

Economic Impact of the NeighborWorks® Collaborative of Ohio

(2014-2018)



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Introduction

This report was conducted by the Greater Ohio Policy Center (GOPC) to calculate the economic impact generated by ten NeighborWorks organizations in Ohio for the years 2014-2018. Collectively, these ten organizations make up the NeighborWorks Collaborative of Ohio. The ten NeighborWorks affiliates for which an economic impact analysis was conducted are as follows:

- [East Akron Neighborhood Development Corporation](#)
- [Famicos Foundation](#)
- [Homeport](#)
- [Neighborhood Development Services](#)
- [Neighborhood Housing Partnership of Greater Springfield](#)
- [Neighborhood Housing Services of Greater Cleveland](#)
- [Neighborhood Housing Services of Hamilton, Inc.](#)
- [NeighborWorks Toledo Region](#)
- [St. Mary Development Corporation](#)
- [The Homeownership Center of Greater Cincinnati](#)

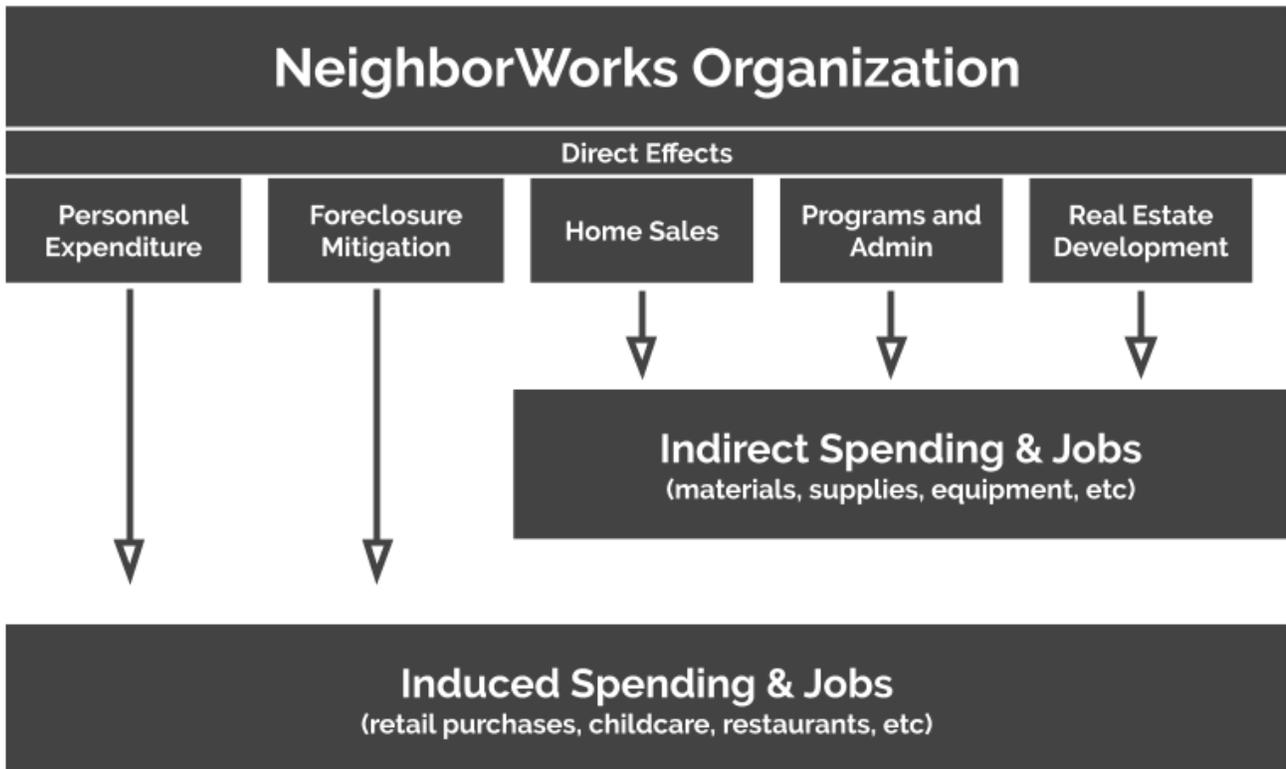
GOPC is a statewide non-profit organization with a mission to improve Ohio's communities through smart growth strategies and research. GOPC is highly respected for its data-driven, nonpartisan policy analysis, research expertise, and policy development. Headquartered in Columbus, OH, GOPC regularly provides expert analyses to public, private and nonprofit leaders at the local, state, and national level.

Methodology

To derive the economic impact for each organization, GOPC used the IMPLAN software and model. IMPLAN is an economic modeling system composed of software and data. It allows a user to estimate the economic impacts that are likely to occur in a local economy in response to a change in exogenous final demand (i.e. a change in demand related to outside capital, investment, government spending, households or exports). The change in exogenous final demand in this report is the spending of each NeighborWorks affiliate and some induced spending as a result of their activities.

These changes in demand cause three different effects: direct, indirect, and induced.

- **Direct effects** represent the initial change in the industry in question.
- **Indirect effects** are changes in inter-industry transactions when supplying industries respond to increased demands from the directly affected industries.
- **Induced effects** reflect changes in local spending that result from income changes in the directly and indirectly affected industry sectors.



To begin the analysis, each NeighborWorks Organization (NWO) provided GOPC with their annual budget expenditures over a 5-year period (2014-2018). GOPC then assigned an IMPLAN sector (or spending pattern) to each budget category. These expenditures represent direct inputs into the IMPLAN modeling framework and will drive other impact results. IMPLAN sectors are based on the NAICS system of industry classification.¹ An explanation of some of the sectors most utilized in this analysis are below:

- **(440 – Real Estate)** is a broad sector that encompasses an array of related industries. Some examples include apartment rental/leasing, real estate agencies, property management, and appraisal services.
- **(486 – Community food, housing, and other relief services)** is a sector that includes energy assistance programs, housing repair organizations, emergency relief services, shelters, work experience centers, transitional housing, and more.
- **(434 – Nondepository credit intermediation and related services)** is a sector that includes mortgage lending, home equity credit lending, and mortgage brokerages.
- **(441 - Owner-occupied dwellings)** is not a NAICS based sector. This sector creates an industry out of owning a home, and its production function represents repair and maintenance of that home. The Sector's sole product (Output) is ownership and is purchased entirely by personal consumption expenditures (the household sector).

Many of Ohio's NWOs also engage in "brick and mortar" real estate development. GOPC received data reported to the NeighborWorks of America national organization about spending on real estate development. Real estate development spending was assigned the appropriate IMPLAN sector (e.g. Construction of Single-Family Residential) and included it in the model.

