



### HIGHLIGHTS

1. Great Plains Improvement Foundation, Inc. employs over 70 people in Comanche County and southwest Oklahoma. An additional 57 jobs are supported in the local economy from the operations of the non-profit organization and the household demands placed upon the local economy from its employees.
2. Between 2007 and 2017, total economic activity supported through the operations and employment of Great Plains Improvement Foundation, Inc. is estimated to be greater than \$67 million.
3. Between 2007 and 2017, total disposable income supported by the non-profit's operations is estimated to be greater than \$39 million.

**G**reat Plains Improvement Foundation, Inc. (Great Plains) employs over 70 people in Comanche County in southwest Oklahoma. The people employed at Great Plains provide valuable services to the residents of Southwest Oklahoma through the various poverty relief, community development, housing, child support enforcement activities. In addition to the services directly provided by Great Plains, the non-profit organization also has economic impacts that can be measured in terms of employment, output, disposable income and tax impacts generated in the regional and state economy.

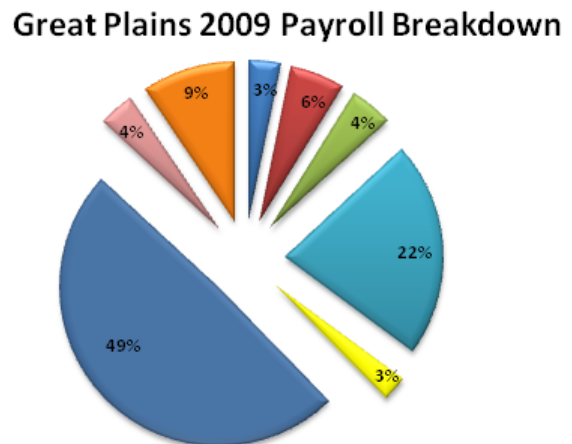
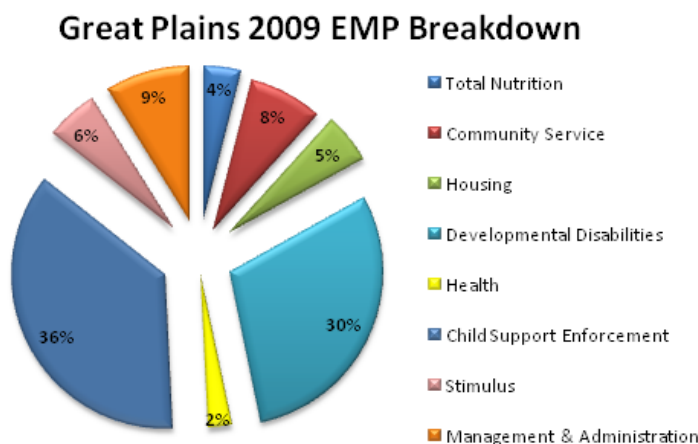
It is important to note that Great Plains, as well as all other community action agencies, provide many valuable services to the regional economy that cannot be appropriately accounted for in an economic impact model. For example, this would include the food services programs offered to the local community. Providing nourishment to families in need is an invaluable community service. And while it is widely known that hunger decreases productivity, quantifying hunger or lack of hunger in an economic impact report is problematic.

For the purposes of the economic impacts illustrated in this report, the activities performed by Great Plains have

been grouped into one of eight categories. Those activities are: Administration, Child Support Enforcement, Community Services, Developmental Disabilities, Health, Housing, Nutrition, and Transportation activities. Employment and payroll associated with each of these categories served as inputs into Great Plains's economic impact simulation. The relative size of the employment and payroll associated with each of the eight categories are depicted in the pie charts below.

In addition to the eight categories of activities performed by Great Plains, a few other categories were included in the analysis to reflect the impact of the community action agency on the regional economy. These additional categories include dollars from stimulus spending, assistance with tax filings and an estimate of child support enforcement dollars from out of state. These supplemental inputs were included to account for variables that cannot be measured in terms of employment or wages. One example of the supplemental variables is the additional income and consumption that occurs in the regional economy as a result of the child support enforcement division assisting local families with their cases. For the economic impact simulation, only those dollars that originate outside the state would contribute to the economy. We used Census data to estimate this proportion.

**EXHIBIT 1: EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INPUTS GROUPED BY MAJOR ACTIVITY**  
(GREAT PLAINS IMPROVMENT FOUNDATION, INC.)



