programs for individuals seeking these positions.

COMMUNITY NEEDS AND PROBLEMS


This study, conducted for the Urban League of Nebraska, Inc., surveyed citizens and leaders in the black community regarding their needs in the areas of housing, education, recreation, public services, administration of justice, and employment. This report is not available through CAUR.

Data relevant to the black community, for example, population characteristics, employment, education, housing, economic development, health, political participation, and administration of justice were analyzed. This study was conducted for the Urban League of Nebraska, Inc.; it is not available through CAUR.

This study, conducted for the city of Lincoln's Data Processing Department, analyzed computing among local governmental agencies in southeastern Nebraska. Employees of 219 agencies were interviewed by telephone to determine whether a market potential existed for the services of the data processing department. This study is not available through CAUR.

This study investigated the feasibility of establishing an automated geobased data processing system for housing and community development data in Grand Island and Hall County.

Senior citizens living in OHA apartments were surveyed to determine maintenance and management needs in their apartments.

Individuals selected by the Joslyn Museum Long-Range Planning Committee were interviewed to identify the museum's strengths, weaknesses, goals, and needs. The study is not available through CAUR.

Leaders in 15 Nebraska communities with populations of 2,500 to 5,000 were interviewed to determine the role of training programs in developing leadership skills and improving community leadership, the extent of their involvement in community development activities, their attitudes toward outside technical assistance, and the quality of leadership in city government and chambers of commerce.


This study analyzed demographic characteristics of the Kingswood neighborhood, identified problems, and recommended solutions.

Information about maintenance and management needs and problems was obtained to help OHA improve the efficiency and effectiveness of building services.
Housing and business conditions in the Long School Neighborhood and the North 24th Street Business District were studied to enable the North Omaha Community Development Corporation to make decisions about the use of Community Development Block Grant funds.

A telephone survey of Omaha area residents determined residents' awareness of the Poison Control Center at Childrens Memorial Hospital and their knowledge of the use of syrup of ipecac.

The rating factors used by HUD to allocate funds to benefit low- and moderate-income individuals were outlined. A list of communities that appeared to have an excellent chance of receiving funds from HUD's Development Grant Program was included.

In 1975, Nebraska and Iowa requested funds that were approximately 13 times greater than the total funds available for community development. Communities should become aware of the selection criteria used by HUD to allocate funds and they should use a joint or area-wide approach. More effective methods should be devised for giving aid to communities most in need.


Omaha's data processing and information management activities were evaluated and recommendations were presented for improvement and future implementation. The study encompassed city-wide and departmental activities and requirements.

This manual is designed to be used in workshops for local government officials. It provides an overview of computers and data processing, an introduction to microcomputers and their uses and limitations, and a set of guidelines and procurement documents for government officials to use in acquiring microcomputer systems. The instructor's manual has additional pages with notes to instructors plus diagrams and cartoons to use in making transparencies to accompany the handbook. This project was funded by a grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation.

5
This film provides an introduction to the workshop on microcomputers and local government. It closely parallels the handbook and provides a brief introduction to microcomputers and local governments (16 mm color film and videotape).

This survey provided information on computer use and computing plans and needs of local governments in Nebraska and surrounding states. The study was funded by a grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation.

A detailed analysis of the city's personnel department resulted in a description of the personnel management system; an identification of major strengths and weaknesses; and recommendations concerning the appropriate staffing level, changes in structure and functions, and changes in rules, policies, and procedures.


This booklet was prepared in cooperation with the Nebraska Commission for the Humanities to assist neighborhoods and communities in historical research efforts. Suggestions for initiating, conducting, and preserving neighborhood and community based historical research are provided. A list of reference materials, agencies, and other resources is also included.

A parcel-by-parcel physical evaluation was made of the area between Lake and Ames Streets from 30th Street to Fontenell Boulevard to help the Neighborhood Housing Services determine the distribution of housing rehabilitation loans and general public improvements. The 1980 census block data were used to provide additional indications of the overall condition of the target area.

