

Economies of Good: Boys Town's Economic Impact on the Omaha Area and the State of Nebraska

Produced for
Boys Town

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Preface

Economies of Good: Boys Town's Economic Impact on the Omaha Area and the State of Nebraska

The subsequent analysis was prepared for Boys Town by Ernest Goss, Ph.D., Principal Investigator, and Goss & Associates Economic Solutions. Findings remain the sole property of Boys Town and may not be used without prior approval of this organization. Any errors or misstatements contained in this study are solely the responsibility of the authors. The authors' biographies are provided in Appendix D. Please address all correspondence to:¹

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Goss & Associates thanks Boys Town for providing timely data and answers to questions from our staff. However, any errors, omissions, or misstatements are solely the responsibility of Goss & Associates and the principal investigators.

Goals of the study

The goals of this study were to estimate the impact of Boys Town on the economies of the Omaha Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and the State of Nebraska.

Specific goals of the study were to:

- Measure the business volume, employment, and government revenue impacts of Boys Town's yearly operations and capital spending on the Omaha MSA and the State of Nebraska.
- Quantify the economic and social impacts of Boys Town medical facilities on the quality-of-life and economy of the Omaha MSA and Nebraska.
- Quantify the economic impact of Boys Town's youth care and educational programs on the Omaha MSA and Nebraska.
- Estimate the impact of Boys Town operations and capital spending on state and local tax collections.
- Estimate the return for taxpayer and donor-provided financial support for Boys Town.

¹This study was completed independent of Creighton University. As such, Creighton University bears no responsibility for findings or statements by Ernie Goss, or Goss & Associates, Economic Solutions. Cover photography by Goss & Associates.

Executive Summary

Economies of Good: Boys Town's Economic Impact on the Omaha Area and the State of Nebraska

I. Economic Impacts of Boys Town on Metropolitan Omaha-Council Bluffs and the State of Nebraska

By leveraging funds from outside of Omaha and Nebraska, and by benefiting from economies of scale, Boys Town has a significant and positive economic impact on the economies of metropolitan Omaha and the Nebraska counties in which Boys Town operates.

A. For the Omaha-Council Bluffs Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA):²

- From 2011-2015 Boys Town generated economic impacts for the Omaha MSA as follows:
 - o \$3.7 billion in total revenue impacts.
 - o \$1.8 billion in wages and salaries.
 - o \$144.7 million in state and local taxes.
 - o Supported an average of 9,091 jobs each year.
- The average annual economic impacts for 2011 - 2015 were:
 - o \$746.0 million in total revenue impacts.
 - o \$352.0 million in wages & salaries.
 - o \$28.9 million in state and local taxes
 - o 9,091 jobs supported yearly.
- Total revenue impacts generated for 2015 was \$597.8 million. The top five impacted industries were:
 - o Healthcare and social services with \$252.8 million.
 - o Real estate and rental with \$45.0 million.
 - o Finance and insurance with \$44.9 million.
 - o Administrative and support with \$42.5 million.
 - o Management of companies and business headquarters with \$25.0 million.³

For the time period 2011-2015, Boys Town generated \$3.7 billion in overall economic impacts for the Omaha MSA.

²All financial impacts are in 2015 dollars.

³This represents the impact of home offices or headquarters of multiple-location firms.

Executive Summary

- **Labor income for 2015 totaled \$256.4 million.**⁴ The top five impacted industries were:
 - o Health and social assistance with \$133.9 million.
 - o Administrative and support with \$25.5 million.
 - o Finance and insurance with \$14.1 million.
 - o Management of companies and business headquarters with \$12.9 million.
 - o Professional, scientific, and technical services with \$12.1 million.
- **Jobs supported for 2015 totaled 5,792.** The top five industries for jobs supported were:
 - o Health and social assistance with 3,151.
 - o Administrative and support with 613.
 - o Retail trade with 308.
 - o Educational services with 283.
 - o Accommodation and food services with 234.
- **The average yearly income per job supported for 2015 by Boys Town spending was \$44,274.**
 - o The average salary for all jobs in Nebraska for 2015 was \$42,630.

"I can't tell them thank you enough, I'm glad I got to go there. If you let it change you, Boys Town can do amazing things for kids."

- Josh Hayden

Boys Town youth served



Source: Boys Town

⁴Throughout this study, labor income includes wages and salaries as well as self-employment income. Self-employment income represents the income to private business owners such as non-salaried lawyers, physicians, and accountants.

Executive Summary

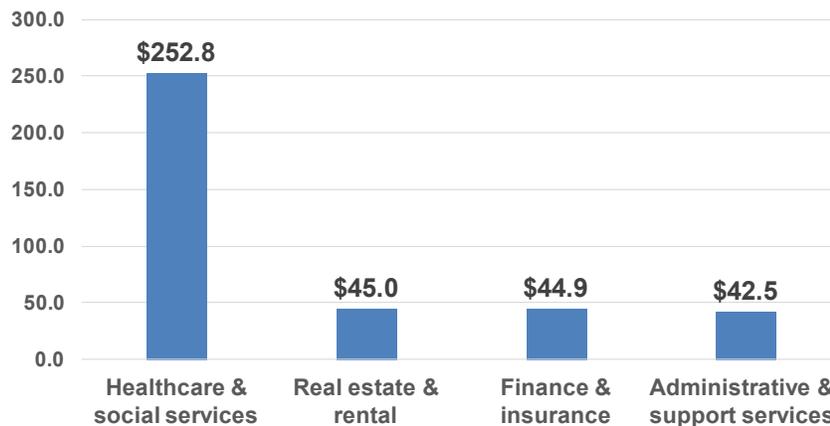
B. Graphical summary of economic impacts:

Figure Ex1.1: Average annual economic impact of Boys Town on the Omaha area, 2011-15 (all data in millions \$\$\$)



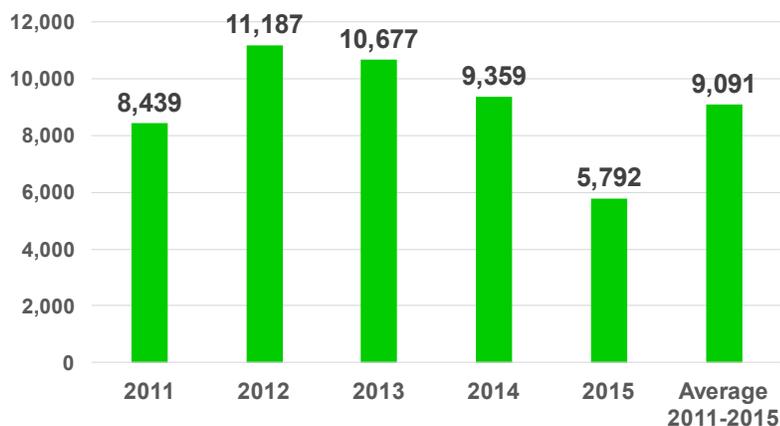
Source: Goss & Associates

Figure Ex1.2: Top Omaha industries receiving impacts from Boys Town operations, 2015 only (all data in millions \$\$\$)



Source: Goss & Associates

Figure Ex1.3: Omaha area jobs supported by Boys Town operations, 2011- 2015



Source: Goss & Associates

Executive Summary

II. Boys Town Overview: Enhancing Quality-of-Life

A. Boys Town: A leader in caring for at-risk youth.

Boys Town, with national headquarters in Boys Town, Nebraska, a suburb of Omaha, Nebraska, is renowned for its service to children and families in crisis by providing care, treatment, and education for at-risk youth and adults. The Boys Town Family Home program is recognized internationally as one of the most highly researched and effective models of therapeutic residential care for adolescents in the world. In 2015, the Boys Town Family Home Program, served 637 at-risk youth, of which 448 were from Nebraska.⁵

- Operations are also located in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and in three additional cities in western Iowa, serving 30 Iowa counties.
- Six locations serve central Nebraska.
- Boys Town programs operate nationwide, with affiliated sites in California, Florida, Louisiana, New England, New York, Nevada, Texas, and Washington, DC.
- Boys Town helps children and families in crisis by providing care, treatment, and education for at-risk youth. All Boys Town services are directly based on the Boys Town Model®, which embodies the following elements:
 - o Teaching children and families new, life changing skills.
 - o Helping children and families build healthy relationships.
 - o Empowering children and families to make good decisions on their own.
 - o Supporting religion and faith.
 - o Caring for children in a safe, positive environment with an emphasis on quality education and health care.

The Boys Town Family Home program is recognized internationally as one of the most highly researched and effective models of therapeutic residential care for adolescents in the world.

“I did not know what was going on over there in that square mile. But there are miracles that are taking place every single day over there.” - *Parent Karen Manhardt*



Source: Boys Town

⁵Boys Town

Executive Summary

Boys Town National Research Institute performs research and follow-up for Boys Town's youth care programs. The Institute collaborates with fellow researchers locally at Creighton University, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, University of Nebraska-Omaha, and Iowa State University, as well as major research centers across the U.S.

- At the 16-year mark after receiving care for 18 months or more in the Boys Town Family Home program, it was found that 94 percent of participants had no domestic violence in their homes, similar to the national norm.
- As adults, former youth with a history of abuse or neglect who completed the Family Home Program, had lower levels of adult Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) than expected from research.
 - o Rates of IPV decreased with longer time in the Family Home Program.
 - o IPV rates for youth who received care for 18 months or more were indistinguishable from national norms.
- Boys Town is a significant contributor to area "brain gain" via programs supplied for K-12 levels of youth.
 - o Approximately 53 percent of youth at the time of admission to Boys Town's K-12 schooling were not attending school regularly, and 85 percent were experiencing school difficulties.
 - o Five years after leaving Boys Town's academic programs, 91 percent had either obtained their high school diploma or pursued higher education degrees or certificates. This significantly exceeds the norm for traditional high school students.
 - o Five years after leaving Boys Town's academic programs, two-thirds were maintaining a job.

Approximately 53 percent of youth admitted to Boys Town's K-12 schooling were not attending school regularly, and 85 percent were experiencing school difficulties.

Five years after leaving Boys Town's academic programs, 91 percent had either obtained their high school diploma or pursued higher education degrees or certificates.

Executive Summary

- Boys Town National Hotline® is available around the clock for youth and families in crisis.
 - The Hotline served more than 184,000 callers and contacts in 2015.
 - The Hotline is staffed by trained Boys Town counselors and is accredited by the American Association of Suicidology.
 - Counselors are available for parenting advice.
 - The program also offers contact through *Your Life Your Voice*, a website that offers social media tools.
- Research shows significant benefit to youths in Omaha and throughout the nation who received services unified through the Boys Town Integrated Continuum of Care® and the Boys Town Model® of Care.⁶
- Boys Town provides training and education for youth, families and professionals by:
 - Supplying important online resources, developed by behavioral experts, for more than 1.5 million children, families, parents and professionals.
 - Furnishing educational training for approximately 255,000 students, teachers and parents through national training and the *Boys Town Press*.

The Boys Town National Hotline served more than 184,000 callers and contacts in 2015.

B. Impact on quality-of-life via health care

Boys Town National Research Hospital provides care across a range of pediatric specialties as well as pediatric primary care. It is internationally recognized for research and clinical care related to childhood deafness, vision impairments and related communication disorders. The hospital's Center for Childhood Deafness provides nationwide outreach services to children who are deaf and hard-of-hearing and families. Boys Town National Research Institute applies its research findings directly to clinical practice in the areas of audiologic and balance disorders for children and adults, childhood deafness, vision and speech disorders, and related communication disorders.

