Arranged alphabetically by main topic, this bibliography cites 322 doctoral dissertations, written between 1970 and 1974, pertaining to various aspects of poverty. Where possible, annotations have been written to present the kernel idea of the work. In many instances, additional subject headings which reflect important secondary thrusts are also included. Topics covered include: rural poverty; access and delivery of services (i.e., food, health, medical, social, and family planning services); employment; health care; legal services; public welfare; adoptions, transracial; the aged; anomie; antipoverty programs; attitudes of Blacks, Congressmen, minorities, residents, retailers, and the poor; bilingual-bicultural education; discrimination in employment and housing; social services; social welfare; Blacks, Chicanos, and Puerto Ricans; participation of poor in decision making; poverty in history; education; community participation; culture of poverty; and attitudes toward fertility, social services, welfare, and the poor. Author and subject indices are included to facilitate the location of a work. The dissertations are available at the institutions where the degrees were earned or from University Microfilms. (NQ)
POVERTY-RELATED TOPICS FOUND IN DISSERTATIONS:
A BIBLIOGRAPHY

Compiled by Mara O'Neill, Jane Pearlmutter, Colin Cameron

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON
Introduction

There is a hidden wealth of information available in that standard Ph. D. final product, the doctoral dissertation. It is indeed a pity that so much doctoral research work is seen by a very small audience limited usually to the department which grants the degree. Only a small proportion of dissertational research is turned into a book, and even then, the time lag between initial research and final publication is apt to be long. This index is an attempt to help poverty researchers locate interdisciplinary information sources. In this index, we have tried to include a range of topics not only on the various socioeconomic aspects of poverty but also on related cross-disciplinary fields which provide interesting research and policy implications. We have chosen the time span 1970-1974 as one which is of special significance at the moment to researchers.

The material is arranged alphabetically by main topic. To facilitate the location of a work, there is an author index beginning on page 65 and a subject index beginning on page 69. Where possible, annotations have been written to present the kernel idea of the work. In many instances, additional subject headings which the annotators felt reflected important secondary thrusts are also included.

The dissertations themselves are available at the institutions where the degrees were earned. Sometimes interlibrary loans may facilitate the researcher's use of the ribbon copies. In addition, each dissertation is available from University Microfilms, Dissertation Copies, P. O. Box #1764, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48106. Microfilm versions are available for $7.50 while xerographic copies are $15.00 each. Prices do not include sales tax or postal costs.

Mara O'Neill
Jane Pearlmutter
Colin Cameron

Summer, 1976
ACCESS AND DELIVERY OF SERVICES


Access and delivery of manpower services to the disadvantaged.

ACCESSIBILITY TO EMPLOYMENT


Study proposes that the job mismatch created by suburbanization of industry stems from the faulty operation of the market; author proposes a new concept of a regional labor market composed of many submarkets rather than one continuous metropolitan area labor market.

Hutchinson, Peter M. Accessibility and segregation: their effects on the employment of the urban poor. Ph. D. in Economics, University of Pittsburgh, 1972, 175 p.

Study analyzes the effects of ghetto isolation on the employment opportunities of the urban poor. Race, sex, central city or fringe poverty zone residence and access to transportation were factors in a regression analysis.

2. Urban crisis.


2. Work transportation of the poor. 3. Counting the poor.


The major purpose of the study was to determine the importance of location in the depressed labor participation rates of ghetto residents. After viewing his results, the author hypothesized that the movement of manufacturing, transportation, communication and utilities industries to the suburbs has had a great effect on ghetto residents of prime age. The findings showed that people of prime age in the ghetto have depressed participation rates because of the shortage of jobs there.

Till, Thomas Edward, Jr. Rural industrialization and Southern rural poverty: patterns of labor demand inSouthern nonmetropolitan labor

Study examines the characteristics, causes and extent of nonfarm employment growth in Southern nonmetropolitan labor markets. Study also examines the impact of this growth on local rural poverty.

2. The South. 3. Rural poverty.

ACCESSIBILITY TO HEALTH CARE


The study's purpose was "to determine how effective in determining physician-population ratios are location-specific characteristics reflecting the current wages of physicians and the costs to them of using their leisure time for personal investment and consumption." County and inner city neighborhood variations were found to be related to the distribution of private specialists, private general practitioners and hospital doctors in training. It was found that the distribution of specialists more than that of the other two types of physicians was affected by recreational variables.


Study investigates the inequality of medical service delivery and utilization. Use of medical services was related to several socioeconomic factors. Ways of decreasing the inequality are suggested.


Study examines children's use of the emergency room after the establishment of six neighborhood health center for children in low-income, high need areas of Cambridge, Mass. Empirical testing led to the finding that use of the emergency room may not have decreased but because of an alternative source of care, utilization behavior may have improved. Other findings discuss costs and planning of neighborhood health centers and use of physician extenders.

ACCESSIBILITY TO LEGAL SERVICES

Study examined two private-public defender systems to determine the effectiveness of lawyers who voluntarily or by judicial appointment defend misdemeanor defendants financially unable to retain their own counsel. Data found these systems to be quite effective.

ACCESSIBILITY TO MEDIA


Paper focuses on factors related to communication between community leaders and the rural poor, and on the components of social action and participation of the poor in the community. Samples of 141 community leaders and 143 low-income persons in Yates County, N.Y. supplied data on media exposure habits, interpersonal communication networks, community leaders' attitudes toward the poor, attitudes of the poor toward poverty programs, and organizational membership and participation. Findings include that all respondents had access to the media although it was related to age, income and community leadership position, community leaders' attitudes toward the poor were related to the amount of interaction with them and most of the poor did not perceive the poverty programs as helpful.


Compares publicity given to 20 minority and 20 established groups in Minneapolis. Minority groups were found to receive a disproportionately large share of publicity, much of which was unfavorable.


Study attempts to determine under what conditions resource-poor groups seek access to the press and under what conditions they gain it. Four resource-poor groups and three Boston newspapers were studied by means of participant and nonparticipant observation, informant interviewing and documentary research. Findings show that resource-poor groups are not continually seeking access, success results from group initiative, and gaining continuing access is the real difficulty.


Analyzes SIX30, a "soft" news program which was broadcasted by WHA-TV using trainee reporters recruited from the young, poor, ill-educated, women, blacks and other minorities. Analyzes strengths and weaknesses of the program's judicial interpretation of the access question.
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC WELFARE


Studies the recent policy of separation of social services from income maintenance. Concluded that social services under a separated delivery system are more helpful than those formerly delivered with a non-separated public welfare system. Implications of the policy change are provided.

1. Negative income tax. 2. Evaluations.

ACCESSIBILITY TO WELFARE


Three welfare recipient groups were studied to test one aspect of democratic pluralism and the poor, "the ease by which groups representing a particular interest can achieve access to the exercise of power to advance their concern." Cultural, internal (i.e., ideological and socialization) and external (i.e., raising resources and goal attainment) barriers were analyzed. The work compares the barriers to access, analyzes the findings in the light of the theory of democratic pluralism, and suggests a number of ways in which might be more readily attained.

ADOPTIONS, TRANSRACIAL


Effect of family planning programs and War on Poverty on trans-racial adoption.

ADVOCACY


Study examines the origins and purposes of the Public Defender System. This examination relates to ideological, judicial and legal developments in the administration of criminal law. The System is also viewed in relation to the structuring of the social order.

AGED

relocation within the context of urban renewal. Ph. D. in Sociology, Michigan State University, 1975, 164 p.

Examines the situation of elderly relocated by urban renewal; attitudes of the aged.


Needs assessment and resource allocation approaches in determining usage of social services.

AGED--ACCESSIBILITY TO OLD AGE ASSISTANCE


Study examines impact of present social policy relating to the aged and their economic security.

AGED, ATTITUDES TOWARD


Perceptions of and attitudes toward aged.

AGED--HEALTH SERVICES


Compares cost to Medicare for providing health services to the aged enrolled in open market and prepaid group practice health delivery.

AGED--MADISON, WISCONSIN


1. Attitudes of aged. 2. Self-esteem. 4. Attitudes toward the aged.

AGED--SOCIAL SERVICES

Jamison, L. J. A descriptive study of senior citizen service agencies
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN


The purpose of the thesis was to explore the relationship between family instability and the demand for ADC and to trace the effects of this demand on the labor supply. Study provides indirect evidence that the welfare system encouraged family breakup and instability. Quantitative evidence was provided which suggested that increases in ADC incidence caused unskilled males and females to withdraw from the labor force.