## OUTPUT IMPACTS (COMANCHE COUNTY)

Economic activity may be measured by the value of output produced in the region, which includes the value of all intermediate goods purchased and the value-added activities performed within the region. For the purposes of this study, the economic impacts, including the output impacts, may be delineated into two geographies:

1. The regional economy. Most of the economic activity associated with Great Plains occurs in, or in close proximity to, Comanche County. Some of the programs extend beyond Comanche county, and likewise, some of the impacts would be expected to do so as well.
2. The statewide economy. The economic impacts are not isolated to the regional economy, and due to leakages in the regional economy, some of the impacts are captured by the rest of the state.

In the regional economy, Great Plains' operations are estimated to support approximately \$6.1 million in economic activity in 2007. This decreased to \$5.7 million in 2009, and in 2011 output is projected to increase to \$5.9 million. By 2017, regional output impacts are projected to be \$7.2 million. From 2007 to 2017, Great Plains' impacts upon the regional economy are projected to total over \$67.5 million.

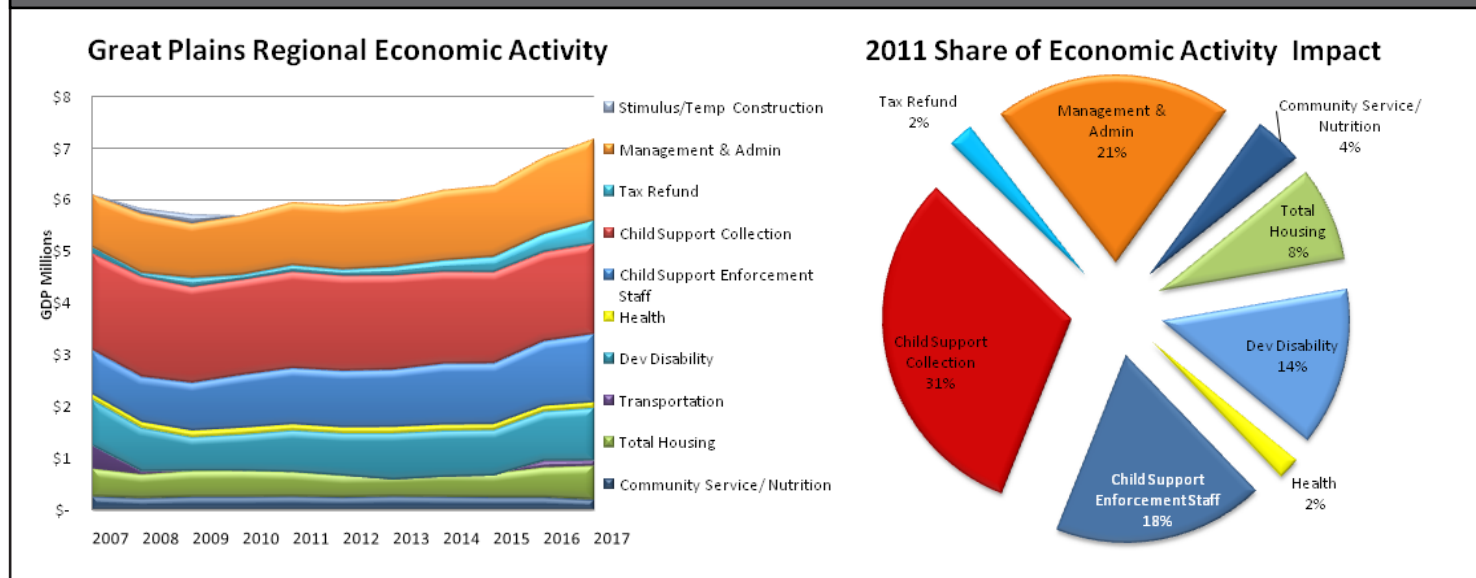
At the statewide level, the Great Plains' output impacts increases from \$7.1 million in 2007 to a high of \$7.6 million in 2016. Over the entire period between 2007 and 2017, approximately \$75.5 million in economic activity is estimated to be generated as a result of Great Plain's operations. Since

the regional impacts were projected to be \$67.5 million over this time frame, this means that just under \$8 million of output impacts occur in the rest of Oklahoma.

There are two graphs presented in Exhibit 2 below. The first graph relates all of the economic impacts over time, and the second graph relates the share of impacts generated by Great Plains in 2011. As evidenced in the graphs, each of Great Plains' programs has varying levels of impacts. In the regional economy, the amount of economic activity generated over the 2007-17 time period ranges from \$1.2 million in the Health program to \$20 million from the child support collected from out of state workers. In 2011, the two child support categories and management accounted for 70% of the economic activity supported by the non-profit.