- Boys Town National Research Hospital collaborates with universities such as the University of Nebraska Medical Center, Creighton University, University of Nebraska Omaha, University of Nebraska Lincoln, University of Iowa, and the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, and with organizations such as the National Institutes of Health on research initiatives to improve the diagnosis, management and treatment of hearing, communications and neurobehavioral disorders.
- Boys Town Pediatrics is a premier provider of outpatient pediatric care and specialty pediatric care in Metropolitan Omaha, with services at six locations.
 - Boys Town Pediatrics is a vital resource for area families, providing unparalleled convenience in locations and scheduling.
 - In 2015, its physicians and staff provided pediatric care to 46,624 individual children.

In 2015 Boys Town Pediatrics physicians and staff provided pediatric care to 46,624 individuals.

⁶<http://www.boystown.org/research/Documents/2011-data-news-aug.pdf#search=integrated%20continuum%20of%20care>.

Section 1 - Boys Town Youth Care

Introduction: Village of Boys Town⁷

Father Flanagan's Boys' Home, founded in 1917 to serve at-risk boys, was relocated to Overlook Farm, a parcel of land west of Omaha, Nebraska, in 1921. The farm, now an incorporated municipality, serves as the organization's national headquarters. The Village of Boys Town is a six-time winner of one of America's "100 Best Communities" and has its own first responders, post office, schools, housing for resident youth, and family homes.

The Village of Boys Town is a six-time winner of one of America's "100 Best Communities" and has its own first responders, post office, schools, housing for resident youth, and family homes.

In 1977, Boys Town began to serve girls, and by 2015 was serving more than 14,500 at-risk youth, 47 percent female and 53 percent male, in locations throughout Nebraska and Iowa, addressing critical emotional and behavioral problems as well as families in crisis.

In Nebraska, Iowa, and its 10 affiliated sites across major regions of the U.S., Boys Town served more than 31,700 youth in 2015 by providing care, treatment, and education.⁸ Table 1.1 provides a timeline of Boys Town's major milestones, and Table 1.2 lists facilities and features of the Boys Town campus in Boys Town and Omaha.



Photographs by Goss & Associates

⁷Boys Town 2015 annual report and audited financial statement.

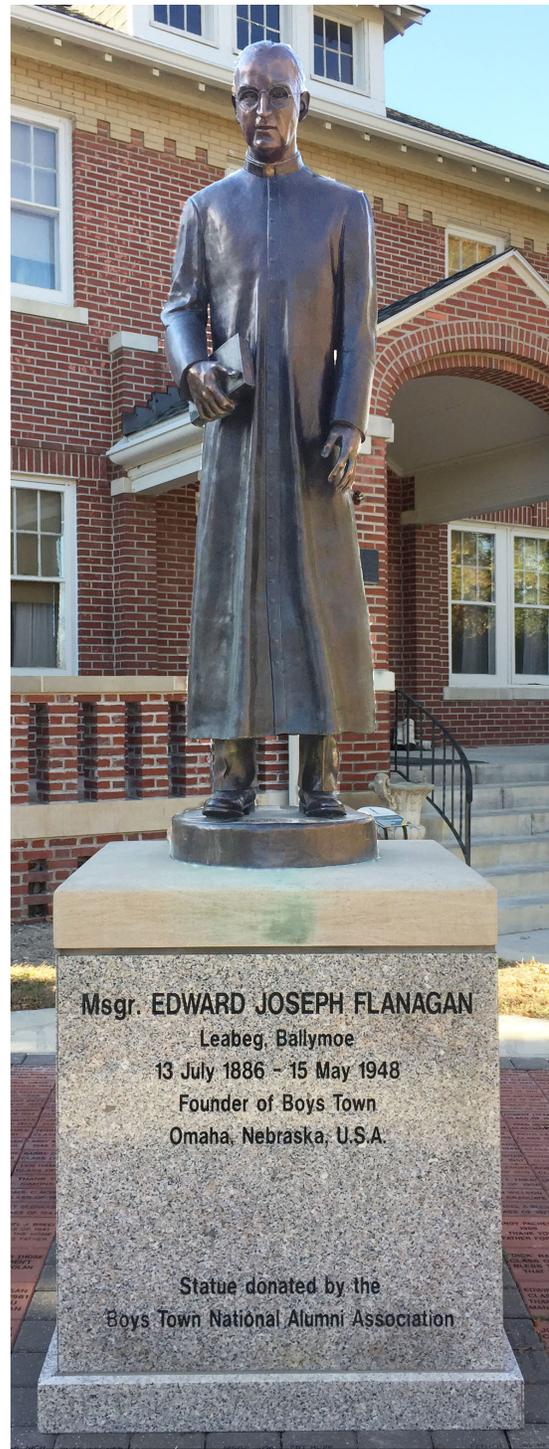
⁸ibid.

Table 1.1: Boys Town Major Milestones

Boys Town Major Milestones

- 1917 Father Flanagan's Home for Boys opens in a rented boarding house.
- 1918 Home for Boys grows to 100 residents.
- 1921 Boys' Home moves to the newly purchased Overlook Farm.
- 1930 Name changes to the Village of Boys Town. Expanded includes a school, dormitories and administrative buildings. Population expands to hundreds of boys.
- 1936 Formal status is updated to "an official village in the state of Nebraska."
- 1948 Worldwide awareness of Boys Town begins with the release of "Boys Town" movie.
- 1973 Boys Town transitions to new leadership and growth under Monsignor Nicholas H. Wegner, following Father Flanagan's death.
- 1977 Monsignor Robert P. Hupp sees Boys Town through the creation of Family Home Program and the inclusion of girls.
- 1977 The Boys Town National Research Hospital opens.
- 1985 Father Valentine J. Peter becomes the Boys Town Executive Director and takes it through two decades of expansion to over 12 U.S. cities.
- 1989 National Hotline opens at Boys Town.
- 2005 Boys Town grows into one of the largest child-care nonprofits in the country throughout Father Steven E. Boes' tenure.

Source: Boys Town



Photograph by Goss & Associates

Table 1.2: Boys Town, Nebraska Campus facilities and features

Boys Town National Headquarters
60 family-style residential homes serving a capacity of 400 youth
Boys Town National Research Hospital West
Boys Town Residential Treatment Center
Boys Town Center for Behavioral Health, serving more than 4,500 youth and families
Hupp Staff training center/Youth Care/Admissions
Vocational Career Center / Print Shop
Schools, including the fully accredited Boys Town High School with 281 students currently enrolled, and Wegner Middle School with 46 current enrollments.
Boys Town Day School (Duncan Day School is located in Duncan, Nebraska)
Great Hall
Music Hall
Dowd Chapel and Chambers Chapel/Father Flanagan's Tomb
Greenhouse
Boys Town Southeast Farm
Transition Housing
Track; football and baseball fields; and fieldhouse
Wildlife refuge
South Lake
Numerous historic sites, structures, exhibits, and memorials including Fr. Flanagan Historic House, and Hall of History
Municipal services structures, Police and Fire Departments, Town Hall, U.S. Post Office, and Warehouse
Credit Union
Visitors Center
Witcofski Building/Finance

Source: Boys Town

More than 250,000, tourists, family members, and guests visit the Boys Town Campus in Omaha each year. Some of the activities include:

- Sporting events
- Church attendance
- Boys Town Christmas Family Festival
- Boys Town National Research Hospital Healthy Kids Carnival
- Beeping Easter Egg Hunt for families with children who are visually impaired.



Boys Town High School. Source: Boys Town

Figure 1.1 provides an aerial view of Boys Town, Nebraska. Shown is the 900 acre campus, home to Boys Town national headquarters, and one of the largest communities for youth-in-crisis in the U.S.

Figure 1.1: Boys Town, Nebraska



Source: Boys Town

"If I hadn't gone to Boys Town, there may be a chance that I may not even be here right now."

- Jacob Torres

Boys Town youth served



Source: Boys Town

Boys Town - A Leader in Caring for At-Risk Youth

Boys Town helps children and families in crisis by providing care, treatment, and education for at-risk youth. All Boys Town services are directly based on the Boys Town Model®, which embodies the following elements:

1. Teaching children and families new, life-changing skills.
2. Helping children and families build healthy relationships.
3. Empowering children and families to make good decisions on their own.
4. Supporting religion and faith.
5. Caring for children in a safe, positive environment with an emphasis on quality education and health care.

The Boys Town National Research Institute for Child and Family Studies continually evaluates the effectiveness of its own programs, and is a leader in the following areas of research:

- Parental discipline.
- Behavioral theory and interventions.
- Research methodology.
- Education of at-risk youth
- Psychosocial development and risk.
- Therapeutic residential care.

Boys Town Integrated Continuum of Care®

The Boys Town evidence-based Integrated Continuum of Care® unifies its broad spectrum of services.

Figure 1.2 displays the components of the Boys Town Integrated Continuum of Care®.

Figure 1.2: Boys Town Integrated Continuum of Care®



Source: Boys Town

Boys Town Family Home ProgramSM

The Boys Town Family Home ProgramSM, pioneered at Boys Town in Nebraska and replicated across the nation, provides structured supervision in 60 Family-style residential homes that serve 400 youth at capacity.

A married couple and a full-time Assistant Family Teacher® work with six to eight boys or girls in each home on relationship and skill-building in the family, home, and community.

When compared to foster care, the Boys Town Family Home Program participants were more likely to return home and less likely to require subsequent placement.

Research shows that high-quality residential care, such as that provided by Boys Town, produces positive, long-term outcomes. As shown in Figure 1.3, societal costs range from \$0.7 million to \$1.0 million per high school dropout, and from \$1.1 to \$1.3 million per heavy drug user, while each career criminal costs society between \$3.2 and \$5.7 million.⁹



Boys Town High School. Source: Boys Town

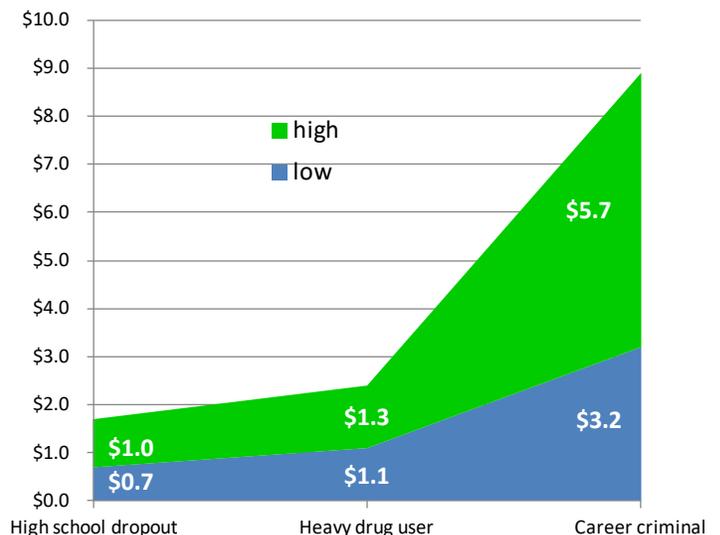
Table 1.3 lists the county and/or state of origin for the 637 youth served in the Family Home program in 2015. As shown, enrollments are highest for youth from Nebraska counties, while 32 program enrollees are from Iowa counties. In addition, the Family Home program provided services for 157 youth from an additional 24 U.S. states in 2015.

