

Our ongoing analysis of Indiana nonprofit employment is a joint effort by the Center on Philanthropy, the School of Public and Environmental Affairs, and the Indiana Business Research Center at Indiana University to document the significant impact of nonprofits on Indiana's economy by providing detailed information on the size, composition, and distribution of paid employment in the private nonprofit sector in Indiana.

Key Facts about Nonprofits in Indiana

- Nonprofits employ 1 in 11 workers in Indiana (nearly 250,000 employees).
- Nonprofits include public charities, private foundations and other types of tax-exempt groups such as civic leagues, chambers of commerce, social clubs, lodges, and veterans' organizations.
- The majority of nonprofit organizations are public charities with 501(c)(3) designation from the IRS. Public charities provide social assistance, health care, education, arts and recreation, and religious services in local communities.
- Nonprofit social assistance organizations provide child care, job training and placement, individual and family services, emergency relief, and more. This was the second fastest growing nonprofit industry in Indiana, second only to health care.

Employment in Grant County

- In 2009, 1 out of 7 workers in Grant County was employed by a nonprofit organization, compared to only 1 out of 10 workers in 1995.
- Nonprofit establishments employed nearly 4,100 workers in 2009. This compares to around 3,000 workers employed in 1995.
- Nonprofit employment grew 34 percent from 1995 to 2009, while for-profit employment shrank 25 percent.
- Over 50 percent of nonprofit employees work in education, while another 30 percent work in health care establishments. Around 9 percent of nonprofit workers in Grant County work in arts, entertainment, and recreation establishments.

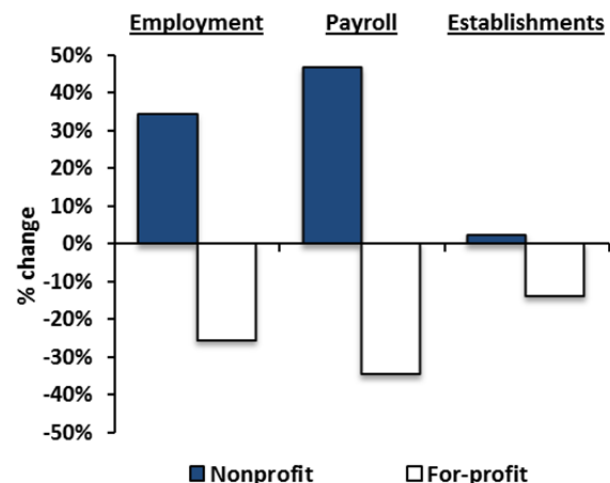
Payroll in Grant County

- Nonprofit payroll grew in Grant County from around almost \$92.6 million in 1995 to just over \$136 million in 2009 (in constant 2009 dollars).
- This change represented a 46 percent increase in nonprofit payroll. Meanwhile, for-profit payroll fell 34 percent from 1995 to 2009.
- Average annual nonprofit wages grew from near \$30,400 in 1995 to about \$33,300 in 2009, a 9 percent increase, adjusted for inflation. For-profit wages shrank 12 percent, from \$37,300 in 1995 to \$32,800 in 2009.

Establishments in Grant County

- Between 1995 and 2009, the number of nonprofit establishments increased 6 percent from 76 to more than 78. In contrast, for-profit establishments shrank from near 1,300 in 1995 to 1,100 in 2009, a 15 percent decrease.
- Nonprofit organizations tended to employ around 52 workers on average in 2009.

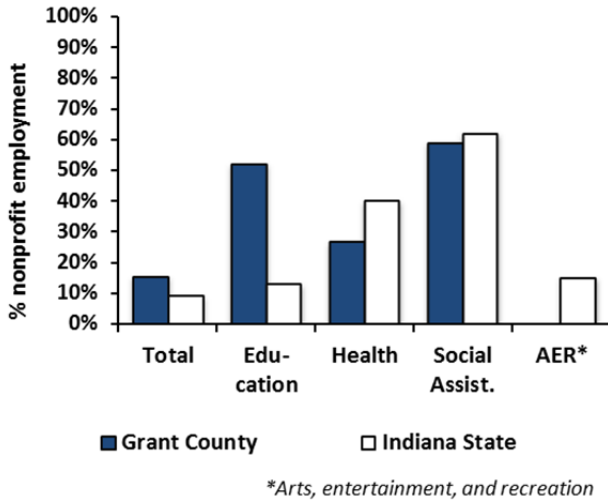
Figure 1: Percent change of nonprofit and for-profit employment, payroll, and establishments in Grant County, 1995-2009



