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Omaha Area Demographic Change 1970-80

By David R. DiMartino
Compilations by Jim Farho
Cartography by Jason Chen and Eric Myers

This is the second issue of the Review of Applied Urban Research devoted to the findings of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. Data currently available include population and housing counts and population differentiated by race and Spanish origin. More detailed data (age specific, sex specific, etc.) are not yet available but should be released by the Census Bureau in late summer or early autumn. CAUR will report these more detailed data in the Review as they become available.

Omaha Metropolitan Area

The city of Omaha lost 35,248 residents, approximately 10 percent of its population, during the decade of the 1970's. That population loss poses very real problems for the legal jurisdiction of Omaha, including a loss of tax base, buying power, etc. However, dwelling only upon that jurisdictional loss misrepresents the reality of demographic change in the socio-economic area known as "Omaha." Moreover, labeling Omaha as a population "loser" creates a self-fulfilling (perhaps self-perpetuating) image of an otherwise vital urban center.

The broader reality is that the socio-economic area known as "Omaha" extends well beyond the city limits, and that larger area experienced considerable population growth during the 1970's. The three-county Omaha SMSA gained nearly 30,000 residents from 1970 to 1980, a 5.1 percent increase. (See Table 1.) The two-county portion of the Omaha SMSA on the Nebraska side of the Missouri River (Douglas and Sarpy Counties) demonstrated an even greater gain in population, with an increase of 30,412 residents or 6.5 percent. Thus, the metropolitan complex, including Omaha and its vicinity, experienced a healthy population increase during the 1970's.

Sarpy County experienced the greatest numerical and percentage gains in population during the 1970's among both the Omaha SMSA counties and the counties of the eastern Nebraska area. (See Table 1.) Though not as great as its 1960's population gain (111.6 percent), Sarpy County grew substantially during the 1970's (29.9 percent). A

Several words of caution are appropriate to the discussion of the 1980 Census data and this report. First, the census data reported here are "provisional" by the Census Bureau, however. Data changes are possible due to clerical errors or jurisdictional challenges in the courts. The data for Omaha and vicinity can be expected to remain essentially unchanged though jurisdictional reassignment of a segment of the population will occur. The 1980 Census data are arrayed for Douglas County by census tract. Categories of population change and race-ethnic composition are also constructed for purposes of comparison across the area. A second caution is appropriate: both the number of categories and the range of each category will influence the patterns portrayed by the data. A related word of caution concerns the base unit used to map the data. While the 1980 Census data are available for units as small as census blocks in Douglas County, this report examines the data by census tracts (city boundaries designed to include 4,000 inhabitants on the average). Considerable variation can exist within census tracts, so the reader should not draw conclusions for areas smaller than a census tract (e.g., neighborhoods) from the data reported herein.

Omaha and Douglas County

The pattern of population change in Omaha and Douglas County during the 1970's was complex and variable. However, a number of generalizations can be made about those changes when the data are displayed by census tract. This report examines the Douglas County data for total population change, population change due to natural increase, and population change due to residential mobility.

In general, the pattern of total population change by census tract in Douglas County during the 1970's demonstrates losses in the east and gains in the west. (See Table 2 and Maps 1, 2, and 3.) By contrast, the pattern of population change due to natural change alone (computed from birth and death records-unadjusted for tract boundary changes) shows gains in nearly all census tracts (95 of 104) across the county during the decade. (See Table 2 and Map 3.)

Total Population Change

A closer examination of total population change by census tract across Omaha and Douglas County demonstrates that changes were fairly substantial by tract (Table 2 and Maps 2 and 3). All but one census tract (Census Tract 74.10) experienced population changes in excess of 100 persons during the 1970's. No census tract experienced less than a 1.0 percent population change during the decade, and only 11 census tracts (10 percent of all census tracts) experienced less than a 10 percent change.

