



**NONPROFIT EMPLOYMENT SERIES  
REPORT #1, SUPPLEMENT A**

**INDIANA NONPROFIT EMPLOYMENT: 2001  
BLOOMINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA**

**A JOINT PRODUCT OF**

**THE CENTER ON PHILANTHROPY  
AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY**

**AND**

**THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC & ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS  
AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY**

**AUGUST 2003**

**KIRSTEN A. GRØNBJERG  
AND  
SHARON KIOKO**

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NONPROFIT  
EMPLOYMENT:  
2001  
BLOOMINGTON  
METROPOLITAN  
AREA**

**INDIANA NONPROFITS:  
SCOPE & COMMUNITY  
DIMENSIONS**

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**KEY FINDINGS –**

1. The nonprofit sector is a major economic force in Bloomington, Indiana, accounting for 1 out of every 10 paid workers—more than in most of the state’s other metropolitan regions and twice the number employed by the region’s construction industry or the finance, insurance, and real estate industry (see page 2).
2. On average, nonprofit employers in the Bloomington metropolitan area employ more workers (38) than do all types of employers in the region (21). However, the average of 38 nonprofit employees is less than the average for most of the state’s metropolitan region (see page 3).
3. The 5,850 nonprofit employees in the Bloomington region earned about \$139 million in wages in 2001, more than that of the construction, finance, insurance and real estate, or transportation and public utilities industries (see page 4).
4. Average weekly wages for Bloomington nonprofit employees (\$457) are \$90 below the average for all employees in the region (\$548) and are significantly less than those of most of the major industrial sectors (see page 4).
5. The growth in overall nonprofit employment for Bloomington nonprofits over the 1995-2001 period exceeded overall employment growth and nearly offset the loss of jobs in the manufacturing industry (see page 5).
6. As a result of comparatively high rates of growth in nonprofit employment over the 1995-2001 period, the nonprofit share of employment was up 2.4 percentage points from 7.6 percent in 1995 to 10 percent in 2001 (see page 6).
7. Bloomington saw the highest rate of average annual growth in nonprofit employment over the 1995-2000 period (6.8 percent) among all Indiana metropolitan regions, and more than twice the statewide rate. However Bloomington nonprofit employment declined between 2000 and 2001, while nonprofit employment increased 2.1 percent for the state as a whole (see page 6).

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## INTRODUCTION

Nonprofit organizations contribute to the quality of life for all Indiana citizens through the health care, education, job training, nursing home care, access to arts and culture, and opportunities for democratic participation that they offer. What is not widely appreciated, however, is that nonprofit organizations are also a major force in the state's economy, and in the economies of all the state's regions.

This report presents new information on the size, composition, and distribution of paid employment in the private nonprofit sector in the Bloomington metropolitan region for 1995, 2000, and 2001. The report draws on a statewide analysis, [Indiana Nonprofit Employment, 2001](#), available at [www.indiana.edu/~nonprof](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof). Both reports are based on employment data generated by the Indiana Department of Workforce Development through the quarterly survey of Indiana workplaces it carries out under the national ES-202 labor market information program administered by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics as part of the unemployment insurance program. These data are compiled from quarterly reports submitted by employers in compliance with U.S. and Indiana law. The data were prepared for us by the Indiana Business Research Center at Indiana University under a confidentiality agreement with the state.

Under federal law, all nonprofit places of employment are required to complete these quarterly surveys and either be covered by the federal unemployment insurance system or make other arrangements to provide unemployment coverage to laid-off workers. The one major exclusion is religious congregations, which are not required to take part in the unemployment insurance system, although the significance of this exclusion is unknown as some religious organizations nevertheless elect to be covered by unemployment insurance.

For the purpose of this report, we have chosen to focus on nonprofits registered as tax-exempt with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code. This includes private, not-for-profit hospitals, clinics, colleges, universities, elementary schools, social service agencies, day care centers, orchestras, museums, theaters, homeless shelters, soup kitchens, and many more. It also includes a wide variety of civic organizations, trade associations, unions, and membership groups. For the analysis presented here, we

are able to report only on the total nonprofit employment for the Bloomington metropolitan area. The statewide analysis examines also nonprofit employment by industry and by IRS status (e.g., charities vs. all types of nonprofits).

We caution that our estimate of the size of the Bloomington nonprofit sector underestimates the sector's role in the region's economy because some nonprofits (e.g., congregations) are not required to participate in the ES-202 reporting systems and others cannot be identified as nonprofits. That is the case for nonprofits that are not required to register with the IRS (or don't do so for a variety of reasons).

Some or all of these non-registered nonprofits may actually be included in ES-202 data system, but we can identify as nonprofit only those employers that are registered as tax-exempt entities with the IRS. We have had to assume all other non-government employers are for-profit, even though we know this overestimates the for-profit share of the state's employment.

In addition, we relied on the IRS tax-exempt status for nonprofits as of February 2002, although our analysis of the ES202 data goes back to 1995. As a result, our data will most likely underestimate nonprofit employment more for 1995 and 2000 than for 2001, suggesting that our trend analyses will show higher rates of growth for nonprofit employment than actually occurred over the 1995-2001 period.

For further information on the ES-202 data source, our particular definition of the nonprofit sector, and the method used here to extract data on nonprofit organizations from the Indiana ES-202 records, see Appendix A.