County Industry Data

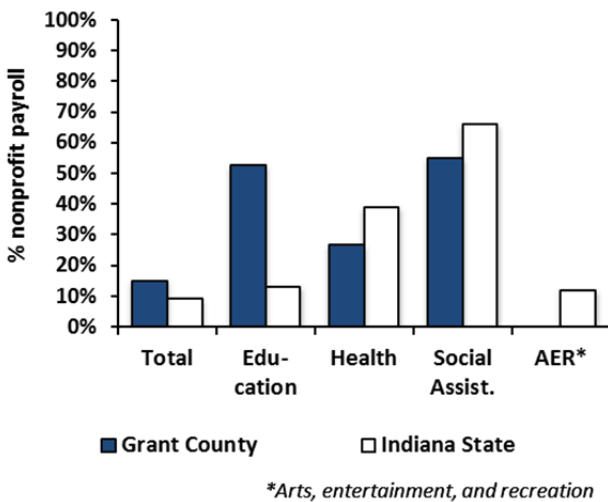
The nonprofit sector has a large role in the economic well-being of Grant County. As is shown in Figures 2-4, nonprofits here account for a larger percentage of employment, payroll, and establishments than holds true for the state as a whole.

Figure 2: Percentage of NP Workers, 2009



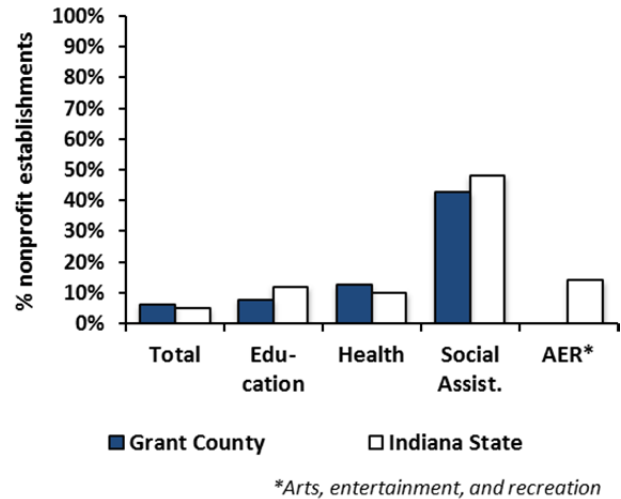
- The percentage of workers employed by nonprofits in Grant County is higher than for the state as a whole in 2009 (Figure 2).
- In the education industry, nonprofits accounted for a much higher percentage of employees than is the case for this industry in the state overall (Figure 2).

Figure 3: Percentage of Payroll from NPs, 2009



- Nonprofit payroll constitutes a larger percentage of total payroll in Grant County in 2009 than in Indiana overall (Figure 3), consistent with establishment and employment percentages.
- Nonprofits account for around 55 percent of total payroll in social assistance and about 27 percent in health care (Figure 3).
- Nonprofits accounted for 53 percent of total education payroll in Grant County, which is far higher than the state average of 13 percent.

Figure 4: Percentage of NP Establishments, 2009



- Grant County has a similar share of establishments operated by nonprofits in 2009 (Figure 4) as does Indiana overall.
- Despite their impressive employment and payroll sizes, there are relatively few nonprofit education establishments.

Note on Methodology

The report draws data from the national Quarterly Census Employment and Wages (QCEW) filings. However, because of the unique position of nonprofits under federal law, many nonprofits are not required to complete these filings. For example, some religious congregations as well as 501(c)(3) organizations employing fewer than four workers are exempt from QCEW filings. We can also only identify nonprofit employers that are registered with the IRS as exempt entities. Because of these exclusions we are confident that our analysis underestimates nonprofit employment in Indiana. For a full explanation of our methodology, please visit www.indiana.edu/~nonprof.