

# Community Stabilization Index

Helping communities track local housing market conditions

**Publication:** May 2016

**Data version:** Based on data from July 2015

**Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland**

---

ClevelandFed.org/CommunityDevelopment  
@CleveFed\_ComDev

1455 East Sixth Street  
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

---

## Contents

About the Community Stabilization Index _____	3
Executive Summary _____	5
Akron, Ohio MSA _____	9
Canton, Ohio MSA _____	11
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN MSA _____	13
Cleveland-Elyria, Ohio MSA _____	15
Columbus, OH MSA _____	17
Dayton & Springfield, Ohio MSAs _____	19
Erie, Pennsylvania MSA _____	21
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA _____	23
Lexington-Fayette, Kentucky MSA _____	25
Lima, Ohio MSA _____	27
Mansfield, Ohio MSA _____	29
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania MSA _____	31
Toledo, Ohio MSA _____	33
Wheeling, WV & Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH MSAs _____	35
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA MSA _____	37
Contact Information _____	39

## About

---

The Community Stabilization Index (CSI) is a composite index that provides a relative measure of local housing market conditions, with a particular focus on recovery potential. The index is specific to conditions at the zip code level, and is comparable across all zip codes within a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Periodic recalculations of the CSI allow community leaders, for example, to track relative changes in housing market conditions through time at the zip code level.

The CSI synthesizes several variables into a single comparable measure of recovery potential. However beneficial, this simplification should not deemphasize the importance of tracking underlying and other available housing variables, nor preclude understanding the limitations of this tool. The methodology and data sources for this tool are explained in the following sections; use the table of contents to navigate to individual MSAs to explore the associated index.

## Data Sources

The index draws data from Lender Processing Services, Inc. Applied Analytics (LPS), the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Consumer Credit Panel, as well as the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) database. The LPS dataset is comprised of the servicing portfolios of the largest residential mortgage servicers in the US, covering about two-thirds of installment-type loans nationwide. The Consumer Credit Panel is a nationally representative 5 percent random sample of all individuals with a social security number and a credit report as provided by Equifax. The database contains approximately 40 million individuals each quarter and includes household-level credit and debt, including credit cards, auto loans, student loans, mortgages (separately for first and second liens), and other student loans. The HMDA dataset contains data on home mortgage loans as reported by depository institutions and certain for-profit, nondepository institutions.

## Components

Records in LPS include active and inactive loans. The status of active loans can be current, delinquent, or in foreclosure. Inactive loans are those loans on properties that have moved into

REO (Real Estate Owned) status, been transferred to another servicer, or have terminated. Only first-lien loans on residential properties are included in our analysis.

The index comprises the following [or these] six components calculated for each zip code:

1. **Loans in 90-day delinquency:** This component represents the percent of active loans that are at least 90 days delinquent in July of the reported year.
2. **Loans in foreclosure:** This component represents the percent of active loans that are in foreclosure status in July of the reported year.
3. **REO:** This component represents the ratio of Real Estate Owned (REO) properties to the number of active loans in July of the reported year. Inactive loans related to properties in REO status add to the shadow inventory of the zip code.
4. **Originations-to-shadow-inventory ratio:** This component represents the ratio of originations in the most recent year available from the HMDA database to the number of REOs, foreclosures, and loans greater than 90 days delinquent in a given month as calculated in components one through three.
5. **Change in median home value:** For this component, we calculate the median estimated value of homes in the zip code for two time periods: 2005, the year prices peaked, and the most current full year available. In the case of a purchase, the value refers to the sales price. If the first-lien loan is originated due to a refinance, the value refers to the appraisal amount. The index tracks the percent change of these two median values.
6. **Non-mortgage credit delinquency:** This component represents the percent of active accounts at least 60 days delinquent or in severe derogatory status in June of the reported year. Non-mortgage refers to auto loans, credit cards, consumer finance, retail cards, and student loans.

For each zip code, all components are normalized to a scale of zero to one based on the zip codes' relative level of distress with respect to other zip codes in the MSA. Thus, for each of the components, the most distressed zip code in the respective MSA—say, the one with the highest foreclosure rate—is assigned a value of one, and the least distressed is assigned a value of zero. The composite index, a simple average of its components, is also normalized to a zero-to-one scale. A higher score on the index indicates a more distressed housing market.

## Executive Summary

---

### **Mortgage delinquency and foreclosure rates fall**

On the whole, communities across the Fourth District experienced increased housing-market stability during 2015. Mortgage delinquency rates declined slightly, from 2.53 in 2014 to 2.08 percent in 2015, the largest drop since 2010. Averaging only across distressed zip codes<sup>1</sup> within metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), mortgage delinquency rates were highest in Erie, PA (down to 3.81 percent from 4.53 percent a year ago) and Cleveland-Elyria, OH (down to 3.67 percent from 4.47 percent a year ago) MSAs and lowest in Lexington-Fayette, KY (down to 2.18 percent from 2.41 percent a year ago) and Canton-Massillon, OH (down to 2.26 percent from 3.1 percent a year ago) MSAs.

Foreclosure rates overall were also down very slightly, from 2 percent in 2014 to 1.77 percent in 2015—the lowest levels since peaking at 3.65 percent in 2011, but still higher than 2005 pre-recession levels of 1.36 percent. Among distressed zip codes, foreclosure rates were highest in Cleveland-Elyria (down to 3.52 percent from 4.20 percent a year ago) and Mansfield, OH (up to 2.82 percent from 2.29 percent a year ago) metros and lowest in Lexington-Fayette (down to 1.48 percent from 1.52 percent a year ago) and Toledo, OH (down to 1.95 percent from 2.35 percent a year ago) metros.

Non-mortgage credit delinquency is up slightly from 6.36 percent in 2014 to 6.48 percent in 2015; the 10-year average is 6.37 percent. Among distressed zip codes, non-mortgage credit delinquency is highest in Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN (up to 10.37 percent from 9.48 percent a year ago) and Toledo (down to 10.27 percent from 10.4 percent a year ago) metros and lowest in Pittsburgh, PA (up to 6.13 percent from 6.09 percent a year ago) and Wheeling-Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH (up to 6.92 percent from 6.08 percent a year ago) metros.

---

<sup>1</sup> Zip codes within each MSA are grouped into quintiles according to their CSI composite index values: ≤ 20<sup>th</sup> percentile (very strong); ≤ 40<sup>th</sup> percentile (strong); ≤ 60<sup>th</sup> percentile (stable); ≤ 80<sup>th</sup> percentile (distressed); ≤ 100<sup>th</sup> percentile (very distressed).

### **REO rates remain stubborn amid mixed trends in property values**

Real-estate-owned (REO) property rates remain stubborn at 1.23 percent as of July 2015, just 0.06 points below their peak last year in 2014. Among distressed zip codes, REO rates are highest in Cleveland-Elyria (down to 2.51 percent from 2.72 percent a year ago) and Akron, OH (down to 2.49 percent from 2.74 percent a year ago) MSAs and lowest in Lexington-Fayette (down to 1 percent from 1.31 percent a year ago) and Pittsburgh (up to 1.14 from 1.11 a year ago) MSAs.

Trends in residential property values are mixed, increasing in some metros but declining in others (for increases, see Columbus and Toledo; decreases are evident in Lima and Youngstown, among others). Among distressed zip codes, median home values are lowest in Mansfield (\$86,500) and Youngstown (\$88,000) and highest in Lexington-Fayette (\$136,000) and Pittsburgh (\$130,000).

### **Snapshots of neighborhood improvement**

Across the Federal Reserve Fourth District, local officials, developers, and residents alike are working hard to improve their communities. Below, we highlight a few neighborhoods where this hard work is beginning to pay off. These areas, all considered “distressed” by the above definition, are places where CSI indicators have improved consistently in recent years. These improvements may be connected to public investments via a range of government, non-profit, and community partnerships, which we try to highlight where appropriate. Other factors may be at play as well. Based on the CSI, there are 602 distressed zip codes in the Fourth District, 39 of which are improving according to our measure of neighborhood improvement.<sup>2</sup> We highlight three of these zip codes below. Keep in mind that zip codes vary widely in geographic size, from spanning a neighborhood to spanning an entire county. The neighborhood profiles in this section tend to be smaller zip codes that represent at most only a few neighborhoods.

---

<sup>2</sup> We identified zip codes that according to the 3-year moving average of their CSI composite score improved each year from 2013 to 2015. In measuring improvement by a moving average instead of simply by the composite score in any given year, we recognize that neighborhood improvement is not a constant upward trajectory but can often be characterized by stops and starts. For example, though a neighborhood may experience a spike in REO rates one year, the trend over multiple years may still signal improvement.

Hazelwood (15207) – Pittsburgh, PA

With the planned development now underway of the former LTV Coke plant—the last brownfield in the City of Pittsburgh—CSI indicators for the Hazelwood neighborhood and the 15207 zip code more broadly have begun to improve. The median home value improved by 5 percent from 2012 to 2014 and mortgage originations have risen slightly, with the originations-to-shadow inventory ratio climbing above 1 in 2015 for the first time since 2009. While such improvements are not tied solely to the Almono development, as the 178-acre site is also known, the project is set to add around 1,200 housing units and over 2 million square feet of office space, which is anticipated to lift a long-depressed housing market and provide jobs for existing residents of Hazelwood; high unemployment has plagued the neighborhood through decades of deindustrialization. Public and private partners have also introduced several initiatives and neighborhood development programs throughout the area surrounding the site, including specialized mortgage products to ensure current residents have the opportunity to stay in their homes, make needed physical improvements, and benefit from appreciation in property values.

Old North Dayton (45404) – Dayton, OH

The City of Dayton has become a leader among Rustbelt cities in attracting and retaining immigrants as an economic development strategy. Old North Dayton, a neighborhood in decline for many years located northeast of downtown, is a focal point of this strategy. Hundreds of refugees—mostly of Ahiska Turk or African descent—have been resettled in the neighborhood over the past decade, helping to revive a challenging housing stock and spark new businesses in the area. Foreclosure rates have plummeted from 7.39 percent in 2012 to 1.69 percent in 2015. Mortgage delinquency rates are down significantly, as well. Overall, while the neighborhood is still “very distressed,” conditions have improved enough to move Old North Dayton from the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile of neighborhoods in 2011 to the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile in 2015. Addressing the relatively high rate of REOs (3.24%) could further help median home values gain traction moving forward.