Information on housing values and the number and percentage of elderly, owner-occupied, female-headed, and single-person households was gathered to assist the city government in its community development activities.

"Leadership Patterns in Nebraska Communities." Review, September-October 1980.
This report, prepared for the Colorado Innovation Center, describes a plan that was designed for the Nebraska Innovation Program to facilitate the use of appropriate technology by local governments.

This study examined population and economic characteristics of a 13-county area in southcentral Nebraska. Development needs were determined and program use and planning activities were outlined.

This report was prepared for the Southwest Iowa Planning Council. Some employees of the larger employers in the eight-county area were interviewed about their interests in and concerns about ridesharing.


This survey provided information about viewers and nonviewers of Cox Cable television channels 4, 13, and 19.


CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT


This report evaluated a collaboration of national nonprofit health and welfare organizations as they worked together to serve status offenders and other youth at risk.

This publication contains auxiliary information for the National Juvenile Justice Program Collaboration Evaluation Report. The internal organization of the juvenile justice collaboration is described.


Twelve teams of UNO graduate students and Bemis Park residents conducted a survey of households in the Bemis Park area of Omaha (Cuming to Hamilton and 33rd to 40th Streets) to determine the extent of crime and victimization in this neighborhood.

This study explored the relationship between various types of crime and population density in the central city.

Crime and the criminal justice system in Grand Island and Hall County, Nebraska, were examined. A survey of Grand Island area residents' perceptions of crime was included.


This study assessed the feasibility of removing juveniles from jails and lockups for adults in order for the state to comply with federal guidelines under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

ECONOMICS AND PUBLIC FINANCE

This study examined land-value taxation and the impact it would have on various types of property in Omaha/Douglas County.

This study examined and evaluated revenue sources that could serve as supplements or alternatives to Omaha's current revenue structure. The report compared Omaha's revenue structure with that of other cities, using data reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.


German, H. Wade, and Mary D. Sianis. "Broadening the Sales Tax Base in Nebraska." Review, November 1981.


Omaha Subareas (listed chronologically)


_________. "Omaha Economic Growth is Moderate." Review, March 1978.


Midcontinent Metropolitan Areas (listed chronologically)

Todd, Ralph H. "Regional Urban Economic Indicators." Review, December 1975.


_________. "Economic Indicators of the Metropolitan Areas of the Midcontinent Region." Review, March 1977.


EDUCATION

This analysis of enrollment trends at UNO showed an annual rate of growth of 5.4 percent from 1968 to 1972, and projected continued growth through 1977.


This survey presents information about individuals' perceptions of the university system.

Enrollment potential for St. James Catholic School was projected through the eighties, using 1980 census data, birth records for 1980-83, and housing construction data for the parish area.

Fahrlander, Rebecca S. The Impact of Alumni on the University of Nebraska at Omaha. March 1982. 28 pp.
Data on the participation of alumni in various events, enrollment in courses, and utilization of campus facilities were collected and analyzed.

"University Alumni: Their Involvement with UNO." Review, April 1982.

The educational and career aspirations of more than 1,000 Fremont High School students were analyzed as part of a study on the needs and impact of Metropolitan Technical Community College on Omaha.

This study was based on interviews with residents of Metro Tech's service area, residents of the neighborhoods surrounding the three campuses, employers in the four-county service area, current and former Metro Tech students, staff members, and high school educators. This study, consisting of about 24 reports, is not available through CAUR.

This study focused on the expenditures of the university, its faculty, staff, students, and visitors, and the multiplicative effect of spending university funds within the local economy.

"UNO's Economic Impact on the Omaha SMSA." Review, August-September 1982.


Students, their parents, alumni, and parents of children enrolled at other
Omaha Catholic schools were surveyed to determine their attitudes about Mercy High School and their reactions to proposed program changes designed to counteract declining enrollment.