The study analyzes the relationship between relative incomes available from the AFDC program and labor force participation. Results show that as AFDC payments rise relative to expected earnings from work, two types of responses will occur. The proportion of female heads who apply for AFDC assistance increases and the proportion of female-headed families in the population increases. The latter occurs because AFDC increases encourage husband-wife separation.

2. Negative income tax--Evaluations.

ALCOHOLISM, DRUGS AND THE POOR


A sociological model was constructed for the analysis of the relationships between the phenomena of social interaction, alcoholism, money management and poverty. 376 hypothesized relationships were tested by analysis of interview data from 35 couples with poverty status and drinking problems, and 96 of the relationships were supported.
AMERICAN INDIANS - LAW


Analyzes relationship between Indians and justice system.
2. Law and poverty. 3. Rural poverty

ANOMIE


Studies relationship between anomie and occupational mobility.


Study investigates the association between alienation and self-esteem under conditions of a work-related training program. The respondents were Black and Puerto Rican low-income women. Self-esteem changed significantly after training but alienation remained constant.


Studies alienation in urban areas.


Studies four dimensions of alienation and their differential effects on political behavior. Politically alienated individuals are suggested to be the source of present unrest in Western democracies and agents of political change.

ANOMIE AND ADOLESCENTS


Hypothesizes that anomie stems from inability to achieve goals through legitimate means.
ANTIPoverty PROGRAMS


Study determines approaches taken by government to combat poverty, reviews the economic impact of antipoverty efforts in a poverty area, and considers a possible alternative econometric model for eliminating poverty.


Ideologies of poverty.

Lehman, Roger Allan, Variations in the relative adequacy of old age assistance in the American states, Brandeis University, 1975, 228 p., Ph. D. in Sociology.

Problem of differences in payment levels, aggregate expenditures for public assistance and other aspects of adequacy of Adult Public Assistance Programs (especially old age assistance). Concludes that low payments in the states are related to inadequate state matching funds, which are the result of inadequate political position of Depts. of Public Welfare in the states.


Examines poverty, surplus industrial capacity and technological change. Includes a comparison of the guaranteed income proposals of the Nixon administration, Clarence E. Ayres, and Robert Theobald. Some ways in which income transfers are changed by cybertation are also outlined.

ANTIPoverty PROGRAMS--EVALUATIONS


Analysis of impact of service strategy (MDTA) and political strategy (Community Action Program). There were significant data gaps. A slight gain was indicated for those completing MDTA training. Analysis of CAP found that impact was dependent on political organization of locale.

1. Attitudes. 2. Training.


The poverty program is examined within the framework of "symbolic
ANN E. MADE, Ph.D. 

Accreditation of alternative proposals to alleviate poverty in the San Joaquin Delta Area, Ph. D., in Social Administration, San Jose State University, 1971, 110 p.

Analyzes the effectiveness of the present welfare system and alternative proposals to alleviate poverty. 

ANNE M. K. HUNTER, M.S.P.H. 


Examines the accounting problems in the public sector and the role of the New York City Human Resources Administration.

ANNE C. CARTER, Ph.D. 


Studies the decision-making process role of Council and OEO in poverty policy formation. 

ANNE M. ROSS, Ph.D. 


Studied poverty backgrounds/employees of the 1968 Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program to determine extent and nature of change in self-esteem and change in self-esteem as a means of evaluating poverty-reduction programs.
ANTIPOVERTY PROGRAMS--POLITICAL HISTORY


Historical narrative examining the political and social context within which federal government came to assume social welfare responsibilities.

ANTIPOVERTY PROGRAMS--PUBLIC POLICY


Hypothesis that the antipoverty framework functions independently in poverty decision making. Policy making orientations are tested as longitudinal components of the framework, including participation of poor, volunteerism, community development, etc. Investigation delineates limiting impact of antipoverty policymaking and constructs framework which (1) treats poverty in its permanent dimension, (2) removes decision making from a centralized presidency, (3) legitimizes policymaking participation by the poor.

2. Programs that OEO tries. 3. Community participation.

APPALACHIA

Pfrrommer, Carol V. Dublin. Alternative growth strategies for Eastern Kentucky. Ph. D. in Economics, The University of Texas at Austin, 1975

Helping Appalachian residents.
2. Social services.

APPALACHIA--ANOMIE


Explains feelings of generalized alienation among Appalachian poor; feelings related to level of aspiration.

APPALACHIA--MANPOWER--COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS


Benefit-cost analysis of regional job training project.
ATTITUDES


Study of attitudes, perceptions and problems of a sample of black policemen in New York City.

ATTITUDES OF BLACKS


Found that young black males vary in their conceptions of the black male familial role; family structure and father's familiar role were related to these conceptions.

ATTITUDES OF CONGRESSMEN TOWARD WELFARE


Southern congressmen were found to be widely divergent in their support of welfare legislation. A projected pattern of southern congressional welfare support for the 1970's was constricted, finding support more likely for food stamp legislation than FAP. The utility of a policy model developed by Robert H. Salisbury was also examined. It was found that many areas of the model closely fit the actual perceptions of southern representatives, but failed to recognize that public policy can be perceived by political elites as truly revolutionary in character.

ATTITUDES TO FERTILITY--PHILADELPHIA


The association between the use of health services and fertility beliefs and practice among low-income women was the object of the thesis. A study of 100 white and 98 black women revealed that these women desired birth control information and services. Findings reinforce the notion that the health institutions should adapt to the family planning needs of the poor and near poor.

ATTITUDES OF THE POOR

Shores, James William. A study of independence and hostility in female
welfare clients as indicated by interpersonal word list and video tape. Ph. D. in Sociology, Kansas State University, 1975, 103 p.

Relation of feelings of self-hostility and independence in persons receiving welfare and vocational rehabilitation services.


Examines opinions and attitudes regarding aspects of public assistance, and feelings of stigma and powerlessness associated with the receipt of these services, of recipients of means tested services (both cash and in-kind). Recipients of in-kind services felt their needs were better met and in-kind services were found to carry less stigma.


Study analyzes the stigma of poverty in relation to crime and delinquency, mental illness, education and family life. Patterns of lower-class behavior and the culture of poverty view are examined as well as the effects on the poor of nonpoor attitudes toward them. Suggestions are made for social policy changes to eliminate the stigma of poverty.


Study examines participation from the perspective of the rural poor by use of the concept of "perceived relevance," i.e., the perception of an individual's own needs and the likelihood of present opportunities to meeting those needs. The importance of this study is that it views the relevance of programs from the perspective of the poor person.


ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POOR


Attitudes of local public administrators to clients and the poor.


Target groups of poor were designated. The data established levels of legitimacy among the target groups. Legitimacy is associated with attitudes toward the roots of dependency. Position in the social structure is associated with both attitudes toward the roots of dependency and the according of legitimacy.

**ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POOR--MONTGOMERY COUNTY, INDIANA**

Gordy, Willis John. *'Shoot them if they won't work': a study of socioeconomic status, economic aspirations, and attitude toward poverty, the poor, and public dependence.* Ph. D. in Sociology, Purdue University, 1970, 350 p.

In measuring attitude toward poverty, the poor and public dependence, the author found a curvilinear relation between attitudes and socioeconomic status. Those high in status and those low in status tended to have more positive attitudes. Finally there was no convincing positive relation between socioeconomic status and economic aspirations especially for older age groups.

**ATTITUDES TO SOCIAL SERVICES**


Perceived sources of assistance in four areas of need are identified. Working class, ethnic Catholics preferred traditional structures for meeting needs. Implications for policy and program development and delivery of case services in ethnic neighborhoods are discussed.


**BEDFORD-STUYVESANT--INCOME**


1. Income accounts and flows. 2. Statistics of poverty. 4. Housing.

**BLACK BUSINESS STUDENTS**


Examines the office employment expectations of white and nonwhite business education students and the effects of various factors on these expectations.
BLACK CHILDREN--ATTITUDE CHANGE


Examined effects of positive and negative reinforcement and a black consciousness curriculum on black preschool children's racial attitudes.

BLACK CHILDREN--SELF-CONCEPT


Examines relationship between racial attitudes and self-concept of black preschoolers by region, residence and I.Q. levels of children.