Evanston (45207)—Cincinnati, OH

One of Cincinnati’s hardest-hit neighborhoods during the housing crisis, Evanston continues to face many challenges but is beginning to show signs of meaningful progress. Rates of 90+ days mortgage delinquency are down from 7.35 percent in 2012 to 3.75 percent in 2015. Foreclosures are also down from a peak of nearly 7 percent to 1.99 percent in 2015, though

REO levels have remained stuck around 3 percent over the same period from 2012 to 2015. New public-private financing mechanisms have been instrumental in acquiring and renovating distressed properties in the neighborhood; this is helping median property values move closer to pre-recession levels, up by 24.58 percent from \$71,148 in 2013 to \$88,636 in 2014. Non-mortgage credit delinquency rates are still among the highest in the region at above 20 percent. Recent community plans have prioritized workforce training as a means to improve household financial stability. In addition, leveraging nearby institutional assets, such as Xavier University, is an important strategy for continued neighborhood progress according to the community plans.

# Akron, OH MSA

## 90+ days mortgage delinquency

2014: **2.42%** 2015: **2.04%**

## Foreclosure

2014: **2.26%** 2015: **1.83%**

## REO

2014: **1.79%** 2015: **1.57%**

## Originations-to-shadow inventory

2013: **0.97** 2014: **1.28**

## Median home value change

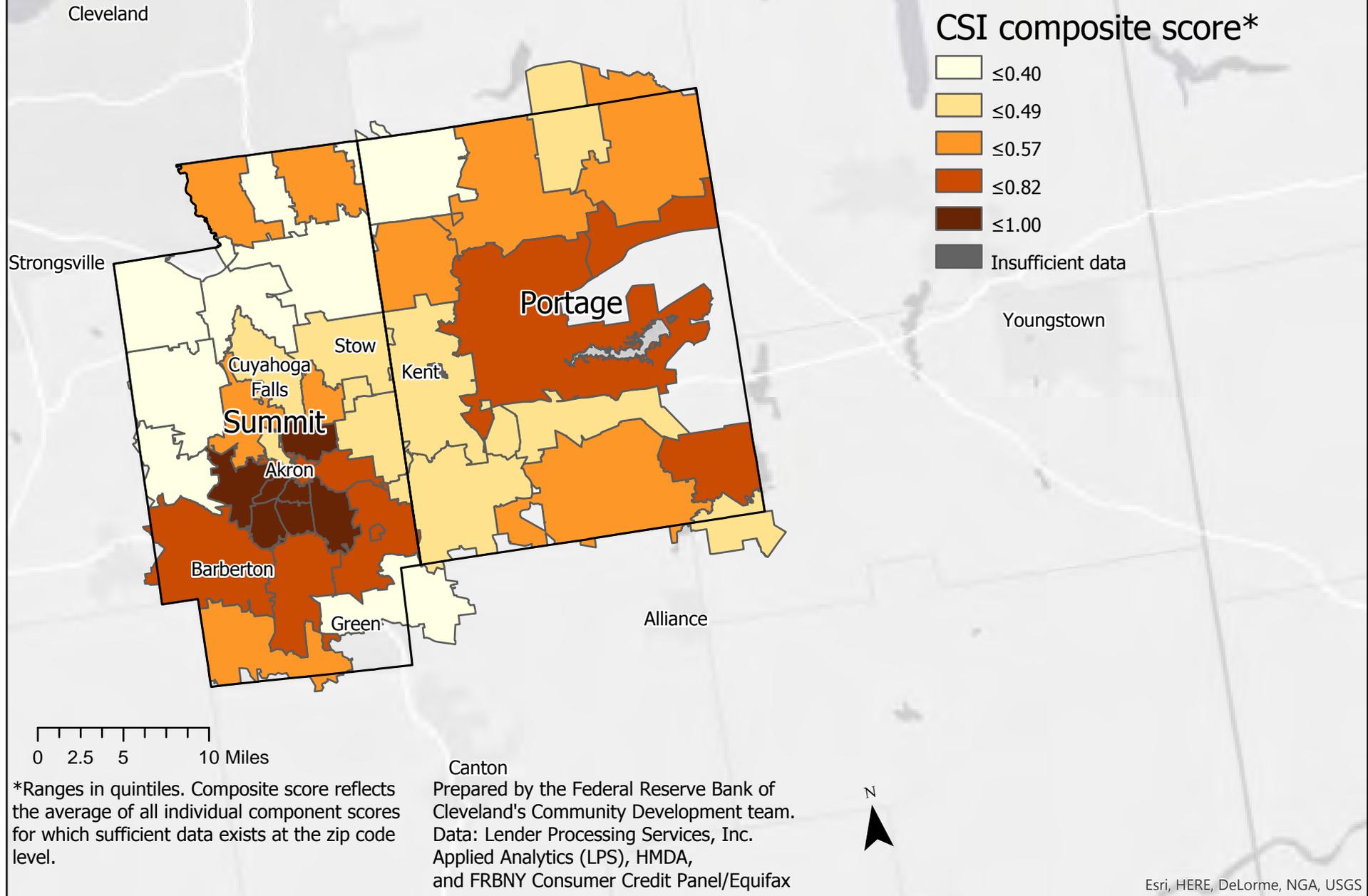
2013-2014: **-2.11%** 2005-2014: **-0.71%**

## Non-mortgage credit delinquency

2014: **6.22%** 2015: **6.32%**

# Community Stabilization Index (CSI) score, July 2015

## Akron, OH MSA



# Canton-Massillon, OH MSA

## 90+ days mortgage delinquency

2014: **2.36%** 2015: **1.81%**

## Foreclosure

2014: **1.61%** 2015: **1.50%**

## REO

2014: **1.32%** 2015: **1.19%**

## Originations-to-shadow inventory

2013: **1.25** 2014: **1.60**

## Median home value change

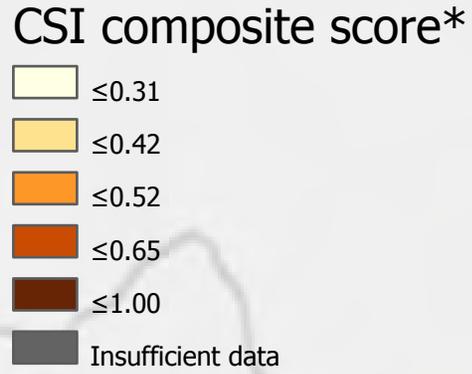
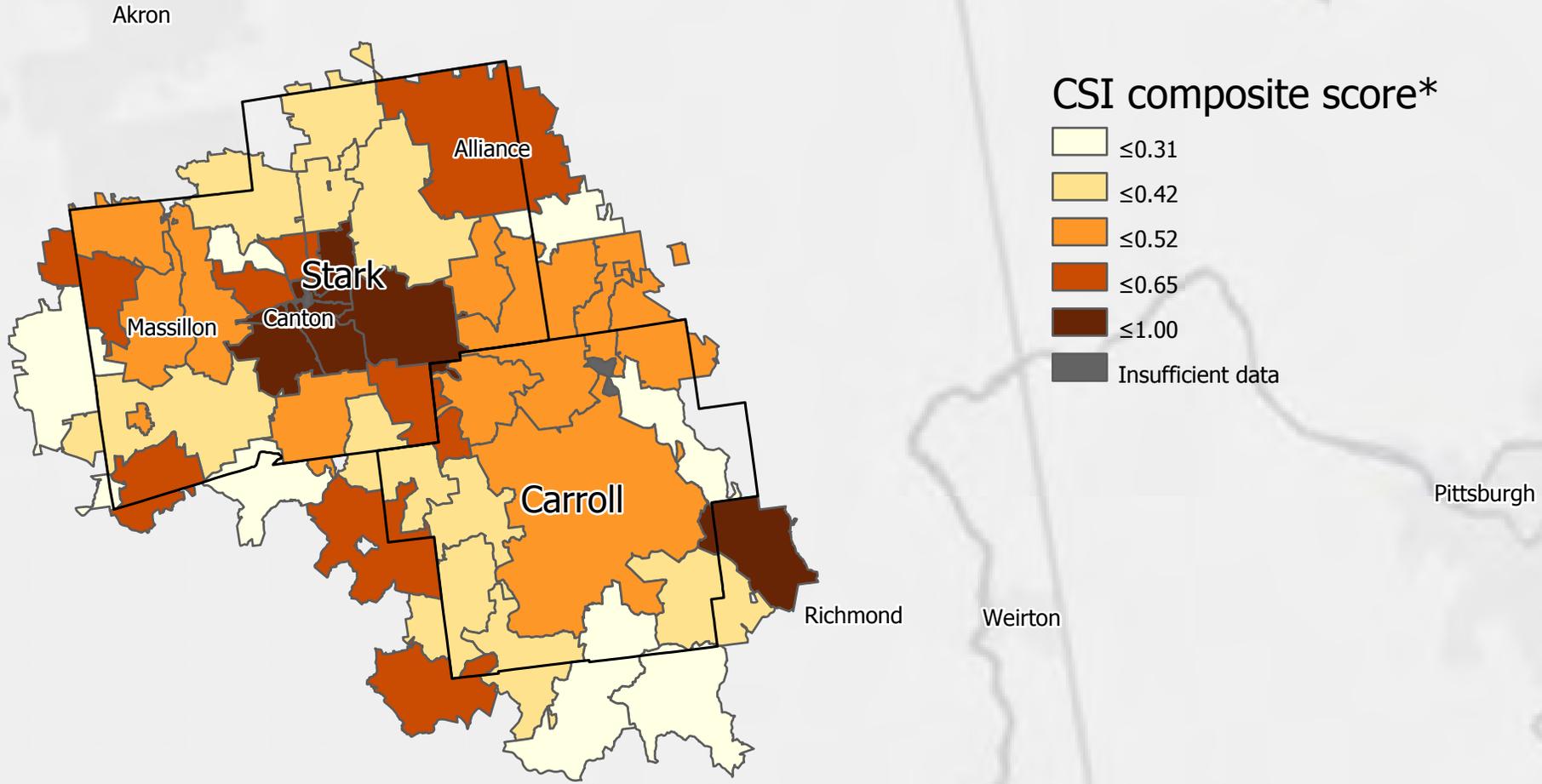
2013-2014: **-2.31%** 2005-2014: **0%**

## Non-mortgage credit delinquency

2014: **6.69%** 2015: **6.88%**

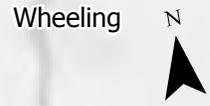
# Community Stabilization Index (CSI) score, July 2015

## Canton-Massillon, OH MSA



\*Ranges in quintiles. Composite score reflects the average of all individual component scores for which sufficient data exists at the zip code level.

Prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland's Community Development team.  
 Data: Lender Processing Services, Inc.  
 Applied Analytics (LPS), HMDA,  
 and FRBNY Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax



# Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN MSA

## 90+ days mortgage delinquency

2014: **2.50%** 2015: **1.98%**

## Foreclosure

2014: **1.87%** 2015: **1.73%**

## REO

2014: **1.28%** 2015: **1.21%**

## Originations-to-shadow inventory

2013: **1.27** 2014: **1.71**

## Median home value change

2013-2014: **0%** 2005-2014: **0%**

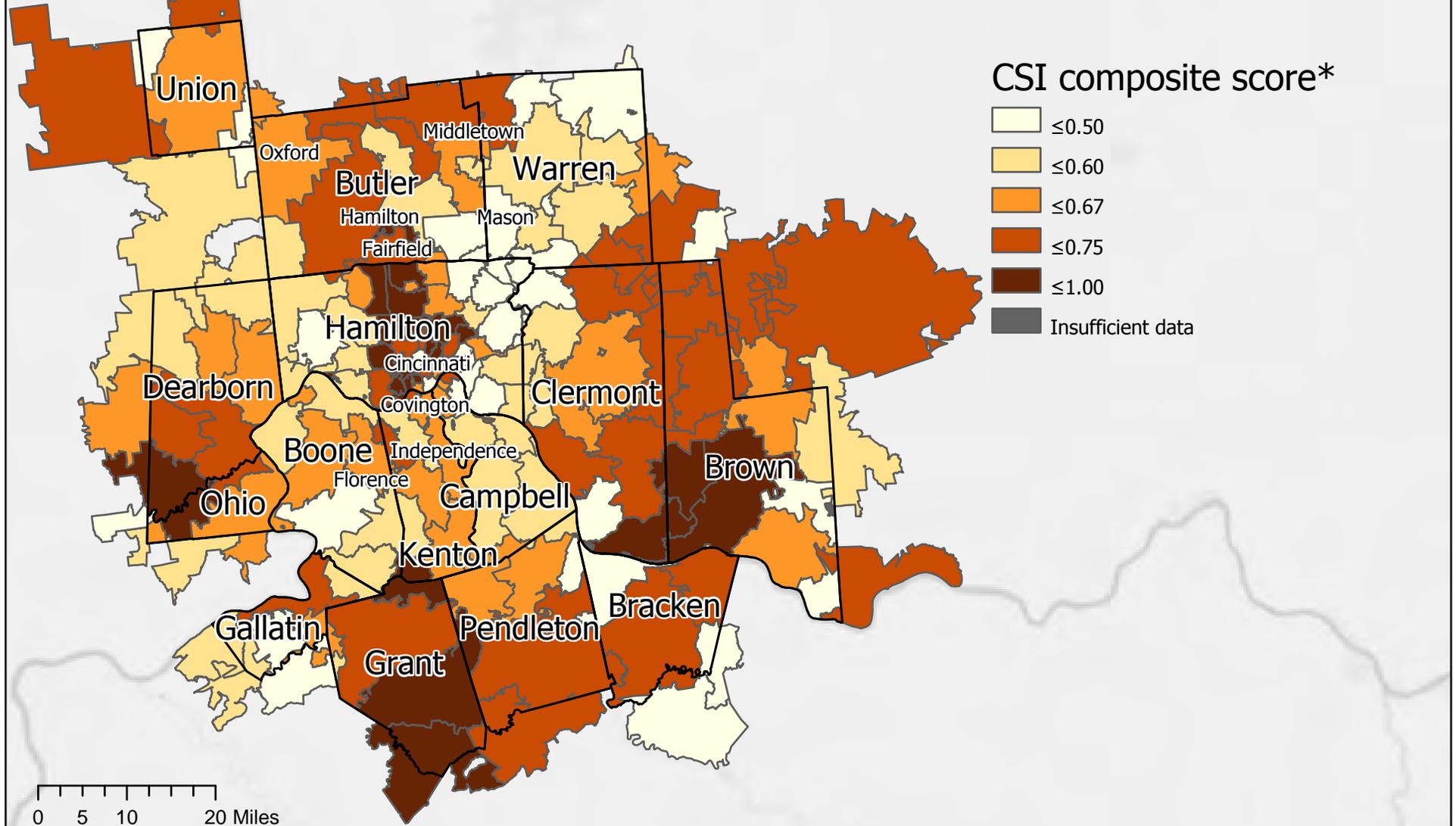
## Non-mortgage credit delinquency

2014: **6.74%** 2015: **6.97%**

# Community Stabilization Index (CSI) score, July 2015

## Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN MSA

Dayton



\*Ranges in quintiles. Composite score reflects the average of all individual component scores for which sufficient data exists at the zip code level.

Prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland's Community Development team.  
 Data: Lender Processing Services, Inc.  
 Applied Analytics (LPS), HMDA,  
 and FRBNY Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax



# Cleveland-Elyria, OH MSA

## 90+ days mortgage delinquency

2014: **2.97%** 2015: **2.45%**

## Foreclosure

2014: **2.82%** 2015: **2.36%**

## REO

2014: **1.78%** 2015: **1.64%**

## Originations-to-shadow inventory

2013: **0.89** 2014: **1.14**

## Median home value change

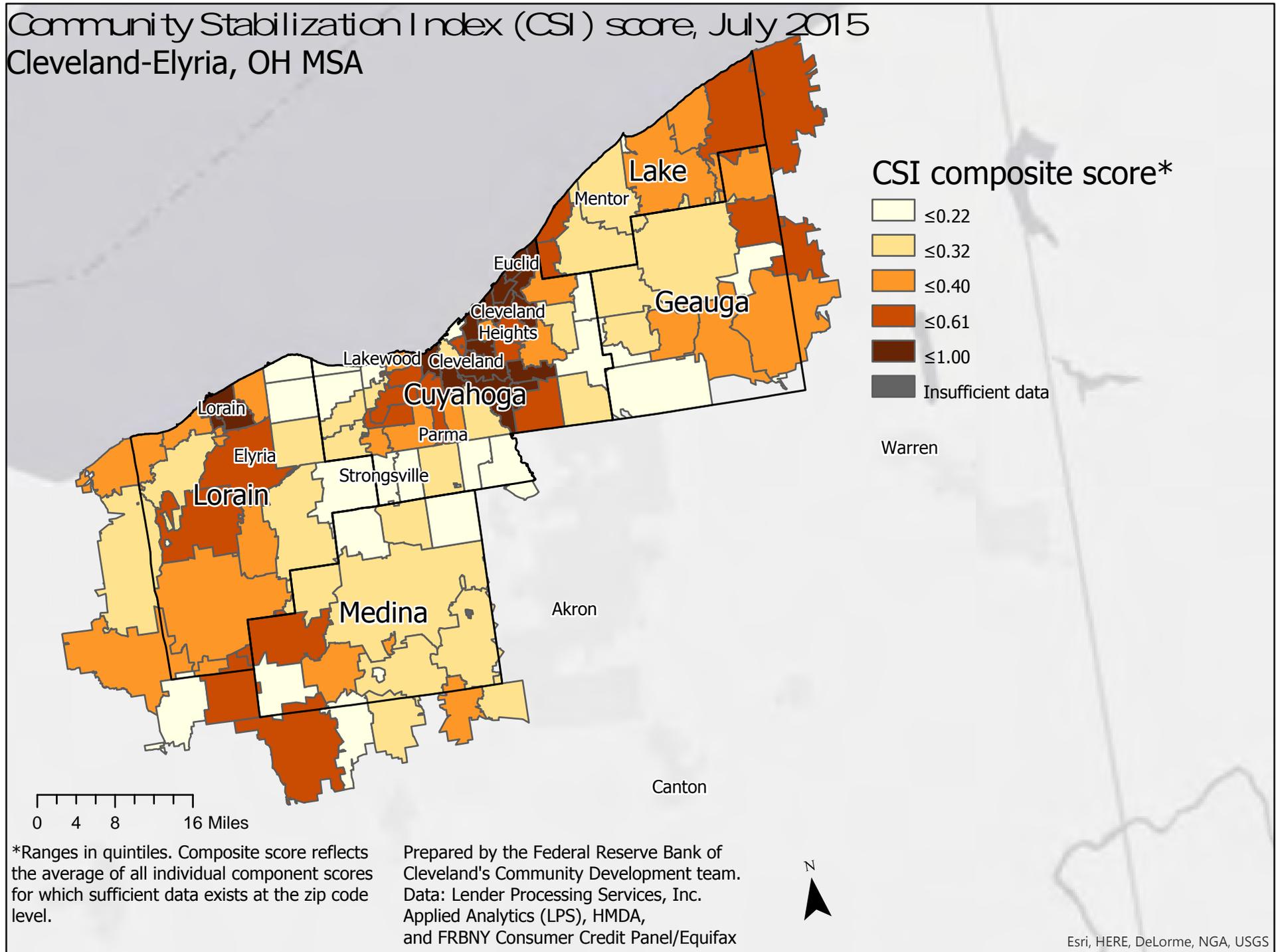
2013-2014: **-0.15%** 2005-2014: **-3.45%**