Lastly, to calculate the impact of foreclosure prevention/mitigation and new homebuyer counseling provided by the NWOs, GOPC utilized the following methods:

- To calculate the economic impact of preventing a foreclosure, GOPC relied on Federal Reserve research that indicates roughly 40% of families who go through a foreclosure process leave the county as a result.² That represents a loss in local spending. The following equation was used to derive a dollar amount:
*Preserved Household Income = (# of positive foreclosure clients) * (.40) * (average household income of clients)*
- NWOs are heavily involved with the activities that lead to the sale of a home. The sale of a home has profound positive social/economic impacts on a family. Additionally the sale of a home can help to create or maintain a healthy housing market. The actual sale of a home, however, is an asset transfer and has little economic impact associated with it. Most of the economic impact and wealth creation comes from the physical construction of the home. As such, the input "homes sold" represents the nominal closing costs associated with a sale (real estate commissions, deed recording, etc.) and are modeled as real estate activities.

Throughout the report, GOPC uses 2017 county IMPLAN data for Ohio, which is the most recent data set. All results are reported in 2018 dollars. Appropriate deflators are used for all prior years.

Interpreting Results

Interpreting the results of this economic impact analysis requires the reader to understand a few key factors. Below is an explanation of how to accurately interpret the results for the collaborative and individual NWOs.

Employment

This report shows job numbers in aggregate. It is not accurate to say that the 10 NWOs produced 4,495 jobs as a result of their activities. Instead, one should interpret this as the 10 NWOs contributed on average 902 (4,514 jobs/5 years) jobs on an annual basis. The same can be said for the impact of individual organizations. Also, in this model, jobs cannot be assumed to be full-time. For a more detailed description of IMPLAN's employment calculations, visit the [IMPLAN Employment FAQ](#).

Labor Income

Labor Income is the sum of Employee Compensation (wages and benefits) and Proprietor Income. Proprietor Income consists of payments received by self-employed individuals and unincorporated business owners.

Value Added

Value Added is the sum of Employee Compensation, Proprietor Income, Other Property Income, and Taxes on Production and Imports less Subsidies (TOPI). $\text{Value-Added} + \text{Intermediate Expenditures} = \text{Output}$. Value Added is analogous to GDP.

Output

Output represents the value of industry production. In IMPLAN these are annual production estimates for the year of the data set and are in producer prices. For manufacturers this would be sales plus/minus change in inventory. For service sectors production = sales. For retail and wholesale trade, output = gross margin and not gross sales.

Taxes

Employee compensation taxes include social insurance taxes paid by both employee and employer. Household taxes include income, motor, property, and other household taxes. Taxes on production and imports refer to sales taxes, property taxes, motor vehicle license, severance tax, other taxes, and special assessments. Corporation taxes refer to taxes paid on corporate profits.

Collaborative Impact

The economic impact for each NWO operating in Ohio was calculated separately. Below is the combined economic impact of all 10 NWOs that currently operate in Ohio.

- **Total output** represents the total economic activity generated from the spending of the NWOs through their operations and real estate development.
- **Total value added** represents the proportion of total output that is paid in wages, profits, and taxes on production. Another way to think about value added is new wealth created.
- **Total taxes** represents the total taxes collected by local, state, and federal government as a result of the changes in final demand.
- **Total employment** is the sum of employment generated by direct, indirect and induced spending over the five year period.

Summed Impact of 10 NeighborWorks Organizations, 2014-2018

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	2,512	\$140,885,077	\$240,554,839	\$394,330,534
Indirect	955	\$44,944,077	\$77,990,963	\$131,297,476
Induced	1,029	\$46,792,915	\$83,409,413	\$138,553,285
Total	4,496	\$232,622,069	\$401,955,915	\$664,181,295

Note: Please see Methodology for a description of Labor Income, Value Added, and Output

Average Yearly Impacts, 2014-2018

	5-Year Impact	Average Yearly Impact
Total Output	\$664,181,295	\$133,093,450
Total Value Added	\$401,955,915	\$80,226,383
Total Taxes	\$67,607,644	\$13,521,528

ADDITIONAL IMPACTS

In addition to their explicit economic impact described above, NWOs help aspiring homeowners achieve their dream of homeownership and financial security. NWOs provide lending services to their community, whether it be through underwriting, origination, brokerage, or packaging.

As an underwriter, the NWOs may:

- take a loan application, process the loan, gather all the documents and make the underwriting decision on their own
- take a loan application, process the loan, gather all the necessary documents, and submit a loan package to a lender to make an underwriting decision

As an originator, the NWOs may:

- broker to a third party to close loan
- fund the loan at closing and be a mortgagee
- fund the loan at closing, then sell the loan to a third party investor on the secondary market

Combined Financing Amounts, 2014-2018						
Type	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
First Mortgage	\$100,454,692	\$116,353,897	\$80,361,905	\$64,771,599	\$81,153,498	\$443,095,591
Down Payment/Closing Cost Assistance	\$4,823,863	\$4,707,297	\$2,582,721	\$1,376,344	\$952,770	\$14,442,995
Second mortgage: Rehabilitation	\$682,646	\$1,468,572	\$1,623,361	\$419,439	\$925,311	\$5,119,329
Second mortgage: Tandem 20% or more	\$16,769,842	\$4,455,135	\$54,360		\$2,810	\$21,282,147
203(k) Mortgage	\$435,602	\$560,235		\$38,911	\$224,850	\$1,259,598
All other mortgages	\$1,411,516	\$247,554	\$306,117	\$641,363	\$602,639	\$3,209,189

Note: 203(k) is a type of Federal Housing Administration (FHA) home renovation loan that includes both the cost of buying a home and the renovation costs. It is given to those who choose to rehab a damaged or older home.

As discussed in the Methodology section, the sale of a home is the transfer of an asset. The economic impact from closing costs is nominal compared to when the home was constructed. The neighborhood stabilization effects that are a result from the NWO's activities, while critical to the health of a community, is difficult to measure in terms of dollars created. Nevertheless, the more than \$440 million in first mortgages originated between 2014-2018 illustrates the important role NWOs play in their regions' housing market.

Individual Impacts

East Akron Neighborhood Development Corporation

East Akron Neighborhood Development Corporation (EANDC) is an experienced developer of quality multi-unit properties and single-family homes. EANDC offers a variety of resources to future homeowners including financial literacy courses, foreclosure counseling, and homebuyer education program.

EANDC operates in Summit and Stark Counties. The inputs used for EANDC's economic impact are shown in the tables below.

