

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 Johnson County

- In 2009, 1 out of 20 workers in Johnson County was employed by a nonprofit organization, compared to 1 out of 22 workers in 1995.
- Nonprofit establishments employed over 2,000 workers in 2009. This compares to just over 1,500 nonprofit workers in 1995.
- Nonprofit employment grew 33 percent from 1995 to 2009, while for-profit employment grew less than 15 percent.
- Over half the county's nonprofit employees worked in health care as of 2009.

Payroll in Johnson County

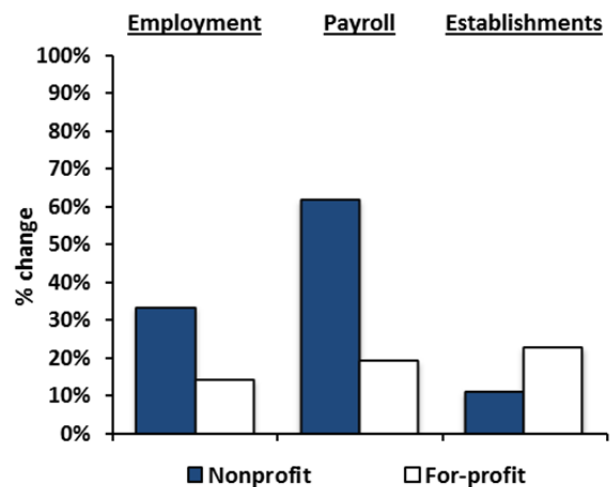
- Nonprofit payroll grew in Johnson County from just under \$37 million in 1995 to over \$59 million in 2009 (in constant 2009 dollars).

- This change represented a 62 percent increase in nonprofit payroll. Meanwhile, for-profit payroll increased by less than 20 percent from 1995 to 2009.
- Average annual nonprofit wages grew from about \$23,500 in 1995 to about \$28,500 in 2009, a 21 percent increase, adjusted for inflation. For-profit wages increased just 4 percent, from \$28,500 in 1995 to \$29,700 in 2009.

Establishments in Johnson County

- Between 1995 and 2009, the number of nonprofit establishments increased 11 percent, from about 60 to nearly 70. The number of for-profit establishments increased by almost 25 percent, from about 2,060 in 1995 to 2,530 in 2009.
- Nonprofit establishments employed about 26 workers in 1995 and around 31 workers on average in 2009. For-profits had about 13 workers in 2009, down from 14 in 1995.

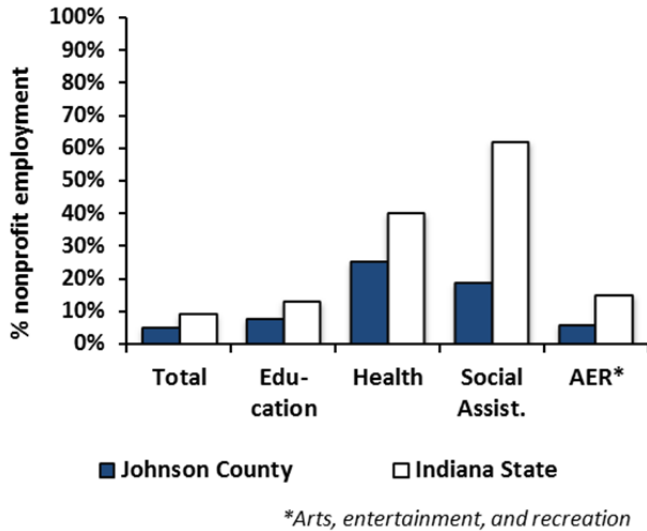
Figure 1: Percent change of nonprofit and for-profit employment, payroll, and establishments in Johnson County, 1995-2009



County Industry Data

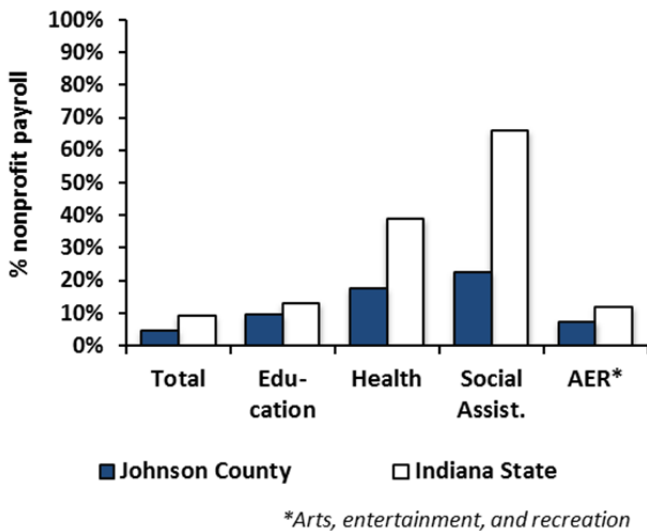
The nonprofit sector plays an important role in the economic well-being of Johnson County. However, as shown in Figures 2-4, nonprofits here accounted for smaller percentages of employment, payroll, and establishments than in the state as a whole.

Fig. 2: Percentage of nonprofit workers, 2009



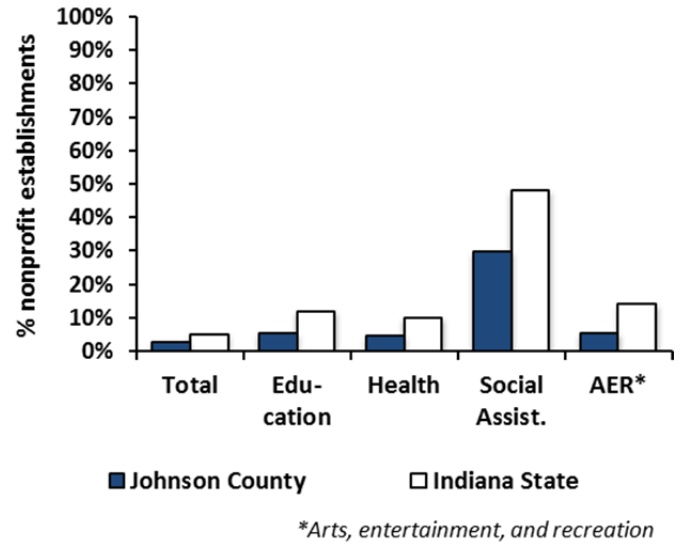
- The percentage of workers employed by nonprofits in Johnson County is lower than for the state as a whole in 2009 (Figure 2).
- In the education, health care, social assistance, and arts, entertainment, and recreation (AER) industries, nonprofits also accounted for a lower percentage of employees than is the case for these industries in the state overall (Figure 2).

Fig. 3: Percentage of payroll from nonprofits, 2009



- Nonprofit payroll constituted a smaller percentage of total payroll in Johnson County than in Indiana overall in 2009 (Figure 3), consistent with establishment and employment percentages.
- Nonprofits accounted for less than a quarter of total payroll in the education, health care, social assistance, and AER industries (Figure 3).

Fig. 4: Percentage of nonprofit establishments, 2009



- Johnson County had a smaller share of establishments operated by nonprofits in 2009 (Figure 4) than did the state of Indiana overall.
- Johnson County also had a smaller percentage of nonprofit education, health, social assistance, and AER establishments than the state overall (Figure 4).

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.