Alumni were asked to rate the quality of instruction, the academic programs, personal interaction, and academic advising. The sample surveyed was drawn from 12,000 recent graduates.

Statistical data show school enrollment patterns (elementary, secondary, and post high school) in the fall of 1972.

McCune, Robert P. "Education Profile: Omaha and the State." Kaleidoscope, April 1972.

This report compares and contrasts the educational systems in Omaha, Nebraska, and Manila, Philippine Republic.


The success of the Goodrich Scholarship Program, a program designed to develop educational offerings and services for students from low-income backgrounds, was evaluated.


, and Robert F. Blair. Economic Impact of the University of Nebraska at Omaha on the Omaha Economy. October 1974. 52 pp.
This study provided a basis for understanding the relationships, economic and otherwise, that exist between the university and the community. Statistics were collected on the volume of local business generated by UNO, the value of local business property committed to university-related business, bank deposits, jobs and personal income, alumni earnings, and local government revenue related to the university.

This is the final report of the Center for Urban Education. It provides information concerning the development of educational training programs for the Teachers Corps.
The influence of Japanese culture on students' high achievement in mathematics and science is examined.


**EMPLOYMENT**

Omaha SMSA employers were surveyed to identify growth occupations, entry-level and paraprofessional positions, and sources of minimal training for CETA.


This survey, conducted in November and December 1978, focused on the labor force status, intentions, attitudes, perceptions, and needs for training and information of 1,640 Nebraska women between the ages of 18 and 64.


This report presents projections of the supply and demand for labor, by major occupational categories, for the Omaha area for 1990. The study, conducted for the Greater Omaha Chamber of Commerce, is not available through CAUR.

The number of individuals employed in various occupations, industrial and occupational projections, and changes in the composition of the labor force were tabulated and analyzed. Data were used for development and administration of the CETA program.

Data on the number of workers employed in various occupations in 1970 and 1971, and employment and occupational projections for 1980 were provided.

Manpower Needs in the Omaha SMSA. September 1975. 60 pp. Employment by industry and occupation was projected for the Omaha SMSA.

An Analysis of Omaha’s Comprehensive Manpower Program. October 1975. 88 pp. The impact of the Comprehensive Manpower Program on employers, participants, and potential participants was analyzed and suggestions were made for improving the program.

Some Preliminary Conclusions Regarding Factors Which Affect Army Recruiting Success in the Midwestern Regional Recruiting Command. May 1976. 12 pp. Factors which explain differences in recruiting success in the eastern and western subregions of the Midwestern Regional Recruiting Command were identified.

Todd, Ralph H. "Employment Trends in the Omaha SMSA." Kaleidoscope, April 1972.


Webb, Vincent J., and Michael T. Eskey. Entry Level Manpower Needs in the Omaha Metropolitan Area. 1981. 130 pp. A data base of projected employment trends in the Omaha SMSA was developed. Growth, decline, and turnover in selected occupations were determined, and data were gathered on the educational, training, and experience requirements of employers for entry-level positions.

GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATION

Center for Applied Urban Research. The Sanitary and Improvement District as a Mechanism for Urban Development. June 1975. 126 pp. This report explains how the SID works, analyzes the fiscal structure and operations and evaluates the financial impact of the SID, discusses the views of constituent groups, and presents recommendations for increasing the effectiveness of the SID.

DiMartino, David R. Data Processing Analysis and Recommendations for the City of Wayne, Nebraska. November 1983. 27 pp. This report includes a needs assessment, a request for proposals, and an evaluation of proposals submitted to the city.

Evaluation of Proposals for an Electronic Data Processing System for the Papio Natural Resources District. April 1984. 39 pp. This report includes a needs assessment, a request for proposals, and an evaluation of proposals submitted to the Papio Natural Resources District.


Several methodological problems in the Court of Industrial Relations' decision of MAT v. TWU are reviewed.