# BLOOMINGTON NONPROFIT EMPLOYMENT: SELECTED HIGHLIGHTS

## I. A MAJOR ECONOMIC FORCE

The private nonprofit sector – comprised of private hospitals, clinics, elementary schools, day care centers, social service providers, museums, theaters, soup kitchens, civic and fraternal organizations, trade groups, labor unions, and many more – is a major economic force in the Bloomington metropolitan region.

**Employment:** Bloomington nonprofit organizations employed a minimum of 5,850 paid workers in 2001. This means that at least 10 percent of Bloomington employees worked for a nonprofit organization.<sup>1</sup>

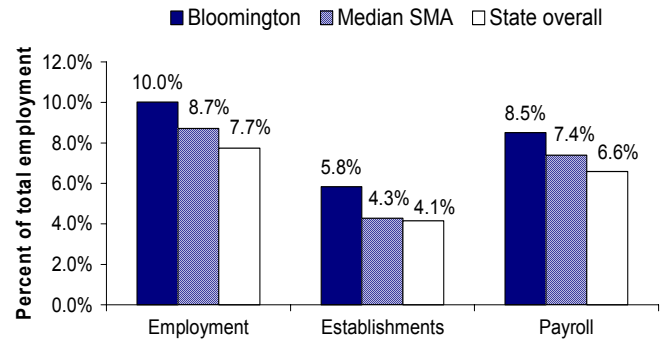
- The percent of employees working for nonprofit organizations<sup>2</sup> in the Bloomington metropolitan area is notably higher than for the state of Indiana overall (see Figure 1).
- The Bloomington percent is also relatively high compared to that of other Indiana metropolitan regions (see Figures 1 and 2).
  - Only South Bend (16.8 percent) and Muncie (10.7) are higher. In the case of South Bend, the high percentage probably reflects the presence of several large health and higher education nonprofit institutions.
  - The percent employed by nonprofit organizations in the Bloomington region also exceeds the nonprofit share in Terre Haute (9.6 percent), Evansville (9.1 percent, including here Gibson County), the Gary/Northwest Indiana region (8.7

<sup>1</sup> As noted in the Introduction, religious organizations are neither required to register with the IRS as tax-exempt organization nor participate in the ES-202 data system on which this analysis is based. For these and other reasons, the estimate of the Bloomington nonprofit sector provided here is too low. For example, statewide, only 129 religious associations were included in the ES-202 data records, although the yellow pages list about 9,000 congregations, synagogues, temples, mosques, and the like for the state.

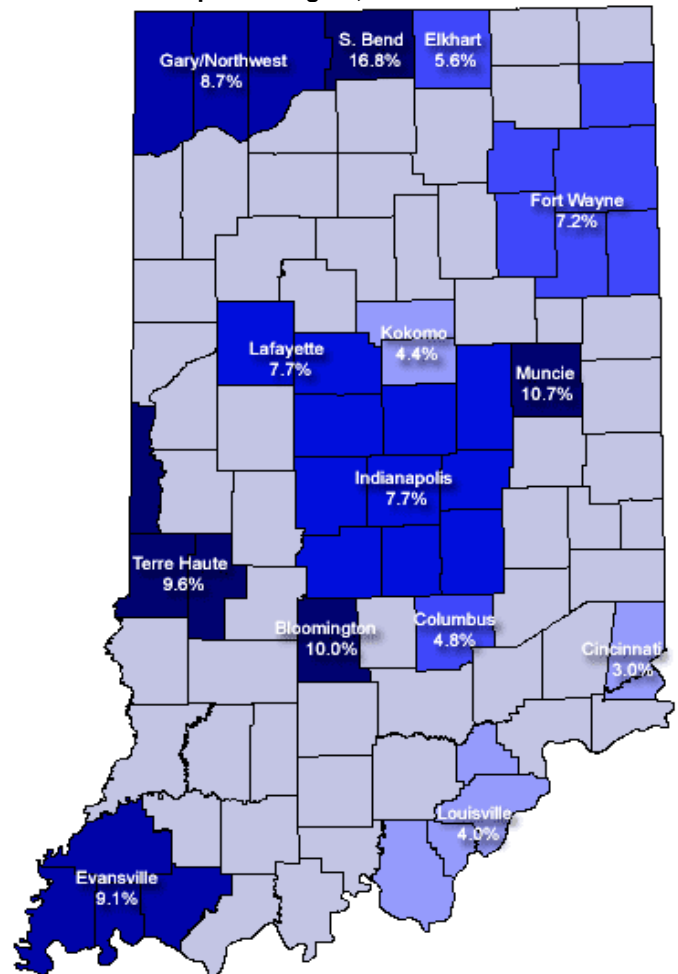
<sup>2</sup> Indiana University is a government-owned institution and its employees are therefore not counted among the nonprofit employees in the region.

percent, including here LaPorte County), Indianapolis and LaFayette (each at 7.7 percent), and Fort Wayne (7.2 percent).