The program aids youth in the development of good decision making and independent living skills in order to move toward becoming more productive citizens.

Studies of this highly successful, evidence-based program indicate that three months after discharge, most participants are functioning at, or near, national norms and matching or exceeding norms that reflect citizenship, good character and healthy relationships.

Those who participated for 18 months or more were less likely to be in physically abusive relationships, and youth with diagnostic psychiatric disorders decreased. When compared to foster care, the Boys Town Family Home Program participants were more likely to return home and less likely to require subsequent placement.¹⁰

Figure 1.3: Cost to society of a lost child (in millions)



Source: Cohen MA, Piquero AR and Goss & Associates

⁹Cohen MA, Piquero AR. New evidence on the monetary value of saving a high-risk youth. J Quant Criminol 2009; 25: 25-49.

¹⁰Boys Town National Research Institute

Table 1.3: Number of youth in the Family Home Program, 2015

Nebraska county	NE youth enrolled	Iowa County	IA youth enrolled	Other US States	Other U.S. youth enrolled
Adams	4	Buena Vista	2	Arizona	3
Buffalo	4	Calhoun	1	California	7
Cass	3	Cass	1	Colorado	3
Dakota	2	Clay	2	Florida	14
Dawson	8	Lucas	1	Georgia	4
Dodge	15	Lyon	2	Idaho	1
Douglas	228	Mills	2	Illinois	4
Hall	5	Page	1	Indiana	1
Howard	2	Polk	6	Kansas	3
Lancaster	97	Pottawattamie	3	Louisiana	1
Lincoln	2	Warren	1	Maryland	12
Madison	7	Woodbury	10	Michigan	20
Otoe	4			Minnesota	2
Platte	3			Missouri	1
Saline	2			North Carolina	12
Sarpy	32			New York	8
Saunders	2			Ohio	8
Thurston	11			Oklahoma	6
Washington	2			Oregon	4
NE counties with one enrollment	15			South Dakota	1
				Texas	36
				Virginia	2
				Washington	2
				Wisconsin	2
Totals	448		32		157
Total all states			637		

Source: Boys Town

"Boys Town completely changed my life."

-Alyssa Bruner

Boys Town youth served

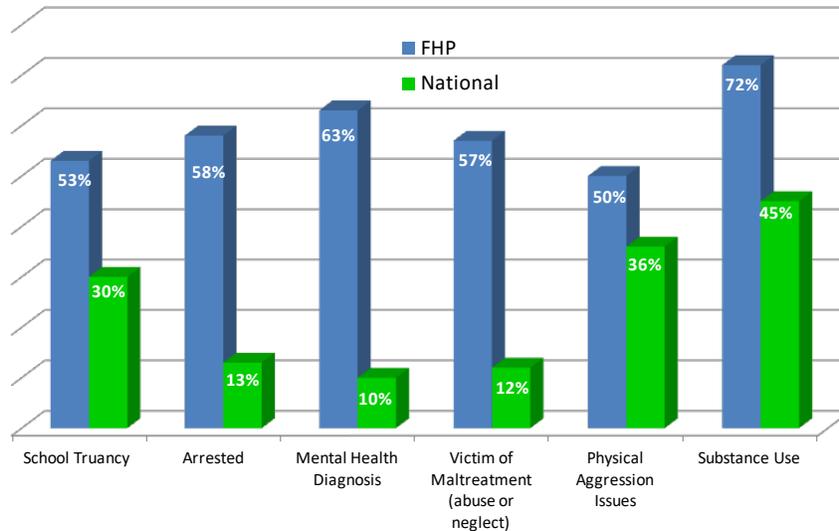


Source: Boys Town

Risk Factors and Outcomes: Boys Town Breaking the Cycle of Intergenerational Abuse

As shown in Figure 1.4, youth who completed the Boys Town Family Home Program (FHP) began treatment with higher risk factors, on average, than a national sample.

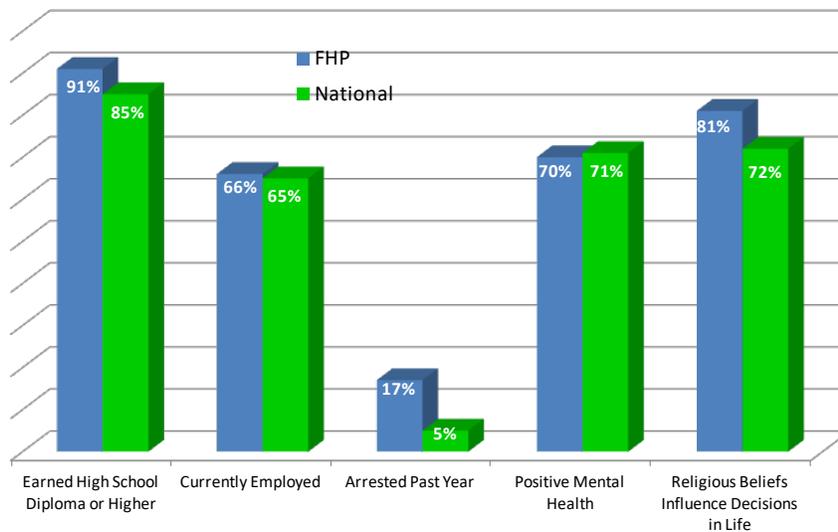
Figure 1.4: Risk factors at admission for 5-year sample



Source: Boys Town National Research Institute

However, as shown in Figure 1.5, when measuring 5-year outcomes, youth who completed the Boys Town Family Home Program show higher rates of overcoming their risk factors when compared to national norms for young adults in the U.S.”

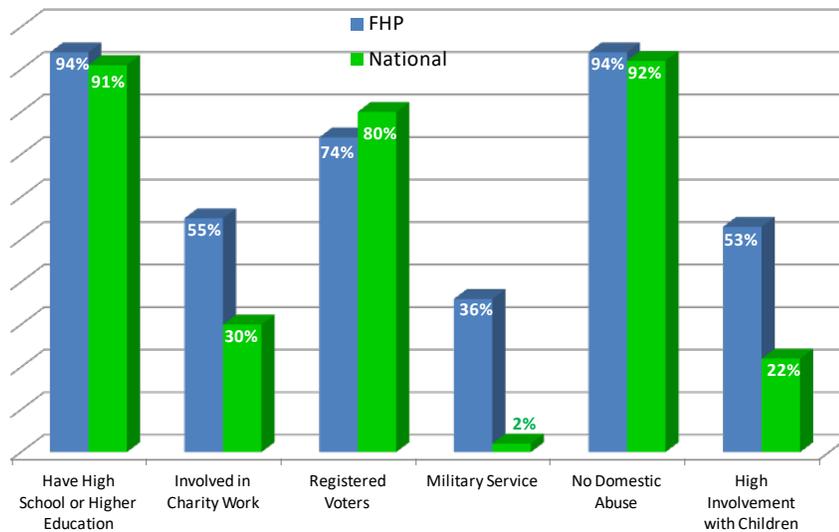
Figure 1.5: 5-Year Outcomes: Skills and values learned are applied as young adults



Source: Boys Town National Research Institute

In addition, Figure 1.6 shows that at the 16-year mark, adults who in their youth received care in the Boys Town Family Home Program showed higher rates of charity work and military service than the national norms. Adults who had received care for 18 months or longer in the Family Home Program reported a greater rate of high involvement with their children (e.g. helping with homework and playing with them) than the national norm.

Figure 1.6: 16-Year Outcomes Productive citizens



Source: Boys Town National Research Institute

Furthermore, these adults reported significantly lower levels of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) than that expected of those with a history of maltreatment (a history of abuse or exposure to intimate partner violence in the families in which they grew up).¹¹

- As adults, former residential youth with a history of abuse or neglect had lower levels of adult Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) than expected from research.
- Rates of IPV decreased with longer lengths of care in the Boys Town Family Home Program.
- IPV rates for youth who were in the program for at least 18 months were virtually identical to the normal population.

Youth who receive care in the Boys Town Family Home Program begin the process with higher risk factors, on average, than national norms for young adults in the U.S. Yet, when measuring 5-year and 16-year outcomes, the same individuals show success factor measures identical to the U.S. population at large that mirrored their age, gender and ethnicity. This has allowed former Boys Town youth to become productive citizens and break the cycle of intergenerational abuse.

¹¹Boys Town National Research Institute treatment group surveys.

Academic Education at Boys Town

Youth coming to Boys Town receive an academic evaluation to assess their educational needs. They then attend year-round classes at one of two fully-accredited schools, Wegner Middle School, or Boys Town High School. Both facilities are located at Boys Town and are staffed by teachers certified by the state of Nebraska.

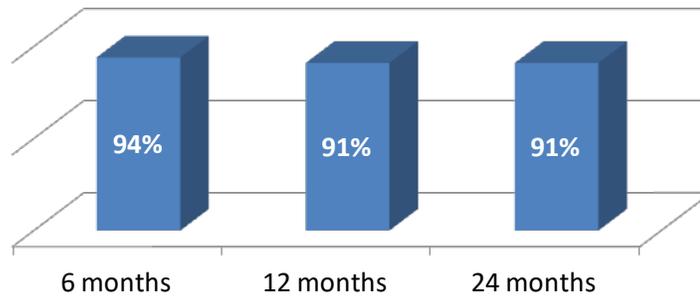
Those who leave Boys Town prior to graduation receive academic credit at their subsequent school. Boys Town schools also provide one-on-one mentoring from more than 100 volunteers from the Boys Town staff and the Omaha community.

Students who are behind in their school work participate in a curriculum designed to help them succeed in the classroom. Additionally, a Career Center assists students with preparation for entering their chosen vocation, whether it is college, the workforce, or the military.

Figure 1.7 displays the percentage of youth in the Family Home Program at the Boys Town Home Campus who either stayed in school or graduated. As shown, at 6 months, 94 percent of youth successfully stayed in school or graduated, while at 12 month and 24 months the rate for staying in school or graduating was 91 percent.

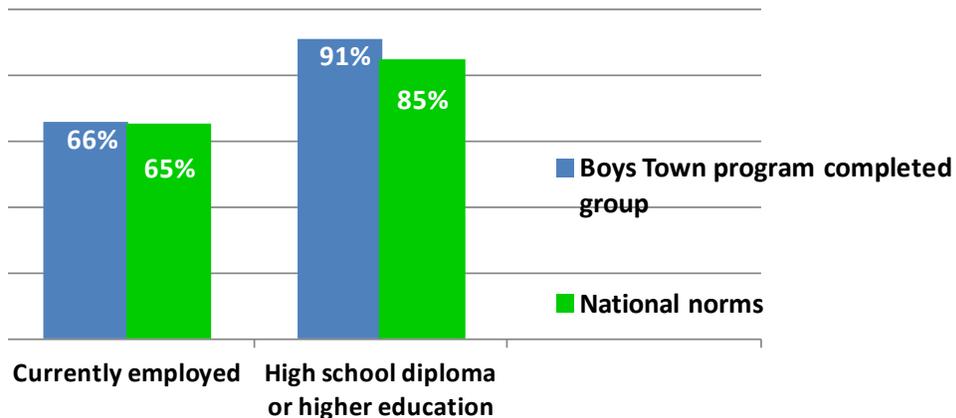
Figure 1.8 compares the Boys Town completion group results to national norms. At admission, 53 percent of youth were not attending school regularly and 85 percent were having school difficulties. As shown, 5 years after departure from the program, 91 percent had either obtained their high school diploma or pursued higher education, exceeding the national norm of 85 percent. Also at the five-year mark, 66 percent of those surveyed were employed, exceeding the national norm of 65 percent.