BLACK COMMUNITIES--OKLAHOMA


1. Rural poverty. 2. Social services.

BLACK ENTREPRENEURSHIP


2. Racial employment. 3. Migration and educational patterns. 4. Rural poverty.

BLACK POLITICS


Study hypothesized that the policy and structure of black public schooling was related to black attempts to change their political economic status and reflected their success or failure. Findings supported the hypothesis. For both periods studied, black attempts for political and economic power led to political controversy which changed the policy and structure of public schooling for blacks.


Examines ideology of the Afro-American society movement in historical perspective.

**BLACKS--ACCESSIBILITY TO APPRENTICESHIP**


Study investigates certain variables within a small portion of organized labor and the relation of these variables to the economic development and mobility of black workers. Study hypothesizes that black educational development is dependent on the attitudes and practices of whites relative to equal opportunity. Statistical analysis was used in testing white respondents concepts of equal opportunity.

**BLACKS--ACCESSIBILITY TO CONSTRUCTION UNIONS**


Study examines the establishment of Operation Dig, a program to train and employ hardcore Blacks to become union Journeymen. Dig is viewed both as a protest movement and as an institutional program. Study concludes the program was a symbolic success but failed in substance.

**BLACKS--CLEVELAND, OHIO**


2. Poverty in History. 3. Impact of Depression, New Deal and War on Cleveland's Negro community.

**BLACKS--EMPLOYMENT**


Analyzes impact of Office of Civil Rights in Maritime Administration. Finds increased minority employment in shipbuilding and significant improvement in occupational distribution of minorities. Model of relative occupational change for internal labor market is used.
**CASEWORKERS--ATTITUDES**


2. Characteristics and attitudes of welfare workers.

**CHICANO AFFAIRS**


2. Aged. 3. Intergenerational change. 4. Sex roles.

**CHICANO STUDENTS**


Inequalities in distribution of educational resources for minorities and the poor.


Examines attitudes of parents of students and dropouts toward the schools, certain groups in the schools, school practices and their children as related to their socioeconomic level.


Detects selected sociocultural differences between children of the two groups and relates these characteristics to students' alienation from school and to achievement.

**CHICANO STUDIES**

Purpose of study to determine whether Mexican-American adults believe they can benefit from adult English education and whether a Mexican-American in adult classes thinks this will allow him upward mobility.


CHICANOS--POLITICAL ACTIVITIES


CHILD WELFARE--NEW YORK CITY


By means of a case study, thesis examines the ability of a public agency to carry out public policy. Findings reveal that the Bureau of Child Welfare was unable to generate the structural changes needed to implement the development of home services inacted by the amendments. Poor staff performance, low morale and lack of professional leadership adversely affected the Bureau's ability to carry out policy.

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS


Study looks at the conception of poverty, the participation of the poor in American culture, relationship of the poor to the nonpoor and strategies to eliminate poverty.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT


Description of one rural county's Community Action Programs.


Examines community interaction and responses to Federal poverty programs in poor urban communities.
2. Antipoverty programs.


2. Community participation and planning.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION


Factors of age, alienation and education of the poor were studied to determine their association with the participation by the poor in community action programs. Findings suggested that there were no significant differences between active and inactive participants in feelings of alienation, powerlessness, social isolation and normlessness.


Effects of low-income participation in community organizations.
2. Political activities of the poor.


Attitudes and opinions of directors and various poverty related issues analyzed according to race and class. Results show a majority of directors see poor as having too limited a role in decision-making.

Participation was found to be hampered by dependence on leadership but present with a favorable internal CAP strategy, external power structure and organized groups of poor and/or black citizens.

2. Community Action Programs.


Study attempts to define the geographic area of urban poverty areas, to describe the economic, social and political aspects of the area and to suggest ways to establish an urban democracy to reduce alienation and other problems associated with poverty. The problem of integrating the politically organized areas with the rest of the city while they try to retain local control and independence is discussed. The study also examines some actual responses to poverty area problems of economic improvement and alienation.


Examines equilibrium or normative concepts of community to see how these allow for differences within an urban geographic locale. In the community studies, ethnicity is the major differentiating variable.


2. Participation of poor in decision making. 3. Political activities of the poor.


Examined influence of race on certain aspects of Negro participation in community life.

2. The South. 3. Attitudes.


Study examines feasibility of converting existing multi-family buildings into cooperatives for low and moderate income families. Costs, characteristics of residents and public sector response are examined for actual
conversion projects in New York City. Study is both an evaluation of the feasibility and desirability of conversion and an examination of a new housing phenomenon.


Study examines political activity in urban areas by focusing on political culture, a concept composed of the degree of integration and commitment to the system and support for the system. It was found that regardless of political culture orientations, increased family income up to $10,000 and dissatisfaction with job and housing were the most important causes of protest activity.

2. Political activities of the poor.


This study based on a 1968-1969 survey of 8000 persons in 100 poor neighborhoods describes political activities among poor Americans. Author categorizes male and female leader types; he discusses attitudes of the poor toward community problems and poverty, faith of the poor in the efficacy of action and actual political involvement. The study provides a listing of factors which could promote political revitalization among the poor.


Analysis of OEO and Community Action Programs and evaluation of concept of 'participatory administration', based on experience of federal poverty program. General theory of 'participatory administration' is constructed. Administration of public affairs is not only the occupation of government officials but also vital concern of citizens.

2. Anti-poverty programs.


Study accesses community action agencies in three local communities in the northeast. The author suggests bureaucracy and the programs' domination by political elites as reasons for its lack of success in alleviating poverty.

2. Political activities of the poor. 3. Programs of the OEO.

4. War on poverty.

The hypothesis is developed that pluralism is a restrictive, change-resistant system which favors certain socioeconomic groups and disenfranchises others, bringing about powerlessness for the poor. The case study focuses on three communities in one school district and the movement for community control.


2. Political activities of the poor. 3. Head start.

Simmelkjaer, Robert T. Antipoverty interest group articulation and mobilization for community control in New York City. Columbia University, 1972, 469 p., Ed. D. in Education.

Studied school decentralization activities of antipoverty agencies. Found that agencies articulated and mobilized support for community control. These activities resulted in significant changes in community attitudes and awareness about the school system, culminating in a community control preference.

2. Attitudes. 3. Political activities of the poor.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION--HAWAII


Study attempts to measure the attitude of alienation-powerlessness, nature of community participation and influence in community decision-making among six ethnic lower class groups in Honolulu. A purposive sampling technique was used with various measures of alienation-powerlessness. Findings showed a strong linkage between alienation-powerlessness and community participation among the six groups.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION--KENTUCKY


2. Access to health programs. 3. Programs OFO tried. 4. Political activities of the poor.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION--MINNEAPOLIS

Study examines the positive and negative changes which occurred in Minneapolis as a result of increased black leadership. Study also looks at demographic characteristics of black leaders and compares the younger with the older leaders. An analysis of the outlook of Minneapolis' black leadership is also provided.

COMPENSATORY EDUCATION


Factors motivating job performance of elementary principals in Mexican-American poverty schools.

CULTURE OF POVERTY


Characterizes long-term AFDC recipient as 'free welfare professional', knowledgeable in manipulating welfare system and part of a 'welfare community'. Using the conception of opportunity structure the development of such communities and their consequences for members are explored.

DAY CARE

Conly, Sonia Rempel. Subsidized day care and the employment of lower income mothers, a case study. Ph. D. in Economics, University of South Carolina, 1974, 141 p.

Impact of free day care on employment of mothers.


Studies public policy concerns as to control of types of day care and intervention into family's decision to purchase care. Develops a model to describe a market with uncertainty about quality. Negative conclusions are reached about the role of day care in reforming welfare and about government regulation. Reasons for the government to subsidize child care are discussed.

Study examines the development of day care and manpower policies and determines whether there is a relationship between the two which has influenced day care. The study finds that a relationship does exist in sources for federally assisted day care and in the chronology of day care and manpower policy developments. Findings also show that the poor and low-wage earners benefit most from manpower and day care policies. The author suggests that day care should be disconnected from economic security policies and employment programs.

2. Dual labor market.

DEFINITIONS OF POVERTY--LINEAR REGRESSION TECHNIQUES


Study's purpose was to determine the degree to which economic prosperity affected the reduction in poverty since World War II. Furthermore, the study attempted to make forecasts of future poverty based on this historical relationship. The study found that with continued economic prosperity (defined as 4% unemployment and continuous growth of median family income at a 2.93% annual rate), there would only be 2 million poor families by 1990, all female-headed. It is important to note that the findings are sensitive to the definition of poverty.