The varying impacts discussed in the previous paragraph do not indicate that programs with lower economic impacts are less valuable to the regional and statewide economy. Nor does it reflect importance to Great Plains' mission of poverty relief, community development, housing, food, health programs and economic development. Rather, the programs provided by Great Plains are complementary and each program supports the nonprofit's mission. As an example, it is plausible that the organization would be less effective in its community development efforts if uninsured, under insured or medically indigent citizens were unable to gain access to free or low cost prescription drugs. This could lead to prolonged sickness, and ultimately, lower productivity due to more sick days taken by individuals eligible for employment.

EXHIBIT 2: GREAT PLAINS IMPROVEMENT FOUNDATION, INC. OUTPUT IMPACTS (COMANCHE COUNTY & REGION)



## EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS (COMANCHE COUNTY)

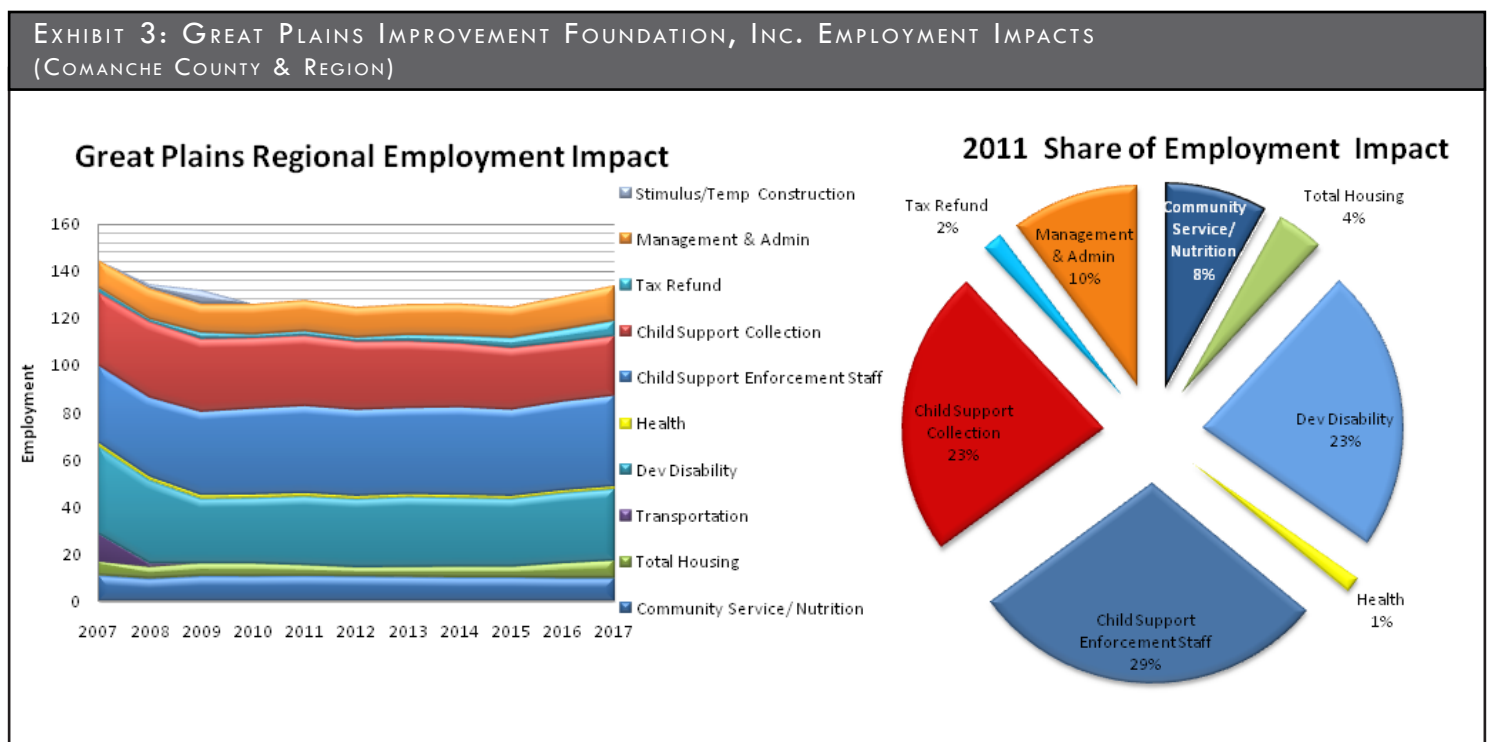
Great Plains employs over 70 people in Southwest Oklahoma. In addition to the impacts that the non-profit has within the regional economy, the individuals employed by Great Plains also have an impact upon the regional economy from the wages that they earn at the non-profit. Great Plains's total employment impact, which includes the people directly employed by the non-profit, is estimated to be 127 jobs in the regional economy in 2011.