Figure 1.7: Follow-up outcomes for staying in school or graduating after leaving Boys Town Family Home program.



Source: Boys Town National Research Institute

Figure 1.8: Follow-up outcomes for Education and Employment



Source: Boys Town National Research Institute

Boys Town In-Home Family Services®

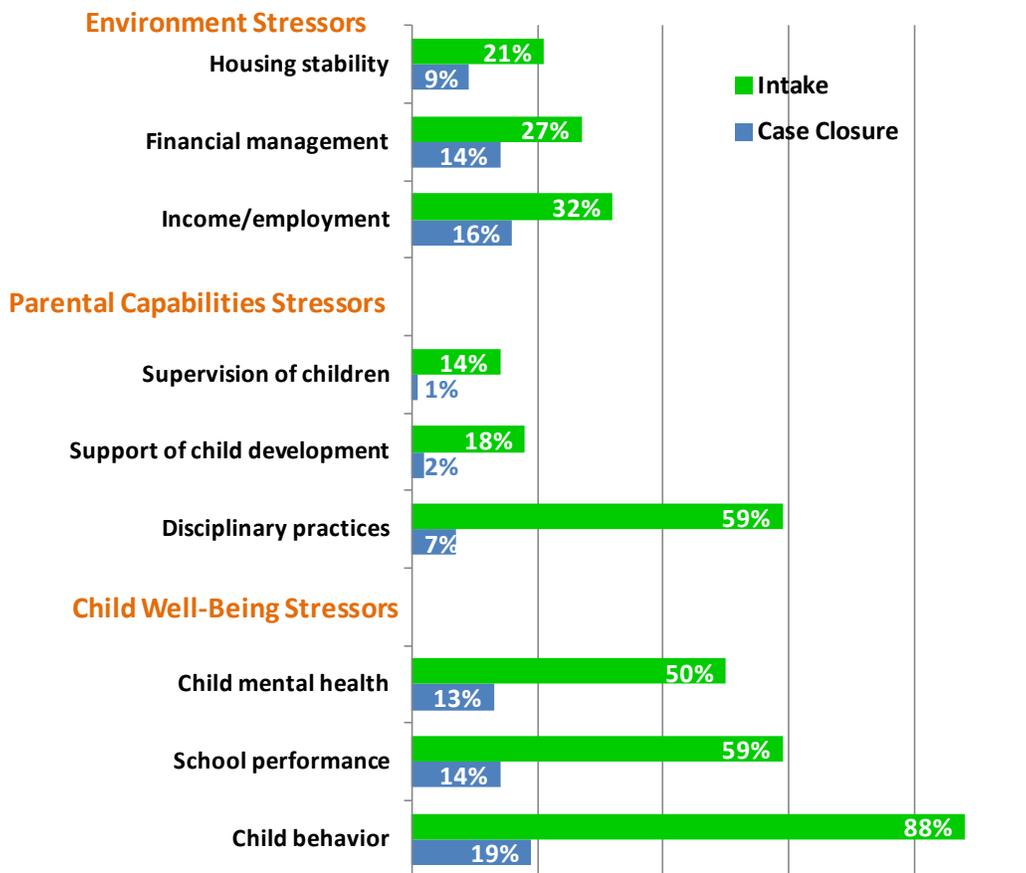
In-Home Family Services is a family-centered, skill-based parenting intervention designed for families who have a high level of stress, often across multiple domains. Figure 1.9 shows the percent of families reporting stressors at intake and at case closure. Families reported fewer stressors over time in parenting capabilities, child well-being and environmental domains.

Families are referred from public agencies such as Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice, as well as schools and other community agencies. Family Consultants work directly with family members in their homes to improve parenting skills, identify community supports and resources, and give families tools to solve problems during services and after services end.

The intervention begins with an assessment of family stressors and identification of individualized goals and intervention strategies. Progress on identified goals is evaluated regularly by both the Family Consultant and the family. Follow-up interviews are also conducted a six and twelve months after services end to determine if this progress is maintained.

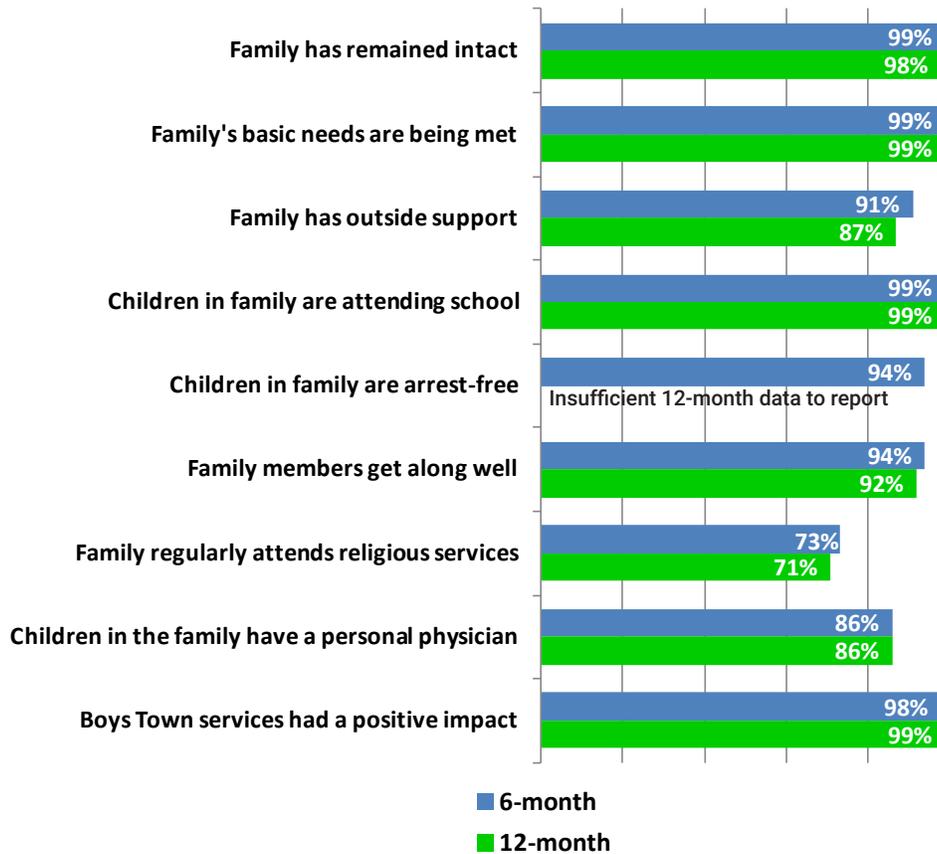
On the following page, Figure 1.10 shows 6- and 12-month follow-up outcomes for these families. Notably, one year after case closure nearly all families remained intact, with children in the family attending school, along with positive family relationships.

Figure 1.9: percent of families reporting stressors at intake and at case closure.



Source: Boys Town National Research Institute

Figure 1.10: Characteristics of families served in Boys Town In-Home Family Services®, 6- and 12-month follow-up data



Source: Boys Town National Research Institute

Notably, one year after case closure nearly all families remained intact, with children in the family attending school, along with positive family relationships.

Boys Town National Hotline

The world-renowned Boys Town National Hotline, a service primarily for teens and parents, received more than 184,000 calls and contacts in 2015.

A part of the Boys Town National Hotline, *Your Life Your Voice* is a website that provides links and information about resources including one-on-one conversations with counselors via a toll free phone line, as well as free texting, online chats and emails as communication avenues for youth to discuss a variety of topics. These areas include self-esteem, feelings, coping skills, stress, health, life decisions, relationships, family, abuse, and holiday challenges.

The Boys Town Hotline is staffed by trained Boys Town counselors and is accredited by the American Association of Suicidology (AAS). Table 1.6 lists details of Boys Town National Hotline support.

Table 1.6: Boys Town National Hotline facts

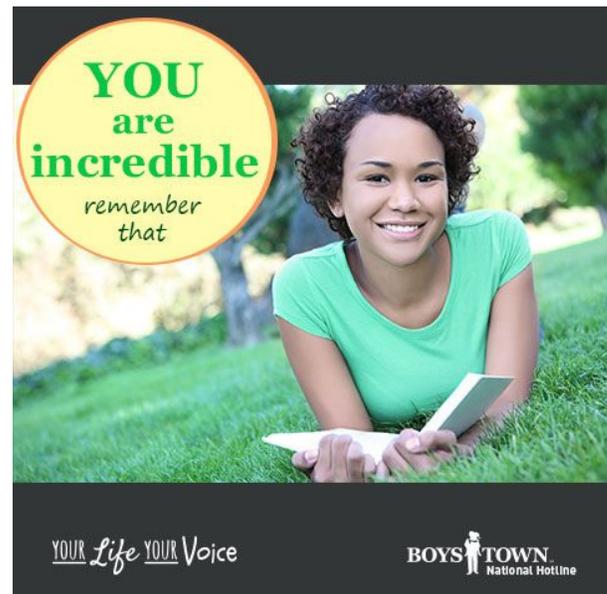
Years of operation	1989 - present
Total Individuals and families served through 2015	9 million
Calls and contacts in 2015	184,000
Potential suicides prevented in 2015	700
Attempted suicides stopped in the past 5 years	2,700
Languages translated for hotline use	140, plus TDD Line
Hours of operation	24 hours per day, 365 days per year
Staffing	Specially trained Boys Town counselors
Accreditation	American Association of Suicidology (AAS)

Source: Boys Town

Boys Town Training and Education for Youth, Families and Professionals

In addition to the support provided by the Boys Town Hotline and its associated website, *Your Life Your Voice*, Boys Town provides training and education for youth, families and professionals by:

- Supplying important online resources developed by behavioral experts for more than 1.5 million children, families, parents and professionals.
- Furnishing educational training for approximately 255,000 students, teachers and parents.



Source: Boys Town

Summary

This section of the study has profiled how Boys Town, through the Boys Town Model of Care®, and its Integrated Continuum of Care®, contributes to the well-being of youth and families in crisis in the Omaha MSA and throughout the nation.

Not only do these programs add to the quality-of-life of the areas served, they save taxpayers significant funds by reducing negative personal and social outcomes.

“There was a sense of peace of mind that Connor was someplace safe, that there were other people who we were being introduced to, who have done this for years who were going to help Connor.”

- Parents Mark and Katie Pelan



Source: Boys Town

Section 2 - Boys Town Health Care

Introduction

Healthcare providers such as Boys Town National Research Hospital support economic development in at least three ways:

- 1) improving patient health and productivity,
- 2) improving quality-of-life through research outcomes and access to care, and
- 3) making communities attractive to both employers and households.