MODEL INPUTS, 2014-2018

Operating Expenses					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Existing Home Ownership Services	\$1,866,175	\$1,943,209	\$2,089,048	\$1,780,329	\$1,960,619
Economic Development & Community Building	\$40,800	\$258,798	\$261,500	\$284,531	\$242,929
Asset Management & Real Estate Development	\$1,799,910	\$1,167,563	\$1,306,872	\$1,347,507	\$1,548,696
Center for Homeownership	\$161,932	\$126,517	\$152,505	\$179,000	\$202,587
Resource Development			\$125,000	\$95,000	\$76,451
Management and Admin	\$130,177	\$285,177	\$118,000	\$122,000	\$77,000
Real Estate Development					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Single-Family Construction			\$457,364		\$785,050
Multi-Family Construction	\$6,579,135	\$6,090,827			
Foreclosure Prevention / Homebuyer Counseling					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Homes Saved	\$24,000	\$36,000	\$108,000		
Homes Sold	\$257,164	\$353,894	\$439,407	\$458,590	\$621,871

Note: Please see Methodology for an explanation on how Homes Saved and Homes Sold are calculated.

IMPACT SUMMARY, 2014-2018

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	290	\$13,604,521	\$22,929,576	\$38,522,310
Indirect	109	\$5,028,640	\$8,413,207	\$14,662,183
Induced	79	\$3,530,090	\$6,149,148	\$10,470,597
Total	478	\$22,163,251	\$37,491,931	\$63,655,090

Note: Please see Methodology for description of Labor Income, Value Added, and Output

EANDC: TOP INDUSTRIES IMPACTED BY OUTPUT, 2014-2018

The economic activities of EANDC are spread out among the many sectors in which the organization operates as well as related industries that supply their activities. The top ten sectors for the study period are shown below with the associated dollar impacts. Industries are ranked based on total output, which is a combination of direct, indirect, and induced output. See the Methodology for more information on these types of effects.

Industry	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
60 - Construction of new multifamily residential structures	\$14,671,844			\$14,671,844
440 - Real estate	\$9,661,882	\$1,460,228	\$570,187	\$11,692,297
486 - Community food, housing, and other relief services, including rehabilitation services	\$9,947,551		\$27,047	\$9,974,598
395 - Wholesale trade		\$1,096,425	\$486,139	\$1,582,564
461 - Management of companies and enterprises	\$745,007	\$400,145	\$150,413	\$1,295,565
59 - Construction of new single-family residential structures	\$1,272,034			\$1,272,034
441 - Owner-occupied dwellings			\$1,180,914	\$1,180,914
514 - Grantmaking, giving, and social advocacy organizations	\$1,098,014	\$50	\$40,695	\$1,138,759
434 - Nondepository credit intermediation and related activities	\$825,294	\$71,487	\$35,937	\$932,718
482 - Hospitals			\$917,548	\$917,548

EANDC: TAX IMPACT, 2014-2018

Tax impacts are associated with the economic activity of EANDC. The 2014-2018 summary of tax outputs are shown in the table below.

State and Local Taxes, 2014-2018	
Employee Compensation	\$45,278
Households	\$414,767
Production and Imports	\$1,935,206
Corporations/Private Enterprise	\$15,001
TOTAL	\$2,410,252

Federal Taxes, 2014-2018	
Employee Compensation	\$2,002,869
Households	\$1,203,586
Proprietor Income	\$85,858
Production and Imports	\$102,750
Corporations/Private Enterprise	\$603,243
TOTAL	\$3,998,306

Famicos Foundation

Over forty-five years ago, Famicos Foundation began as a volunteer charity that provided basic needs of food, clothing and shelter to families. Today, Famicos Foundation has created over 1,000 apartments and homes for those most in need: low wage-earning families, seniors, the chronically homeless, and those with disabilities.

Famicos Foundation operates in the Greater Cleveland area. The inputs used for Famicos Foundation's economic impact are show in the tables below.

MODEL INPUTS, 2014-2018

Operating Expenses					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Resident Services	\$1,412,450	\$1,804,331	\$1,714,183	\$1,609,327	\$2,093,471
Property / Property Management / Development	\$4,184,416	\$4,375,259	\$5,420,817	\$5,718,211	\$7,274,080
Management & General	\$715,545	\$764,037	\$809,605	\$805,468	\$845,241
Fundraising	\$123,306	\$140,818	\$140,838	\$67,886	\$15,706
Real Estate Development					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Single-Family New Construction					\$305,991
Residential Rehab	\$1,190,357	\$1,560,435	\$853,371	\$623,537	
Commercial Rehab	\$481,968				

IMPACT SUMMARY, 2014-2018

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	262	\$10,995,723	\$33,682,271	\$49,299,804
Indirect	98	\$5,113,696	\$9,417,123	\$15,016,047
Induced	63	\$3,052,686	\$5,444,428	\$8,794,371
Total	423	\$19,162,105	\$48,543,822	\$73,110,222

Note: Please see Methodology for description of Labor Income, Value Added, and Output.

FAMICOS FOUNDATION: TOP INDUSTRIES IMPACTED BY OUTPUT, 2014-2018

The economic activities of Famicos Foundation are spread out among the many sectors in which the organization operates as well as related industries that supply their activities. The top ten sectors for the study period are shown below with the associated dollar impacts. Industries are ranked based on total output, which is a combination of direct, indirect, and induced output. See the Methodology for more information on these types of effects.

Industry	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
440 - Real estate	\$27,897,143	\$2,300,937	\$642,018	\$30,840,098
486 - Community food, housing, and other relief services, including rehabilitation services	\$8,894,221		\$28,779	\$8,923,000
63 - Maintenance and repair construction of residential structures	\$4,422,334	\$136,347	\$44,723	\$4,603,404
461 - Management of companies and enterprises	\$4,002,449	\$297,629	\$112,735	\$4,412,813
60 - Construction of new multifamily residential structures	\$3,073,028			\$3,073,028
62 - Maintenance and repair construction of nonresidential structures	\$507,737	\$631,172	\$36,855	\$1,175,764
464 - Employment services		\$1,031,961	\$93,062	\$1,125,023
395 - Wholesale trade		\$694,543	\$379,179	\$1,073,722
433 - Monetary authorities and depository credit intermediation		\$724,814	\$296,618	\$1,021,432
441 - Owner-occupied dwellings			\$899,344	\$899,344

FAMICOS FOUNDATION: TAX IMPACT, 2014-2018

Tax impacts are associated with the economic activity of Famicos Foundation. The 2014-2018 summary of tax outputs are shown in the table below.

State and Local Taxes, 2014-2018	
Employee Compensation	\$45,764
Households	\$435,917
Production and Imports	\$2,063,915
Corporations/Private Enterprise	\$45,035
TOTAL	\$2,590,631

Federal Taxes, 2014-2018	
Employee Compensation	\$1,995,871
Households	\$1,162,032
Proprietor Income	\$65,764
Production and Imports	\$110,673
Corporations/Private Enterprise	\$1,233,678
TOTAL	\$4,568,018

Homeport

Homeport conducts real estate acquisition, asset management, service coordination, and community revitalization efforts. Residents in Homeport’s properties have access to service coordination, linking residents with critical services such as eviction prevention supports, emergency financial assistance, infant mortality prevention, childcare for working parents, employment training and educational programs.