**Figure 1: Nonprofit share of total employment, establishments and payroll: Bloomington, median metropolitan region, and Indiana, 2001**

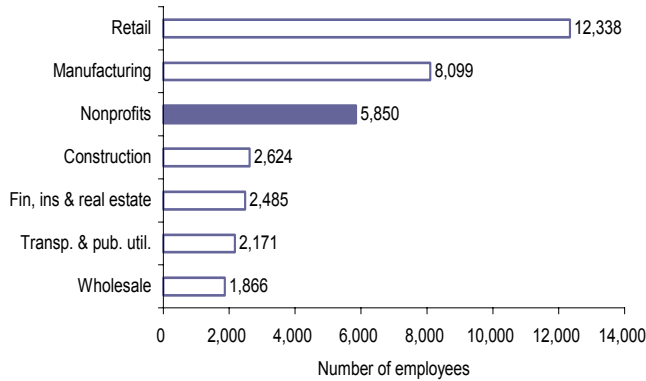


**Figure 2: Nonprofit share of total employment by Indiana metropolitan region, 2001**



- As shown in Figure 3, the Bloomington nonprofit sector employed:
  - More than twice as many people as the region’s construction firms; finance, insurance, and real estate companies; or transportation and public utility firms.

**Figure 3: Employment in Bloomington’s nonprofit sector and selected industries, 2001**

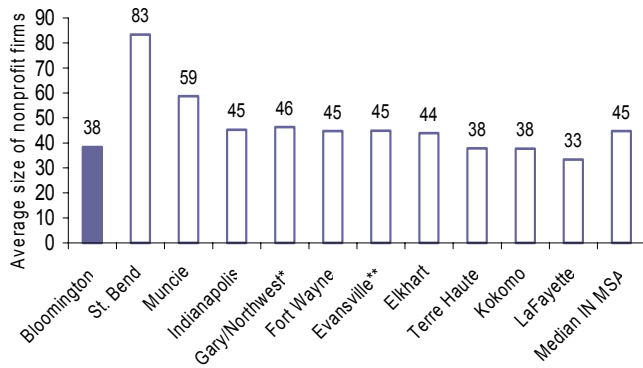


- More than three times as many workers as the region’s wholesale companies.
- About three-fourths as many as the number of employees in manufacturing and less than half the number employed in retail sales.
- If Bloomington nonprofits resemble nonprofits statewide, the bulk of the nonprofit employment is concentrated in the health services sector.
  - Statewide, the health services sector accounts for almost half all nonprofit employment, social services for less than one fifth, educational services and civic and social membership associations each for about one-tenth, with another 3 percent employed in various arts, culture and recreation industries and the rest in a variety of other industries.
- If Bloomington nonprofits follow the profile of nonprofits statewide, they account for the bulk of employment in many fields.
  - Statewide, nonprofits account for almost all of the employment in museums, zoos and botanical gardens, the great majority of the employment in membership associations, almost two-thirds of

all employment in social services, and about two-fifths of total employment in health services.

- If Bloomington nonprofits follow the pattern of the overall nonprofit sector in Indiana, most nonprofit employees work for charities rather than for nonprofits registered with the IRS as general social welfare or mutual-benefit nonprofits.
  - Statewide, charities comprise slightly over half of nonprofit establishments, but account for almost all of the employment, suggesting that the latter are on average significantly larger than nonprofits registered under other subsections of the IRS codes.
  - Statewide, virtually all nonprofits in health, education, social services, legal services, and museums, zoos and related organizations are charities, but charities account for less than half of all amusement and recreation nonprofits, and less than one fifth of membership associations in Indiana.
- The 5,850 nonprofit workers are employed by 153 nonprofit establishments in the Monroe County Region. This is about 5.8 percent of all establishments (2,619) in the region.
  - The nonprofit share of establishments (5.8 percent) in the Bloomington region is higher than for the state of Indiana overall (4.1 percent) and is also higher than the median share for the state’s metropolitan regions (4.3 percent). See Figure 1 above.
  - The smaller nonprofit share of establishments (5.8 percent) than of employees (10 percent) suggests that Bloomington nonprofits employ more workers on average (38) than do all types of employers (21).
  - The average of 38 employees per nonprofit establishment in Bloomington is below the median (45) for the state’s metropolitan regions, ranging from a high of 83 in South Bend to a low of 33 in Lafayette (see Figure 4).

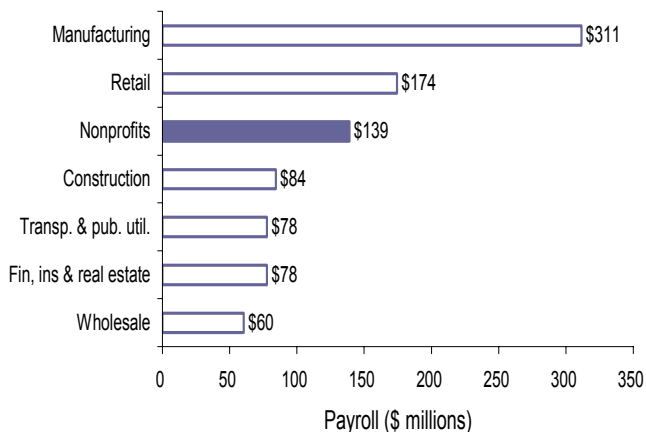
**Figure 4: Average number of employees per nonprofit establishment, Indiana metropolitan areas, 2001**



**Payroll:** The total payroll for the 5,850 Bloomington nonprofit employees was \$139 million in 2001, or about 8.5 percent of the total payroll (\$1.6 billion) in the region.