Further, Boys Town Hospital collaborates with universities such as the University of Nebraska Medical Center, Creighton University, University of Nebraska Omaha, University of Nebraska Lincoln, University of Iowa, and the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, and with organizations such as the National Institutes of Health on research initiatives to improve the diagnosis, management and treatment of hearing, communications and neurobehavioral disorders.

This section assesses the contribution of Boys Town Hospital and medical facilities to economic development in the communities it serves in Nebraska and Iowa. It also examines the link between healthcare and business recruitment and retention.

Healthcare and Productivity

Healthcare first and foremost is a key factor in economic development through its contributions to the health of a community. A healthier population is more productive due to lower absenteeism and improved work/school productivity since illness and poor health can impact stamina, concentration, and other factors which contribute to success.

For children, productivity can be measured in improved academic achievements and reduced absenteeism from school and educational programs designed to prepare youth for the workforce. Healthy students are better learners and support **building strong communities (CDC).**¹²

¹²https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/health_and_academics/pdf/health-academics-ppt.pdf; Wise Research Associates.

For adults, greater productivity can lead to greater labor force participation, more hours-worked per year, and greater participation in second jobs. A healthy population can also lead to higher hourly wages since employers can afford to pay more productive workers a higher wage. Finally, a productive, healthy, reliable workforce also may be attractive to employers, which helps to retain or attract businesses to the state. These are all characteristics of the Iowa and Nebraska economies.

Research shows that unhealthy lifestyles and chronic health conditions all result in substantial costs for the U.S. economy.

Health problems in adults lead to increased absenteeism, as well as lost productivity while at work. Data from a 2011 survey by Gallup, Inc. and Healthways, Inc.¹³ revealed that obesity and other chronic health conditions contributed to an additional 450 million lost days of work annually in the United States for a total of \$153 billion in lost productivity over the course of a year. This loss only reflected lost productivity due to absenteeism and did not take into account lost productivity while at work.

A child's physical and mental health is directly related to student attendance. For example, research suggests students with asthma miss one-and-a half to three times more school than children without asthma. The absenteeism affects both school productivity of children and work productivity of parents caring for their chronically-ill children.¹⁴

Healthcare and Business Location

Healthcare influences business profitability and location decisions in at least two ways. First, local healthcare costs influence the hourly compensation rates, including wages and benefits, required in a community, which is a significant consideration for business.

¹³2011 Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index.

¹⁴Indiana Department of Education, 2015. <http://www.doe.in.gov/student-services/attendance/contributing-factors-absenteeism>; Wise Research Associates.

Second, the quality and access to healthcare in a community is a critical component of quality-of-life, which also is often considered a key site location factor, particularly for industries which utilize more highly skilled labor. For example, Lyne (1988) found that approximately 50 percent of facilities planners used quality-of-life, including health, as a screen in location decisions.¹⁵

Boys Town Health Care

Since the opening of Boys Town National Research Hospital in 1977, the hospital has been internationally recognized as a leader in clinical and research programs focusing on childhood deafness and communication disorders.

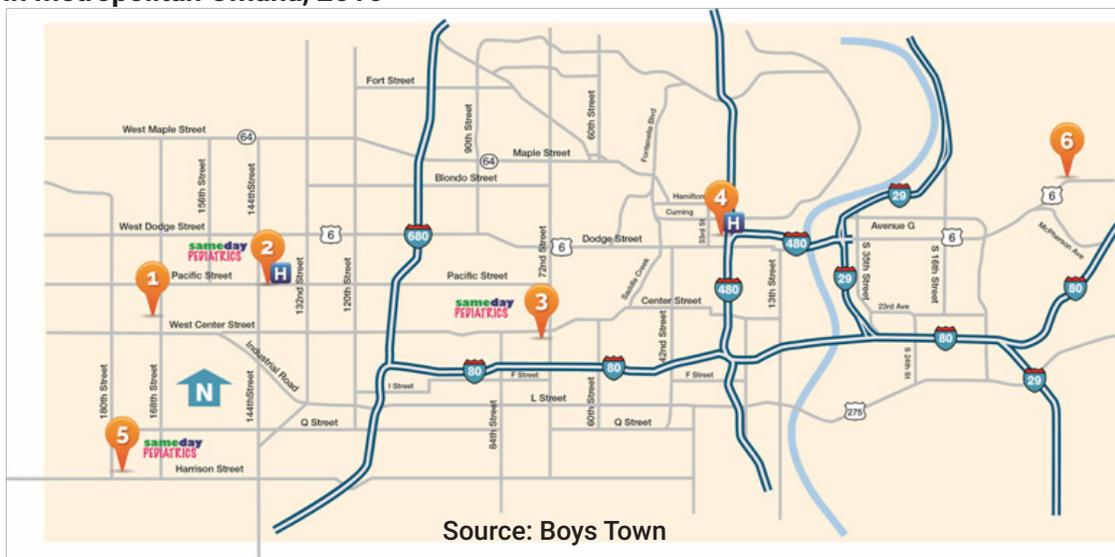
Today, the hospital includes a broad range of medical and surgical services for children and

adults at two hospital locations and six clinic locations and intensive behavioral health care for children at their Residential Treatment Center. Figure 2.1 shows Boys Town Hospital locations in the Omaha metropolitan area.

Accredited by The Joint Commission,¹⁶ Boys Town National Research Hospital is dedicated to providing leading-edge clinical care, pioneering translational research and improving the lives of children and their families through applied technology and educational outreach programs.

Total unique pediatric patients served by Boys Town in 2016 = 46,624

Figure 2.1: Boys Town National Research Hospital inpatient and outpatient locations in metropolitan Omaha, 2016



Source: Boys Town

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>1 16929 Frances Street, Suite 101
Boys Town Pediatrics
Allergy, Asthma and Immunology and Pediatric Pulmonology</p> | <p>2 14000 Boys Town Hospital Road
Surgery Center
Inpatient Unit

 14040 Boys Town Hospital Road
Ear, Nose & Throat Institute
Orthopaedics and Sports Medicine
Hearing and Balance Center

 14092 Boys Town Hospital Road
Residential Treatment Center
Child & Adolescent Psychiatry

 14080 Boys Town Hospital Road
Boys Town Pediatrics (general pediatrics)
Developmental-Behavioral Pediatrics
Allergy, Asthma, Immunology and Pediatric Pulmonology
Pediatric Gastroenterology
Pediatric Neurology
Pediatric Ophthalmology
Same Day Pediatrics</p> | <p>3 7205 West Center Road
Allergy, Asthma and Immunology
Boys Town Pediatrics
Ear, Nose & Throat Institute
Hearing and Balance Center
Same Day Pediatrics</p> <p>4 555 North 30th Street
Surgery Center
Boys Town Pediatrics
Ear, Nose & Throat Institute
Hearing and Balance Center
Pediatric Ophthalmology</p> | <p>5 6715 South 180th Street
Boys Town Pediatrics
Child & Adolescent Psychiatry
Same Day Pediatrics</p> <p>6 320 McKenzie Avenue, Suite 2 Council Bluffs, IA
Ear, Nose & Throat Institute
Hearing and Balance Center</p> |
|---|---|---|--|

¹⁵Lyne, Jack (1988). "Quality-of-life Factors Dominate Many Facility Location Decisions," Site Selection Handbook. Volume 33, 868-870.

¹⁶<https://www.jointcommission.org/>

Boys Town National Research Hospital

Boys Town National Research Hospital has two hospital-based surgery centers, one located at 555 North 30th Street and the other at 14000 Boys Town Hospital Road on the Boys Town campus. The campus hospital also includes a 14-bed medical inpatient unit. Physicians and clinicians see children and adults from the entire metropolitan area and from all 50 states at both hospital locations.

Boys Town Hospital employs 83 practicing physicians and mid-level practitioners, and approximately 1,000 medical, clinical and support staff. Community surgeons also conduct surgeries at the hospital and depend upon Boys Town medical teams to assist with caring for their patients.

Boys Town Ear, Nose & Throat Institute. Boys Town Ear, Nose & Throat Institute has cared for Omaha children and adults since the hospital's opening in 1977. It is the largest ENT practice in the Omaha-metro with 10 full-time surgeons at four clinic locations, and includes specialists in cochlear implants, facial plastics and rhinology. Boys Town ENT Institute is the most well-known ENT practice in the area.¹⁷

Boys Town Pediatrics. Boys Town Pediatrics is the second largest general and specialized pediatric practice in Omaha, Nebraska. Boys Town Pediatrics provides care to children at five clinic locations across the greater Omaha-metropolitan area. The practice offers weekday, weekend and extended evening visits to patients, as well as same day sick visits every day, including holidays, for all Omaha metro children, regardless of patient affiliation status.

Boys Town Pediatrics has been recognized for its award-winning care by Omaha residents.

Best of the Big O!
Boys Town Pediatrics



Best of Omaha
Boys Town Pediatrics



Omaha Choice Awards
Boys Town Pediatrics



In 2012, Boys Town Hospital performed its 500th Cochlear Implant.

Boys Town Pediatric Specialty Care. Boys Town health care provides pediatric specialty care to serve more children in the greater Omaha metropolitan area.

Boys Town specialty care includes:

- Allergy, Asthma, Immunology and Pediatric Pulmonology
- Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
- Developmental-Behavioral Pediatrics
- Gastroenterology
- Neurology
- Ophthalmology
- Orthopaedics and Sports Medicine

Individual Boys Town allergists, gastroenterologists, otolaryngologists and pediatricians have been recognized as Best Doctors in America[®].¹⁸

"Words cannot express how grateful our family is for the standard of care our two boys have received from your staff at Boys Town. Whether it has been for visits with Dr. Mark Domet, their pediatrician, or with Dr. Jane Emmanuel, their ENT Specialist, our two sons have been treated with genuine care and understanding."

- Parent Tricia G.

¹⁷Wiese Research Associates, 2015.

¹⁸<https://bestdoctors.com/>

Behavioral Health Services

Boys Town Hospital offers behavioral health services through outpatient child psychiatry and a residential treatment center for children ages 5-18 with serious behavioral and mental health problems.

Since opening in 1995, the Residential Treatment Center has provided more than 500,000 days of patient care for more than 3,500 children and families from across the United States and internationally. The Center admitted 223 children to the program in 2015.

Twenty-four months after leaving the Center:

- 97% of children are free from abuse and neglect.
- 90% of children are in school or have graduated.
- 80% of children are living in a family environment.
- 69% of children have not used tobacco, alcohol or other substances.

The Center is licensed by the state of Nebraska and accredited by The Joint Commission, and is the highest level of care in the Boys Town Integrated Continuum of Care.



Source: Boys Town

“Our nine-year collaboration with Boys Town National Research Hospital has allowed for systemic changes within the Akron Public School deaf/hard-of-hearing program.”

Heather Hudak Estep, Au.D.,
Audiologist, Akron Public Schools
Akron, OH

Outreach Services.

Boys Town National Research Hospital is among the largest institutions world-wide studying hearing loss causes and treatments. Researchers have made groundbreaking contributions to understanding hearing, vision and speech/ language disorders and have developed diagnostic evaluations and treatment options for children and adults.

Boys Town Hospital established the Center for Childhood Deafness in 1978, which has become internationally recognized and valued for its leadership in communication disorders, treatment and research. Its researchers, educators and clinicians have created programs that have been adopted throughout the U.S., including:

- The establishment of the Educational Interpreter Performance Assessment (EIPA) as the industry standard for training and rating interpreters for educational settings across the country.
- The Auditory Consultant Resource Network for on-site and distance training resources for teachers on best educational practices for children who are deaf and hard-of-hearing.
- A preschool program for children ages 3-5 who are deaf and hard-of-hearing, which has been modeled across the country.