Of the total 105 census tracts in Douglas County, 27 gained population while 78 lost. All but one of the losing tracts experienced population losses in excess of 100 persons.
TABLE 1
SELECTED COUNTIES OF EASTERN NEBRASKA AND OMAHA SMSA:
HANK ORDER BY POPULATION AND POPULATION CHANGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Counties</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>Council Bluffs</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>Douglas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>Furnas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>Garfield</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>Genoa</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Gering</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>Grand Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>Greenwood</td>
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<td>1.12</td>
<td>Gregory</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>Hinsdale</td>
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<td>1.14</td>
<td>Holt</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>Howard</td>
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<td>1.16</td>
<td>Johnson</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>Knox</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.19</td>
<td>Madison</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>Marshall</td>
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<td>1.21</td>
<td>Minburn</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>Nance</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>Nemaha</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>Nuckles</td>
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<td>1.25</td>
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<td>1.26</td>
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<td>1.27</td>
<td>Pawnee</td>
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<td>1.28</td>
<td>Platte</td>
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<td>Polk</td>
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<td>1.31</td>
<td>Portage</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>Saunders</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>Santon</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>Sarpy</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>Sherman</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>Sioux</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>Wright</td>
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<td>Yorktown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>Z (1)</td>
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</table>

Source: Data from U.S. Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 2
POPULATION CHANGES IN OMAHA SMSA:
1970-1980

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Change</th>
<th>1970-1980</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Change</td>
<td>1970-1980</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>Council Bluffs</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>Douglas</td>
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<td>Yorktown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>Z (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data from U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Census tracts (Census Tract 74.45, with
Boys Town) lie within the City of Omaha.
Gaining census tracts lie both within and
outside of the SMSA limits. (See Maps 1, 2, and 3.)
Population gains by census tract ranged from a low of 1,134 in
Census Tract 74.09 to a high of 9,126 persons
in Census Tract 74.17. The average gain among those census tracts
increasing in population was 2,456 people.
Proportionally, population increases by tract ranged from 0.8 percent
in Census Tract 65.02 to a 4,100.6 percent gain
in Census Tract 47.13.

Population losses by census tract ranged from a low of 88 persons
in Census Tract 74.10 to a high of 1,630 persons
in Census Tract 85. The average loss was 742 persons.
Percentage population losses, by census tract, ranged from
0.3 percent in Census Tract 68.02 and 70 to
70.5 percent in Census Tract 35.
Census tracts with the largest numerical changes in population during the 1970's are not necessarily those with the greatest percentage
changes. (Compare Maps 2 and 3.) Numerically,
tracts with the largest population gains (3,000 or over) were
located in or near Omaha and
Douglas County were concentrated
west of 96th Street, particularly to the west
and north of the City of Omaha. (See Map 2.) The greatest
percentage gains (100 percent or more, a doubling
of the population over the period) occurred
extensively west of 96th Street.
(Council Bluffs.) The most dramatic
population increases occurred, therefore,
in the areas immediately west, northwest,
and southwest of Omaha. (See the
or near Omaha's areas of recent suburbanization.

The pattern of population loss across
Douglas County was somewhat
variable for the decade. (See Maps 2 and 3.) Numerically,
census tracts with losses of
1,000 or more were all located in
96th Street, and all but four were
located east of 72 Street and north of
Pacific Street (exceptions being three
census tracts in south Omaha and one
in southwest Omaha). The greatest population losses by tracts
were concentrated in two areas: Omaha and
southwest Omaha. The loss in northwest Omaha
was in the order of magnitude less than
in the 0.9 percent in Census Tract 69.01 in southwest Omaha. The losses in
northwest Omaha are due to overall population
losses, including the loss of whole
households, while the losses in
southwest Omaha are attributable to
aging of households in older suburbs with
the departure of young people but the
continued residency of older persons.

The greatest percentage losses in
population (50 percent or more, a halving
of the population) occurred in three distinct
areas-northeast of Carter Lake (Census Tract 5), north of the Central Business
District (Census tracts 11, 13, and 15),
and within the commercial/industrial belt
south of Interstate 80 in southeast Omaha (Census Tract 74.10). These were each
areas of population displacement due to
non-residential use land development.

Population losses by census tract of
25 to 50 percent (one-fourth to one-half
the population) occurred predominately
along a diagonal area extending southeast to
northwest from the vicinity of Interstate 80 as it crosses the Missouri
River to Fort Street between
Boulevard and 48th Street.