This report presents a framework for discussing problems related to sanitary and improvement districts.

This report provides an overview of both cities by examining their setting, history, political structure, urban environment, and variety of city services.

These booklets were used at a workshop for Sarpy County public officials.

Norris, Donald F. Automated Word Processing Requirements for the City of Omaha. August 1984. 54 pp.
Requirements for automated word processing were analyzed for all departments of the Omaha city government. Recommendations for uses and equipment configuration were included.

This report includes a needs assessment, a request for proposals, and an evaluation of proposals submitted to the city.

The use of computers and plans to acquire or upgrade computer systems in small local governments are reviewed.

This report includes a needs assessment, a request for proposals, and an evaluation of proposals submitted to the city.
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This report evaluates proposals for an electronic data processing system submitted to the Dawson County Clerk of District Court and County Attorney's Offices.

This report, prepared for the Nebraska Association of Regional Councils, provides regional agencies with information for establishing and operating cooperative purchasing programs.

This manual is designed to help local government officials in Nebraska develop an understanding of and skills in budgeting.


This workshop manual was developed as part of a public management seminar series. It was funded by a grant from the University of Nebraska Foundation.
HOUSING

This study identified the housing needs of the six-county Riverfront Development Project Area, determined the constraints on fulfilling these needs, and developed a plan for achieving the goals of the project.

The demand for and availability of housing and business investment funds in the declining urban neighborhoods of Omaha and Lincoln and the state's nonmetropolitan communities were explored and recommendations were made to improve the flow of these funds.

"Housing and Business Investment in Nebraska." Review, April 1976.

"Greater Omaha Construction Loans and Unsold Housing Inventory." Review, April 1977.


This study investigated whether dwellers in different locations received the same treatment when shopping for insurance. A controlled experiment was conducted by several interviewers who contacted insurance companies by telephone to shop for insurance. The study was funded by the Nebraska Equal Opportunity Commission.


This study describes trends in the high-cost housing market in Douglas County by analyzing the supply of residential lots, by plotting trends, and by identifying characteristics of occupants and locational preferences of managers.


17


Improvement priorities were identified by interviewing residents in a 245 square block area in northeast Omaha. The area covered was from Lake Street to Ames Avenue and from 30th Street to Fontenelle Boulevard.


This videotape, produced in cooperation with the Community Housing Resource Board of Omaha and the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, investigates fair-housing issues and housing opportunities in Omaha.


This study of housing and neighborhood conditions established a computerized inventory system for the Lincoln Urban Development Department. Detailed information on the condition of more than 48,000 residential structures and over 3,000 city blocks is included.


An Analysis of Mortgage Lending Patterns in Omaha. September 1983. 84 pp.

Financed by the Nebraska Equal Opportunity Commission, this study investigated lending activity by institution, area income, and geographic area. Home mortgage disclosure data from 21 Omaha lenders were analyzed for 1976-82. Computer-generated maps showed the home-purchase financing preferences of each lending institution by census tract.


This report contains a review of the literature, gives demographic profiles of Omaha's areas, compares real estate transfers in three areas, and surveys insurance industry views.


Information concerning builders' and lenders' perceptions of the function of the NMFF was obtained for the Nebraska Department of Economic Development. The opinions of these two groups, recommendations to increase the use of the 235 program, and policy options for writing rules for the operation of the fund were investigated.


This report presents a method for planning the housing needs of specific communities, particularly for low-income households.


The accuracy of HUD projections for market conditions and occupancy potential for subsidized dwelling units was evaluated.

HUMAN SERVICES

The goals of alcohol education programs in five Omaha area Catholic high schools were evaluated, including: maintenance, information/resource, education/knowledge/attitude, mental health, and reduction of the incidence of problem drinking.