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT


Analysis of 1967 union membership data of building unions. Black membership was concentrated in lowest paid and skilled union, and blacks are excluded from opportunities through closed shop. Both blacks and the economy would suffer, and legislative efforts to end union racial discrimination are recommended.


Racial discrimination in employment.


Study seeks to determine the extent to which black men receive a lower wage return on their level of education than white men in the same...
occupation. Racial difference in wage returns to schooling was not found to be very extensive. Analysis of this difference showed that wage discrimination against black males is affected by the proportion of females in the labor force.

2. Wage differentials.

DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING


A measure of housing discrimination is developed and used to measure the amount of discrimination in the urban U.S.; and the context of discrimination in housing is studied. The most important properties are the presence or absence of nondiscrimination legislation and the economic characteristics of cities.

DUAL LABOR MARKET


Study hypothesizes that there are two labor markets, a primary market and a secondary one of substandard jobs, and that the poor, especially poor Blacks, are confined to the secondary market. A third hypothesis supposes that in the secondary market, employers do not differentiate among workers on the basis of their productivities.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT--HISTORY


Study deals with the administrative aspects occurring between the adoption of the Economic Opportunity Act in August 1964 to 1968.

EDUCATION OF MINORITIES


Develops and uses a quasi-production function for education; relation between education expenditures and achievement.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT

Evaluation of planning and development of ESEA. Discusses failure of funds to reach poverty areas; concludes that education is not a panacea for social problems.

EMPLOYMENT--DETROIT


1. Dual labor market. 2. Access to employment.

EMPLOYMENT OUTREACH


Study argues that although the government has been effective in providing employment opportunities for minorities, the proportion of minority employment is still too low especially in higher job categories.

1. Dual labor market.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY


Discusses the relationship and utilities of incremental and compliance strategies.

1. Civil Rights.

ETHNICITY


Tentative conclusion that it is the subjective identification (or lack of it) with the religio-ethnic label that is important in the development of a radical perspective on ethnicity. Some policy implications are also discussed.

EVALUATIONS

Impact of a Summer Head Start Program was tested through educational tests. The conclusion was reached that the participation in the Summer Head Start Program had no positive influence on readiness and achievement at the first grade level for the students in this study.


Determines the effectiveness of 91 manpower agencies.

**FAMILY PLANNING**


1. Access to medical family planning services. 3. Attitudes of the poor to family planning.


2. Attitudes of the poor toward family planning.


Examines effectiveness of family planning clinics serving the poor.

2. Access to health services.

**FAMILY SERVICE CENTER--SYRACUSE, NEW YORK**


Using a case study of the Family Service Center in a Black Syracuse ghetto, the study analyzes the impact of the country's political situation on the agency. The author finds that during the War on Poverty, the agency did not merely provide services to the poor but also reinforced their loyalty to the system. This suggests to the author that the infusion of political and sociological knowledge into the welfare agency is necessary for social change.
FARM LABOR, SOCIOLOGY OF


Examines problem of American-employed Mexican nationals in relation to domestic agricultural labor disputes; refers particularly to California grape strike.

FEDERAL AID TO STATES


Distributional attributes of federal grants-in-aid.

FEDERAL AID TO STATES--NEW JERSEY


Study examined the relationship between the allocation of federal aid to local education and selected political, sociological and economic factors. Among the findings was that urban areas are not receiving large enough amounts of aid to compensate for their growing student body and their increasing minority population.

FEDERAL TRANSIENT SERVICE--1930's


FEMINISM


Increased feminism appears to relate directly to change in family patterns. The Women's Liberation Movement questions utility of a conjugal family system, full time care of children as a major role, and the accepted subordinate position in relationships with men. Implications of these issues are examined.
FOOD STAMPS


This study of the participation/nonparticipation of AFDC recipients in the Food Stamp program found that there were no significant differences between the two groups in terms of alienation, attitude towards public depending and accessibility to accepting stamps. It was found that nonparticipants had less monthly family income and higher monthly expenditures than participants. Furthermore nonparticipants indicated that they did not use stamps because the cost factor was proportionally larger to them.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER OF LAST RESORT


THE GREAT DEPRESSION


Concerns the New Deal's recognition of poverty as a special problem and the programs developed to alleviate it. Finds that the New Deal failed to benefit the poorest Southerners. Study of this failure is important in understanding background of 1960's and 1970's "hard-core poverty" problem.

GUARANTEED ANNUAL INCOME


Account and analysis of (1) development and sponsoring of the Family Assistance Plan by the Nixon administration in 1969; (2) the modification and approval of FAP by the House in 1971; and, (3) the substantive changes in U.S. welfare policy FAP would entail if enacted. Conditions leading to White House and House of Representatives approval of nonincremental policy change suggested by analysis of FAP are discussed.

HARD-CORE UNEMPLOYED

Feelings of powerlessness were found to have direct negative consequences for the success of training programs for the hard-core unemployed. A leadership style that acts to counteract these feelings if to be preferred. Future manpower policies should provide for increased power-sharing by lower entrants at the program and job levels.

HEAD START

Feeney, Stephanie Singer. The effects of two curriculum models of aspects of autonomy and learning in Head Start children. Claremont Graduate School and University Center, 1972, 151 p., Ph. D. in Education.

Explores the effects of 2 preschool programs on curiosity, creativity, self-directedness of learning, and approach to new materials. Suggests that programs which allow choice and encourage exploration of the environment to enhance the development of these characteristics.

HEAD START--EVALUATIONS


Evaluation of Head Start Program in the summer of 1965.

HEALTH CARE DELIVERY


Analysis of the Free Medical Clinic of Greater Cleveland in light of innovation and participation in health delivery organizations.

HEALTH CARE OF THE POOR--EVALUATIONS


HEALTH OF THE POOR

Rogers, Ralph Hugo. Health characteristics of school children aged 8 to 9, in a socio-economic poverty area and their relation to age and achievement. Michigan State University, 1971, 103 p., Ph. D. in Education.

Cumulative health records were examined and achievement level was measured by the Metropolitan Achievement Test. Concludes that health pathologies are not a significant predictor of academic achievement.


Study examines the sociocultural factors affecting the utilization of preventive medical services by urban black mothers. Three types of influence were found to affect utilization: socioeconomic factors, household composition and social contact and orientations toward medical care.


Study evaluates the effects of various socio-demographic, economic, social-structural and social-psychological factors on the use of needed medical services by blacks and whites. Study uses a multidimensional causal model based on data from a 1971 national household survey. In general, the variables tend to affect the use of needed medical services.

HOUSING


Economic aspects of the public housing program are examined. Cash grants as alternatives to public housing were also examined but proved to be less efficient. Public housing is favorably analyzed and evaluated.

IN-KIND TRANSFERS


Discusses differential efficiency of cash and in-kind transfers with reference to food programs. It is suggested that the use of a voucher system such as the Food Stamp program does not alter the classical conclusion.
concerning the superiority of cash over in-kind transfers. Actual distribution of program benefits and costs is calculated and compared.

2. Access to food. 3. Food stamps.


Welfare analysis of money versus in-kind transfers. Externality models of poverty are examined. Implementing an in-kind transfer system may be not only preferable but also more feasible in terms of required increases in the federal budget.

2. Negative income tax.


Three lunch subsidy distribution schemes are evaluated. A federal school lunch subsidy is an ineffective mechanism for redistributing income to needy households. In all three schemes less than 20% of the federal expenditure is redistributed. A program must assure every child of a school lunch and provide a subsidy primarily for needy families.


INCOME MAINTENANCE SCHEMES


A methodology is developed whereby alternative income maintenance proposals can be investigated on a regional basis. The effects of a plan on poverty were measured by power ratings. The results point out the economic advantages of regionally implemented income-maintenance schemes.

2. Negative income tax.

INEQUALITY IN EDUCATION


Study examines the extent to which inequality of opportunity for higher education is present in states and how state authorities address this problem of unequal opportunity. Data from surveys of selected state offices and examination of various state laws was used to study state policy, use of state and federal revenue, programs and services, and research related to equal educational opportunities. Findings show that 11 of the 12 states surveyed reported an inadequate level of expenditures on programs to equalize opportunities.
INEQUALITY, INCOME


Study examines the income distribution among families, classes and races in metropolitan areas. Author suggests that the division of the local labor market into high wage, primary and low wage, secondary sectors generates and perpetuates the inequality of distribution among social groups. Empirical findings were generally consistent with hypothesis.