- If total payroll constitutes about 50-70 percent of total nonprofit expenses (a reasonably well established ratio for charities), the Bloomington nonprofit sector's direct economic contribution to the region is at least \$200 million and perhaps as much as \$280 million.
- The nonprofit payroll of \$139 million exceeded that of construction, (\$84 million), finance, insurance and real estate or transportation and public utilities (\$78 million each) and was more than double that of wholesale trade (\$60 million). See Figure 5

**Figure 5: Total payroll in the Bloomington nonprofit sector and selected industries, 2001**

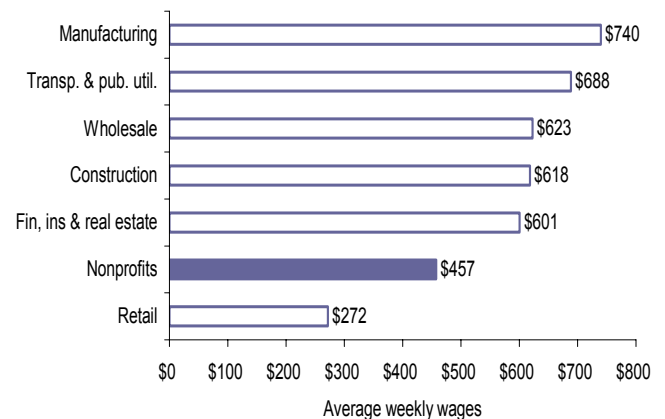


- The nonprofit payroll was less than the total payroll in manufacturing (\$311 million) or retail (\$174 million).

- The smaller nonprofit share of payroll (8.5 percent) than of employment (10 percent), suggests that on average nonprofit employees earn less than their counterparts in for-profit and government establishments.

- Average weekly wages for nonprofit employees was \$457, more than \$90 below the average for all other employees in the region (\$548).<sup>3</sup>
- The average weekly nonprofit wages are significantly less than those of the major industrial categories just examined. Manufacturing weekly wages average \$740; transportation and public utilities average \$688, compared to wholesale (\$623), construction (\$618) and finance, insurance and real estate (\$601). See Figure 6.

**Figure 6: Average weekly pay for Bloomington nonprofit employees and selected industries 2001.**

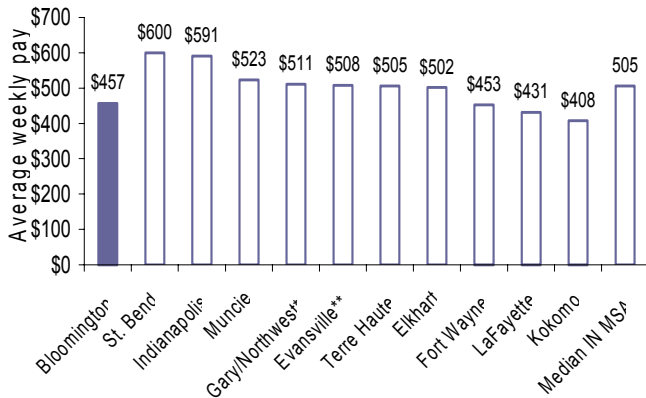


- The average weekly wages of \$272 for retail sales is the only industry with lower average weekly wages than the nonprofit sector. That may at least in part reflect a higher prevalence of part-time workers in the retail industry.
- Weekly wages for Bloomington nonprofit employees is also low compared to the weekly pay for nonprofit employees in other metropolitan areas in the state. It is \$48 below the median (\$505) for the state's eleven metropolitan regions, and below the weekly wages for all but

<sup>3</sup> The average weekly wage reported in the ES-202 survey data makes no adjustment for full-time or part-time work. Industries or regions with a greater number of part-time workers could show up as having lower average weekly wages than those with fewer part-time workers, even if the actual hourly pay rates are higher.

the Fort Wayne, Lafayette, and Kokomo metropolitan regions (see Figure 7).

**Figure 7: Average weekly pay for nonprofit employees, Indiana metropolitan areas, 2001**



- However, if Bloomington nonprofits follow the statewide pattern, then nonprofits are likely to offer similar wages to for-profit providers in most of the service fields where nonprofit employment is concentrated, such as social services and health. Statewide, the data show that both nonprofit and for-profit wages are generally lower than weekly wages paid to government employees in those same industries.
- Our data does not allow us to determine whether the differences in earnings of nonprofit, for-profit, and government employees, or regional differences in average nonprofit wages, reflect real differences in wage levels or different rates of using part-time workers.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> The average weekly wage reported in the ES-202 survey data makes no adjustment for full-time or part-time work. Industries or regions with a greater number of part-time workers could show up as having lower average weekly wages than those with fewer part-time workers, even if the actual hourly pay rates are higher.

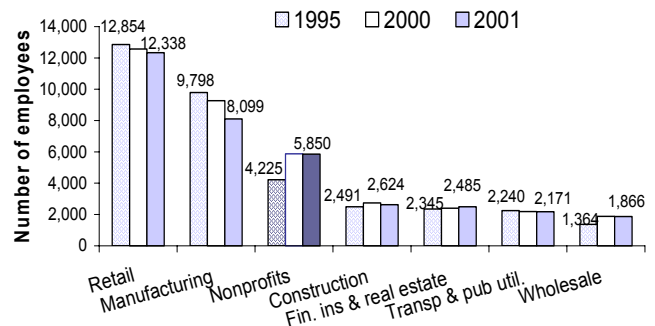
## II. A GROWING SECTOR

*The Bloomington nonprofit sector grew notably faster than overall employment 1995 and 2001. The growth rate for Bloomington exceeded that of other metropolitan regions in the state between 1995 and 2000, but lagged the rest of the state between 2000 and 2001.*

**Employment:** The share of nonprofit employment in Bloomington has increased since 1995, reflecting rapid growth during the 1995-2000 period, followed by a decline over the 2000-2001 period.