Assessment of the Primary Health Care Needs of North and South Omaha. October 1981. 159 pp.
This report was prepared for the Health Planning Council of the Midlands and investigated patterns of health-care utilization in two areas of the city. Socioeconomic characteristics, health status characteristics, health attitudes, and health utilization and underutilization were delineated. Health-care providers, the origin of their patients, and the degree of usage and satisfaction with services were described.

These manuals were designed to help administrators of early childhood programs develop skills in the areas of supervision, policy, personnel management, financial management, and resources.

Service providers, community leaders, and the target population were interviewed personally to determine living styles, the perceived need for services, services available, knowledge of services, and factors that affect utilization.

This study was prepared for and funded by the Nebraska Center for Alcohol Abuse and Alcohol Prevention. Programs were assessed on the basis of the target population served, their styles and philosophies, and their impacts on the target populations.


Estimates and projections of current needs and future requirements for
recreational activities and facilities in the Riverfront Development Project were made and the data were used to project participation rates to 1990.

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**Attitude Survey About the American Red Cross in Douglas and Sarpy Counties.** September 1976. 11 pp.

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"Attitudes of Area Residents Regarding the American Red Cross." Review, October 1976.

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This study provided sociological profiles of officers and enlists and supplied background information about housing and urban growth to assist in the development of plans for new communities for the Saudi Arabian National Guard.

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**Day by Day Care.** October 1979 through June 1980. Newsletter for day-care providers.

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These reports were developed for day-care providers in Nebraska under a Title XX grant from the Nebraska Department of Public Welfare.

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**Servicios para Ciudadanos Mayores.** 1980.
This pamphlet, prepared in Spanish for the Eastern Nebraska Office on Aging, explained the social services available.

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**Share.** 1980-84. Quarterly newsletter of the Foster Parent Training Program.

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**Working Together ... Making it Work.** circa 1978. 16 pp.
This brochure outlines the experiences of the National Juvenile Justice Program Collaboration of the National Assembly of National Voluntary Health and Social Welfare Organization, Inc. These groups worked together to deinstitutionalize youths labeled as status offenders by the juvenile courts.

This study revealed that alcohol services were underutilized by Mexican Americans and that these services should be reassessed to meet the needs of the Mexican Americans in the Scottsbluff area.

A summary of the delivery plan, activities, and results of the evaluation of the basic and adolescent courses provided in the Foster Parent Training Program.
These workshop materials were designed to be presented in six sessions covering self-awareness, career awareness, decisionmaking and goal setting, educational planning, and job searching. Workshop materials include a leader's manual and a participant's manual.


A needs assessment was conducted for the Omaha Hospice Organization to determine the knowledge and use of hospice concepts and programs by health-care professionals to produce information necessary for hospice planning and coordination. Physicians, particularly oncologists and internists, nurses, hospital and nursing home administrators, and social workers were surveyed.


Health and Fitness Participation and Demand in the South-Southwest YMCA Service Area. June 1983. 100 pp.
The nature and extent of health and fitness activities and the demand for YMCA facilities were determined in a survey of residents of the area served by the South-Southwest YMCA. Demographic characteristics of the population were also determined.

This report focused on the degree to which older Hispanics were aware of and participated in social programs and the factors that contributed to their participation. Study subjects were located in Omaha, Lincoln, and Scotts Bluff County, Nebraska. The report was prepared for the Nebraska Mexican American Commission.

Senior citizens from Council Bluffs were surveyed to determine their awareness, use, and preference for the Senior Citizens' Center and its activities. Data were also gathered on the conditions, life styles, and health of senior citizens.

Ertl, Carol. *Fostering the Adolescent*. 1980. 120 pp. Workshop materials were developed for foster parents of adolescents. The project was funded by a Title XX grant from the Nebraska Department of Public Welfare. Workshop materials include a leader's manual and a participant's manual.


Frost, Murray. *Analysis of Economic and Activity Data Reported by Nebraska Non-profit Arts Organizations*, 1983. January 1984. 8 pp. This report was based on responses of 125 arts organizations in Nebraska to a survey requesting information about their programs, facilities, attendance, expenditures, and income.