1. Dual labor market. 2. Income distribution and redistribution.

INFLATION--UNEMPLOYMENT TRADEOFF


Study is a reconsideration of the Phillips curve for the U.S. Various regression techniques are used to test a generalized wage-unemployment model which distinguishes industry unemployment and aggregate unemployment. Findings showed that a Phillips-type relationship did exist for post-war U.S.


Analyzes the linkage among macroeconomic policy instruments, rates of inflation and aggregate unemployment and their relationship to each other and the economic welfare of the low-income population. The implications of this analysis for policy and further research on the inflation-unemployment relationship are examined.

ILLINOIS--POVERTY


Southern Illinois is described as a depressed area, and federal economic assistance programs in eleven counties were studied. The conclusion was that these programs have been relatively ineffective.

INTER-RACIAL RELATIONS


White-working class perspectives of blacks in the neighborhood, the job and the school; views racism as a function of perceived self-interest.
INTERGENERATIONAL CHANGE


Study proposes to determine the magnitude of intergenerational dependency on public assistance and the factors causing it. The magnitude was found to be small and second generation recipients do not differ very much from other recipients.

2. Welfare reform.


Determines impact of socioeconomic achievement on the cohesion of the Japanese-American community.

JOB SEARCH


2. Job search behavior of unemployed. 3. Work orientations of the poor.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION


Linear programming model.
2. Work orientations of the poor. 3. Negative income tax.


Participation in labor force as related to various social and demographic characteristics.

Labor force behavior in urban poverty areas.


Study examines labor force participation of poor men in relation to the culture of poverty hypothesis, that poor men are more likely to drop out of the labor force. Findings, however, show little difference in participation between poor and non-poor able-bodied males. Questions the validity of the idea of a "culture of poverty."

2. Culture of poverty. 3. Work orientations of the poor.

LABOR SUPPLY--HEALTH


Examines influence of health on short-run labor supply; model includes elements representing physical and social functions which, totaled, reflect "health".

LABOR SUPPLY--PARTICIPATION OF POOR


Study is a cross-sectional examination of the labor supply of those below the poverty line and living in central cities. Results compare the effects on poor and nonpoor family heads, labor force participation by change in wage rate, transfer payment income, education, health and number of dependents. Study concluded that there are significant differences in the effect of economic and demographic factors on the labor supply of the poor and nonpoor.

LEGAL SERVICES--CALIFORNIA


Analysis of recent attempts at social reform, particularly in the area of legal aid. The rise of legal services is seen as an indication of the failure of earlier OEO programs, and the success of CRLA is evaluated in the context of a society too politically immature to end poverty.
LEGAL SERVICES FOR THE POOR


Studies local level of OEO legal services program.


Analyzes the responsiveness of the legal system to the needs of the rural poor. Findings showed that lack of understanding the legal nature of the problem, perception of high fees and lack of faith in the effectiveness of lawyers were barriers to the use of lawyers. Lack of access to lawyers and inadequate laws protecting the rights of the poor were also found.


Study analyzes the Legal Services Program and it is a case study in intergovernmental policy-making. Analyzes political, managerial and administrative aspects of the program. The study concludes that obstacles have arisen involving these aspects which prevent rational responses to the social problems the program was intended to solve.

LITERACY


Guidelines for community-university literacy projects established; examines selected practices and issues in adult basic education and describes and evaluates two years of a continuing project.

2. Illiteracy. 3. Rural poverty.

LOW-INCOME CHILDREN

Winicki, Sidney Abe. *Concept utilization performance of children from lower and middle socioeconomic status.* University of Texas at Austin, 1971, 65 p., Ph. D. in Education.

Focuses on whether the relatively poorer performance of students of lower SES reflects an absence of cognitive abilities or whether these abilities are present but less available for use in a problem-solving situation. Results indicated no significant difference in performance between SES groups, and suggest that educational experiences should be designed for lower SES students to elicit and develop further the higher level abilities they apparently possess.
LOW-INCOME CONSUMERS


Major purpose of this paper was to determine the effect of income and other socioeconomic characteristics on the consumption of protein, fat, carbohydrate, minerals and vitamins by American households. Diets of Negroes were also analyzed. Changes toward a more urban society, increased education and increased employment of housewives were analyzed for their effect on the consumption of nutrients.

Chandler, Gary Gene. An analysis of the debt levels of poverty area families. Ph. D. in Business Administration, Purdue University, 1972, 195 p.

Analysis of debt level by poverty level and race.

2. Access to credit.


Study provides data for the retail business sector in the ghetto. White storeowners in Harlem were found to be more financially successful than black storeowners but little different from white storeowners outside the ghetto. Black purchasing patterns, black businesses and government programs designed to assist ghetto business are also analyzed.

2. Black enterprises.


Attitudes of grocers concerning operating approaches in low-income areas; analysis of operating methods.


Behavior of merchants and low-income households.

LOW-INCOME GROUPS--FLORIDA


Purpose of study was to determine whether there are significant differences in the income and expenditure patterns of poor whites and poor Negroes.
LAN INCOME HOUSING


Objectives of study included: 1) determining the economic level of all households and the number of low income households linked to each housing category; and 2) estimating the subsidy cost of providing units in each of the government programs and comparing their expected effect on low-income households.


Focuses on the distribution of services and benefits to those eligible for services (not only those using them) and examines the role of administrative practices in the distribution of benefits and services. Finds the program provides a positive service, although limited in scope, and raises some policy questions.

Gelb, Betsy Dubois. Influences of attitude, economic factors, and social pressure on price-setting decisions by retailers serving poverty-designated neighborhoods. Ph. D. in Business Administration, University of Houston, 1973, 122 p.

2. Merchant pricing behavior. 3. Attitudes of retailers.


2. Poverty abroad. 3. Attitudes of residents. 4. Access to housing.


Measures of racial disparities in housing quality are developed and subjected to statistical analysis. It is found that a significantly higher proportion of nonwhite families occupy inferior housing, and racial discrimination in housing plays a larger role in this than does racial income inequality.


Study examined various characteristics of public housing tenants and then explained the inadequacy of the public housing program as a result of
a lack of national commitment to and government support of public housing. The study found that even if public housing units were available many families could not afford to live in them. Implications for a massive housing program with a system of rent and ownership assistance are concluded from the data.


2. Self-help housing. 3. Rural poverty.


Study seeks to explain the reasons low-income nonwhites live in poorer quality, more crowded housing than whites when income and tastes are constant.

LOW-INCOME HOUSING--ACCESSIBILITY


Study contends that there are two weaknesses in present housing market models. To alleviate these weaknesses, the paper gives attention to the mobile home segment of the market and provides a discriminant analysis of several non-price factors which influence choice decision among alternative dwelling units.

LOW-INCOME HOUSING--BALTIMORE


Study analyzes low-income housing at the local level. Housing needs are empirically determined for Baltimore in aggregate and for particular subgroups. The level of resources needed to eliminate the housing problem is estimated and policy implications are suggested.

2. Access to housing.

LOW-INCOME WORKERS


Assesses the impact of changes in the aggregate labor supply-demand balance on the upward occupational mobility of lower income workers. The factor
having the strongest effect on the likelihood of mobility was found to be the worker's sex. A high degree of inter-occupational substitutability in the labor force is indicated, suggesting that upward mobility is stimulated by timing decisions on the part of workers.


2. Work orientations of the poor.

LOW-SKILLED WORKERS


Determines relationships between job-related training and changes in attitudes toward self, family and selected work aspects; most significant result of remedial training was a gain in self-concept.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT


Study presents four hypotheses relating to the effectiveness of the American political system in public welfare. The hypotheses are tested in regard to the MDTA and deal with interest groups, ideology, institutional structures of government and "policy intelligence."

2. Employment.


2. Relation of low-level skills to job success.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT--EVALUATIONS


Evaluates Teamster sponsored training program for hard-core unemployed.

Examines Manpower Development and Training Act. Training of unemployed uses cost-benefit analysis.

MANPOWER PROGRAMS--ATTENDANCE


Paper provides an empirical study on the determinants of turnover, retention and absenteeism for manpower programs.

2. Dual labor market. 3. Work orientations.

MASS MEDIA--DEPICTION OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS


Attempts to determine whether or not the media is realistically depicting community social problems.