## Non-mortgage credit delinquency

2014: **5.92%** 2015: **6.11%**

# Community Stabilization Index (CSI) score, July 2015

## Cleveland-Elyria, OH MSA



# Columbus, OH MSA

## 90+ days mortgage delinquency

2014: **2.52%** 2015: **2.06%**

## Foreclosure

2014: **1.76%** 2015: **1.56%**

## REO

2014: **1.12%** 2015: **1.11%**

## Originations-to-shadow inventory

2013: **1.43** 2014: **1.93**

## Median home value change

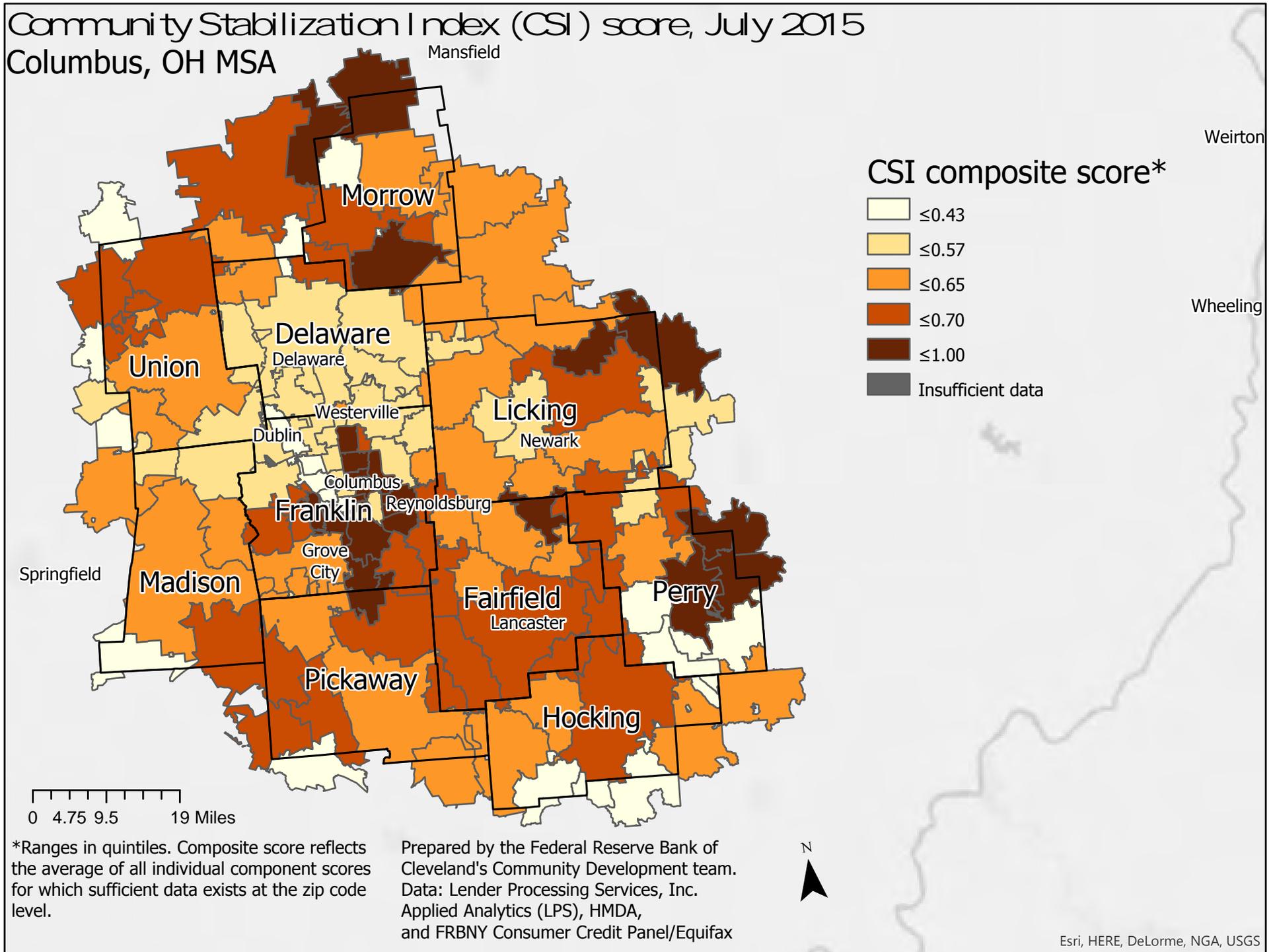
2013-2014: **1.82%** 2005-2014: **5.00%**

## Non-mortgage credit delinquency

2014: **6.54%** 2015: **6.61%**

# Community Stabilization Index (CSI) score, July 2015

## Columbus, OH MSA



# Dayton & Springfield, OH MSAs

## 90+ days mortgage delinquency

2014: **2.63%** 2015: **2.22%**

## Foreclosure

2014: **1.90%** 2015: **1.76%**

## REO

2014: **1.44%** 2015: **1.34%**

## Originations-to-shadow inventory

2013: **1.01** 2014: **1.34**

## Median home value change

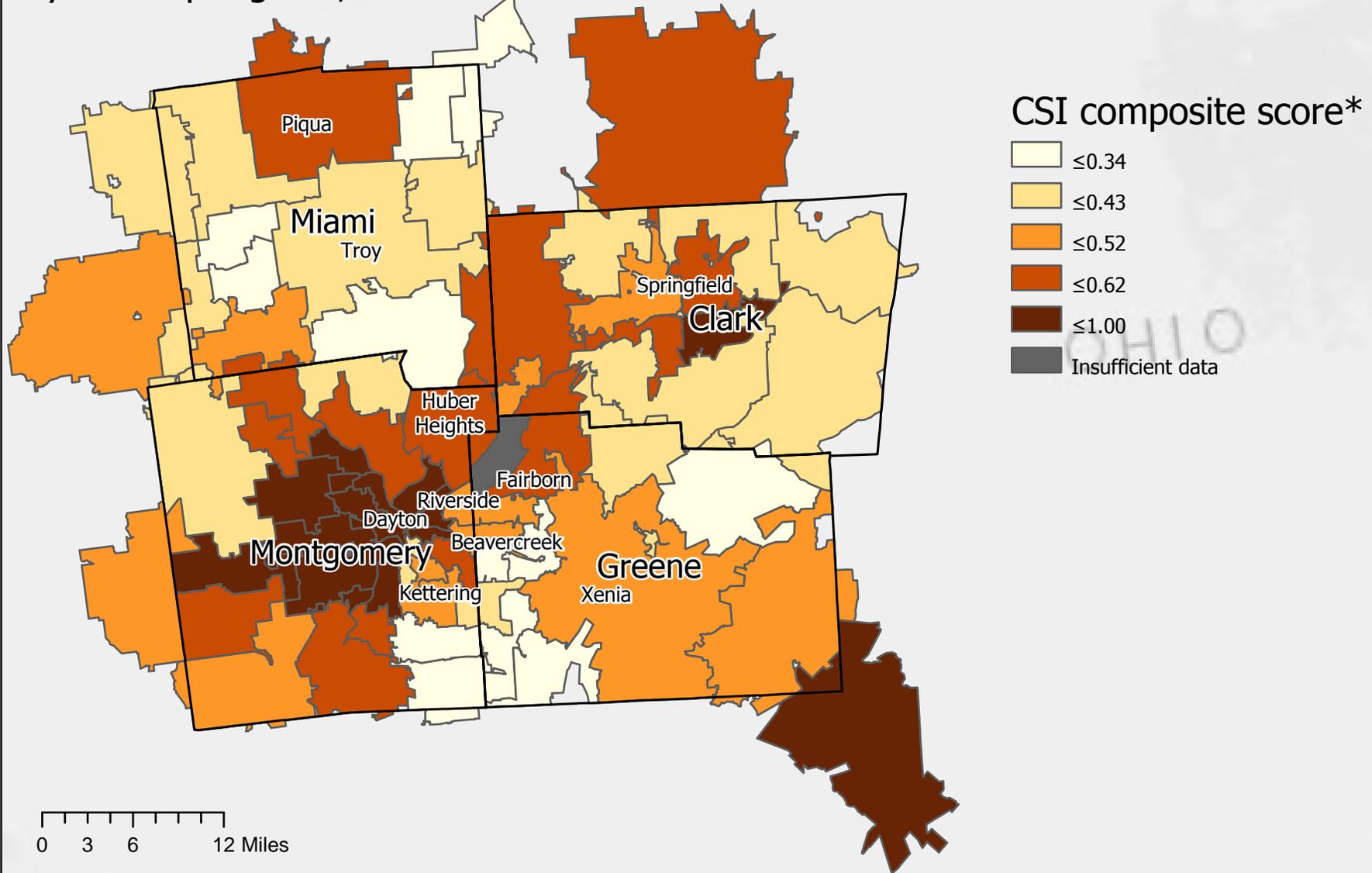
2013-2014: **-3.10%** 2005-2014: **-2.40%**

## Non-mortgage credit delinquency

2014: **7.34%** 2015: **7.63%**

# Community Stabilization Index (CSI) score, July 2015

## Dayton & Springfield, OH MSAs



\*Ranges in quintiles. Composite score reflects the average of all individual component scores for which sufficient data exists at the zip code level.

Prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland's Community Development team.  
 Data: Lender Processing Services, Inc.  
 Applied Analytics (LPS), HMDA,  
 and FRBNY Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax



# Erie, PA MSA

## 90+ days mortgage delinquency

2014: **3.22%** 2015: **2.78%**

## Foreclosure

2014: **2.19%** 2015: **1.94%**

## REO

2014: **0.89%** 2015: **1.23%**

## Originations-to-shadow inventory

2013: **1.93** 2014: **2.26**

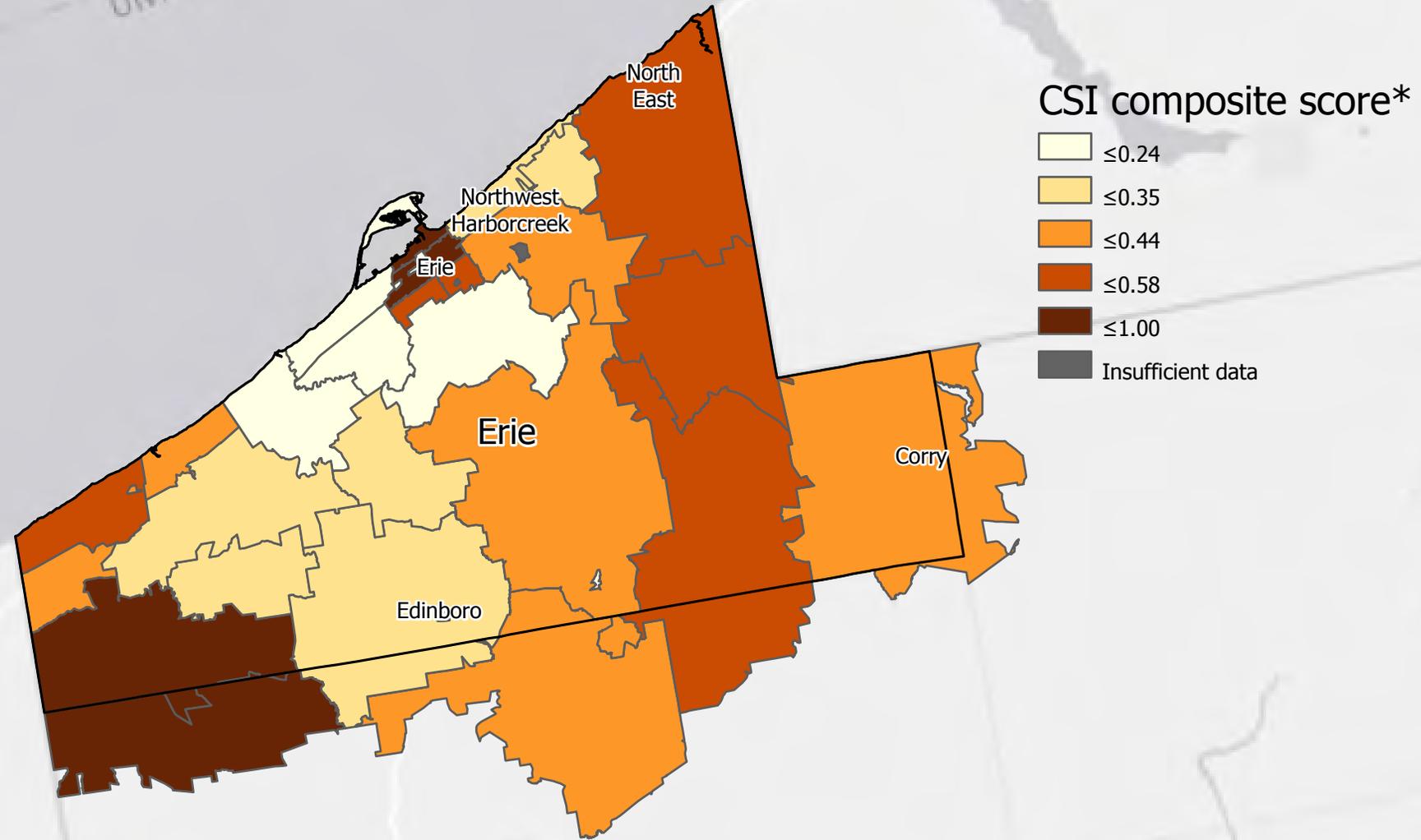
## Median home value change

2013-2014: **-1.63%** 2005-2014: **28.09%**

## Non-mortgage credit delinquency

2014: **5.92%** 2015: **6.04%**

# Community Stabilization Index (CSI) score, July 2015 Erie, PA MSA



\*Ranges in quintiles. Composite score reflects the average of all individual component scores for which sufficient data exists at the zip code level.

Prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland's Community Development team.  
Data: Lender Processing Services, Inc.  
Applied Analytics (LPS), HMDA,  
and FRBNY Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax



# Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA

## 90+ days mortgage delinquency

2014: **2.50%** 2015: **2.14%**

## Foreclosure

2014: **1.87%** 2015: **1.76%**

## REO

2014: **1.13%** 2015: **1.18%**

## Originations-to-shadow inventory

2013: **2.02** 2014: **2.16**

## Median home value change

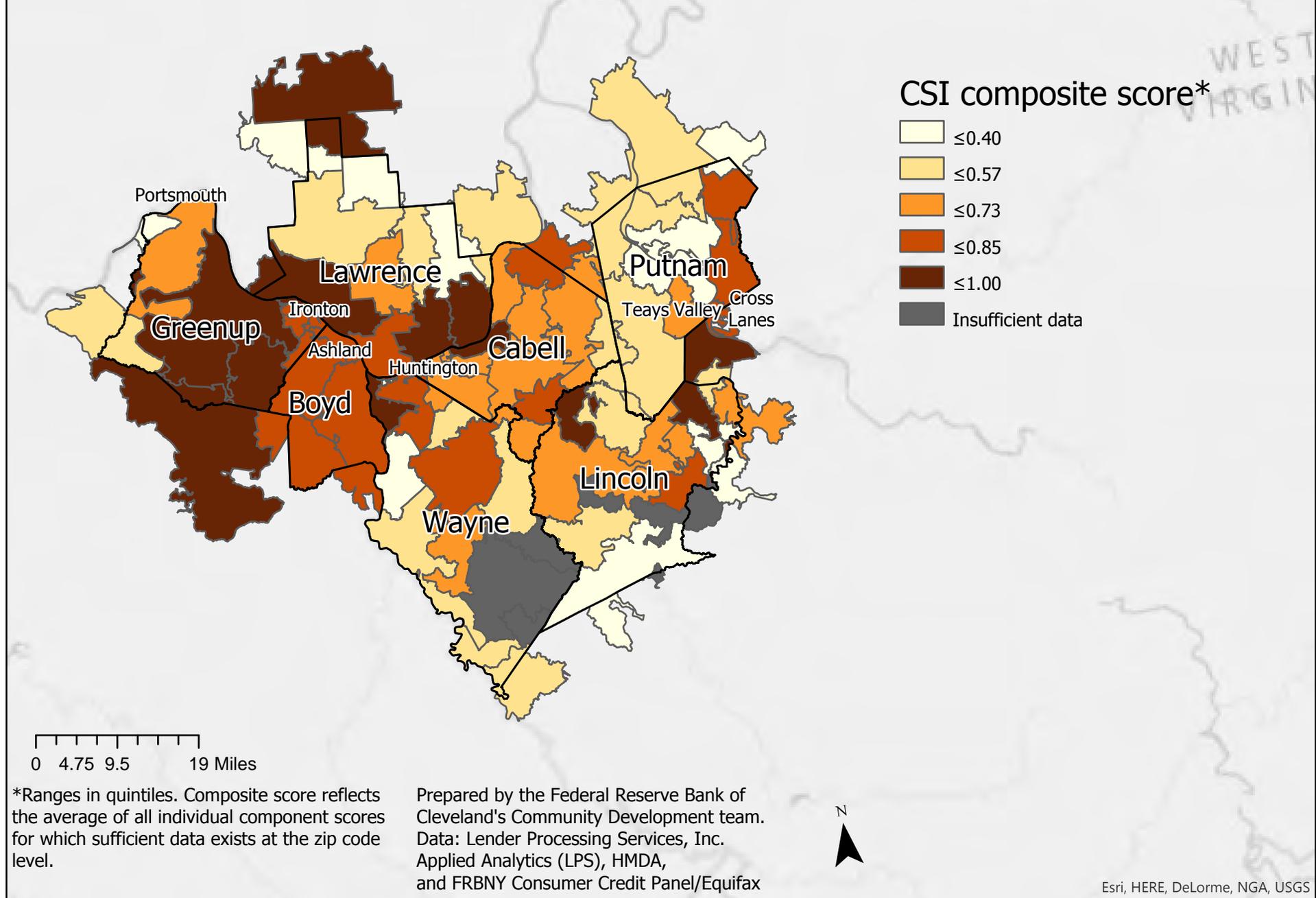
2013-2014: **-1.31%** 2005-2014: **27.76%**

## Non-mortgage credit delinquency

2014: **8.01%** 2015: **7.87%**

# Community Stabilization Index (CSI) score, July 2015

## Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA



# Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA

## 90+ days mortgage delinquency

2014: **1.81%** 2015: **1.53%**

## Foreclosure

2014: **1.14%** 2015: **1.05%**

## REO

2014: **0.82%** 2015: **0.62%**

## Originations-to-shadow inventory

2013: **2.17** 2014: **2.69**

## Median home value change

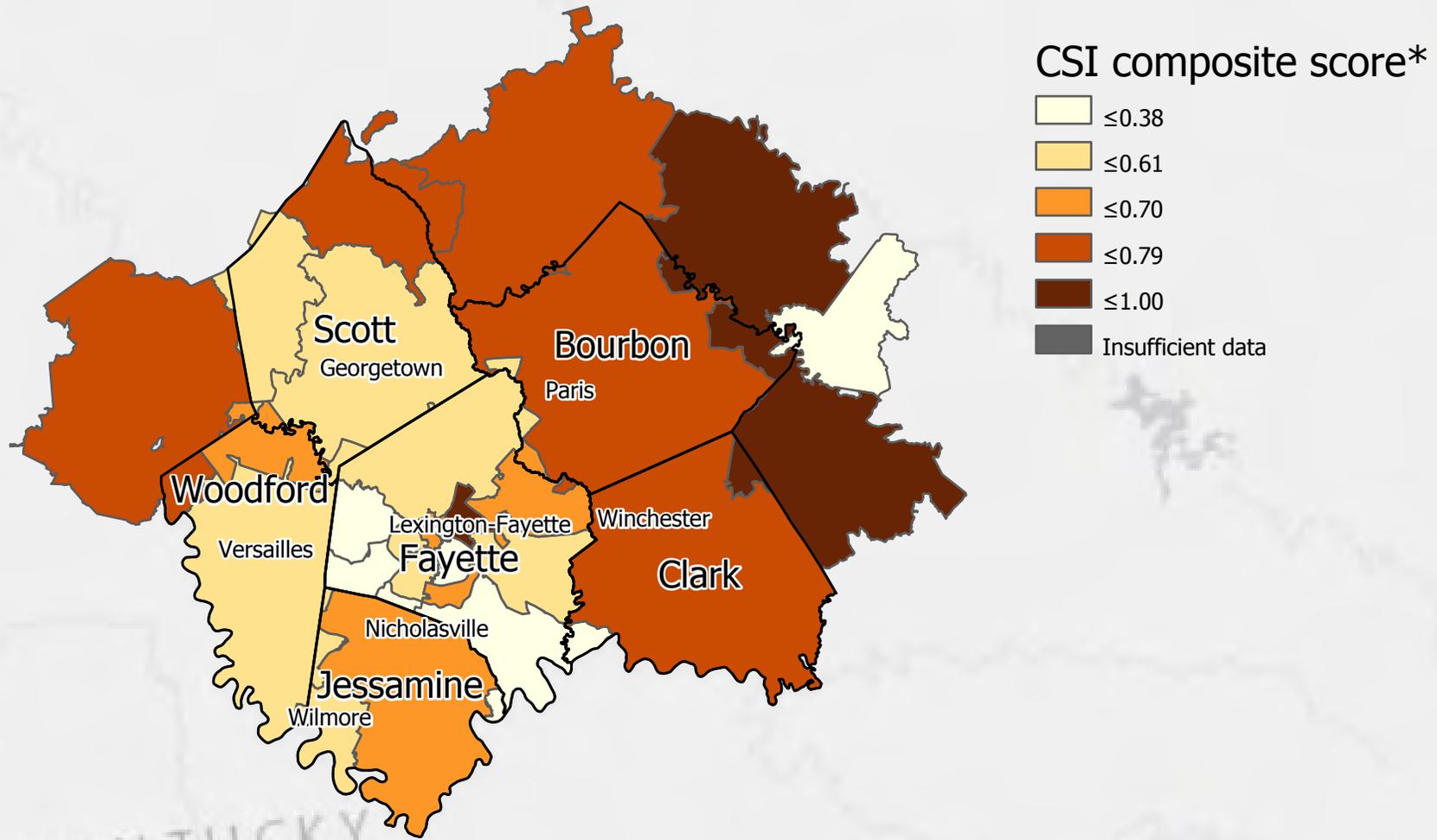
2013-2014: **-1.48%** 2005-2014: **6.95%**