As may be seen from the graphs in Exhibit 3, Great Plains has a fairly stable employment impact. However, Great Plains' employment impacts were larger in 2007 mostly as a result of higher staffing levels in the Developmental Disability and Transportation programs in previous years. Employment has declined in each of those activities since 2007, and as a result of this decline, the impacts associated with them have also decreased from 2007 to 2011. Projecting into the future, if Great Plains' level of activity remains relatively stable through 2017 as is presently observed, it is forecasted that the total impact of the organization would also remain relatively stable in the regional economy with a slight increase from 127 jobs in 2011 to 134 jobs in 2017.

Also of note are the impacts associated with child support enforcement activities. The two types of impacts associated with child support activities are the staff employed by the non-profit and also an estimate of the dollars collected with

the assistance of the staff. While the dollars collected are the result of the child support enforcement staff performing its job, these are two distinct impacts. The first, entitled "Child Support Enforcement Staff in the graphs, relates the impacts associated with the wages and employment of a community service in the regional economy. And the second, entitled "Child Support Collections" in the graphs, relates the impacts of families spending money on necessities in the regional economy that the families may not have had access to without the presence of the child support enforcement activity. The model would not have known the impacts of family spending without additional collections data provided by Great Plains Improvement Foundation, Inc. Because money that is collected within the region is a transfer, the dollars that provide a measurable impact in the regional economy are those dollars that are collected from outside the region. Using US Census Bureau figures, we estimated the proportion of child support dollars that were collected from outside the regional economy.

The employment impacts attributable to Great Plains are not confined to the regional economy, and some impacts are expected to occur outside the regional economy. These impacts would be attributable to business linkages and income spent outside the regional economy, which is especially the case. By 2017 the statewide employment impact is projected to be 154 jobs with 20 jobs supported outside the local economy.



## DISPOSABLE INCOME IMPACTS (COMANCHE COUNTY)

Disposable income represents the earned income that is available for spending or saving by workers and their families after paying taxes. The impacts from Great Plains' operations are not confined to the counties within which it operates. Much like employment and output impacts, there are also disposable income impacts that occur outside the counties that Great Plain operates. Exhibit 4 relates disposable income impacts supported by Great Plains.

In 2011, Great Plains is projected to support \$3.4 million in disposable income in the region. Between 2007 and 2017, disposable income supported by Great Plains is estimated to increase from \$2.9 million to \$5.7 million, and over the entire 2007-17 time period, Great Plains is projected to support over \$39.8 million in disposable income in the regional economy. As a share of the non-profit's real disposable income impact, the two child support programs and the developmental disabilities program are most dominant; they are responsible for 79% of Great Plain's real disposable income impacts. Again this does not suggest the importance of one program over the other; all programs are complementary and each plays a vital role in accomplishing Great Plains' mission of improving self-sufficiency and better standard of living in the region.