MATRIFOCAL FAMILIES


2. Sociology of minorities. 3. Two parent families and mother-child Black families.


Effects of maternal dominance and family structure on educational and occupational achievement.

MEDICAID-EVALUATIONS


Social welfare gains and losses of Medicaid are estimated and compared to those of private medical insurance programs. It is found to be an effective policy with superior policy rates and comparable medical benefits,
though the ratio of social benefits to welfare loss indicate that the program is expensive relative to other policies.


MEDICAID


Study attempts to estimate income redistributive effect caused by Medicaid in 1968. Author found that about 96% of Medicaid expenditures were made on behalf of families whose income averaged under $4,000. However, he also discovered a serious inflationary effect accompanying this program and borne by the middle and upper income groups.


Effect of socio-political characteristics of states on Medicaid policy outcomes.

2. Differential access to Medicaid.

MEDICARE


Simulation model and econometric model to assess impact of Medicare in the long-run. Concludes that Medicare improves the economic welfare of aged families.

2. Aged.

MEXICAN-AMERICANS


Cultural perspective of barrio residents' adaptations to urban environment; social service suggestions to improve their life chances.

2. Chicano affairs.


Manpower policies for Mexican Americans in the 1960s are examined. The incrementalist character of policy-making appeared to affect dissatisfaction with the political order and the constitutional arrangement of government, and failed the needs of disadvantaged Mexican American.
MEXICAN-AMERICANS--ATTITUDES


Analyzes attitudes of young Chicano women which would affect their education choices.

MEXICAN-AMERICANS--EAST LOS ANGELES


Relationships between ethnicity and poverty.
2. Political activities of the poor.

MEXICAN-AMERICANS--HEALTH


Examines use of Child Health Clinic and mothers' perceptions of their children's health and illness.
2. Chicano affairs.

MIGRATION


Details of socioeconomic conditions of Native Americans in Detroit and Michigan with focus on reasons for acceptance or rejection of urban environment by migrants.


Study attempts to explain the migration of nonwhites and poor into large urban areas between 1955 and 1960 because of increased economic opportunity in these areas. A model using public welfare payments and measures of employment opportunities was tested by multiple regression analysis. Findings suggest that in the Northeast, welfare payments are an important aspect of economic opportunity.

2. Work orientations of the poor.

Study analyzes temporal, spatial and demographic aspects of Black emigration from the South. Author develops a micro level model to explain individual decisions to migrate given constraints of imperfect capital formation, lack of job information and costs of migrating. Regression data based on the migration rates of Black males show that finance and information constraints greatly reduce migration except during periods of low unemployment.


Study compares Appalachian residents of Ohio who migrated to metropolitan areas with their brothers, who remained in the rural areas. Various social and demographic characteristics, attitudes toward certain American values and reasons for staying or leaving were compared. Findings show that rural brothers stayed because they liked the community or took over a farm while urban brothers moved to improve opportunities of employment. Both groups had similar societal values but differed in occupation, income and mobility.


Examines determinants of migration by race and poverty status.


Analyzes the extent to which the welfare system has influenced migration and patterns of family instability in the black community, finding that welfare-related instability arose because welfare lowers the benefits of marriage by providing a system of government subsidized alimony payments, and that patterns of black migration are influenced by welfare opportunities in cities of destination.

MINORITIES--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS


Analyzes hypothesis that Chinese, Japanese and Negroes earn less at each level of education and age than do whites and that this situation is not improving.
NEGATIVE INCOME TAX


Analysis of the work incentives question and the possible impact on collective decision-making. Effects of NIT on taxpayers and recipients are examined, as well as the issues of work requirements, effects on public policy and tax structure, and wage subsidy.


Model to estimate the labor supply response of low-income working males (initially outside of the welfare system) to the introduction of non-categorical income maintenance. Estimates indicate that young recipients would reduce their labor supply substantially. The effect income maintenance would have in inducing investment in human capital is conjectured.


Determines incidence of poverty in Ontario and tests efficiency of alternative means of eliminating poverty. Finds Ontario poverty concentrated in urban areas among single individuals and female-headed families. Family allowances are inadequate and utilization of negative income taxes suggested.

2. Counting the poor. 3. Poverty abroad.


Develops a simulation model based on estimated labor supply equations to investigate the relative impact on work incentive of alternative combinations of transfer rate structure and eligibility standard in NIT. The regressive transfer rate structure with a smaller income guarantee provides a greater incentive to work for black and white families of all sizes than either progressive transfer rate program, proportional rate program, or wage subsidy.

2. Work orientations of the poor.


Results from the comparative study indicated that the negative income tax scored high under criteria of equity, economy, and clearly defined rights and procedures. There were shortcomings in terms of adequacy and adverse incentive effects.

2. Work orientations of the poor. 3. Evaluations.

Study reviews current literature on various moral, religious, social and political conceptions of poverty. Staff and recipient points of view concerning institutional expectations were compared. Finally, a broad definition of institutional assistance was offered.

NEW JERSEY INCOME MAINTENANCE EXPERIMENT


Evaluates the impact which the experiment had on political decision-makers, both in the Administration and Congress, during deliberations over the Family Assistance Plan.

OLD AGE SUPPLEMENTS


Study examines the relationship between social functioning and personal autonomy in black and white aged and explores the influence of certain social and economic characteristics on the relationship. Findings showed that most of the 80 interviewees had low levels of social functioning but that they could not be characterized as basically dependent. Implications of research in social work field are discussed.

2. Attitudes of the aged poor.

PAROLE PENNSYLVANIA


Study measures costs and benefits resulting from the parole of burglars in Pennsylvania.

PHILLIPS CURVE TRADE-OFF

Maxfield, Myles, Jr. Studying wage changes with a simulation of the labor market. Ph. D. in Economics, University of Maryland, 1975, 203 p.

Study of wage changes and unemployment using a model of the labor market based on job search theory. Author hypothesizes that much of the high unemployment of certain groups is due to their high turnover rate and that an increasing dispersion of unemployment rates of these groups shifts the Phillips curve in an unfavorable direction. The effects of a public service employment program and a vocational training program were compared for a recession and expansion.
PLURAL SOCIETY


Examines improved housing opportunities in both ghetto dispersal and ghetto enrichment proposals.

POLICE--ATTITUDES


Study compared the attitudes of black and white policeman and black and white members of a Church of God congregation toward the opposite race.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE POOR


Analysis of Welfare Mothers Movement in Minnesota.


Study hypothesizes that the ghetto riots of the '60's were a means for Blacks to acquire political power and that they resulted in job change for the Black worker. Findings showed, however, that Blacks did not acquire the power nor permanent jobs.

2. Black politics. 3. Employment.


By use of regression analysis, this study attempts to determine the correlates for organizational membership, political awareness and activity of those with low incomes. Economic status and educational attainment were found to be important correlates. These are believed to influence mutual dependence relationships and the ability to defend self-interests.

2. Community participation.

History of the relation of the black press and black protest movement; analysis did not find black press overly conservative but does question their flexibility to adjust to the growing radicalism of blacks.


A variety of secondary variables, rather than immediate dissatisfaction with surroundings, were found to be associated with militancy and civil rights participation.

POOR AS PARTICIPANTS


Study was designed to test the assumptions upon which participatory solutions are based. Residents of poverty areas of Philadelphia were interviewed. The urban poor appear to be best represented by a "subject" oriented "model." Though they are not participant-oriented, they are allegiant to the political system itself. This suggests the need for the more active, interested and knowledgeable individuals to assert themselves in designing and implementing feasible programs for poverty areas.

POVERTY--BRAZIL


Study explores the casas de comodos, the major form of housing within the means of a poor urban dweller.

2. Sociology of Minorities.

POVERTY DEFINITIONS


Study attempts to define poverty in unambiguous terms and to estimate the effect of income in-kind on the number of poor and the poverty income gap. A model, defining poverty as a state in which a consuming unit is unable to consume a specific bundle of goods and services in a specific time period, is used to estimate the importance of nonmoney income.

POVERTY INDEX

Poverty is conceived of in relation to the community rather than as an individual attribute.


PROTESTANT WORK ETHIC


Examined the possible existence of a generation gap in relation to the Protestant Ethic for such characteristics as race, religion, sex, age of parent and socioeconomic status.

