

March 2021

Abstracts of Legal and Empirical Publications

Denver Law Journal

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Recommended Citation

Abstracts of Legal and Empirical Publications, 48 Denv. L.J. 464 (1972).

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ABSTRACTS OF LEGAL AND EMPIRICAL PUBLICATIONS*

EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX IN URBAN LABOR MARKETS. A. A. Cook, Jr. RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Cal., May, 1971. Pp. 143. A study is made of employment by age, race, and sex in urban labor markets. The Social Security Administration's continuous work history sample constitutes a major source of the data on "covered" employment and is used in describing the employment of each group relative to the others and the varying distribution of employment (by groups) across the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. *Order Number PB-201 172. \$3.00.*

ENHANCING OPPORTUNITIES IN JOB MARKETS: SUMMARY OF RESEARCH AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLICY. Anthony H. Pascal. RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Cal., March, 1971. Pp. 65. Research findings are presented on manpower program evaluation, youth employment opportunities, labor market impediments facing disadvantaged workers, effects of national policy on the poor, and income differences according to race. *Order Number PB-201 171. \$3.00.*

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH EMPLOYMENT AMONG WELFARE MOTHERS. Edward M. Opton, Jr. Wright Institute, Berkeley, Cal., June, 1971. Pp. 244. Seventy-five women who were current or recent recipients of aid to families of dependent children (AFDC) in Richmond, California, were interviewed in depth with respect to employment histories and a number of factors that could be causally related to employment. Factors such as number of children, education, and health that have often been cited as barriers to employment are related to work histories in this sample. Personality and motivation are also examined. Unemployment is statistically associated with being a black, an immigrant from the South, a young mother, or a divorced, separated or unmarried mother. Attention is drawn to some aspects of the job market for welfare mothers that have been generally overlooked. *Order Number PB-201 109. \$3.00.*

* These abstracts are reprinted from GOVERNMENT REPORTS ANNOUNCEMENTS and UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT REPORTS. Unless otherwise indicated, the studies abstracted may be obtained in their entirety by ordering from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. 22151. Payment must be enclosed with the order, and orders must include the "order number" given after each abstract.

THE IMPACT OF THE WELFARE SYSTEM ON LABOR SUPPLY AND FAMILY STABILITY: A STUDY OF FEMALE HEADS OF FAMILIES. Marjorie Hanson Honig. Columbia Univ., N.Y., June, 1971. Pp. 157. The study analyzes relationships between the proportion of the population receiving public assistance payments under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program and the level of income available to recipients from the program relative to expected earnings. Results indicate a statistically significant response of AFDC recipient rate (caseload/eligible population) to size of differential between AFDC stipend and average full-time earnings. Results relate AFDC recipient rate to increases in the size of the AFDC payment relative to earnings, by two types of response: increases in the response from the eligible population, and increases in the eligible population itself resulting from desertions among husband-wife population related to level of AFDC income. *Order Number PB-201 127. \$3.00.*

INCOME GUARANTEES AND THE WORKING POOR: THE EFFECT OF INCOME MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS ON THE HOURS OF WORK OF MALE FAMILY HEADS. David H. Greenberg and Marvin Kosters. RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Cal., December, 1970. Pp. 147. An empirical analysis is made of the effects of alternative income maintenance programs. The Survey of Economic Opportunity was used to obtain estimates of the labor supply parameters required to assess the implications of these programs for hours of work of male family heads. These estimates were used in a simulation of the costs, the impact on incomes, and the changes in work patterns that might result from the extension to the working poor of income maintenance programs incorporating negative income tax principles. *Order Number PB-201 170. \$3.00.*

RACE DIFFERENCES IN INCOME. Albert Wohlstetter and Sinclair Coleman. RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Cal., October, 1970. Pp. 119. The study estimates the extent and some of the components of race differences in income and investigates changes in these differences since 1939; it examines briefly theories proposed to account for these differences; and, finally, it deals with the relation between the objective of reducing race differences in income and other aims of policy. *Order Number PB-201 050. \$3.00.*

A STOCHASTIC MODEL OF DISCRIMINATION IN THE LABOR MARKET. Stephen J. Carroll. RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Cal., October, 1970. Pp. 45. The report presents a model of the employment process which illustrates the dynamic relationship between

racial unemployment rates. Both the worker's search for jobs and the employer's search for workers are stochastic and modeled as simple Markov processes. Dynamic programming methods are used to find the employer's optimal hiring policy, and the interaction between the two processes is analyzed. *Order Number PB-201 167. \$3.00.*