- Between 1995 and 2001, employment in the Bloomington nonprofit sector increased by 1,625 employees (from 4,225 to 5,850), or by 39 percent (see Figure 8).

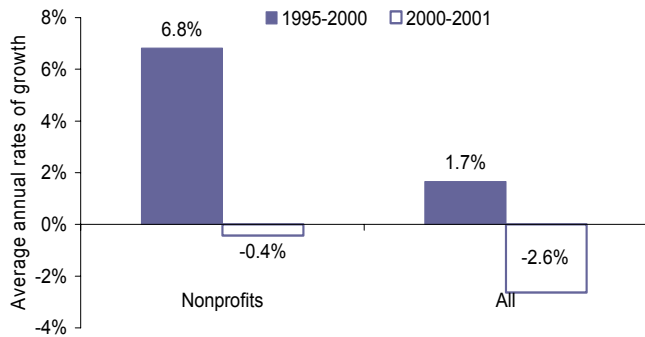
**Figure 8: Employment in the nonprofit sector and in key industries, Bloomington 1995, 2000, and 2001**



- The gain of 1,625 nonprofit jobs for the Bloomington area nearly off-sets the loss of 1,699 jobs in manufacturing between 1995 and 2001. (Retail and transportation and public utilities saw a loss of 516 and 69 jobs respectively.)
- The gain of 1,625 nonprofit jobs between 1995 and 2001 far exceeded the combined gain of 502 jobs in wholesale trade, 140 jobs in finance, insurance and real estate, and 133 jobs in construction.
- Between 1995 and 2000, nonprofit employment in Bloomington grew at a rapid rate of 6.8 percent per year, significantly above the rate of growth in overall employment in the region (1.7 percent). See Figure 9.

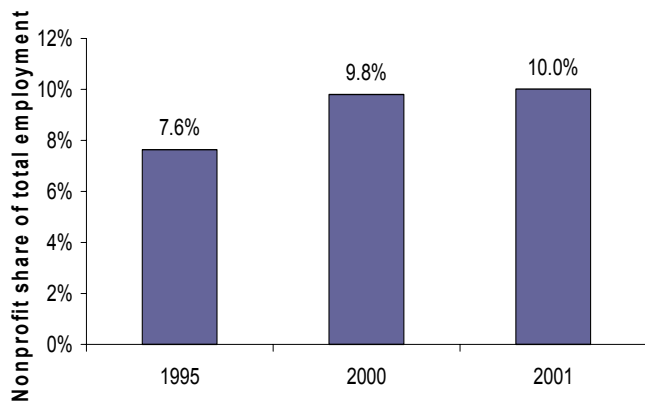


**Figure 9: Average annual rates of growth of Bloomington nonprofit and overall employment, 1995-2000 and 2000-2001**



- Between 2000 and 2001, nonprofit employment in Bloomington actually declined (-.4 percent). However overall employment shrank even more, down by 2.6 percent.
- As a result of the comparatively high rates of growth in nonprofit employment over the 1995-2001 period, the nonprofit share of total Bloomington employment was up 2.4 percentage points from 7.6 percent in 1995 to 10 percent in 2001. See Figure 10

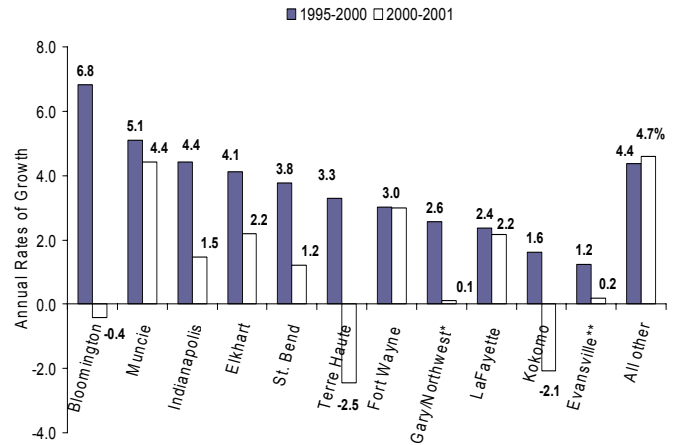
**Figure 10: Nonprofit share of Bloomington employment, 1995-2001**



- Bloomington was one of five metropolitan regions in Indiana, which saw annual rates of growth in nonprofit employment that exceeded the statewide average of 3.3 percent for the 1995-2000 period (See Figure 11).
  - Indeed, Bloomington saw the highest rate of annual growth in nonprofit employment over the 1995-2000 period (6.8 percent) among all metropolitan regions, and more than twice the statewide rate. However, nonprofit employment

declined in Bloomington between 2000 and 2001, while it continued to increase statewide (2.1 percent) and in most other metropolitan regions.