PROTESTANT ETHIC AND POVERTY


Relationship between belief in Protestant Ethic and attitudes toward poverty and social services.

2. Rural poverty.

PUBLIC WELFARE ADMINISTRATION--COLORADO


The Colorado system of welfare administration is analyzed. Thesis shows that the burden of growing welfare costs to Colorado counties, and their administrative problems may force state assumption of administrative responsibility and funding for welfare programs in Colorado.

PUBLIC WELFARE, ATTITUDES TOWARD


Found that Mormons were more negative toward public welfare than non-Mormons, and within the Mormon group, lay members were more positive than Church leaders. Employees of public welfare generally had the most positive attitudes.

PUBLIC WELFARE--COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

The objective of this study was to determine what effect a family income maintenance program would have on the aggregate expenditures for food, clothing, and shelter. Two recursive two-stage least squares models were developed based on the permanent income hypothesis of consumption; one used to determine the effect on the hard-core poor, the other on the temporary poor. Two family assistance programs were analyzed, one modeled on the Nixon FAP and the other the FAP with the cash value of food stamps. On a national basis, both programs had little effect on the aggregate expenditures for the three commodity areas, though it would increase substantially in the South and in rural farm areas. The supply functions for food, clothing, and shelter faced by the poor are considerably less elastic than was assumed.

PUBLIC WELFARE--COSTS


A model is established for analyzing the costs of a program providing (a) a guaranteed annual income, (b) a minimum wage which would yield an income higher than the guaranteed income, (c) a wage subsidy to employers to provide an economic incentive to hire underskilled workers. Limited implementation of the program is suggested to test economic motivation to accept employment and economic incentive to offer employment.

PUBLIC WELFARE--DELIVERY--EVALUATIONS


Thesis analyzes service output of a public welfare agency in relation to the service objectives and client needs. A study was made of the utilization of welfare relative to the services provided and social characteristics of the clients' families. Utilization of welfare is viewed not as psychological dependency but as problem solving behavior on the part of the client.
Study examines the relation between such organizations which label their clients in order to evoke change and the careers of these clients.


Study attempts to develop a methodology for evaluating the effectiveness of social services.

PUBLIC WELFARE--FORECASTING


Constructs mathematical model of caseload dynamics; analysis of New York Public Assistance caseloads.

PUBLIC WELFARE--MULTIPLE REGRESSIONS


A theoretical model of the factors thought to influence interstate variation in welfare recipient rates and average grants was developed. The utility of a stepwise multiple regression strategy for analysis was tested. A number of hypotheses on aspects of welfare were analyzed and supported, concluding that the multiple regression technique shows promise for welfare reform analysis.

PUBLIC WELFARE--NEW YORK CITY


Thesis hypothesizes that going on welfare is a rational decision in which potential recipients select the best alternative over time. Econometric techniques were used to analyze cross-section survey and time-series data for New York City and other metropolitan areas. Welfare recipients were found to respond to incentives in a similar manner as the rest of the population choosing nonwelfare sources of income when expected wages increased relative to welfare payments. The potential cost of a demand for welfare also was found to affect welfare choice.

2. Accessibility to welfare.

PUBLIC WELFARE--PUBLIC POLICY

Evaluation of trends in policy analysis and analysis of causes of welfare system growth during the 1960's. A simulation welfare spending model, derived from the analysis, is capable of forecasting caseload size, spending, and federal welfare assistance.

PUERTO RICAN STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES


2. Bilingual-bicultural education.

REVENUE SHARING


Analysis of allocation of general revenue sharing funds to programs for the elderly.

RURAL POOR--AMERICAN INDIANS


Poverty and low levels of human capital development.  

RURAL POVERTY


Effects of racial attitudes and discrimination on poor whites.  
2. The South.  3. Sociology of poverty.


Study examines rural poverty in the South as a problem of inequality and income distribution. The author suggests that migration pattern as experienced by Appalachia and the South has increased the disparity in income distribution due to limited employment opportunities for low skilled labor. Author suggests the possibility that a socioeconomic transformation may have different impacts on different classes.

Analysis indicate that adoption of agricultural innovations is positively related to education, social participation, information seeking, income, and incentives, and negatively to age and disincentives.

RURAL POVERTY--CALIFORNIA


1. Labor demand and labor supply analysis.
2. Job search behavior. 3. Labor force participation.

RURAL POVERTY--MISSISSIPPI


2. Categorizing the poor. 3. Culture of poverty.

SMSA's--INCOME INEQUALITY


Study reviews and classifies several methods of measuring income inequality and describes a new approach in which factor analysis is used to reduce variations in income distribution. This new approach then attempts to determine the meaning of income inequality variations in 241 SMSA's. Findings show that variations reflect structural and market factors and social preferences.


SOCIAL INDICATORS


Investigates the welfare position of U.S. black urban families relative to whites. Education, discrimination in housing, and higher crime exposure are the most prominent areas in which blacks suffer disproportionate disabilities. The effects of these are analyzed, and the magnitude estimated.

Impact of public policy actions on regional efficiency and equity.

SOCIAL SERVICES--EVALUATIONS


Study uses data from five sample surveys of welfare recipients and caseworkers and analyzes the administration of social services in public welfare programs. Social casework is evaluated and criticized both in concept and operation. Study concluded that the most desirable social services are those which are the closest substitutes for income.

SOCIAL WORKERS--ATTITUDES


Study investigates the influence of eligibility study on public assistance workers' empathy and warmth for clients.

SOCIOLOGY OF MINORITIES


Study examines this social group in terms of geographic setting, collective image, racially-mixed ancestry, family and kinship system, and folklore.


Examines internal social organization of low income black domestic groups using participant observation.

1. Culture of poverty. 2. Intergenerational change.

SOCIOLOGY OF POVERTY

Attitudes of aging homeless men to social services; in-depth interviews with men.

2. Anomie.


Examines attitudes to scientific medicine, medical care delivery and political aspects of society; alienation as explanation of utilization behavior.


Study criticizes the unilateral public assistance in that the poor persons are burdened with an "undercharged obligation to pay". Thus the poor are denied psychological satisfaction and are regarded by other members of society as parasites.

2. Welfare reform. 3. Negative income tax. 4. Attitudes to welfare.


Study of sociological characteristics of welfare hotels and their aged occupants.


Study found that unwanted fertility is a significant factor contributing to poverty.

2. Family planning. 3. Intergenerational changes.

STEREOTYPING


Examines four crucial issues of stereotyping.

TAX INCENTIVES AND THE POOR


TRAINING

Biederman, Kenneth Robert. Tax credits and their effects upon the employment and training of the economically disadvantaged. Ph. D. in Economics, Purdue University, 1971, 226 p.

Examines the efficiency of tax credits and their effects on the private sector hiring and training of the economically disadvantaged.


Analysis of Manpower Training Center.


Study hypothesized that non-institutional training would raise the level of occupational aspiration and improve work attitudes for low income Negro men. Statistical analysis showed that perception of discrimination and occupational self-confidence would be important factors to be dealt with in occupational training.

2. Attitudes of blacks.


Estimates weekly earnings, average annual unemployment and occupational status of nonwhite urban workers in the central city ghetto, non-ghetto central city and suburban ring.


Provides detailed account of an experimental Manpower Development and Training Act program for disadvantaged minorities.

TRAINING--COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Benefit-cost analysis of a particular training project in the anti-poverty program.


Evaluates manpower programs with cost-benefit analysis which includes the impacts of redistribution.

**TRAINING--EVALUATIONS**


Develops manpower policy planning and evaluation model.

**TRAINING--NEW YORK CITY**


Examines effectiveness of the administration and control of New York City Training centers; analysis based in part on an extensive examination of the causes and background of poverty.

**TRICKLE-DOWN THEORY**


Study attempts to determine whether or not regional economic growth "trickles down" to the rural poor as increases to their family incomes. Findings of regression analysis show that regional income growth does not filter down to the farm poor and farm nonpoor and rural nonfarm poor respond positively to regional income growth. Changes in number of jobs per household was also related to regional economic growth.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**


Analyzes unemployment differences in major urban centers.
UNEMPLOYMENT, SOCIOLOGY OF


2. Wage flexibility of unemployed. 3. Phillips curve.

URBAN CRISIS


Ghetto residents' perceptions of inequalities.
2. Attitudes of blacks. 3. Riots.