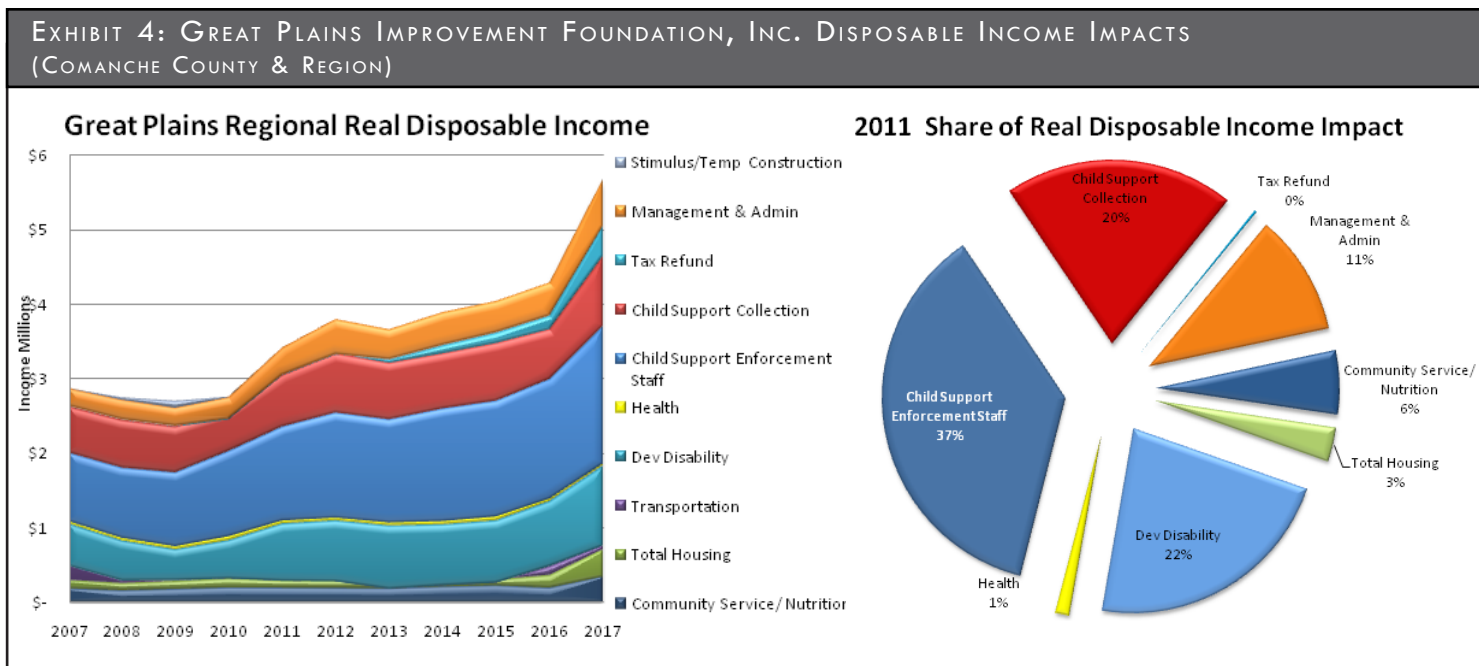
Comparative to real disposable income, total personal income represents income before taxes; this is estimated to equal \$3.7 million in 2007 and is projected to increase to \$7.1 million

by 2017. Over the entire time frame of 2007-2017, Great Plains' operations are projected to support approximately \$53.4 million in personal income impacts for the regional economy. In 2011, \$4.4 million in personal income impacts is projected to be supported by Great Plains' operations. If total personal income supported by Great Plain's operations is divided by the jobs supported by the non-profit's operations, then the per job personal income is estimated to be \$25,300/job in 2007 and \$34,200/job in 2011. Likewise, the per job disposable income is estimated to be \$19,900/job in 2007 and \$26,700/job in 2011.

It must be noted that these per job income measures are not the same variable as per capita income reported by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). BEA's per capita income measure divides total personal income earned in the region by the region's total population; conversely, per job figures discussed herein divide total personal income by the number of jobs supported by Great Plains Improvement Foundation, Inc.

At the statewide level, Great Plains is projected to support over \$53.7 million in disposable income and \$64.2 million in total personal income during the time period 2007-2017.

Additionally, statewide per job personal income is estimated to be \$26,600/job in 2007 and \$36,500/job in 2011, which is a higher figure than the local estimate.



## ESTIMATED TAX IMPACTS (COMANCHE COUNTY)

The estimated tax impacts discussed in this section relate the total state and local tax impacts supported by Great Plains' operations in Comanche and nearby counties. Federal taxes are not included in these impacts. Exhibit 5 relates total state and local tax impacts projected to be supported by Great Plains between 2007 and 2017. As may be seen from the graph, sales taxes, income taxes and other taxes are displayed.

It should be noted that the sales tax impacts do not indicate sales taxes paid by Great Plains. Rather, this category relates sales taxes (state, city & county) paid by people who are employed by Great Plains Improvement Foundation, Inc. as well as the sales taxes paid by organizations and people who support the non-profit's operations. Likewise, the income taxes depicted in Exhibit 5 do not relate income taxes paid by Great Plains. Rather, these taxes include individual and corporate income taxes paid either by the people who are employed because Great Plains operates in the region or the organizations and businesses that provide inputs or receive demands from the non-profit's activities in the region. The 'other taxes' category includes professional and business license impacts, insurance trust fund taxes, fees and fine impacts.