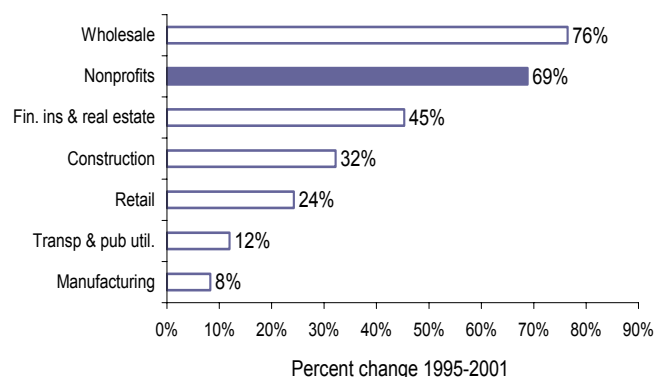
**Figure 11: Indiana nonprofit employment: average annual rates of growth for metropolitan regions, 1995-2000 and 2000-2001**



**Payroll:** Overall wages for nonprofit employees in Bloomington also increased faster than those of employees in all other organizations.

- Total payroll for nonprofit employees increased from \$82 million in 1995 to \$139 million in 2001, or by 69 percent (not adjusted for inflation). Only wholesale trade saw a faster growth in total payroll (up by 76 percent). See Figure 12.

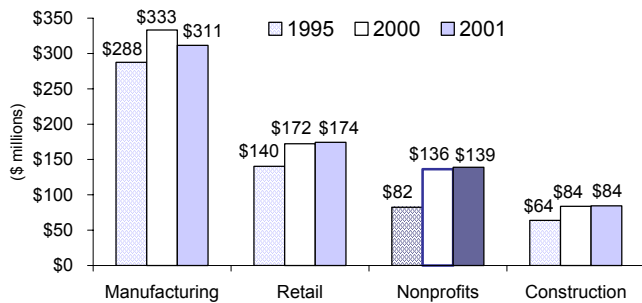
**Figure 12: Percent change in total payroll for key industries in Bloomington 1995-2001**



- The gain of \$57 million in nonprofit payroll in Bloomington exceeded the increase in total payroll gain for several industries in the region over the 1995-2001 period (see Figure 13):

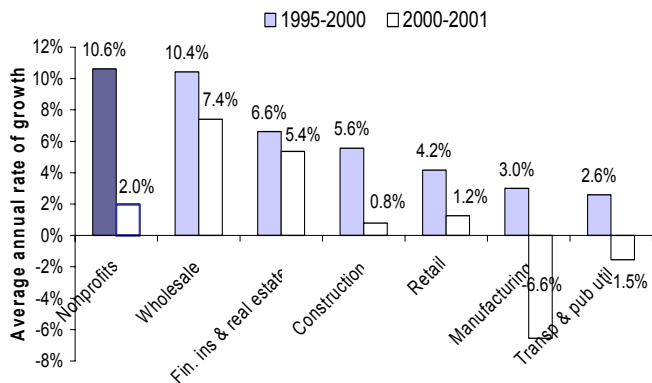
- Retail trade, up \$34 million (or up by 24 percent)
- Wholesale trade, up \$26 million (or by 76 percent).
- Manufacturing, up \$24 million (or by 8 percent).
- Finance, insurance, real estate, up \$24 million (or by 45 percent).
- Construction, up \$21 million (or by 32 percent)
- Transportation and public utilities, up \$8 million (or by 12 percent).

**Figure 13: Total payroll for nonprofit employees and for key industries: Bloomington 1995, 2000, and 2001**



- Nonprofit payrolls increased at a faster annual rate than the payrolls of all other employees in the Bloomington area between 1995 and 2000, but lagged some industries between 2000 and 2001. See Figure 14.

**Figure 14: Average annual rate of change in total payroll for Bloomington nonprofit employees and for key industries 1995-2000 and 2000-2001**



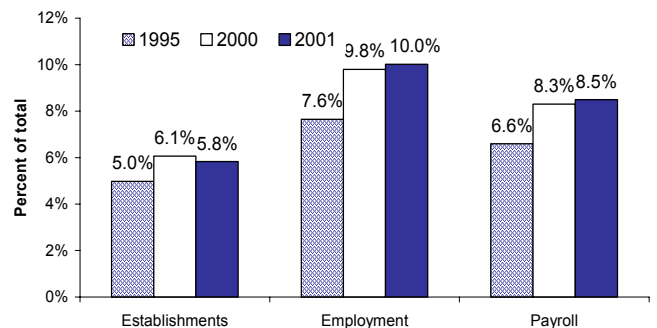
- Total nonprofit payroll in Bloomington increased at the average annual rate of 10.6 percent between 1995 and 2000, more than the rate

of increase in wholesale trade (10.4 percent), finance, insurance and real estate (6.6 percent), or construction (5.6 percent), not adjusted for inflation.

- Total nonprofit payrolls also increased at a faster average annual rate (10.6 percent) than the entire service sector (7.0 percent) – the industry in which virtually all nonprofit employment is located.
- Total nonprofit payrolls continued to increase between 2000 and 2001, although at a slower rate (2 percent) than wholesale trade and financial sector (7.4 percent and 5.4 percent respectively).

- As a result of these differential growth rates, the nonprofit share of total payroll in Bloomington increased from 6.6 percent to 8.5 percent. See Figure 15.