HOUSING

DEVELOPMENT OF A HOUSING INFORMATION BASE. Karen M. Seidel. Bureau of Governmental Research and Service, Oregon Univ., Eugene, Ore., 1971. Pp. 95. The report has three principal objectives: first, to describe the main characteristics of a systematic and continuing housing planning program; second, to specify which housing characteristics can be used as indicators of housing problems and how these critical variables can be quantified and measured; and third, to delineate the sources of the data necessary for the establishment of a housing information base and, where no adequate sources exist, to recommend various means by which adequate housing information might be acquired. *Order Number PB-200 965. \$3.00.*

HOUSING FOR LOW AND MODERATE INCOME FAMILIES: NEED, PROGRAMS AND DEVELOPMENTS. Donald N. Johnson. Bureau of Governmental Research and Service, Oregon Univ., Eugene, Ore., 1971. Pp. 131. The national goal of improved housing for low income persons and families has special relevance for Oregon because of the state's economic dependence upon the lumber and wood products industry. The gap between the need and supply of adequate housing is huge. This is the first and most general in a series of five studies undertaken on various aspects of Oregon's low income housing problem. *Order Number PB-200 963. \$3.00.*

LEGAL REMEDIES FOR HOUSING CODE VIOLATIONS. Frank P. Grad. National Commission on Urban Problems, Washington, D.C., 1968. Pp. 276. The document analyzes the effectiveness of various tools used to deal with violations of housing codes: traditional criminal penalties, civil penalties, orders to vacate and repair by the local government, rent strikes, tenant unions, and landlord-tenant bargaining agreements. Major recommendations are made. *Order Number PB-196 885. \$3.00.*

THE MOBILE HOME AND ITS PLACE. Tri-County Regional Planning Commission, Peoria, Ill., February, 1970. Pp. 45. The report is an evaluation of the mobile home parks, and the families who live in mobile homes in the Tri-County region. It is part of a study being made of the housing needs of the region. Mobile home living is going to have an influence on the low-cost

housing crisis in the area. Already two counties show an occupancy rate of more than 95 percent in the existing parks, many of which are outdated for the modern mobile home. Not only are some of the parks outdated, but many of the present laws are obsolete and need to be revised. *Order Number PB-196 889. \$3.00.*

RESIDENTIAL LIVABILITY. Henry Sanoff and Mann Sawhney. Urban Affairs and Community Services Center, North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh, N.C., May, 1971. Pp. 73. The study is concerned with identifying and understanding the dwelling and neighborhood dimensions with which families living in predominantly low-income sections feel satisfied or dissatisfied and the dimensions these people consider important. The objective is to provide design criteria to be employed in establishing relationships between people's attitudes toward and evaluations of the environment and demographic and socio-psychological factors. *Order Number PB-201 196. \$3.00.*

SELF-HELP HOUSING IN OREGON. Bureau of Governmental Research and Service, Oregon Univ., Eugene, Ore., 1970. Pp. 50. Self-help housing, the use of one's own nonprofessional labor in constructing a dwelling, used to be a popular way to build a house, but with the advent of labor specialization, complicated construction materials and techniques, financing mechanisms, building codes, and limited access to free materials, it has become less important in the United States. The report describes the housing program in the Willamette Valley in Oregon. *Order Number PB-200 967. \$3.00.*

JUVENILE COURTS

A METHOD FOR PREDICTING STAFFING AND SPACE REQUIREMENTS FOR JUVENILE COURT INTAKE. Stephen B. Forman. Research Analysis Corp., McLean, Va., December, 1970. Pp. 21. The paper presents a procedure that juvenile court planners can use to aid them in predicting future personnel and space requirements for juvenile court intake. The procedure involves the utilization of chart and tabular data that were derived during a study of the applicability of modern management techniques to the juvenile court process. *Order from Research Analysis Corp., McLean, Va., 22101, \$2.00.*

OFFENDER PARTICIPATION IN JUVENILE COURT DECISIONS. Omar R. Buchwalter. Research Analysis Corp., McLean, Va., April, 1970. Pp. 23. The paper is based on a report made to the Department of Justice on a study of the feasibility of offender participation in the dispositional decision of the juvenile court. *Order Number AD-705 203. \$3.00.*

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