Homeport operates primarily in Franklin County. The inputs used for Homeport’s economic impact are show in the tables below.

MODEL INPUTS, 2014-2018

Operating Expenses					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
HP Division	\$5,275,083	\$6,235,514	\$5,283,629	\$4,759,409	\$4,443,014
Homeport Home Ownership	\$654,683	\$492,931	\$447,841	\$515,022	\$603,170
CHP Angler	\$29,343	\$218,266	\$141,611	\$271,961	\$265,086

Note: Homeport Division (HP Division) includes Learning and Engagement and Real Estate Development while Homeport Home Ownership (HHO) includes the sales division committed to providing quality homes at an affordable price. CHP Angler contains other overhead expenses.

Rental and For Lease Properties					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Maintenance and Repairs	\$1,422,309	\$1,610,918	\$1,610,918	\$2,437,674	\$2,542,448
Other	\$2,568,584	\$2,671,475	\$2,671,475	\$3,571,824	\$3,836,149

Note: These are functional expenses related to both for lease/sale properties and rental developments.

Real Estate Development Projects					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Single-Family New Construction	\$3,479,620	\$2,332,367	\$259,509	\$1,449,428	\$234,000
Multi-Family New Construction		\$15,396,608	\$9,100,863		\$8,899,178
Residential Rehab	\$1,335,912	\$189,350	\$8,983,695	\$68,444	\$223,054
Commercial Rehab		\$919,430		\$1,526,946	\$112,226

Foreclosure Prevention / Homebuyer Counseling					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Homes Saved	\$3,672,000	\$2,460,000	\$552,000	\$636,000	\$96,000
Homes Sold	\$19,541	\$60,207	\$25,239	\$0	\$276,103

Note: Please see Methodology for an explanation on how Homes Saved and Homes Sold are calculated.

HOMEPORT: IMPACT SUMMARY, 2014-2018

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	733	\$48,419,367	\$74,124,330	\$114,557,622
Indirect	280	\$14,865,659	\$25,592,053	\$41,636,155
Induced	336	\$16,295,483	\$29,691,075	\$47,927,633
Total	1,349	\$79,580,509	\$129,407,458	\$204,121,410

Note: Please see Methodology for a description of Labor Income, Value Added, and Output.

HOMEPORT: TOP INDUSTRIES IMPACTED BY OUTPUT, 2014-2018

The economic activities of Homeport are spread out among the many sectors in which the organization operates as well as related industries that supply their activities. The top ten sectors for the study period are shown below with the associated dollar impacts. Industries are ranked based on total output, which is a combination of direct, indirect, and induced output. See the Methodology for more information on these types of effects.

Industry	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
60 - Construction of new multifamily residential structures	\$35,419,740			\$35,419,740
440 - Real estate	\$19,072,583	\$4,824,432	\$3,713,357	\$27,610,372
486 - Community food, housing, and other relief services, including rehabilitation services	\$26,872,196		\$169,305	\$27,041,501
63 - Maintenance and repair construction of residential structures	\$21,200,890	\$130,934	\$266,439	\$21,598,263
59 - Construction of new single-family residential structures	\$8,415,134			\$8,415,134
395 - Wholesale trade		\$3,669,401	\$2,124,174	\$5,793,575
441 - Owner-occupied dwellings			\$4,818,045	\$4,818,045
62 - Maintenance and repair construction of nonresidential structures	\$2,639,116	\$805,747	\$249,997	\$3,694,860

HOMEPORT: TOP INDUSTRIES IMPACTED BY OUTPUT, 2014-2018 cont.

433 - Monetary authorities and depository credit intermediation	\$1,398,601	\$1,542,239	\$2,940,840
437 - Insurance carriers	\$925,669	\$1,734,760	\$2,660,429

HOMEPORT: TAX IMPACT, 2014-2018

Tax impacts are associated with the economic activity of Homeport. The 2014-2018 summary of tax outputs are shown in the table below.

State and Local Taxes, 2014-2018	
Employee Compensation	\$157,698
Households	\$1,784,033
Production and Imports	\$5,369,851
Corporations/Private Enterprise	\$53,152
TOTAL	\$7,364,734
Federal Taxes, 2014-2018	
Employee Compensation	\$6,366,468
Households	\$4,417,055
Proprietor Income	\$387,331
Production and Imports	\$282,927
Corporations/Private Enterprise	\$2,003,539
TOTAL	\$13,457,320

Neighborhood Development Services

Neighborhood Development Services, Inc. (NDS) first opened its doors on August 19, 1985 under the name Ravenna Development Corporation. The organization was originally founded to form an on-going, private-public partnership to address the economic and community development needs of the City of Ravenna, Ohio. Since that time, NDS and the services it provides have expanded exponentially.

As a full-service nonprofit developer, general contractor, property manager, and service provider, NDS has become a strong force in both residential and commercial real estate development in Ravenna and Northeast Ohio. NDS's diverse program portfolio also includes downtown revitalization, economic development, financing and job creation, revolving loan fund administration, project administration, and grant implementation.

NDS operates primarily in Portage County. The inputs used for NDS' economic impact are show in the tables below.

MODEL INPUTS, 2014-2018

Operating Expenses					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Programs and Admin	\$2,249,000	\$2,119,000	\$2,086,773	\$2,013,158	\$2,114,008
Real Estate Development					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Single-Family Construction		\$732,563	\$620,450	\$164,959	\$303,918
Multi-Family Construction	\$8,789,008			\$7,341,987	
Residential Rehab / Repair	\$1,059,219	\$1,644,570	\$2,091,638	\$752,601	\$6,349,468
Commercial Rehab					\$5,021,912
Foreclosure Prevention / Homebuyer Counseling					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Homes Saved	\$192,000				
Homes Sold	\$223,178	\$7,208	\$19,333		

Note: Please see Methodology for an explanation on how Homes Saved and Homes Sold are calculated.

IMPACT SUMMARY, 2014-2018

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	359	\$20,891,271	\$25,612,637	\$48,641,097
Indirect	107	\$3,547,636	\$6,177,771	\$11,641,680
Induced	68	\$2,293,554	\$4,558,945	\$8,247,929
Total	534	\$26,732,461	\$36,349,353	\$68,530,706

Note: Please see Methodology for a description of Labor Income, Value Added, and Output

NDS: TOP INDUSTRIES IMPACTED BY OUTPUT, 2014-2018

The economic activities of NDS are spread out among the many sectors in which the organization operates as well as related industries that supply their activities. The top ten sectors for the study period are shown below with the associated dollar impacts. Industries are ranked based on total output, which is a combination of direct, indirect, and induced output. See the methodology page for more information on these types of effects.