## Non-mortgage credit delinquency

2014: **7.81%** 2015: **7.69%**

# Community Stabilization Index (CSI) score, July 2015

## Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA



\*Ranges in quintiles. Composite score reflects the average of all individual component scores for which sufficient data exists at the zip code level.

Prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland's Community Development team.  
 Data: Lender Processing Services, Inc.  
 Applied Analytics (LPS), HMDA,  
 and FRBNY Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax



# Lima, OH MSA

## 90+ days mortgage delinquency

2014: **2.95%** 2015: **2.30%**

## Foreclosure

2014: **1.96%** 2015: **1.82%**

## REO

2014: **1.53%** 2015: **1.56%**

## Originations-to-shadow inventory

2013: **2.00** 2014: **2.76**

## Median home value change

2013-2014: **-4.16%** 2005-2014: **11.64%**

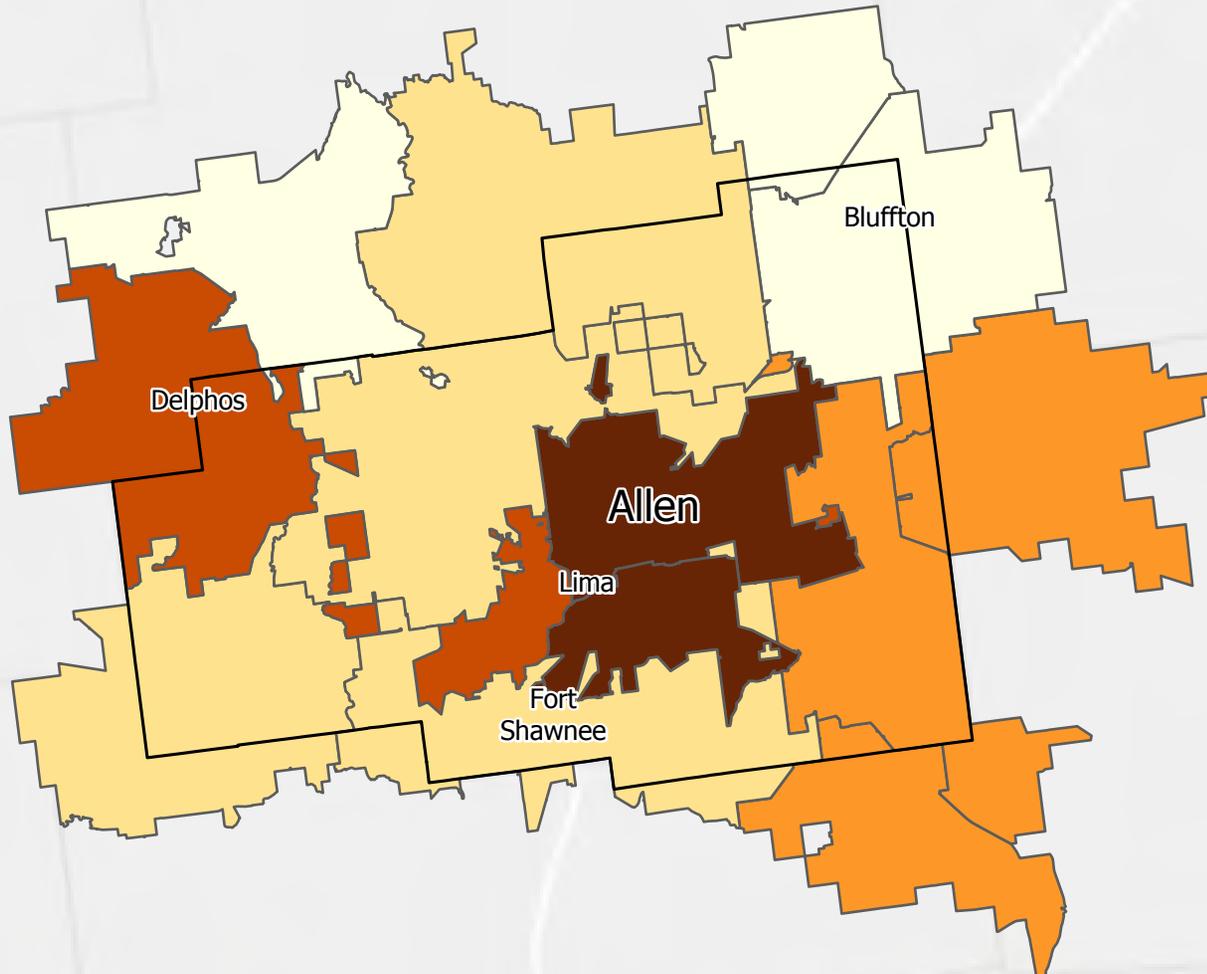
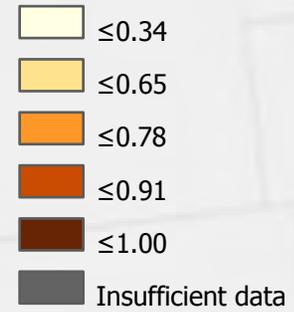
## Non-mortgage credit delinquency

2014: **5.78%** 2015: **6.34%**

# Community Stabilization Index (CSI) score, July 2015

## Lima, OH MSA

### CSI composite score\*



\*Ranges in quintiles. Composite score reflects the average of all individual component scores for which sufficient data exists at the zip code level.

Prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland's Community Development team.  
Data: Lender Processing Services, Inc.  
Applied Analytics (LPS), HMDA,  
and FRBNY Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax



# Mansfield, OH MSA

## 90+ days mortgage delinquency

2014: **2.66%** 2015: **2.29%**

## Foreclosure

2014: **1.96%** 2015: **2.23%**

## REO

2014: **1.58%** 2015: **1.66%**

## Originations-to-shadow inventory

2013: **1.21** 2014: **1.64**

## Median home value change

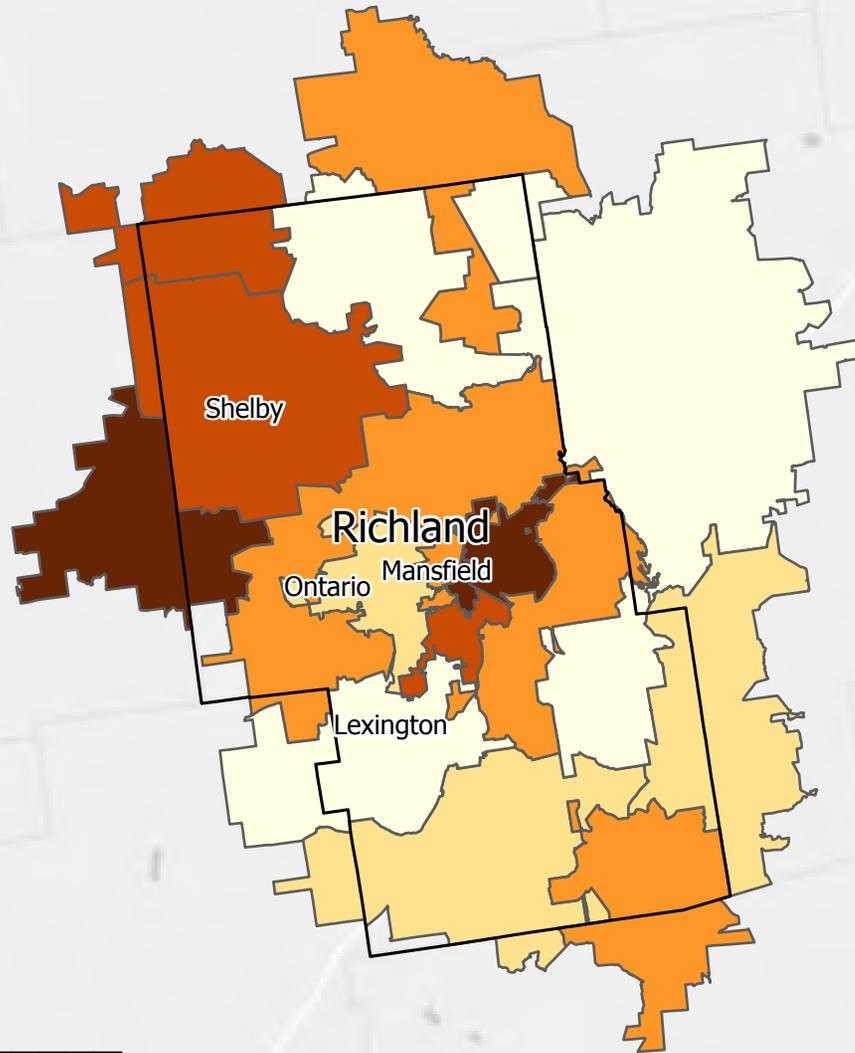
2013-2014: **0%** 2005-2014: **-7.89%**

## Non-mortgage credit delinquency

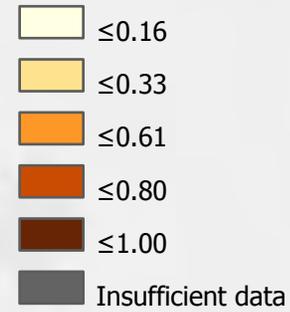
2014: **6.00%** 2015: **5.73%**

# Community Stabilization Index (CSI) score, July 2015 Mansfield, OH MSA

Akron



## CSI composite score\*



0 2.25 4.5 9 Miles

\*Ranges in quintiles. Composite score reflects the average of all individual component scores for which sufficient data exists at the zip code level.

Prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland's Community Development team.  
Data: Lender Processing Services, Inc.  
Applied Analytics (LPS), HMDA,  
and FRBNY Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax



# Pittsburgh, PA MSA

## 90+ days mortgage delinquency

2014: **2.28%** 2015: **1.93%**

## Foreclosure

2014: **1.77%** 2015: **1.61%**

## REO

2014: **0.72%** 2015: **0.76%**

## Originations-to-shadow inventory

2013: **1.74** 2014: **2.11**

## Median home value change

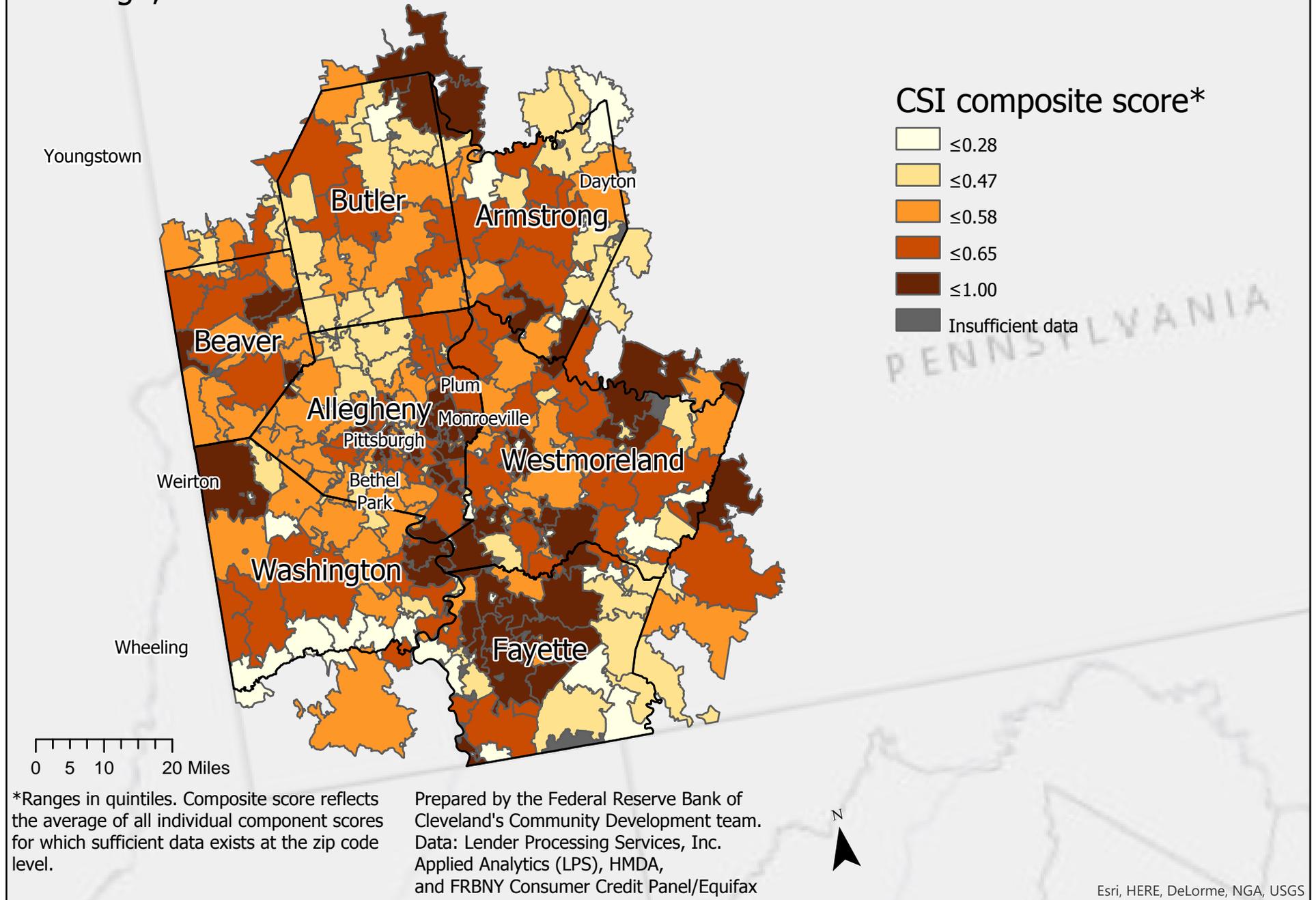
2013-2014: **-5.68%** 2005-2014: **24.51%**

## Non-mortgage credit delinquency

2014: **4.56%** 2015: **4.60%**

# Community Stabilization Index (CSI) score, July 2015

## Pittsburgh, PA MSA



# Toledo, OH MSA

## 90+ days mortgage delinquency

2014: **2.19%** 2015: **1.77%**

## Foreclosure

2014: **1.81%** 2015: **1.41%**

## REO

2014: **1.30%** 2015: **1.32%**

## Originations-to-shadow inventory

2013: **1.11** 2014: **1.64**

## Median home value change

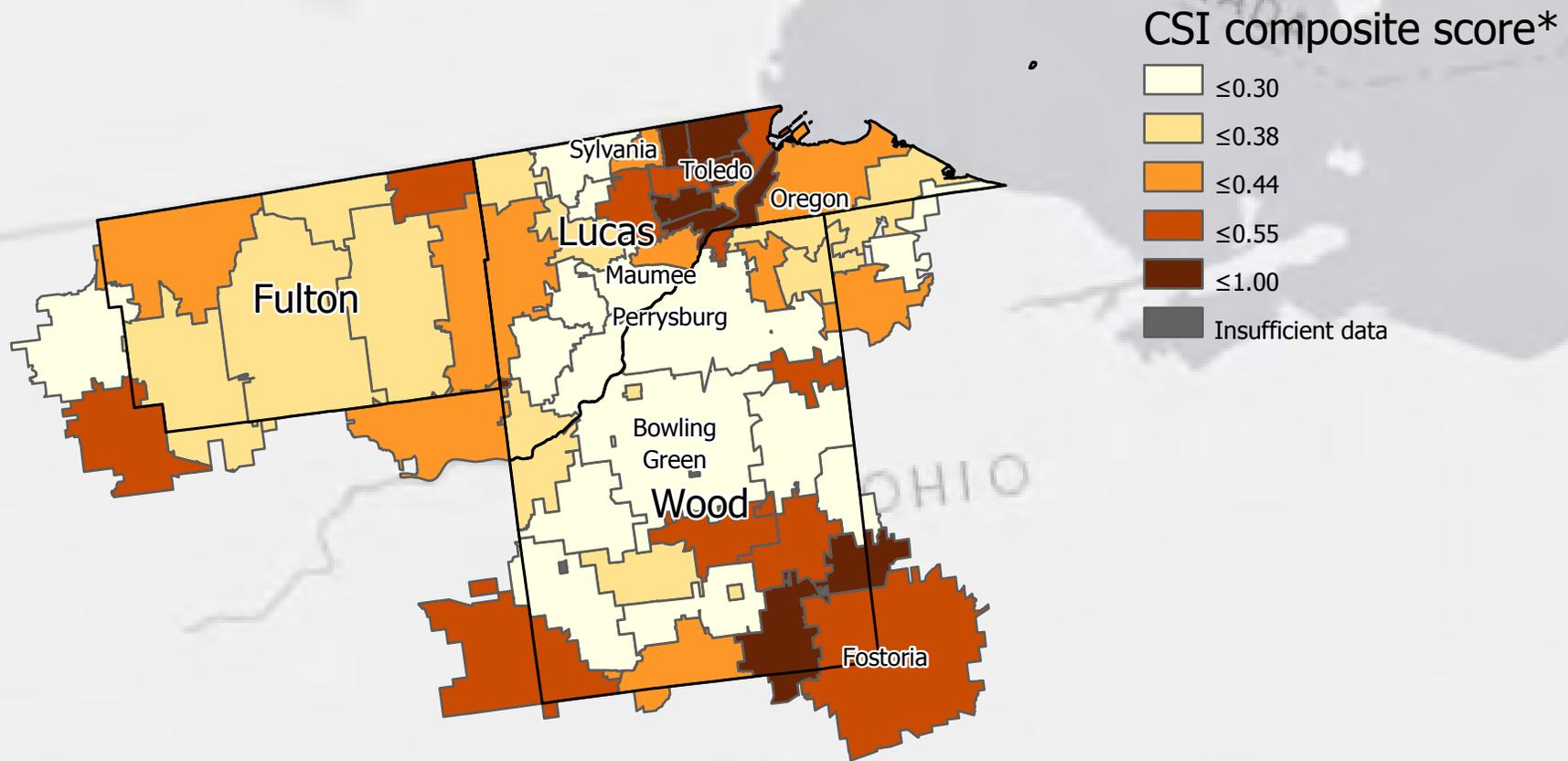
2013-2014: **5.74%** 2005-2014: **-2.27%**

## Non-mortgage credit delinquency

2014: **7.70%** 2015: **7.87%**

# Community Stabilization Index (CSI) score, July 2015

## Toledo, OH MSA



0 3.75 7.5 15 Miles

\*Ranges in quintiles. Composite score reflects the average of all individual component scores for which sufficient data exists at the zip code level.

Prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland's Community Development team.  
Data: Lender Processing Services, Inc.  
Applied Analytics (LPS), HMDA,  
and FRBNY Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax



Mansfield

# Wheeling, WV & Weirton- Steubenville, WV-OH MSAs

## 90+ days mortgage delinquency

2014: **2.53%** 2015: **2.09%**

## Foreclosure

2014: **1.78%** 2015: **1.72%**

## REO

2014: **1.37%** 2015: **1.32%**

## Originations-to-shadow inventory

2013: **1.87** 2014: **2.20**

## Median home value change

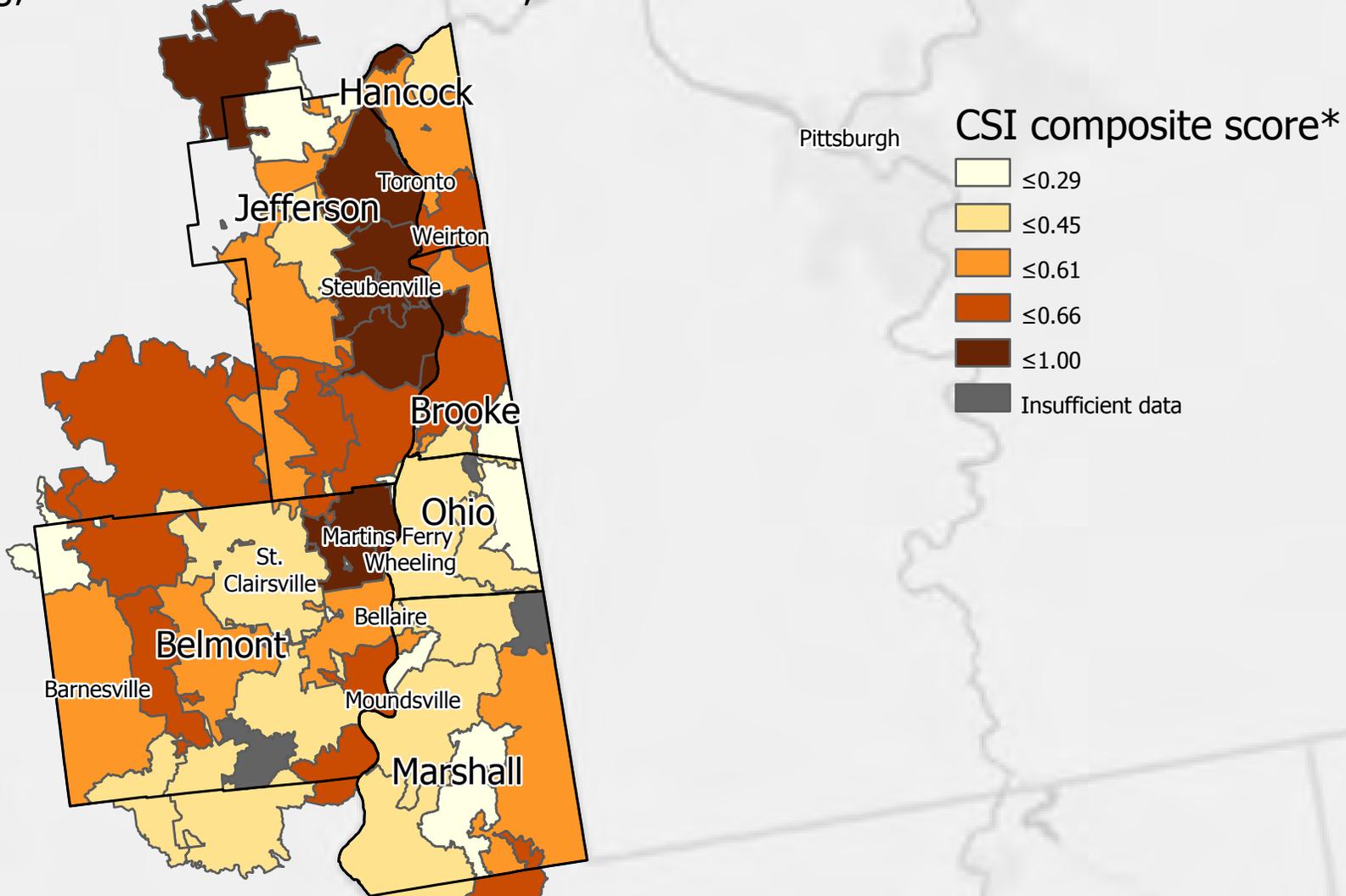
2013-2014: **-0.88%** 2005-2014: **26.97%**

## Non-mortgage credit delinquency

2014: **5.87%** 2015: **6.16%**

# Community Stabilization Index (CSI) score, July 2015

## Wheeling, WV & Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH MSAs



0 3.75 7.5 15 Miles

\*Ranges in quintiles. Composite score reflects the average of all individual component scores for which sufficient data exists at the zip code level.

Prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland's Community Development team.  
 Data: Lender Processing Services, Inc. Applied Analytics (LPS), HMDA, and FRBNY Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax



# Youngstown-Warren- Boardman, OH-PA MSA

## 90+ days mortgage delinquency

2014: **3.19%** 2015: **2.64%**

## Foreclosure

2014: **2.89%** 2015: **2.40%**

## REO

2014: **2.02%** 2015: **1.86%**

## Originations-to-shadow inventory

2013: **0.87** 2014: **1.20**

## Median home value change

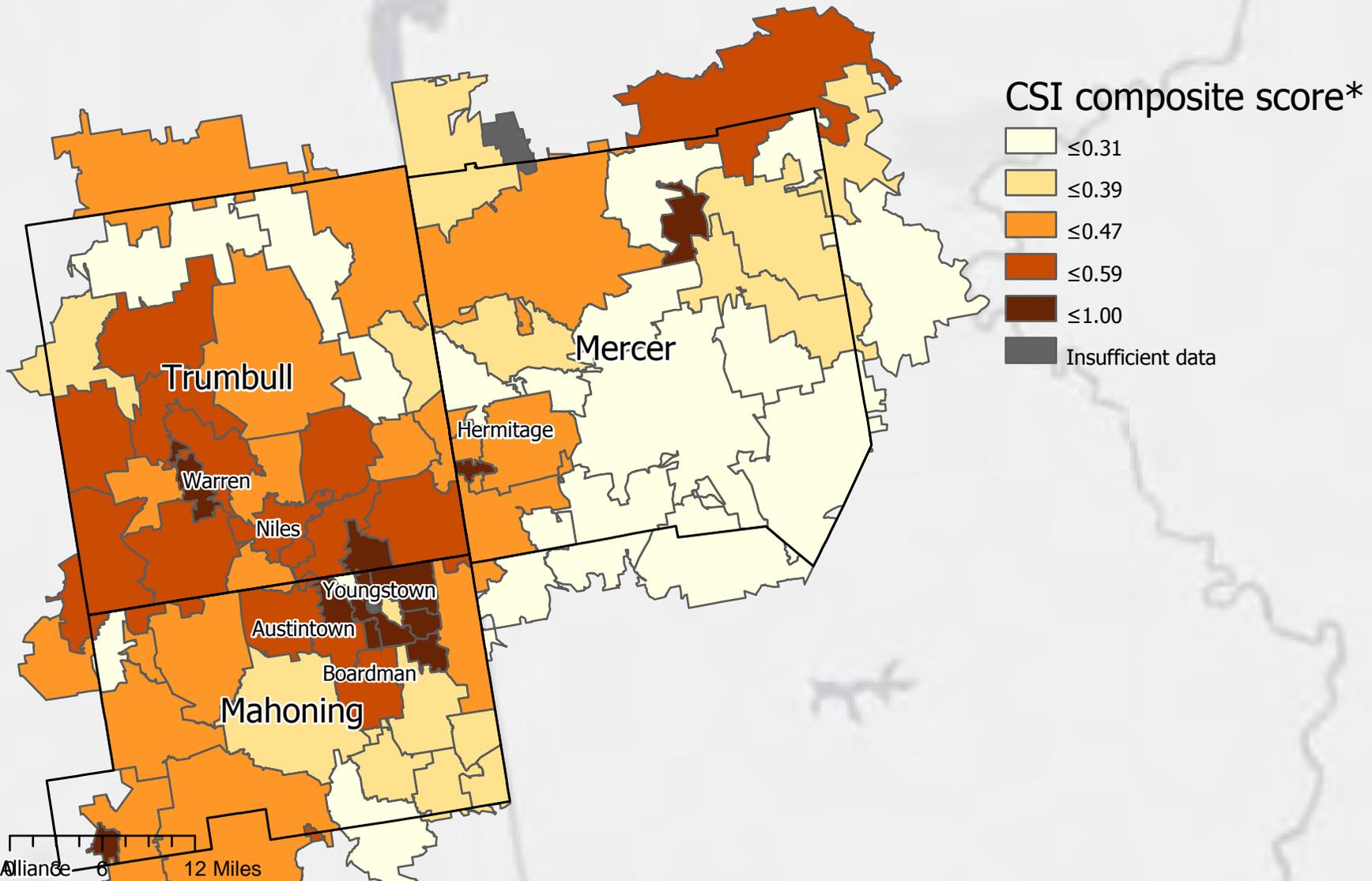
2013-2014: **-4.39%** 2005-2014: **3.81%**

## Non-mortgage credit delinquency

2014: **6.64%** 2015: **6.97%**

# Community Stabilization Index (CSI) score, July 2015

## Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA MSA



\*Ranges in quintiles. Composite score reflects the average of all individual component scores for which sufficient data exists at the zip code level.

Prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland's Community Development team.  
 Data: Lender Processing Services, Inc.  
 Applied Analytics (LPS), HMDA,  
 and FRBNY Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax



## Contact Information

---

**Brett Barkley**

Research Analyst

Tel 216-206-3658

Brett.Barkley@clev.frb.org

**Lisa Nelson**

Community Development Advisor

Tel 216-579-2903

Lisa.A.Nelson@clev.frb.org

**Anne O'Shaughnessy**

Communications Advisor

Tel 216-579-2233

Anne.OShaughnessy@clev.frb.org



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK *of* CLEVELAND

1455 East Sixth Street  
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

**Web** [ClevelandFed.org/CommunityDevelopment](http://ClevelandFed.org/CommunityDevelopment)

**Twitter** @CleveFed\_ComDev