Natural Change
The pattern of natural change—i.e.,
change attributable to the balance of
births and deaths—across Douglas County
in the 1970's was very different from
that of total population change. All but
nine census tracts gained population due
to natural increase alone during the
decade. Numerically, population gains
due to natural increase are by census
tract ranged from a high of 2,382 persons
in Census Tract 74.07 to a maximum loss of
345 people.
MAP 2
POPULATION CHANGE IN DOUGLAS COUNTY,
BY CENSUS TRACT, 1970 - 1980

A. Population Gain By Census Tract

B. Population Loss by Census Tract

MAP 3
PERCENT POPULATION CHANGE IN DOUGLAS COUNTY
BY CENSUS TRACT, 1970 - 1980

A. Percent Population Gain By Census Tract

B. Percent Population Loss by Census Tract
Race and Ethnicity

The 1980 Census data include the two African American or Negro groups and the Hispanic or Spanish origin categories. The data are available for all persons, non-Hispanic whites, and non-Hispanic blacks in Nebraska. Minority groups are defined as Hispanics of any race, non-Hispanic blacks, and non-Hispanic whites. The data are for Nebraska as a whole, for Omaha, and for Sarpy County.

1In 1980, the Census Bureau designates the demographic economic area of each urban center containing 50,000 or more residents as the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The designation is based on the economic and social characteristics of the residents within the area. The Census Bureau designated a total of 101 MSAs within the United States in 1980. The Census Bureau designated a total of 101 MSAs within the United States in 1980. The Census Bureau designated a total of 101 MSAs within the United States in 1980.

2Omaha's 10.2 percent population loss of 1970 to 1980 is in marked contrast to the 6.4 percent gain of the 1960's. However, the 1960's were a time of substantial growth for Omaha, with the annexation of 51 square miles of land and the construction of a new metropolitan area. The 1970's witnessed a period of population loss to areas within the city limits and to surrounding areas.

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MAP 5
PERCENT POPULATION CHANGE DUE TO RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY
BY CENSUS TRACT, 1970 - 1980

A. Percent Population Gain Due to Residential Mobility

B. Percent Population Loss Due to Residential Mobility

MAP 6
MINORITY POPULATIONS IN DOUGLAS COUNTY,
BY CENSUS TRACT, 1980

A. Percent Non-White

B. Percent Black
The data and Documents Library at the Center for Applied Urban Research and the Data and Documents Library at the Center for Applied Research in the Health Sciences tabulated data for the state, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places and congressional districts.

1980 Census of Population and Housing—Advance Reports, These are reports for all states and include data on number of persons by race and Spanish origin and housing unit counts. The data are tabulated for the state, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places and congressional districts.

1980 P.L. 9-417 for Nebraska. This data tabulate persons by race and Spanish origin for counties, census tracts, precincts, and blocks. This report is on microfiche but hard copy is available for Douglas County and by census tract for Sarpy and Lancaster Counties.

This information is available to anyone interested. Contact Peg Hein, Data Base Coordinator at 554-3414.

Distribution of Omaha's Black Population

By Murray Frost

The 1980 CENSUS reported that 39,831 blacks lived in Douglas County on April 1, 1980. This was an increase of 5,109 (14.7 percent) from the 1970 Census. The concentration of blacks in Douglas County rose from 8.9 percent in 1970 to 10.0 percent in 1980.

The geographical distribution of the black population within Douglas County remained highly concentrated but did show some increased dispersion.

Concentration

The black population of Omaha is concentrated in the northeast sector of the city. Less than 1 percent live west of 72nd Street; less than 8 percent live south of Dodge (three-fourths of these are east of 72nd Street, and two-fifths live in a single tract—Census Tract 29—which includes the Southside Terrace apartments). Almost nine in every ten blacks in Douglas County (89 percent) live in Census Tract 59—east of 72nd Street and north of 10th Street.

The center of the black population in Douglas County was estimated, utilizing a map based on census statistics at the block level (cluster population so that each dot represented 200 individuals). The center, defined as the intersection of the two lines which divide the population into equal north-south and east-west distributions, is approximately at 34th and Pratt Streets, close to the center of Census Tract 59.02.

Dispersion

Several measures of the concentration of blacks can be used to demonstrate increased dispersion of blacks since 1970. One measure examines the proportion of blacks who live in census tracts with varying black population concentration. This measure indicates a high rate of concentration in 1980 but some dispersion since 1970. The data in Table 1 for 1980 indicate that 52.6 percent of the blacks lived in census tracts that had a majority of blacks in 1980. This is more than a third (34.2 percent) of all blacks lived in census tracts that were 80 percent or more black. See Map 6(b) on page 10 for the location of these tracts.

Table 2 presents the same data for 1970 and indicates that in 1970 a greater proportion of all blacks—three-fourths (75.1 percent)—lived in predominantly black census tracts. Similarly, in 1970 more than half (52.0 percent) of all blacks lived in census tracts that were 50 percent or more black.