Industry	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
60 - Construction of new multifamily residential structures	\$18,200,519			\$18,200,519
63 - Maintenance and repair construction of residential structures	\$12,231,558	\$14,887	\$74,555	\$12,321,000
486 - Community food, housing, and other relief services, including rehabilitation services	\$10,928,764		\$26,638	\$10,955,402
62 - Maintenance and repair construction of nonresidential structures	\$5,090,275	\$143,260	\$61,573	\$5,295,108
395 - Wholesale trade		\$1,913,654	\$532,798	\$2,446,452
59 - Construction of new single-family residential structures	\$1,920,849			\$1,920,849
440 - Real estate	\$269,132	\$1,091,516	\$505,153	\$1,865,801
441 - Owner-occupied dwellings			\$1,497,839	\$1,497,839
399 - Retail - Building material and garden equipment and supplies stores		\$700,303	\$97,333	\$797,636
411 - Truck transportation		\$656,044	\$114,680	\$770,724

Note: The sector "truck transportation" may seem like an out of place impacted sector but NDS's investment in real estate development and repairs have a significant impact on transportation of materials.

NDS: TAX IMPACT, 2014-2018

Tax impacts are associated with the economic activity of NDS. The 2014-2018 summary of tax outputs are shown in the table below.

State and Local Taxes, 2014-2018	
Employee Compensation	\$44,476
Households	\$418,540
Production and Imports	\$1,568,646
Corporations/Private Enterprise	\$8,659
TOTAL	\$2,040,321
Federal Taxes, 2014-2018	
Employee Compensation	\$1,767,958
Households	\$1,568,069
Proprietor Income	\$268,234
Production and Imports	\$82,018
Corporations/Private Enterprise	\$360,214
TOTAL	\$4,046,493

ADDITIONAL IMPACTS, 2014-2018

In addition to mortgage lending, counseling, and real estate development, NDS also provides loans for new or existing businesses who create or retain jobs. Below is a breakdown for the total lending amounts from 2014 to 2018:

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Economic Development	\$548,600	\$1,888,993	\$1,480,874	\$1,467,525	\$768,846
Other Purposes			\$421,998		
Real Estate Development			\$100,000	\$1,792,000	\$1,700,000

Neighborhood Housing Partnership of Greater Springfield

Neighborhood Housing Partnership of Greater Springfield, Inc. (NHP Springfield) creates and preserves affordable, quality housing and strong neighborhoods through partnerships of residents, government and business. NHP has strong partnerships with local lenders and realtors working together to educate and to provide sound financing to a growing market of minority, female heads of household, and other low-income qualified families. As the city's only Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO), NHP Springfield utilizes a variety of funding sources: federal, state, local and private.

NHP Springfield operates in Clark County. The inputs used for NHP Springfield's economic impact are show in the tables below.

MODEL INPUTS, 2014-2018

Operating Expenses					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Lending	\$255,267	\$203,783	\$152,976	\$228,744	\$255,329
Education and Foreclosure Counseling	\$396,348	\$307,641	\$272,426	\$294,613	\$269,102
Real Estate Development	\$83,229	\$1,508,511	\$142,140	\$130,476	\$121,238
Management and General	\$93,317	\$82,381	\$76,120	\$89,308	\$100,883
Real Estate Development					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Single-Family					\$220,915
Multi-Family					\$8,397,577
Foreclosure Prevention / Homebuyer Counseling					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Homes Saved	\$1,664,000	\$304,000	\$248,000	\$296,000	\$328,000
Homes Sold	\$301,110	\$476,524	\$705,118	\$439,977	\$230,324

Note: Please see Methodology for an explanation on how Homes Saved and Homes Sold are calculated.

IMPACT SUMMARY, 2014-2018

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	99	\$5,888,603	\$9,134,850	\$16,197,232
Indirect	41	\$1,443,833	\$2,504,580	\$4,605,746
Induced	49	\$1,856,608	\$3,354,279	\$5,897,782
Total	189	\$9,189,044	\$14,993,709	\$26,700,760

Note: Please see Methodology for a description of Labor Income, Value Added, and Output.

NHP SPRINGFIELD: TOP INDUSTRIES IMPACTED BY OUTPUT, 2014-2018

The economic activities of NHP Springfield are spread out among the many sectors in which the organization operates as well as related industries that supply their activities. The top ten sectors for the study period are shown below with the associated dollar impacts. Industries are ranked based on total output, which is a combination of direct, indirect, and induced output. See the Methodology for more information on these types of effects.

Industry	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
60 - Construction of new multifamily residential structures	\$8,511,892			\$8,511,892
440 - Real estate	\$4,320,582	\$364,071	\$350,695	\$5,035,348
436 - Other financial investment activities	\$1,592,017	\$48,317	\$45,056	\$1,685,390
434 - Nondepository credit intermediation and related activities	\$1,099,690	\$66,514	\$31,331	\$1,197,535
395 - Wholesale trade		\$483,412	\$356,621	\$840,033
461 - Management of companies and enterprises	\$449,129	\$229,287	\$87,357	\$765,773
441 - Owner-occupied dwellings			\$756,739	\$756,739
437 - Insurance carriers		\$142,643	\$297,193	\$439,836
433 - Monetary authorities and depository credit intermediation		\$235,876	\$193,330	\$429,206
482 - Hospitals			\$392,771	\$392,771

NHP SPRINGFIELD: TAX IMPACT, 2014-2018

Tax impacts are associated with the economic activity of NHP Springfield. The 2014-2018 summary of tax outputs are shown in the table below.

State and Local Taxes, 2014-2018	
Employee Compensation	\$14,530
Households	\$125,956
Production and Imports	\$1,012,367
Corporations/Private Enterprise	\$98,662
TOTAL	\$1,251,515

Federal Taxes, 2014-2018	
Employee Compensation	\$681,708
Households	\$635,395
Proprietor Income	\$88,006
Production and Imports	\$72,976
Corporations/Private Enterprise	\$214,227
TOTAL	\$1,692,312

Neighborhood Housing Services of Greater Cleveland

Neighborhood Housing Services of Greater Cleveland (NHS Cleveland) has improved household stability and affordability in neighborhoods throughout Northeast Ohio by investing in people to become educated consumers of housing with improved access to capital and greater opportunity to realize their personal vision of home. Today, NHS Cleveland has a footprint that covers 5 counties – Cuyahoga, Erie and Lorain counties for all services, and Huron and Medina counties for foreclosure prevention services. NHS Cleveland combined operations with the Cleveland Housing Network in July 2019.

The inputs used for NHS Cleveland’s economic impact are show in the tables below.