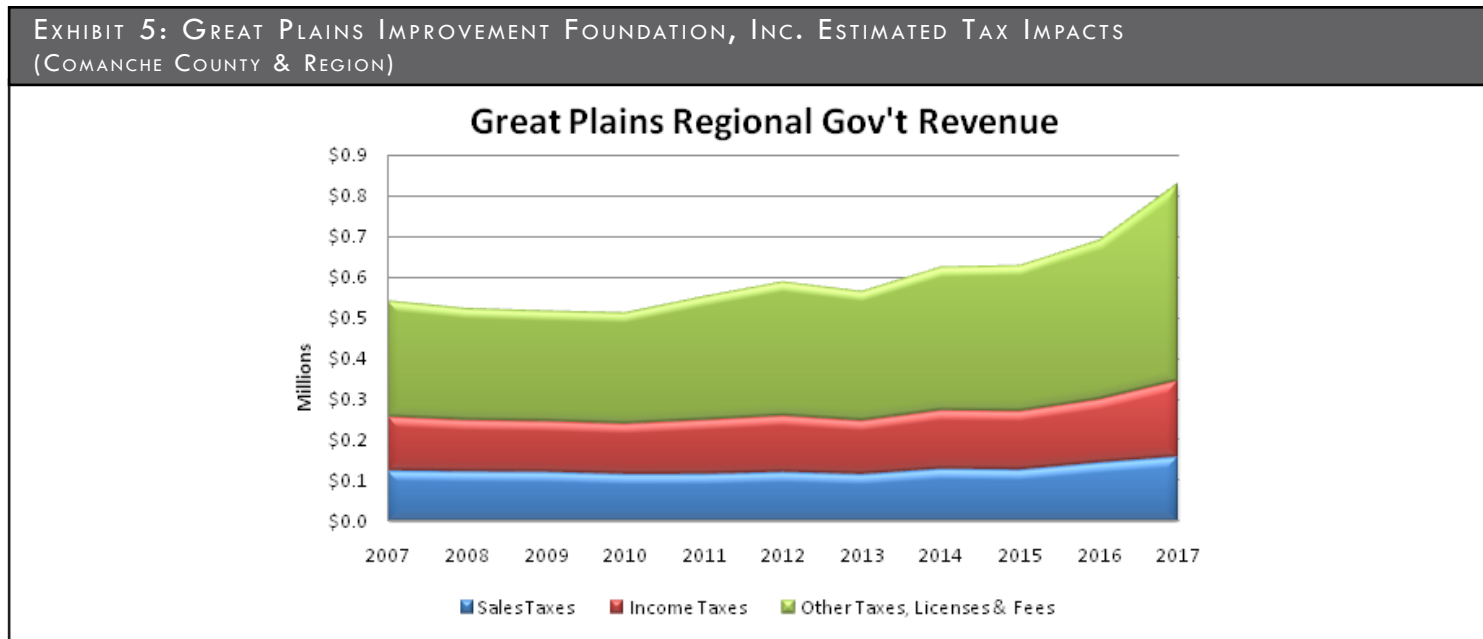
Estimated sales tax impacts decreased from approximately \$123,000 in 2007 to \$120,000 in 2009. Sales tax impacts are projected to decrease further to \$115,000 by 2011, and would gradually rise to \$157,000 in 2017. Over the entire 2007-2017 time frame, sales tax impacts resulting from Great Plains' operations are estimated to total \$1.4 million in the regional economy.

Statewide over the entire 2007-2017 time frame, sales tax impacts resulting from Great Plains' operations are estimated to total \$1.7 million, which means that \$0.3 million of sales taxes are generated in the rest of Oklahoma.

Returning to the regional economy, estimated income tax impacts from Great Plains' operations equaled approximately \$132,000 in 2007 and decreased to \$123,000 in 2009. Income taxes are projected to rebound to \$132,000 in 2011. By 2017, income tax impacts are projected to increase to over \$185,000. During the entire 2007-2017 time frame, income tax impacts resulting from Great Plains' operations are estimated to total \$1.5 million in the region.

Statewide income tax impacts from Great Plains' operations are estimated to be \$153,000 in 2007 and \$145,000 in 2009. Income taxes will rebound to \$168,000 by 2011 and by 2017 income tax impacts are expected to be over \$327,000. Over the entire 2007-17 time frame, income tax impacts from Great Plains' operations are estimated to be \$2 million.

Combining all sources of tax revenue generated in the regional economy, total state and local taxes estimated to result from Great Plains' operations are over \$6.5 million during the entire 2007-2017 time period. Statewide, the total state and local taxes generated from Great Plain's operations are approximately \$8.6 million over the entire 2007-17 time period.



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REMI Policy Insight+ version 1.2.2,  
Regional Economic Modeling, Inc.