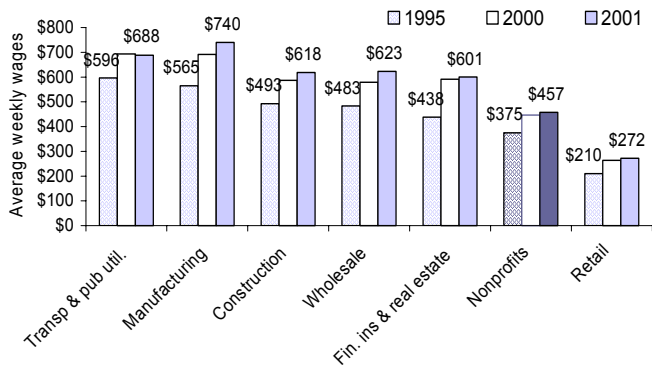
**Figure 15: Nonprofit share of Bloomington establishments, employment and payroll, 1995, 2000, and 2001**



- The increase in the nonprofit share of payroll (1.9 percentage points) was less than the increase in the sector's share of total employment (2.4 percentage points), suggesting that the average weekly wages of nonprofit employees grew more slowly than those of all other workers.

- Average weekly wages for nonprofit employees increased by \$82 between 1995 and 2001 (not adjusted for inflation). See Figure 16.
- However, average weekly wages for all employees increased even more, up by \$140 during the same period.

**Figure 16: Average weekly wages for nonprofit and total employment, Bloomington 1995, 2000, and 2001**



- If Bloomington follows statewide patterns, then most of the growth in nonprofit employment took place in the health field. However, rates of growth statewide were highest for nonprofit employment in social services, education, and amusement and recreation services.

## CONCLUSION

The nonprofit sector not only contributes to the quality of life for all Bloomington citizens through the health care, education, counseling, job training, nursing home care, access to arts and culture, and opportunities for democratic participation it offers, but it is also a major economic force in the region's economy, and in the economies of all the state's regions.

Regrettably, however, this point is not well understood by policymakers, the press, or the public at large. As a result, this sector is often overlooked in economic development and education and training efforts that could prove extremely beneficial to it in the long term. Hopefully, the data presented here will promote greater understanding of the impact of the nonprofit sector and demonstrate the immense stake that Indiana citizens have in its continued health.

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## **APPENDIX A: THE ES-202 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PROGRAM**

### **SOURCE OF DATA**

The major source of data for this report is the Covered Employment and Wages Program, commonly referred to as the ES-202 program, a cooperative initiative involving State Employment Security Agencies and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The ES-202 program produces a comprehensive tabulation of employment and wage information for workers covered by state Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws and Federal workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program.

Data contained in this report represent all employees covered by the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Law of Indiana as well as federal workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation of Federal Employees Program. The data on state-insured workers are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted by employers subject to Indiana law. Employment data pertaining to the federal government are obtained from similarly required reports submitted by the various government installations in Indiana.

### **SCOPE OF COVERAGE**

The ES-202 program accounts for approximately 98 percent of all wage and salary civilian employment nationally (the program does not cover self-employed and family workers). The principal exclusions from the ES-202 data set are employees of religious organizations, railroad workers, small-scale agriculture, domestic service, crew members on small vessels, state and local government elected officials, and insurance and real estate agents who receive payment solely by commission.

In terms of nonprofit employment, the exclusion of religious organizations is the most significant; however, religious organizations may elect to be covered by the UI program and those that do are covered in the data and most are classified as membership associations. At this

time the level of non-coverage is unknown, although it appears to be extensive for religious organizations.<sup>5</sup> The number of employees is measured by the number of filled jobs for the pay period that includes the 12<sup>th</sup> day of each month as reported by the employer. Both part-time and full-time employees are included in the data set, without distinction between the two groups. If a person holds two jobs, that person would be counted twice in the data set. Wages include bonuses, stock options, the cash value of meals and lodging, and tips and other gratuities, but not the value of fringe benefits, such as employer contributions to health insurance or pensions.

The employment data for nonprofit organizations were identified by matching the Federal Employer Identification Numbers (FEINs) of firms in the Indiana ES-202 system with the FEINs of entities that have registered with the IRS for tax-exempt status. This work was performed by the Indiana Business Research Center, Kelley School of Business, Indiana University, under a confidentiality agreement with the State of Indiana. Only aggregated data, filtered using federal and state disclosure rules, were used for this study.

Indiana tax-exempt firms were identified using the Exempt Organization Master File (EOMF), which is a listing of all organizations exempt from taxation under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code. The file is cumulative; information on new organizations is added to the file on an ongoing basis and an effort is made to delete defunct organizations. By matching the FEINs in the EOMF with those on the ES-202 data set, it is possible to identify all nonprofit entities that are registered with the IRS if they have employees working at an establishment in the state covered by the ES-202 record system. This is the case, even if they are not using an Indiana address for purposes of reporting to the IRS since we matched the entire IRS EOMF listing for the U.S. against the Indiana ES-202 data set.