MODEL INPUTS, 2014-2018

Operating Expenses					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Home Ownership Center	\$787,156	\$949,277	\$1,061,080	\$797,958	\$990,558
Foreclosure Assistance and Loan Programs	\$2,802,504	\$797,016	\$1,817,194	\$894,052	\$784,969
Management and General	\$283,134	\$362,611	\$512,312	\$526,514	\$531,534
Real Estate Development					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Residential Rehab	\$129,912	\$232,451	\$102,534	\$242,983	
Foreclosure Prevention / Homebuyer Counseling					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Homes Saved	\$1,368,000	\$888,000	\$432,000	\$132,000	\$1,296,000
Homes Sold	\$490,000	\$281,075	\$525,452	\$225,739	\$345,074

Note: Please see Methodology for an explanation on how Homes Saved and Homes Sold are calculated.

IMPACT SUMMARY, 2014-2018

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	121	\$6,367,024	\$9,125,912	\$18,546,732
Indirect	50	\$3,095,472	\$5,504,012	\$8,968,749
Induced	74	\$3,609,222	\$6,351,107	\$10,241,350
Total	245	\$13,071,718	\$20,981,031	\$37,756,831

Note: Please see Methodology for description of Labor Income, Value Added, and Output.

NHS CLEVELAND: TOP INDUSTRIES IMPACTED BY OUTPUT, 2014-2018

The economic activities of NHS Cleveland are spread out among the many sectors in which the organization operates as well as related industries that supply their activities. The top ten sectors for the study period are shown below with the associated dollar impacts. Industries are ranked based on total output, which is a combination of direct, indirect, and induced output. See the methodology page for more information on these types of effects.

Industry	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
434 - Nondepository credit intermediation and related activities	\$9,136,011	\$294,587	\$75,659	\$9,506,257
486 - Community food, housing, and other relief services, including rehabilitation services	\$4,558,934		\$33,631	\$4,592,565
440 - Real estate	\$1,946,237	\$900,298	\$874,926	\$3,721,461
461 - Management of companies and enterprises	\$2,167,880	\$403,504	\$129,661	\$2,701,045
438 - Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related activities		\$1,436,414	\$148,875	\$1,585,289
433 - Monetary authorities and depository credit intermediation		\$816,835	\$330,667	\$1,147,502
441 - Owner-occupied dwellings			\$870,826	\$870,826
482 - Hospitals			\$860,380	\$860,380
63 - Maintenance and repair construction of residential structures	\$737,671	\$13,630	\$45,188	\$796,489
436 - Other financial investment activities		\$534,443	\$247,838	\$782,281

NHS CLEVELAND: TAX IMPACT, 2014-2018

Tax impacts are associated with the economic activity of NHS Cleveland. The 2014-2018 summary of tax outputs are shown in the table below.

State and Local Taxes, 2014-2018	
Employee Compensation	\$35,931
Households	\$328,689
Production and Imports	\$1,121,165
Corporations/Private Enterprise	\$11,179
TOTAL	\$1,496,964

Federal Taxes, 2014-2018	
Employee Compensation	\$1,567,051
Households	\$871,314
Proprietor Income	\$36,664
Production and Imports	\$60,120
Corporations/Private Enterprise	\$306,233
TOTAL	\$2,841,382

Neighborhood Housing Services of Hamilton

Neighborhood Housing Services of Hamilton, Inc. (NHS Hamilton) is a nonprofit community development organization that revitalizes and builds communities. NHS Hamilton provides a "one-stop-shop" to fulfill the short and long-term needs of all income households in Butler County, Ohio. NHS Hamilton provides homebuyer education, homebuyer lending capital, homebuyer and homeowner insurance education and neighborhood outreach.

NHS Hamilton operates in Butler County. The inputs used for NHS Hamilton's economic impact are show in the tables below.

MODEL INPUTS, 2014-2018

Operating Expenses					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Home Ownership Promotions & Prevention Services	\$541,455	\$711,086	\$423,000	\$541,455	\$544,306
Real Estate Development / Property Management	\$374,948	\$376,048	\$665,534	\$374,948	\$970,976
Community Building / Economic Development	\$44,905	\$40,405	\$38,405	\$44,905	\$75,155
Real Estate Development					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Single-Family Construction		\$107,220		\$169,001	
Multi-Family Construction	\$204,298				
Residential Rehab	\$404,090	\$452,005	\$292,132	\$116,372	\$330,187
Foreclosure Prevention / Homebuyer Counseling					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Homes Saved	\$72,000	\$16,000	\$24,000	\$64,000	\$64,000
Homes Sold	\$498,416	\$1,353,312	\$375,333	\$369,125	\$483,224

Note: Please see Methodology for an explanation on how Homes Saved and Homes Sold are calculated.

IMPACT SUMMARY, 2014-2018

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	81	\$3,662,337	\$7,787,156	\$11,335,793
Indirect	26	\$1,091,591	\$1,952,835	\$3,319,644
Induced	16	\$684,091	\$1,260,119	\$2,112,698
Total	123	\$5,438,019	\$11,000,110	\$16,768,135

Note: Please see Methodology for description of Labor Income, Value Added, and Output.

NHS HAMILTON: TOP INDUSTRIES IMPACTED BY OUTPUT, 2014-2018

The economic activities of NHS Hamilton are spread out among the many sectors in which the organization operates as well as related industries that supply their activities. The top ten sectors for the study period are shown below with the associated dollar impacts. Industries are ranked based on total output, which is a combination of direct, indirect, and induced output. See the Methodology for more information on these types of effects.

Industry	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
440 - Real estate	\$6,069,059	\$431,730	\$116,143	\$6,616,932
486 - Community food, housing, and other relief services, including rehabilitation services	\$2,852,978		\$3,283	\$2,856,261
63 - Maintenance and repair construction of residential structures	\$1,658,634	\$52,299	\$16,063	\$1,726,996
464 - Employment services		\$335,302	\$23,730	\$359,032
395 - Wholesale trade		\$192,554	\$120,155	\$312,709
441 - Owner-occupied dwellings		\$0.00	\$302,460	\$302,460
62 - Maintenance and repair construction of nonresidential structures		\$281,911	\$12,243	\$294,154
59 - Construction of new single-family residential structures	\$290,311			\$290,311
49 - Electric power transmission and distribution		\$244,554	\$33,824	\$278,378
60 - Construction of new multifamily residential structures	\$247,725			\$247,725

NHS HAMILTON: TAX IMPACT, 2014-2018

Tax impacts are associated with the economic activity of NHS Hamilton. The 2014-2018 summary of tax outputs are shown in the table below.