Girls Club members were surveyed to determine their reasons for participating in programs and their desires for activities. The survey was administered by the Junior League.

and Rebecca S. Fahlander. *Evaluation of the Children from Alcoholic Families Project*, January 1983. 124 pp. This study measured the impact of a program developed by the Child Guidance Center of Lancaster County to help children from alcoholic families and their parents.

, and Joan V. Holley. *Analysis of Legal Aid Society Survey*. April 1981. 36 pp. Information about the most pressing problems facing low-income persons in Omaha was gathered for the Legal Aid Society to enable them to make effective decisions about legal service offerings and resource allocations.

, and Garneth O. Peterson. *The Economic Impact of Non-profit Arts Organizations in Nebraska*, 1976-1977. August 1978. 64 pp. Nebraska arts organizations, their activities, their paid and unpaid personnel, and the facilities and services donated for their use were investigated. The economic aspects of these groups were analyzed, focusing on assets, liabilities, net worth, income, income sources, expenditures, and the indirect economic impact of these expenditures.

in Omaha, with special emphasis on facilities and services for girls and women.


This study provides an assessment of the need for and delivery of charity care to the poor by hospitals in Omaha-Douglas County.


Kendrick, Barbara, and Carol Ertl. This Way to Foster Parenting. 1979. 95 pp. (instructor's guide and participant's manual)

These manuals present an orientation curriculum for individuals who want to be foster parents. The program was developed under a Title XX grant from the Nebraska Department of Public Welfare.


This revision of the adolescent curriculum for training foster parents was funded by a contract from the Nebraska Department of Social Services.


Two regression models were used in this study: the cross-sectional and the time-series. The former was designed to identify factors significantly affecting boat ownership and the latter to forecast the number of boats in 1980 and 1985 to help determine the demand for moorage space.


This report was prepared to plan a locator system for child-care facilities and to provide a summary of licensed child-care facilities in Omaha.

McCune Robet P. "Medical and Other Hand Professions in the Omaha SMSA." Kaleidoscope, April 1972.


The housing conditions of clients of Douglas County Social Services with general assistance problems were assessed to determine what proportion of them were living in housing that was below minimum health and decency standards.

Three topics were included in this study: the availability of services offered by hospitals, physicians, and dentists; a description of fetal, neonatal, and postnatal deaths, and low-weight births for the region for 1972; and a comparison of the location of physicians with selected socioeconomic variables for 1970.


A volunteer task force conducted this evaluation. Members visited the Calvin facility and submitted evaluations and comments to the author.


INCOME AND PRICES


Black, middle-upper income families nearly tripled in number from 1960 to 1970, but the number of black families living below the poverty level also increased sharply. This study presents other findings based on 1960 and 1970 census statistics.

LAND USE

Hauswald, Edward L., and CAUR Staff. Identification of Prime Residential Land in Rural Nebraska. January 1978. 76 pp. This study developed an index or classification scheme of factors and conditions that determine the suitability of rural land for residential use.

Lee, Paul S. T., and CAUR Staff. Land Use Development in Gretna, Nebraska: A Cost Analysis. July 1976. 76 pp. This study analyzed the social and economic costs associated with the residential land development. The hypothesis that costs are higher with a scattered development pattern than with a compact development pattern was tested. In Gretna, many people were willing to pay a substantial premium for the privilege of living in a large home on a large lot in a rural setting.


Nacianceno, Natividad, T., and Floyd T. Waterman. Land Use and Housing in the City of Manila. 1985. 48 pp. A profile of housing in Manila and a discussion of land management programs and plans, housing construction, and housing finance are presented.


Ruff, Jack. A Guide Toward Residential Land Development in the City of Norfolk. June 1978. 56 pp. This report, a cooperative effort by the city of Norfolk and CAUR, provided information about opportunities for housing investors and developers in Norfolk.


POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS


Demographic characteristics of census tracts within a 2-mile radius of a proposed Goodwill store site were examined.

Development trends in downtown Kearney and the attitudes of business owners and patrons toward development of the area were analyzed. Development options were also explored.

This report examined changes in the population and the racial/ethnic composition of the six YMCA branch office areas in Omaha and Council Bluffs between 1970 and 1980.

Demographic characteristics of the area surrounding a proposed Goodwill store site at 710 First Avenue in Council Bluffs were examined.


This survey ascertained basic demographic data needed by the Omaha Jewish Federation to plan services. Population estimates and characteristics, family status, socioeconomic status, nativity and mobility, religious identity and membership, use of Jewish Federation services, and population projections were included.


Migration patterns of youths in four small towns with manufacturing plants and in five small towns without industries were examined. Local manufacturing job opportunities did not significantly affect the migration plans of high school graduates; most planned to leave these towns after graduation.

Tables and maps show the location of the American Indian population of Omaha by census tract. No area or census tract was found to be occupied predominantly by Indians.

This report was prepared jointly by CAUR and the Bureau of Business Research, UNL. Three projection series—low, medium, and high—were made in 5-year increments by sex and age, based on analysis of past population growth trends and on a subjective assessment of the likelihood of future changes in these trends.


This report provides population estimates and projections to 2020 for Pottawattamie County, Iowa.


TAXES


. An Analysis of Effective Property Tax Rates in the City of Omaha, November 1972. 18 pp.
The nature and extent of local property tax rate variation as it relates to census tracts and housing markets in Omaha were explored.

The intercity comparisons of state and local taxes on manufacturing firms were investigated and recommendations were made for improving the attractiveness of Omaha as a site for industry.


TRANSPORTATION


This report, based on research conducted at Stanford University, provides information on planning an urban freeway as a large-scale public work that affects many groups and individuals.


This study assessed the use of correlation and regression analyses for determining hourly wages for bus operators. The data used were those presented to the Nebraska Court of Industrial Relations by the Transport Workers Union in its contract negotiations with Metro Area Transit.


This study was designed to help Metro Area Transit develop a strategy to reverse a continuing long-term trend of reduced ridership. A survey of the general public in Douglas, Sarpy, and Pottawattamie Counties was undertaken.

Henningson, Durham, and Richardson. *North Freeway Corridor Study.* June 1975.

The following sections of this study were prepared by the CADR staff: Assessed Value and Market Value of Selected Residential Properties in the North Freeway Corridor, Citizen Attitude Survey, Economic Activity and Employment, Education Facilities, Effects on Tax Base and Property Values, Parks and Churches Affected by North Freeway Alignment, Population Characteristics, Public Health and Safety, Reactions to Proposed Alternate Alignments, Recommended Freeway Crossings, Religious Institutions and Activities, Relocation Impact, and Socio-Economic Study: Community Involvement.


Ludwig, Armin K. "Net In-commuter Patterns to the Douglas County Urban Core and to the Omaha CBD." Review, November 1974.


MISCELLANEOUS

Center for Applied Urban Research. Service to Communities. circa 1979. 6 pp.
This brochure describes the center; its staff, resources, and interests; the types of research conducted; technical assistance offered; and its role in community education.

__________  Omaha Awareness Tours: The Near South Side. 1979.
This booklet was compiled as a guide for a bus tour of the area from Jackson to Bancroft Streets and 13th Street to the Missouri River. Photographs and text describe the history, housing, businesses, and ethnicity of the area.

The staff's research activities, service projects, and publications are described.

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This manual explains the concept of the central limit theorem in graphic and tabular forms through the use of computer programs. Five computer programs written in Fortran G and designed to be run on the IBM 360/65 with OS are presented. Students should find this method useful in understanding one of the most important concepts in statistics.