The Center for Childhood Deafness provides education and support services for parents and distant and onsite services and programs for professionals serving children who are deaf and hard-of-hearing across the U.S. and in the territory of Guam.

Research

Healthcare Research. Boys Town National Research Hospital has been pioneering translational research for more than 40 years. Findings from research are directly applied to clinical care, providing the most up-to-date treatments for patients.

Since inception, Boys Town Hospital has secured more than \$200 million in grants and externally funded support for research initiatives, with more than \$44 million awarded since 2014. From 1968 to 2016, Boys Town Hospital researchers have published 2,099 peer-reviewed articles and reports.

From 1968 to 2016, Boys Town Hospital researchers have secured more than \$200 million in grants and externally funded support.

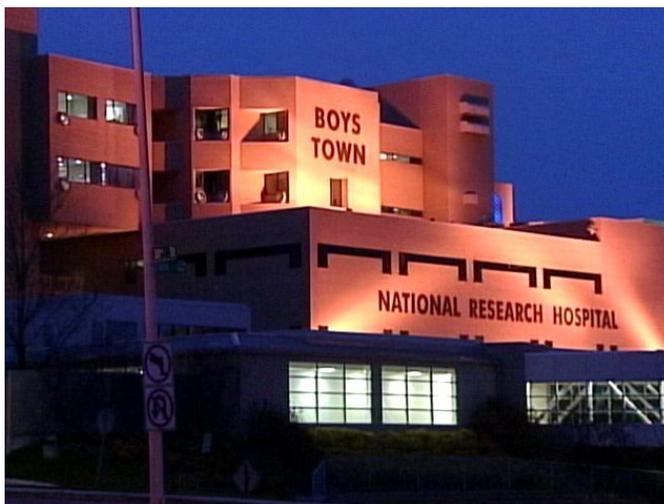
Hearing Research. Boys Town National Research Hospital has long been considered a leader in comprehensive hearing research. Its

research has influenced the manufacturing of pediatric hearing aids and helped mainstream the Universal Newborn Hearing Screening for early identification of hearing loss, which is now mandated for newborns in the U.S. before leaving the hospital.

Its research continues to pave the way in best teaching practices for children who are deaf and hard-of-hearing in classrooms to technological advancements in hearing and listening devices that produce the greatest outcomes for kids. The impact is world-wide.

Neurobehavioral Research. In 2013, the Neurobehavioral Research Center was established to study and improve methods for intervening early in the lives of children with behavioral and mental health problems. Neurobehavioral research uses brain imaging technology to better help diagnose and treat troubled children with severe behavioral and mental health problems.

The collaboration between Boys Town health care and youth care, plus the successful 40-year history of research, positions the Center to become a leader in neurobehavioral efforts that will offer evidence-based solutions for treatment to the larger mental health community.



Source: Boys Town

Highlights of Boys Town Hospital Funded Research

In 1977, Boys Town National Research Hospital received its first National Institutes of Health (NIH) grant award in the amount of \$299,834, which began the long-standing relationship in supporting research initiatives. Overall the hospital has received over \$200 million in grants over the years, as listed below.

Table 2.1: Boys Town funded research, 1984 - current

Inception Year	Funding Source	Research	Amount
1984	NIH - NIDCD	Communication Disorders in Children	\$1.7 million
1987	NIH - NIDCD	"Communication Disorders in Children"	\$4.4 million
1990	NIH - NIDCD	National Multi-Purpose Research and Training Center	\$8.5 million
1992	NIH - NIDCD	Genetics of the Auditory	\$1.8 million
1994	NIH - NIDCD	Usher Syndrome	\$1 million
1995	NIH - NIDCD	National Multi-Purpose Center for Hearing Loss in Children	\$6.5 million
1996	NIH - NIDCD	Genetics of the Auditory	\$2.9 million
1996	NIH - NIDCD	Cochlear and Vestibular Transport	\$1.1 million
1997	NIH - NIDCD	Sensorineural Hearing Loss	\$1.1 million
1997	NIH - NIDCD	Cytosolic Regulation of Inner Ear	\$1.3 million
1998	NIH - NIDCD	Neurobiology of the Auditory System	\$4.3 million
1998	NIH - NIDDKD	Alport Disease Progression	\$1.3 million
1998	NIH - NIDCD	Identification of Genes Influencing Dyslexia	\$1.4 million
1999	NIH - NIDCD	Acoustic Responses of Human Cochlea and Middle Ear	\$1.3 million
1999	NIH - NIDCD	Cochlear and Auditory Function	\$1.1 million
1999	NIH - NIDCD	Optimizing Amplification for Infants and Children	\$1.6 million
2000	NIH - NIDCD	Cochlear Hair Cells	\$1 million
2000	HRSA	National Center for the Study and Treatment of Usher Syndrome	\$4.7 million
2000	NIH - NIDCD	Hearing Aid Fitting for Infants	\$1.75 million
2001	NIH - NIDCD	Core Center for Communication Disorders	\$1.4 million
2002	NIH - NIDCD	Hypothyroidism and Congenital Deafness	\$1.6 million
2002	NIH - NIDCD	Branchiogenic Disorders	\$1.2 million
2002	NIH - NIDCD	Usher Syndrome	\$1.2 million
2002	HRSA	National Center for the Study and Treatment of Usher Syndrome	\$2.3 million
2004	NIH - NIDCD	Optimizing Amplification for Infants and Children	\$2.1 million
2005	NIH - NIDDKD	Alport Renal Disease	\$1 million
2009	NIH - NIDCD	Cochlear Implant Programming	\$1.46 million
2012	NIH - NIDCD	Core Center for Communication Disorders	\$2.1 million
2012	NIH - NIE	Integrin Regulation	\$1.5 million
2012	NIH - NIDCD	Loudness of Broadband Sounds	\$1.6 million
2013	NIH - NIDCD	Complex Listening Skills	\$1.9 million
2014	NIH - NIDCD	Wideband Diagnosis of Auditory Function	\$3.7 million
2014	NIH - NIDCD	Human Communication and its Disorders	\$1 million
2014	NIH - NIDCD	Outcomes of School-Age Children with Hearing Loss	\$1 million
2014	NIH - NIDCD	Cochlear Mechanics	\$1.3 million
2014	COBRE	Childhood Hearing Loss	\$11.3 million + \$300,000 construction grant
2014	NIH - NIDCD	Complex Listening Skills in Children with Hearing Loss	\$1.4 million
2014	NIH - NIDCD	Telepractice with Cochlear Implants	\$1.5 million
2014	NIH - NIDCD	Cochlear-Implanted Children's Use of Acoustic Cues	\$1.5 million
2015	NIH - NIDCD	Physiology and Cochlear Implants	\$1.1 million
2016	NIH - NIDCD	Hearing and Noise During Infancy and Childhood	\$2.3 million
2016	NIH - NIDCD	Speech Perception in Bilingual Children with Hearing Loss	\$2.9 million
2016	NIH - NIDCD	Rescue of Alport Syndrome Otopathology	\$2.3 million

Source: Boys Town National Research; NIH-National Institutes of Health; HRSA-Health Resources and Services Administration; NIDCD-National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders; NIDDKD-National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Disease; COBRE-Centers of Biological Research Excellence.

Section 3 - Economic Impacts of Boys Town on Metropolitan Omaha and the State of Nebraska

Introduction

Boys Town directly supports economic activity in the Omaha MSA and Nebraska. The direct economic impact is in the form of revenues which support the wages and salaries of its employees, and purchases of goods and services from its vendors. These impacts result from the annual operating budget and expenditures of Boys Town.

For the period studied, Boys Town expenditures were assessed across the following units:

- Nebraska/Iowa Services – consists of the Family Home Program, Intervention and Assessment Services, In-home Family Services®, Foster Family Services, Community Support Services.
- The Home Campus Educational Program – consists of the Boys Town High School and the Wegner Middle School.
- Programs across America – directly served over 14,500 youth in Nebraska/Iowa and 17,726 at 10 affiliated sites nationwide in 2015.
- Supporting services include managerial and general services and fundraising services for Boys Town programs.

Economic Impacts for the Omaha MSA

Operational and Capital Expenditures (Direct Spending)²⁰

Table 3.1 shows the operational and capital expenditures of Boys Town facilities and services in Iowa and Nebraska during 2015. Expenditures are reported by function: regional services, home campus educational program, hospital services, national hotline services and supporting services, including management services, general services and fundraising. Capital expenditures include construction and equipment. Combined regional operational and capital expenditures were nearly \$315.0 million in 2015.

In 2015, Boys Town accounted for almost \$315 million in direct spending in the Omaha MSA.

Table 3.1: Operational and capital expenditures of Nebraska and Iowa Boys Town facilities and services, 2015

Type of Facility	Amount
Capital Expenditures - Construction and Equipment	\$12,113,000
Nebraska-Iowa Services	\$105,484,000
Home Campus Educational Program	\$14,635,000
Boys Town National Research Hospital	\$113,324,000
Boys Town National Hotline and Public Services	\$14,554,000
Programs Across America (Nebraska and Iowa portion estimate)	\$9,208,204
Supporting Services	\$45,667,000
Total	\$314,985,204

Source: Boys Town Financial Records and Goss and Associates

²⁰Does not include spillover impacts which are estimated on subsequent pages.

Boys Town National Research Hospital accounted for \$113.3 million and Nebraska-Iowa Services \$105.5 million of the total expenditures in the region. Capital expenditures accounted for \$12.1 million during the year with the remaining spending across an array of programs.

Expenditures are made in both Iowa and Nebraska counties, with expenditures occurring across the region. Of this amount, 97.8 percent of expenditures originated in Nebraska during 2015, accounting for \$308.1 million in spending; approximately \$6.8 million in spending originated in Iowa. Table 3.2 shows the expenditures by state.

Table 3.2: Operational and capital expenditures of Boys Town facilities by state, 2015, in millions of \$s

Type of Expenditure	Nebraska	Iowa
Capital Expenditures - Construction and Equipment	\$12,113,000	\$0
Operational Expenditures	\$296,022,531	\$6,849,673
Total	\$308,135,531	\$6,849,673

Source: Boys Town Financial Records and Goss and Associates

Total Economic Impacts for the Omaha MSA

The expenditures of Boys Town facilities and programs in Iowa and Nebraska are an important part of the economy and despite year-to-year fluctuations in expenditures, Boys Town continues to have a significant impact on the local economy.

Table 3.3 provides a summary of the impact Boys Town has had on the Omaha MSA over the last 5 years from its direct spending as listed for 2015 in Table 3.2. On average, the impact to wages and salaries has been approximately \$352.0 million per year. In addition, Boys Town activity has increased sales, or revenues, for firms in the MSA by an average of \$746.0 million, annually. Boys Town spending supports additional business-to-business spending and household spending that annually contributed, on average, approximately \$28.9 million to state and local tax coffers. As shown, Boys Town spending supported an annual average of 9,091 jobs for the five-year period.