The EOMF includes the name, address, and zip code of the organization, the Federal Employer Identification Number, and the exact Internal Revenue Code subsection under which the organization has claimed tax exemption. This includes most notably the so-called

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<sup>5</sup> Thus only 129 religious associations were included in the ES-202 data for 2001, with a total of 1,458 employees. Statewide there are about 9,000 congregations listed in the yellow pages and while many of these do not have paid employees, it seems likely that the number included in the ES-202 record system constitute only a small fraction of the total.

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“charitable” portion of the tax-exempt universe, those registered with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code – private, not-for-profit hospitals, clinics, colleges, universities, elementary schools, social service agencies, day care centers, orchestras, museums, theaters, homeless shelters, soup kitchens, and many more.

In addition to Section 501(c)(3), the Internal Revenue Code contains twenty-five other subsections under which organizations can claim exemption from federal income taxation as nonprofit organizations, such as social clubs, labor unions, business associations, and civic organizations. For the purpose of this report, we have included all organizations exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c). We note, however, that section 501(c)(3) is by far the most important sub-section of these. It covers the bulk of nonprofit organizations and includes the organizations most commonly associated with the nonprofit sector. The statewide report contains data for charitable employment as well as overall nonprofit employment.

Some nonprofit establishments are not captured in this report. These include entities that have not registered with the IRS for tax exempt status and therefore do not have a record in the national EOMF. Also, some multiple establishment commercial firms have nonprofit subsidiaries; these nonprofit subsidiaries would not be identified as nonprofit firms in the state ES-202 records. On the other hand, there may be some multiple establishment nonprofit firms that have commercial subsidiaries. The precise number of uncaptured nonprofit establishments is unknown.

Finally, we obtained the EOMF in February of 2002. That means we are unable to identify correctly the nonprofit status of employers that were nonprofit in 1995 or 2000, but were deleted from the IRS tax-exempt list by February of 2002 because they had ceased to operate or converted to for-profit or government status. Because these organizations did not appear in the EOMF file from February 2002, they were not identified as nonprofits in the ES-202 dataset. If they had employees and payroll in 1995 or 2000, they would by default be considered for-profit establishments. Consequently, our estimates in this report most likely underestimate the nonprofit share of the Indiana economy for 1995 and 2000.

The Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies’ Nonprofit Employment Data Project is now working

with State Employment Security Agencies throughout the country drawing on this ES-202 data source to generate similar data on nonprofit employment in other states. For more information, visit the CCSS Web site ([www.jhu.edu/~ccss](http://www.jhu.edu/~ccss)). For more information on the project on **Indiana Nonprofits: Scope and Community Dimensions**, see [www.Indiana.edu/~nonprof](http://www.Indiana.edu/~nonprof).

## APPENDIX B: NONPROFIT EMPLOYMENT IN INDIANA, BY REGION, 2001

| Region <sup>6</sup>           | Total non-profit employment in region | Total employment in region | Nonprofit employment as % of total employment in region | Nonprofit employment as % of total nonprofit employment in state | Construction as % of total employment in region | Manufacturing as % of total employment in region |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Indianapolis                  | 65,208                                | 848,216                    | 7.7%  | 29.4%  | 5.6%  | 14.6%  |
| Gary/Northwest <sup>7</sup>   | 25,711                                | 294,951                    | 8.7%  | 11.6%  | 6.0%  | 18.6%  |
| St. Bend                      | 20,950                                | 124,985                    | 16.8%   | 9.4%   | 5.6%  | 16.1%  |
| Fort Wayne                    | 18,467                                | 256,341                    | 7.2%  | 8.3%   | 5.1%  | 25.7%  |
| Evansville <sup>8</sup>       | 13,163                                | 144,169                    | 9.1%  | 5.9%   | 6.7%  | 19.5%  |
| LaFayette                     | 6,616                                 | 86,036                     | 7.7%  | 3.0%   | 4.5%  | 25.5%  |
| Elkhart                       | 6,391                                 | 113,496                    | 5.6%  | 2.9%   | 3.9%  | 49.8%  |
| Terre Haute                   | 6,058                                 | 63,254                     | 9.6%  | 2.7%   | 5.1%  | 15.8%  |
| Bloomington                   | 5,850                                 | 58,395                     | 10.0%   | 2.6%   | 4.5%  | 13.9%  |
| Muncie                        | 5,725                                 | 53,289                     | 10.7%   | 2.6%   | 4.4%  | 16.5%  |
| Kokomo                        | 2,178                                 | 49,107                     | 4.4%  | 1.0%   | 3.3%  | 36.9%  |
| Columbus <sup>9</sup>         | 1,967                                 | 41,104                     | 4.8%  | 0.9%   | 11.9%   | 49.5%  |
| Rest of state                 | 43,597                                | 657,670                    | 6.6%  | 19.6%  | 3.5%  | 29.2%  |
| Non-distributable (statewide) | 114                                   | 79,877                     | 0.1%  | 0.1%   | 7.5%  | 13.4%  |
| <b>Grand Total for State</b>  | <b>221,993</b>                        | <b>2,870,888</b>           | <b>7.7%</b>   | <b>100.0%</b>  | <b>5.1%</b>                                     | <b>22.3%</b>                                     |

<sup>6</sup> Standard metropolitan area (SMA), unless otherwise noted.

<sup>7</sup> Includes LaPorte County

<sup>8</sup> Includes Gibson County

<sup>9</sup> Not a metropolitan area, included here as part of Indiana Nonprofit Sector: Scope and Community Dimensions.