Other measures of black concentration include an index of dissimilarity (3,4) of the distributions of blacks and whites. It was based on the work of Taeuber and Taeuber,5 which used data rather than block data and population rather than housing units. It measured the proportion of all blacks living in disproportionately black census tracts minus the proportion of all whites living in disproportionately white census tracts.6

The other measure of black concentration was the index of black exposure to whites (8), which uses the number of blacks living in tracts of varying white concentrations, was also calculated.7 Finally, a relative measure of segregation (5), which relates the index of black exposure to whites to the total proportion of blacks in the population, was calculated.8 All three measures, utilizing census data for Douglas County, indicate a decline in black segregation. Table 3, which summarizes these index scores, indicates changes ranging from 8.3 percent to 29.3 percent.

Migration

The pattern of black migration in Omaha in the decade of the 1970's was also examined. The conceptualization of Taeuber and Taeuber,9 was used to examine changes in black and white population in those census tracts which had 250 or more blacks in 1980.10 Three of the 26 census tracts examined remained 40 percent or more black. Half of the tracts examined (13) had a gain in black population coupled with a loss in white population.5 In several of the 13 the number of blacks in the tract exceeded 250 in 1980 but not in 1970, these were labeled as "new census tracts." The other six had more than 250 black residents in both 1970 and 1980 and were labeled as "succession census tracts." The right-hand side of Table 2 was labeled as "declining" tracts because they had a decline in both the number of blacks and the number of whites, although the black proportion of the population increased (because their rate of decline was slower than for whites).
RACIAL CHANGE EAST OF 72ND STREET, 1970-80

TABLE 3
MEASURES OF SEGREGATION FOR DOUGLAS COUNTY*
1970 AND 1980

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>1970</th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black Exposure</td>
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<td>.394</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Segregation</td>
<td>.631</td>
<td>.731</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution Dissimilarity</td>
<td>.773</td>
<td>.845</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Calculations based on census tracts.

Finally, two of the tracts with 250 or more blacks in 1980 showed a declining proportion of blacks and were labeled as "displacement" tracts. Both of these tracts had fewer blacks and fewer whites in 1980, but the rate of loss for the blacks was greater.12 See Map 2.

In summary, an analysis of the 1980 Census data currently available indicates an increased number of blacks who are still largely concentrated in the northeastern sector of Omaha despite some dispersion in the previous decade.

1 None of these figures addresses the question of possible undercounts in the 1970 and/or 1980 Censuses-i.e., all calculations are based on the counts reported by the Bureau of the Census.

2 The map was compiled and supplied by John Zipay of the Metropolitan Area Planning Agency (MAPA).

3 A similar measure of white concentration indicates that 96.3% of the whites lived in tracts with a white majority, for to put it another way, only 17% of the whites lived in tracts in which they were a racial minority.


50 = Bb-Wb

B = total black population, W = total white population, Bb = total black population in disproportionately black tracts, and Wb = total white population in disproportionately black tracts.


7 $p = \frac{B + W}{2}$ where B = total black population, W = black population in the ith tract, Wb = white population in ith tract, and $T_1$ = total population in the ith tract.

8 Schware, op. cit.

9 $p = \frac{B}{B + W}$ where $B = \text{black exposure}$ to white (see previous formula), $p = \text{proportion of blacks in total population}$.

10 Tanzer and Tanzer, op. cit.

11 One census tract (7415) which lies west of 160th St. was omitted from the analysis because it did not exist in the 1970 census.

12 One other tract (Census Tract 14 which borders both of these "displacement" tracts had more than 250 blacks in 1970 but less than that number in 1980; if this arbitrary minimum were not used it would also be classified as a "displacement" tract.

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COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND COMMUNITY SERVICE
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Center for Applied Urban Research
University of Nebraska at Omaha
The Peter Kiewit Conference Center
1313 Farnam on the Mall
Omaha, Nebraska 68122

Floyd Waterman, Director—Center for Urban Education
Murray Frost, Research Coordinator

Jack Huft, Coordinator of Housing Research and Community Service

Genevieve Burch, David R. DiMartino, Paul S. T. Lee, Senior Research Associates

Barbara Kendrick, Project Coordinator

Carol Eri, Curriculum Development Specialist

Edna Alexander, Assistant to the Director—Center for Urban Education

Michael T. Eskin, Senior Research Assistant

Carrie M. Davis, Joan V. Holley, Research/Community Development Assistants

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