Table 3.3 Total economic impact of Boys Town on the Omaha MSA, 2011 - 2015

Year	Revenue impacts	Labor income	State & local taxes	Jobs (average)
2011	\$690,200,116	\$326,117,134	\$26,583,210	8,439
2012	\$876,482,594	\$417,439,943	\$33,626,697	11,187
2013	\$838,538,098	\$399,957,539	\$32,392,497	10,677
2014	\$762,260,056	\$360,308,112	\$29,571,508	9,359
2015	\$562,646,831	\$256,414,312	\$22,559,728	5,792
Total	3,730,127,695	\$1,760,237,040	\$144,733,640	n.a.
5-Year Average	\$746,025,539	\$352,047,408	\$28,946,728	9,091

Source: Goss and Associates

Annual Economic Impact by Industry

Table 3.4 lists the annual economic impact of Boys Town for 2015 in industries across the Omaha MSA. The methodology described in Appendix C was used to calculate the aggregate economic impact of Boys Town facilities on Iowa and Nebraska during 2015.

Also listed in Table 3.4 is the annual Boys Town economic impact by industry for 2015. The results show a total economic impact of \$562.6 million during the year. This economic impact included \$256.4 million in labor income spread over 5,792 jobs, with an average labor income per job of \$44,274 per year. These totals reflect direct and multiplier impact in the healthcare industry and the multiplier impact in other industries.

Table 3.4: Total economic impact of Boys Town on the Omaha MSA by industry, 2015

Industry	Total Impact (sales)	Labor Income	Jobs	Labor Income Per Job
Healthcare and Social Assistance	\$252,759,608	\$133,940,070	3,151	\$42,509
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$45,034,835	\$3,699,807	220	\$16,855
Finance and Insurance	\$44,922,457	\$14,076,685	219	\$64,293
Administrative and Support	\$42,453,097	\$25,502,567	613	\$41,576
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$24,970,344	\$12,937,140	113	\$114,966
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$22,087,972	\$12,148,944	149	\$81,529
Retail Trade	\$18,328,034	\$9,590,031	308	\$31,140
Educational Services	\$17,757,786	\$10,505,514	283	\$37,140
Public Administration	\$14,025,548	\$5,091,665	52	\$98,308
Information	\$13,516,415	\$3,106,635	46	\$67,031
Accommodation and Food Services	\$12,790,042	\$4,379,367	234	\$18,724
Manufacturing	\$11,988,588	\$1,879,790	30	\$63,075
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$11,592,275	\$5,825,384	149	\$38,985
Wholesale Trade	\$9,660,832	\$6,091,498	64	\$95,860
Construction	\$6,631,978	\$2,644,559	42	\$63,168
Transportation and Warehousing	\$6,309,906	\$2,882,925	49	\$59,179
Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction and Utilities	\$3,593,599	\$698,442	5	\$139,688
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$2,837,638	\$939,083	58	\$16,248
Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$957,343	\$328,681	6	\$56,710
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$428,533	\$145,527	3	\$57,475
Total Impact	\$562,646,831	\$256,414,312	5,792	\$44,274

Source: Goss & Associates

Average labor income per job created by Boys Town was \$44,274 in the Omaha MSA.

Outside of the healthcare industry, the largest economic impact was \$45.0 million in the real estate and rental industry, of which \$16.5 million resulted from business-to-business spending not directly spent by Boys Town outside of healthcare. The largest employment impact was in the administrative services industry, with 613 jobs. The jobs impact for real estate and rental was more than 220 jobs.

Tax Revenue Impacts

Table 3.5 shows the estimated annual state sales and income tax impact as well as the local sales and property tax impact of Boys Town programs. The tax revenue impact is estimated based on the economic impact.²¹

Measure	Boys Town Impact
State tax revenue impact - income	\$4,856,171
State tax revenue impact - sales	\$5,196,148
Local tax revenue impact - sales	\$1,417,131
Local tax revenue impact - property	\$7,121,269
Other state & local taxes and fees	\$3,969,009
Total state & local taxes	\$22,559,728

Source: Goss and Associates

Economic Impacts for the State of Nebraska

Table 3.6 provides a summary of the impact Boys Town programs have had on Nebraska over the last 5 years. On average, the impact to wages and salaries has been approximately \$320.1 million per year. In addition, Boys Town has increased sales activity for industries in the state of Nebraska by an average of \$702.6 million, annually.

Boys Town spending supports additional business-to-business spending and household spending that annually contributes, on average, approximately \$27.4 million to state and local tax coffers. Finally, Boys Town spending has supported an annual average of 9,324 jobs.

²¹For Nebraska, income tax revenue is estimated by multiplying the labor income impact by 2.7%, which is the effective tax rate for income from all sources. Sales tax revenue is estimated by applying a 7% sales tax rate to taxable sales, 5.5% to the state and 1.5% to local government. Taxable sales average 39.7% of income in Nebraska. The ratio of taxable property to income is 1.62 in Nebraska. This ratio is applied to labor income earned due to the multiplier impact and multiplied by an average property tax rate of 2% to yield estimated annual property tax revenue. No property tax is associated with income earned during work at facilities of the non-profit Boys Town.

Table 3.6 Total economic impact of Boys Town on Nebraska, 2011 - 2015

Year	Revenue impacts	Labor income	State & local taxes	Jobs (average)
2011	\$648,564,680	\$296,493,849	\$25,049,158	8,614
2012	\$829,026,100	\$381,032,450	\$31,838,216	11,456
2013	\$789,052,364	\$364,241,012	\$30,579,836	10,913
2014	\$718,718,504	\$327,952,964	\$27,975,923	9,577
2015	\$527,427,066	\$230,916,897	\$21,356,351	6,059
Total	\$3,512,788,714	\$1,600,637,172	\$136,799,484	n.a.
5-Year Average	\$702,557,743	\$320,127,434	\$27,359,897	9,324

Source: Goss and Associates

The interaction with the Iowa counties of the Omaha MSA are excluded from the Nebraska state model. The interactions are the results of regional purchases within the Omaha MSA. Trade flows occur within the Omaha MSA between all of the Nebraska counties (Cass, Douglas, Sarpy, Saunders and Washington) and the all of the Iowa counties Harrison, Mills and Pottawattamie counties. These flows are missing from the Nebraska model. See Appendix C for further information on the IMPLAN model.

"My goal is to be a therapist and I want to come back and work at Boys Town to help kids...I'm very lucky."

-Sommer Snakenberg

Boys Town youth served



Source: Boys Town

Table 3.7 summarizes the combined impact of Boys Town on the economy of Nebraska by industry.²² Boys Town has a \$527.4 annual impact on the Nebraska economy. This annual economic impact includes \$230.9 million in labor income, which includes wages, salaries and benefits. This labor income supports 6,059 Nebraska jobs. Average labor income per job is \$38,109.

Table 3.7: Total Economic Impact of Boys Town on Nebraska by Industry, 2015*

Industry	Total Impact	Labor Income	Jobs	Labor Income Per Job
Healthcare and Social Assistance	\$236,937,722	\$120,621,291	3,296	\$36,595
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$42,215,809	\$3,331,905	230	\$14,510
Finance and Insurance	\$42,110,465	\$12,676,923	229	\$55,348
Administrative and Support	\$39,795,679	\$22,966,634	643	\$35,738
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$23,407,286	\$11,650,692	118	\$98,972
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$20,705,341	\$10,940,873	156	\$70,186
Retail Trade	\$17,180,762	\$8,636,414	322	\$26,808
Educational Services	\$16,646,210	\$9,460,863	296	\$31,973
Public Administration	\$13,147,596	\$4,585,358	54	\$84,631
Information	\$12,670,334	\$2,797,717	48	\$57,705
Accommodation and Food Services	\$11,989,429	\$3,943,890	245	\$16,119
Manufacturing	\$11,238,144	\$1,692,867	31	\$54,300
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$10,866,638	\$5,246,117	156	\$33,561
Wholesale Trade	\$9,056,097	\$5,485,769	66	\$82,524
Construction	\$6,216,839	\$2,381,588	44	\$54,379
Transportation and Warehousing	\$5,914,927	\$2,596,252	51	\$50,946
Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction and Utilities	\$3,368,652	\$628,990	5	\$125,798
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$2,660,012	\$845,702	60	\$13,987
Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$897,417	\$295,997	6	\$48,821
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$401,708	\$131,056	3	\$49,479
Total	\$527,427,066	\$230,916,897	6,059	\$38,109

Source: Goss & Associates

*Included in the impacts is the city of Omaha. Not included is the Omaha MSA, which includes Council Bluffs

²²The interaction with the Iowa counties of the Omaha MSA are excluded from the Nebraska state model. The interactions are the results of regional purchases within the Omaha MSA. Trade flows occur within the Omaha MSA between all of the Nebraska counties (Cass, Douglas, Sarpy, Saunders and Washington) and the all of the Iowa counties Harrison, Mills and Pottawattamie counties. These flows are missing from the Nebraska model. See Appendix C for further information on the IMPLAN model.

Summary

Boys Town directly supports economic activity in the Omaha MSA and the state of Nebraska. Boys Town teaching, research, training and service activity also contribute to the economy. This section examined the economic impact of these activities. The total economic impact of existing Boys Town programs during 2015 was \$562.6 million for the Omaha MSA. This economic impact included \$256.4 million in labor income for the Omaha MSA. Boys Town programs support 5,792 jobs in the Omaha MSA.

Revenues from outside the state are more powerful than revenues of firms that deal in intra-state commerce in terms of job and income creation since a high proportion of these revenues are “new” to the area and are not offset by reduced spending in other area industries. In the case of Boys Town, dollars are injected into the Iowa and Nebraska economies through investments for capital spending and via spending related to health operations and education.

Appendices

Appendix A: The Importance of Boys Town Spending on the Economy

Economic impacts identified in this study are short-run in nature and represent annual, recurring events. Indicators are discussed for long-run, more intangible impacts on the regional economy such as workforce development, and increased employment due to improved healthcare and contribution to quality-of-life. However, assignment of dollar values for these indicators is outside the scope of this study.

In terms of long-term, but less measurable impacts, the presence of Boys Town increases the attractiveness of the community and encourages the startup and/or relocation of other businesses in the state.

By contributing to the area’s attractiveness due to the availability of quality healthcare, Boys Town influences community growth in non-youth care or healthcare related industries. Moreover, Boys Town’s commitment to quality youth care and healthcare contributes to the overall growth of state and local economic activity.

Table A.1 provides an overview of the influences of Boys Town programs on community and economic development. Broadly speaking, the multiplier effect of Boys Town spending is a combination of direct, indirect, and induced impacts on local economies.

The direct impact is the economic activity generated by Boys Town’s purchases. Direct expenditures include a wide range of goods and services ranging from staff salaries to medical equipment. These purchases generate further expenditures, or indirect impacts, within the economy. As suppliers and local vendors spend income received from Boys Town, businesses derive further benefit upstream and downstream.

Moreover, wages are paid to employees as a result of the direct and indirect expenditures. The wage income then exerts an increase in expenditures via the local consumption of goods and services. These effects are called induced impacts. The sum of the direct, indirect, and induced impacts is the total economic impact.