State and Local Taxes, 2014-2018	
Employee Compensation	\$9,303
Households	\$69,747
Production and Imports	\$634,875
Corporations/Private Enterprise	\$544
TOTAL	\$714,469

Federal Taxes, 2014-2018	
Employee Compensation	\$414,901
Households	\$267,620
Proprietor Income	\$35,173
Production and Imports	\$36,250
Corporations/Private Enterprise	\$221,877
TOTAL	\$975,821

NeighborWorks Toledo Region

NeighborWorks Toledo Region (NTR) enhances consumer financial opportunity, particularly for lower income households. NTR accomplish this task by providing housing counseling, credit counseling and credit repair, homebuyer education, and financial stability through employment search and annual tax return preparation. NTR also expands access to affordable housing by providing energy efficiency and weatherization services.

NTR operates in Lucas County. The inputs used for NTR’s economic impact are show in the tables below.³

MODEL INPUTS, 2014-2018

Operating Expenses					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Salaries / Fringes	\$2,657,969	\$2,596,290	\$2,819,987	\$2,989,679	\$3,212,428
Weatherization	\$1,331,350	\$1,045,868	\$1,041,989	\$1,068,571	\$1,019,966
Management / Admin	\$122,374	\$107,775	\$103,775	\$158,739	\$188,808
Real Estate Development					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Single-Family Construction	\$168,000				
Residential Rehab			\$206,500	\$117,000	\$58,000
Multi-Family Construction		\$10,376,000			
Foreclosure Prevention / Homebuyer Counseling					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Homes Saved	\$2,904,000	\$1,040,000	\$360,000	\$64,000	
Homes Sold	\$9,304	\$109,460	\$78,723	\$93,279	\$98,276

Note: Please see Methodology for an explanation on how Homes Saved and Homes Sold are calculated.

IMPACT SUMMARY, 2014-2018

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	117	\$6,802,754	\$9,140,374	\$18,812,264
Indirect	48	\$2,349,718	\$3,752,381	\$6,331,953
Induced	139	\$6,249,339	\$10,827,708	\$17,994,453
Total	304	\$15,401,811	\$23,720,463	\$43,138,670

Note: Please see Methodology for description of Labor Income, Value Added, and Output.

NTR: TOP INDUSTRIES IMPACTED BY OUTPUT, 2014-2018

The economic activities of NTR are spread out among the many sectors in which the organization operates as well as related industries that supply their activities. The top ten sectors for the study period are shown below with the associated dollar impacts. Industries are ranked based on total output, which is a combination of direct, indirect, and induced output. See the Methodology for more information on these types of effects.

Industry	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
60 - Construction of new multifamily residential structures	\$11,403,853			\$11,403,853
63 - Maintenance and repair construction of residential structures	\$4,889,522	\$5,461	\$105,718	\$5,000,701
440 - Real estate	\$400,922	\$609,203	\$1,598,660	\$2,608,785
486 - Community food, housing, and other relief services, including rehabilitation services	\$1,991,930		\$40,436	\$2,032,366
441 - Owner-occupied dwellings			\$1,899,481	\$1,899,481
482 - Hospitals			\$1,244,049	\$1,244,049
395 - Wholesale trade		\$461,549	\$498,547	\$960,096
475 - Offices of physicians			\$791,804	\$791,804
433 - Monetary authorities and depository credit intermediation		\$157,470	\$611,842	\$769,312
156 - Petroleum refineries		\$368,928	\$253,181	\$622,109

Note: Petroleum refineries may seem like an out of place impact but NTR's large investments in housing repair and construction requires materials and transport, which create an large indirect effect in this industry.

NTR: TAX IMPACT, 2014-2018

Tax impacts are associated with the economic activity of NTR. The 2014-2018 summary of tax outputs are shown in the table below.

State and Local Taxes, 2014-2018	
Employee Compensation	\$33,759
Households	\$349,732
Production and Imports	\$1,262,199
Corporations/Private Enterprise	\$27,645
TOTAL	\$1,673,335

Federal Taxes, 2014-2018	
Employee Compensation	\$1,473,550
Households	\$1,096,653
Proprietor Income	\$100,349
Production and Imports	\$62,595
Corporations/Private Enterprise	\$316,860
TOTAL	\$3,050,007

St. Mary Development Corporation

Since 1989, St. Mary Development Corporation (SMDC) has created 60 new affordable apartment communities with a total of more than 4,000 units in Ohio and beyond. Their apartments have transformed the lives of thousands of people in need, especially poor seniors. Once a senior becomes a resident, the St. Mary Connect program links them to critical services that allow them to age-in-place as long as possible.

SMDC operates in the Greater Dayton region and Montgomery County. The inputs used for SMDC's economic impact are shown in the tables below.

MODEL INPUTS, 2014-2018

Operating Expenses					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Management and Programs	\$2,548,661	\$1,060,758	\$1,055,890	\$1,919,612	\$1,501,321
Managed Properties	\$4,074,129	\$4,546,172	\$4,897,147	\$3,807,866	\$5,105,448
Real Estate Development					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Multi-Family Residential		\$11,794,861		\$16,795,000	\$9,161,668
Single-Family Residential	\$107,400				
Foreclosure Prevention / Homebuyer Counseling					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Homes Saved	\$4,356,000	\$1,560,000	\$540,000	\$96,000	
Homes Sold	\$250,823	\$148,864	\$101,282	\$26,254	

Note: Please see Methodology for an explanation on how Homes Saved and Homes Sold are calculated.

IMPACT SUMMARY, 2014-2018

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	425	\$22,476,404	\$43,250,314	\$71,843,292
Indirect	185	\$7,704,165	\$13,292,447	\$22,943,029
Induced	199	\$8,855,169	\$15,159,802	\$25,885,575
Total	809	\$39,035,738	\$71,702,563	\$120,671,896

Note: Please see Methodology for a description of Labor Income, Value Added, and Output.

SMDC: TOP INDUSTRIES IMPACTED BY OUTPUT, 2014-2018

The economic activities of SMDC are spread out among the many sectors in which the organization operates as well as related industries that supply their activities. The top ten sectors for the study period are shown below with the associated dollar impacts. Industries are ranked based on total output, which is a combination of direct, indirect, and induced output. See the Methodology for more information on these types of effects or for descriptions of select industries.

Industry	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
60 - Construction of new multifamily residential structures	\$39,505,022			\$39,505,022
440 - Real estate	\$23,843,736	\$2,396,258	\$1,760,743	\$28,000,737
486 - Community food, housing, and other relief services, including rehabilitation services	\$8,374,763		\$127,171	\$8,501,934
395 - Wholesale trade		\$1,830,653	\$982,161	\$2,812,814
482 - Hospitals			\$2,527,879	\$2,527,879
441 - Owner-occupied dwellings			\$2,495,249	\$2,495,249
49 - Electric power transmission and distribution		\$1,158,367	\$470,440	\$1,628,807
437 - Insurance carriers		\$535,099	\$1,022,115	\$1,557,214
464 - Employment services		\$1,226,231	\$302,204	\$1,528,435
433 - Monetary authorities and depository credit intermediation		\$624,861	\$632,251	\$1,257,112

Note: Explanations for select sectors can be found in the Methodology section. Sector (49 – Electric power transmission and distribution) is likely a highly impacted sector due to the large amount of real estate activity SMDC is engaged in and the utility payments it makes on its properties.