Three theories of black urban violence are examined: the absolute deprivation theory, the racial oppression theory and the relative deprivation theory. Interviews were gathered in Los Angeles and concerned attitudes toward the riots and the degree of participation in the riots. Findings showed considerable support only for the racial oppression theory.

URBAN RENEWAL


Studies the effect of varying employment patterns in the CBD on the black labor force. Attempts to partially answer questions on whether or not resources should be used in CBD development and renewal by looking at black employment.

URBAN RENEWAL -- DENVER


Analysis of urban renewal displacement on homeless men.
2. Sociology of poverty.

WAGE DIFFERENTIALS

Determines how much of the observed male-female wage differential can be attributed to the effects of discrimination. Wage evaluations are separated by race and sex. Race discrimination found to be a greater factor in wage differentials than sex discrimination.

2. Discrimination in employment.

WAR ON POVERTY


Employment of disadvantaged youth.
2. Evaluation. 3. Poverty in history.


Identifies and analyzes those factors which affected the capacity of the nongovernmental anti-poverty agencies to implement strategies for eliminating poverty. Finds that the "War on Poverty" lacked the resources and design necessary for a serious policy aimed at the "elimination" of poverty through the provision of services to the poor and/or through the reduction of economic and political inequality in a "pluralistic" society.


Study focuses on an analysis of the rhetoric of the War on Poverty as an explanation of its early successes and later failures. The study hypothesized that its subsequent political difficulties resulted from the way the rhetorical problem was solved. Finally, the study hypothesized that the War on Poverty adhered to the rhetorical characteristic of social movements.

WAR ON POVERTY--CHICAGO


Found that the majority of Chicago's private agency programs were expansions or modifications of programs existing before involvement with OEO, with little innovation. Administrative and political problems were found. Most agencies agreed that arousing interest in the poor was the major contribution of War on Poverty programs.
2. Attitudes.
WELFARE, ORGANIZING FOR


Thesis proposes a model of five determinants including structural conduciveness, social strain and the operation of social control. Factors such as these are used to determine the success of any social movement. The study also examines the National Welfare Rights Organization with respect to the model.

WELFARE RECIPIENTS


Examines the test cases to clarify welfare recipients' rights. The test cases have gained for recipients greater personal dignity, due process rights, and some protection against state discretion on eligibility. The test case movement has not significantly improved the recipients's material well-being.


Evaluated use of the Declaration procedure for determining eligibility for assistance. Recipients experiencing the Declaration intake procedure made a significantly more positive appraisal of their intake experience, but felt that investigatory actions on the part of the caseworkers were justified.

1. Attitudes of the poor. 3. AFDC.


Studies participation of AFDC and non-AFDC women in project ENABLE. No marked differences in the behavior of the AFDC women and other low-income women were found.

WELFARE RECIPIENTS--ATTITUDES

Study examines the relationship between various sociological variables and self-concept from data collected from a sample of 231 Negro families who had some contact with the welfare system. Respondents were found to have a relatively strong self-concept. The study concludes that self-concept is a function of the ability to control the social world.

WELFARE RIGHTS


The study describes the effects of welfare rights organizations on an urban public welfare system. A number of hypotheses are presented on the welfare staff and organized recipients. Author also offers conjectures on the applicability of the welfare process to changes in the welfare structure.

WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION


Participation includes resolving individual grievances, attempting welfare reform, and community education about the cause. Participation in WRO provides women on welfare with an education in the politics of social change. Social change attempts often fail but WRO provides for some women pathways to individual mobility through jobs or the creation of occupational roles in the organization.

WELFARE STIGMA


Study examined stigma perception and reaction by participants of the AFDC and WIN programs in Baltimore, Maryland. The author found differences between WIN and AFDC recipients not only in characteristics of individuals but also in perception of and reaction to welfare stigma. He also noted that some factors revealed the stereotyping in several attitudes toward welfare mothers.

WHITE/NONWHITE LABOR


The author contends that at first glance it may seem that white and nonwhite workers are not perfect substitutes because there are quality
differences between them. However he shows that they are perfect substitutes if educational attainment is held constant. Suggestions are offered that to reduce nonwhite unemployment, the government should emphasize wage subsidies or job training rather than being an employer of last resort.

WOMEN, STATUS OF


Examines the nature, extent, causes, and consequences of the socio-economic and political problems of U.S. women. Stereotypes, job market data, voting and group action are explored, with their impact on the political process.

WORK ORIENTATIONS OF THE POOR


Problems affecting the employability of AFDC mothers were: child care, negative personality factors, no skills, insufficient education, lack of transportation, no experience, and physical or psychological disorders. Two instruments were tested for predicting employability. The Denver Inventory was found not a valid instrument, and the California Problem Checklist was capable of predicting those who would remain on AFDC but not employability. Only 5-187 of the sample were found to be employable.


Tested the hypothesis that the basically middle-class value orientation of a public welfare agency's caseworkers would be negatively related to the employment outcomes of the lower-class welfare clients served. 129 caseworkers and 429 clients were studied. The main hypothesis was not supported by the multiple regression analysis and significance tests performed on the data, and there was some evidence of an opposite effect.


Shows significant work effort response of prime-age husbands and wives. The predicted decrease of effort varies as the square of the ratio of the basic guarantee to the person's effective wage rate. The magnitude of the expected decrease for husbands is quite small relative to wives.

2. Negative income tax.

Regional, family and economic influences on decision to enter or remain in labor force.


Role of Iroquois women in family, economy and policy.


Examines relationship between hours of work and both welfare benefits and implicit tax rate on nonwelfare income for poor women. A model of work-leisure choice is modified to make it appropriate to a low-income sample. The findings suggest that the higher the implicit tax rate associated with an income maintenance program, the less work will be engaged in by poor black women.

2. Negative income tax.


'Situational' rather than 'cultural' view of poverty--the poor exhibit a remarkable similarity to their upper echelon working class counterparts. With regard to social policy, programs directed toward jobs, housing, health care and general economic improvement would appear to be equally important in poverty reduction as social work-educational-psychiatric programs.


Survey of rural heads of household in Virginia. Found (1) welfare not a disfunctional influence or incentive to work (2) welfare recipients and non-recipients place similar meanings on work (3) recipients have less positive intervening work values (4) non-welfare poor have similar intervening work values. Decreasing the negative tax rate on work is necessary, but could cause non-welfare poor to apply for assistance.

2. Attitudes. 3. Rural poverty. 4. The South.

Labor effort disincentives are discussed heuristically and theoretically. Disincentives appeared to be associated with negative income tax; these disincentives depend on whether the worker is in the manufacturing or nonmanufacturing industries and are sensitive to the employment opportunities of that group. Disincentive tendencies under NIT will be outweighed by conditions in the aggregate labor market.

2. Negative income tax.

Wainwright, Clinton Owen. Vocational rehabilitation of selected welfare recipients in Alabama. Auburn University, 1972, 103 p., Ed. D. in Education.

A comparison was made between the vocational outcome of welfare recipients who were assigned to a coordinated program of the Alabama Vocational Rehabilitation Service and the Alabama Department of Pensions and Security with recipients who were referred to the VHS and usual and customary services. At the follow-up, no difference was found as to remunerative occupations but subjects in the coordinated program were less dependent on welfare.


The extension's role and staff was studied through personnel characteristics, employee attitudes and factors concerning amount of time spent and number of contacts made with low-income clientele. Attitude scores were computed for 355 Extension professionals. Among the findings was the feeling that changing people through educational programs is the most effective strategy for assisting low-income clientele.


Empirical study of effect of AFDC on the work effort of low-income female heads. Findings suggest that work effort is affected not only by the level of guaranteed income but also by the rate of reduction, the percentage by which the aid is reduced as income increases.

WORK ORIENTATIONS OF THE POOR--CANADA


Describes the Alberta welfare system and the high welfare tax rates that discourage recipients from seeking work. To introduce work incentives, the effective tax rate must be reduced from the current 60-80% rate. A labor supply model was tested. Main conclusions were (a) the welfare tax rate applied to earned income is significantly less than the 100% rate legislated; (b) the response of welfare recipients to wage rate and fixed income changes can be predicted from static labor supply theory.
WORK TRANSPORTATION OF THE POOR


Study describes how suburbanization of jobs reduced access to jobs to Buffalo's ghetto residents. The study then examined trends in public transportation as compared to private commuting. Duration of trip and destination were also examined for different age, sex and occupational groups.

WORKING WOMEN IN POVERTY


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