Table A.1: Impact of Boys Town on Nebraska and Iowa

Issue	Sample	Community Impact
Direct payments	Wages paid to Boys Town employees	Increases sense of collective identity; builds social capital; learning opportunities; creates “quality jobs.”; encourages the in-migration of educated workers; increase quality-of-life via provision of superior youth care and health care
Purchase inputs/equipment	Payments to medical, scientific, and residential equipment vendors	Encourages the startup and/or relocation of businesses to Iowa and Nebraska to supply products and services
Research funds from outside the state	Community and state recognition; grants and contracts to research institutions	Creates recognition of state’s youth care and health care; builds community pride; personal interaction of diverse individuals
Philanthropic and government support	Donated services and dollars	Physicians/faculty/staff/researchers/ students provide valuable “free” services to the community; dollars are injected through Boys Town fundraising efforts
“Brain gain”	Educated, high human capital individuals	Direct plus matching funds assist in bringing highly educated, highly paid individuals to the region

Appendix B: Types of Economic Impacts

Direct economic impacts. Spending by Boys Town has direct economic effects on the local economy through expenditures for goods and services and employee salaries. The most obvious direct expenditures are wages paid to workers employed by Boys Town.

In addition, expenditures by visitors to their facilities and programs produce direct impacts on the region, affecting primarily the accommodations industry. Direct economic impacts are color coded green in Figure B.1. Table B.1 contains estimated direct spending by Boys Town for 2015, indicating a total of \$315.0 million.

Indirect Economic Impacts. Boys Town spending also produces indirect economic effects on the area economy. Residential family-style homes, or clinics, for example, generate indirect effects by increasing: (a) the number of firms drawn to the community; (b) the volume of deposits in local

financial institutions and; (c) economic development. Examples of indirect economic impacts are color coded blue on Figure B.1.

Induced Economic Impacts. Induced impacts in the region occur as the initial spending feeds back to industries in the region when workers in the area purchase additional output from local firms in a second round of spending. That is, Boys Town spending increases overall income and population, which produces another round of increased spending adding to sales, earnings and jobs for the area. Examples of induced economic impacts are color coded red in Figure B.1.

Figure B.1 depicts examples of the flow of funds into and out of Boys Town. As indicated, the total impact is the sum of direct (green arrows), indirect (blue arrows) and induced (red arrows) impacts minus leakages (gray arrows).

Table B.1: Total direct impacts by Boys Town 2015

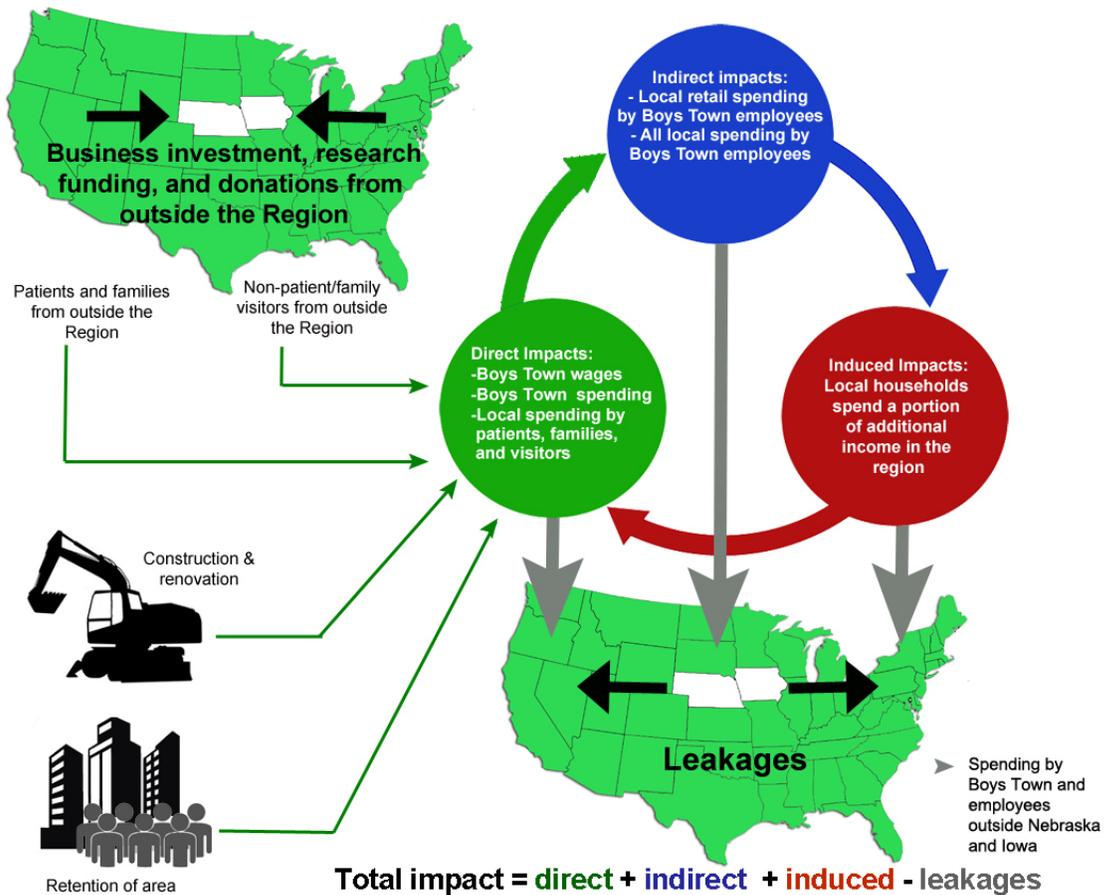
Type	Amount
Capital Expenditures - Construction and Equipment	\$12,113,000
Nebraska-Iowa Services	\$105,484,000
Home Campus Educational Program	\$14,635,000
Boys Town National Research Hospital	\$113,324,000
Boys Town National Hotline and Public Services	\$14,554,000
Programs Across America (Nebraska and Iowa portion estimate)	\$9,208,204
Supporting Services	\$45,667,000
Total	\$314,985,204

Source: IMPLAN Multiplier System

Leakages represent Boys Town spending outside of the area. Input-output multiplier systems are used to estimate each of the impacts in Figure B.1 by industry.

When employees of Boys Town spend their salaries within the community, that spending filters through the local economy, causing increased overall spending greater than the initial spending. The impact of this respending is known as the multiplier effect. Economic impacts that take place outside the local economy, for example employee dollars spent in Des Moines or Kansas City, are called leakages and reduce the multiplier and overall impacts. They are excluded when estimating regional economic impacts.

Figure B.1: Schematic of Impacts



Source: Goss & Associates 2017

Appendix C: The Multiplier Effect

As Boys Town increases in size, institutions become more proficient and focused on meeting its needs. Furthermore, suppliers unique to youth care facilities, hospitals and clinics are more likely to locate in close proximity to Boys Town. This not only expands income and jobs in Metropolitan Omaha and Nebraska, it increases the size of multipliers related to healthcare and medical, dental, and health sciences schools.

The direct economic impact supports additional economic activity in the economy due to the “multiplier” impact. For example, school and hospital purchases of goods and services support other local businesses. Further, businesses throughout the community are supported when Boys Town employees spend their paychecks. This additional economic activity is known as the multiplier impact.

The multiplier impact (indirect and induced) resulting from the direct economic impact is estimated utilizing the IMPLAN²³ model. The total economic impact is the sum of the direct impact and the multiplier impact. Estimates of the tax revenue impact also are derived from the total economic impact.

While the direct effects of institutional spending can be measured by a straightforward methodology, the indirect and induced effects of spending must be estimated using regional multipliers. Community characteristics that affect leakages, and consequently the multiplier include:

Location. Distance to suppliers affects the willingness to purchase locally. For example, if Omaha firms are unable to provide supplies at competitive prices, and there are alternative suppliers in Kansas City that are more price-competitive, then Boys Town will be more likely to spend outside the community. This results in greater leakages, lower multipliers and smaller impacts.

Population size. A larger population provides more opportunities for companies and workers to purchase locally. Larger population areas are associated with fewer leakages and larger multipliers. Thus, in general, Boys Town dollars flowing into Omaha will have larger impacts than the same level of dollars flowing into more rural areas of Nebraska.

Clustering. A community will gain more if the inputs required by local industries for production match local resources and are purchased locally. Thus, over time, as new firms are created to match the requirements of Boys Town, leakages will be fewer, resulting in larger multipliers and impacts. This issue is at the heart of economic development, amplifying the impacts of the clustering of healthcare-related firms.

As a result of Boys Town, the Omaha metropolitan area hosts extensive medical operations infrastructure, for which financial impacts are sizeable, and those impacts will grow as Boys Town expands.

²³IMPLAN (Impact Analyses and Planning) is computer software consisting of procedures for estimating local input-output models. It is one of the most widely-used and accepted tools for impact assessment. The U.S. Forestry Service, in cooperation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management originally developed IMPLAN to assist in land and resource management planning. MIG, Inc. (Formerly “Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc.”), with exclusive licensing and distribution rights, develops and maintains the IMPLAN system. Goss & Associates is a licensed user of IMPLAN.

Appendix D: Researchers' Biographies

Ernie Goss is the Jack MacAllister Chair in Regional Economics at Creighton University and is the initial director for Creighton's Institute for Economic Inquiry. He is also principal of the Goss Institute in Denver, Colo. Goss received his Ph.D. in economics from The University of Tennessee in 1983 and is a former faculty research fellow at NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center. He was a visiting scholar with the Congressional Budget Office for 2003-2004, and has testified before the U.S. Congress, the Kansas Legislature, and the Nebraska Legislature. In the fall of 2005, the Nebraska Attorney General appointed Goss to head a task force examining gasoline pricing in the state.

He has published more than 100 research studies focusing primarily on economic forecasting and on the statistical analysis of business and economic data. His book Changing Attitudes Toward Economic Reform During the Yeltsin Era was published by Praeger Press in 2003, and his book Governing Fortune: Casino Gambling in America was published by the University of Michigan Press in March 2007.

He is editor of *Economic Trends*, an economics newsletter published monthly with more than 11,000 subscribers, produces a monthly business conditions index for the nine-state Mid-American region, and conducts a survey of bank CEOs in 10 U.S. states. Survey and index results are cited each month in approximately 100 newspapers; citations have included the New York Times, Wall Street Journal, Investors Business Daily, The Christian Science Monitor, Chicago Sun Times, and other national and regional newspapers and magazines. Each month 75-100 radio stations carry his Regional Economic Report.

Scott Strain is a senior research economist at Goss & Associates. He has worked as an economist and statistician for more than 20 years providing forecasts and analysis across a wide-range of industries. Scott served as an industry economist, working in new product development regarding both quantitative and qualitative research. Scott was Senior Director of Research for an economic development agency, providing economic impact and tax incentive analysis to both private businesses and government entities. He served on the business advisory committee that worked with Nebraska state senators and the director of the state's Economic Development Department to develop the Nebraska Advantage Act – a comprehensive package of business incentives that has helped to add more than \$6 billion in new capital investment and over 13,000 new jobs in the state of Nebraska since the Act's inception in 2006.

Jeffrey Milewski is a senior research economist at Goss & Associates. He received his master's degree in political economy from the London School of Economics and Political Science in 2013. He completed his bachelor's degree at Creighton University in 2007, having studied economics and finance. Milewski also has experience working in finance and as an entrepreneur. Recently, he has co-authored impact studies on a range of topics such as property-casualty insurance, highway expansion, cost/benefit analysis, and national sporting events.