SMDC: TAX IMPACT, 2014-2018

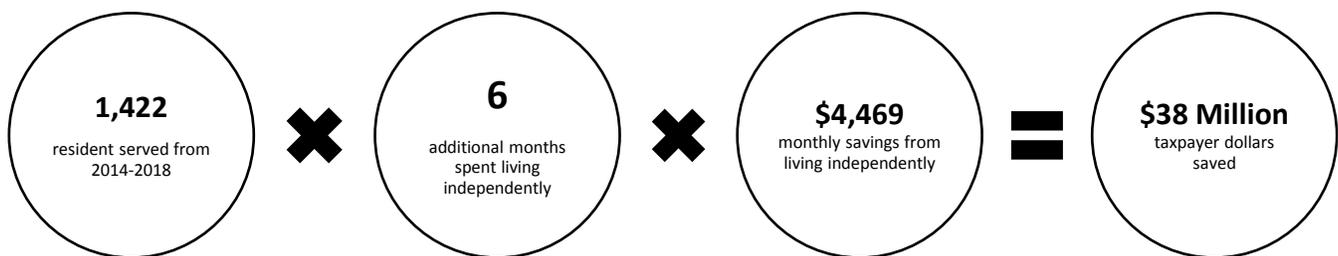
Tax impacts are associated with the economic activity of SMDC. The 2014-2018 summary of tax outputs are shown in the table below.

State and Local Taxes, 2014-2018	
Employee Compensation	\$78,042
Households	\$748,866
Production and Imports	\$3,804,135
Corporations/Private Enterprise	\$17,620
TOTAL	\$4,648,663
Federal Taxes, 2014-2018	
Employee Compensation	\$3,459,629
Households	\$2,332,548
Proprietor Income	\$219,807
Production and Imports	\$205,731
Corporations/Private Enterprise	\$1,299,448
TOTAL	\$7,517,163

ADDITIONAL IMPACTS, 2014-2018

In addition to the economic impacts of operations, real estate development, and foreclosure prevention, SMDC dedicates considerable resources to resident services that save taxpayers money. Service coordinators work with low-income older adults to provide access to supportive services that help them age in place instead of moving to costly institutional settings, such as a nursing home.

In Ohio, research has shown that taxpayers save \$4,469 every month a low-income older adult lives independently.⁴ Other research has suggested that the average length of stay for an elderly resident was 6 months longer for residents in properties with service coordination (which is likely a conservative estimate) compared to residents in properties with no service coordination.⁵ SMDC has provided service coordination to 1,422 unique residents over the five-year period of 2014 to 2018. As such, it is estimated that SMDC service coordination has saved taxpayers a **staggering \$38,120,508 over the past five years** (or more than \$7.5 million per year).



The Homeownership Center of Greater Cincinnati

The Home Ownership Center of Greater Cincinnati, Inc. (HOC Cincinnati) is a private, non-profit partnership of businesses, resident, and government serving homeowners and prospective homeowners since 1973. Through several programs they promote and maintain home ownership, and contribute to efforts enhancing the Greater Cincinnati region.

The inputs used for HOC Cincinnati's economic impact are show in the tables below.

MODEL INPUTS, 2014-2018

Operating Expenses					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Admin and Programs	\$1,207,439	\$996,785	\$841,922	\$830,810	\$757,514
Real Estate Development					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Residential Rehab	\$263,918	\$278,291	\$203,020	\$74,286	\$153,261
Foreclosure Prevention / Homebuyer Counseling					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Homes Sold	\$250,823	\$148,864	\$101,282	\$26,254	

Note: Please see Methodology for an explanation on how Homes Saved and Homes Sold are calculated.

IMPACT SUMMARY, 2014-2018

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	31	\$3,270,391	\$3,948,869	\$6,223,527
Indirect	15	\$1,013,275	\$1,733,428	\$2,765,478
Induced	14	\$729,169	\$1,259,176	\$2,024,522
Total	60	\$5,012,835	\$6,941,473	\$11,013,527

Note: Please see Methodology for a description of Labor Income, Value Added, and Output.

HOC CINCINNATI: TOP INDUSTRIES IMPACTED BY OUTPUT, 2014-2018

The economic activities of the Homeownership Center of Greater Cincinnati are spread out among the many sectors in which the organization operates as well as related industries that supply their activities. The top ten sectors for the study period are shown below with the associated dollar impacts. Industries are ranked based on total output, which is a combination of direct, indirect, and induced output. See the Methodology for more information on these types of effects.

Industry	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
434 - Nondepository credit intermediation and related activities	\$4,650,617	\$130,076	\$18,654	\$4,799,347
63 - Maintenance and repair construction of residential structures	\$1,013,170	\$4,199	\$11,350	\$1,028,719
440 - Real estate	\$559,740	\$194,202	\$142,091	\$896,033
438 - Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related activities		\$513,409	\$26,734	\$540,143
433 - Monetary authorities and depository credit intermediation		\$294,516	\$69,758	\$364,274
441 - Owner-occupied dwellings			\$203,304	\$203,304
461 - Management of companies and enterprises		\$146,626	\$26,667	\$173,293
437 - Insurance carriers		\$97,522	\$72,805	\$170,327
482 - Hospitals			\$162,359	\$162,359
436 - Other financial investment activities		\$110,916	\$50,401	\$161,317

HOC CINCINNATI: TAX IMPACT, 2014-2018

Tax impacts are associated with the economic activity of the Homeownership Center of Greater Cincinnati. The 2014-2018 summary of tax outputs are shown in the table below.

State and Local Taxes, 2014-2018	
Employee Compensation	\$11,754
Households	\$83,792
Production and Imports	\$325,140
Corporations/Private Enterprise	\$1,314
TOTAL	\$422,000

Federal Taxes, 2014-2018	
Employee Compensation	\$496,087
Households	\$245,543
Proprietor Income	\$13,610
Production and Imports	\$20,588
Corporations/Private Enterprise	\$72,112
TOTAL	\$847,940

Endnotes

1. NAICS is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. <https://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>
2. Molloy, Raven and Shan, Hui, *The Post-Foreclosure Experience of US Households in the Current Housing Market Downturn*. 46th Annual AREUEA Conference Paper. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=1717027>
3. *The methodology used to calculate NTR's economic impact is slightly different than its peers due to the data GOPC received from the NWO. For NTR, employee compensation was separated from industry output, rather than defined in the same event. This is largely a procedural difference and has little to no impact on the final results.*
4. American Association of Service Coordinators (AASC)
5. HUD, "Multifamily Property Managers' Satisfaction with Service Coordination", 2008.