

Louisiana Nonprofit Employment: An Update

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The Louisiana Association of Nonprofit Organizations (LANO) is a statewide membership network of nonprofits, foundations and individuals dedicated to improving the nonprofit sector to provide quality services to Louisiana citizens. LANO promotes and builds the capacity for excellence, accountability and effectiveness of Louisiana's nonprofit sector through education, advocacy and member services.

Demonstrating its commitment to providing only the best to its members, donors and supporters, LANO was the first Louisiana nonprofit to receive the Standards for Excellence Seal of Excellence.

This report was prepared for the Louisiana Association of Nonprofit Organizations (LANO) by Lester M. Salamon and Stephanie Lessans Geller at the Center for Civil Society Studies, Institute for Policy Studies, Johns Hopkins University.

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LOUISIANA NONPROFIT EMPLOYMENT: AN UPDATE

**LESTER M. SALAMON
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KEY FINDINGS

1. Prior to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, the nonprofit sector was a major economic force in Louisiana, accounting for 5.6 percent of the state's total workforce, or roughly one out of every 18 paid workers (see page 3).
2. The 105,050 nonprofit employees in Louisiana earned nearly \$2.9 billion in wages in 2003, or 4.7 percent of the state's total (see page 4).
3. While nonprofit employment in Louisiana was primarily concentrated in the state's metropolitan areas, it was not restricted to any one region. In fact, in some rural parishes, the nonprofit share of total employment far exceeded the state average (see page 4).
4. A majority (55 percent) of all nonprofit jobs in the state were in the health services field (see page 6).
5. From 1995 to 2003, nonprofit employment grew by nearly 30 percent—more than five times the 6 percent growth rate achieved by the for-profit sector. Moreover, during the recent economic downturn of 2000-03, for-profit jobs declined or remained relatively flat while nonprofit jobs continued their upward trend (see page 7).
6. Nonprofit job growth was not confined to a few areas of Louisiana. Rather, in almost all regions of the state, nonprofits added jobs at a rate significantly above that of the for-profit sector (see page 7).
7. Between 1995 and 2003, nonprofit job growth was especially strong in the fields of professional services (+368 percent), membership organizations (+245 percent), and elementary and secondary schools (+113 percent) (see page 8).
8. Nonprofit organizations gained significant ground compared to for-profits over this 8 year period, as private nonprofit employment grew faster than for-profit employment across all fields of activity (see page 8).
9. Overall weekly wages of nonprofit employees are lower than those of for-profit and government workers. But, in industries in which nonprofits and for-profits are both significantly involved, nonprofit average weekly wages generally outpace for-profit wages (see page 10).
10. Nearly 70 percent of Louisiana's nonprofit jobs were located in the parishes hardest hit by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, seriously disrupting this critical part of the nation's social and economic infrastructure. This makes the rebuilding of the state's nonprofit infrastructure every bit as important as the rebuilding of its infrastructure of businesses and public facilities.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents new information on the size, composition, distribution, and growth of paid employment in the nonprofit sector in Louisiana as of the end of 2003, the latest year for which data are available. The report updates an earlier analysis of nonprofit employment in Louisiana as of 2000. That report made clear that the nonprofit sector is a major economic force in the state, contributing importantly to the state's overall employment growth and delivering vital services to the state's residents.

In the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, the findings reported here have become even more important than ever. While much of the attention in the hurricane recovery has focused on the damage to the state's physical infrastructure and business enterprises, the damage to its infrastructure of private, nonprofit institutions has been at least as great and perhaps even more devastating, for these are the institutions that care for the poor, enrich cultural life, extend educational opportunities, develop communities, and train the unemployed—all functions that are especially critical to the recovery effort that is now under way.

Like the earlier study, this report draws on data generated by the Louisiana Department of Labor through the quarterly surveys of Louisiana 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 Louisiana law. By law, all nonprofit places of employment with at least four employees 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 the "charitable" portion of the nonprofit sector. This includes organizations registered with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, which embraces not-for-profit hospitals, clinics, colleges, universities, elementary schools, social service agencies, day care centers, orchestras, museums,

theaters, environmental organizations, homeless shelters, soup kitchens, and many more.

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

DETAILED FINDINGS

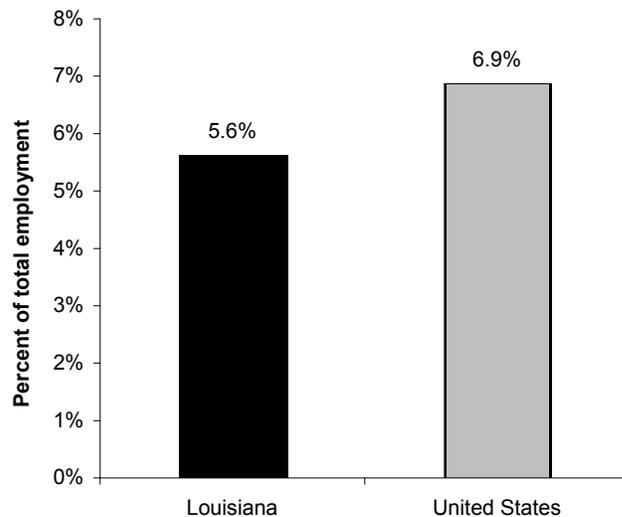
I. A MAJOR ECONOMIC FORCE

The nonprofit sector, including hospitals, clinics, colleges, universities, schools, day care centers, social service providers, museums, theaters, soup kitchens, and many more, constituted a major economic force in Louisiana prior to Hurricane Katrina.

Employment: 2,337 nonprofit 501(c)(3) organizations in Louisiana employed 105,050 paid workers as of the end of 2003.

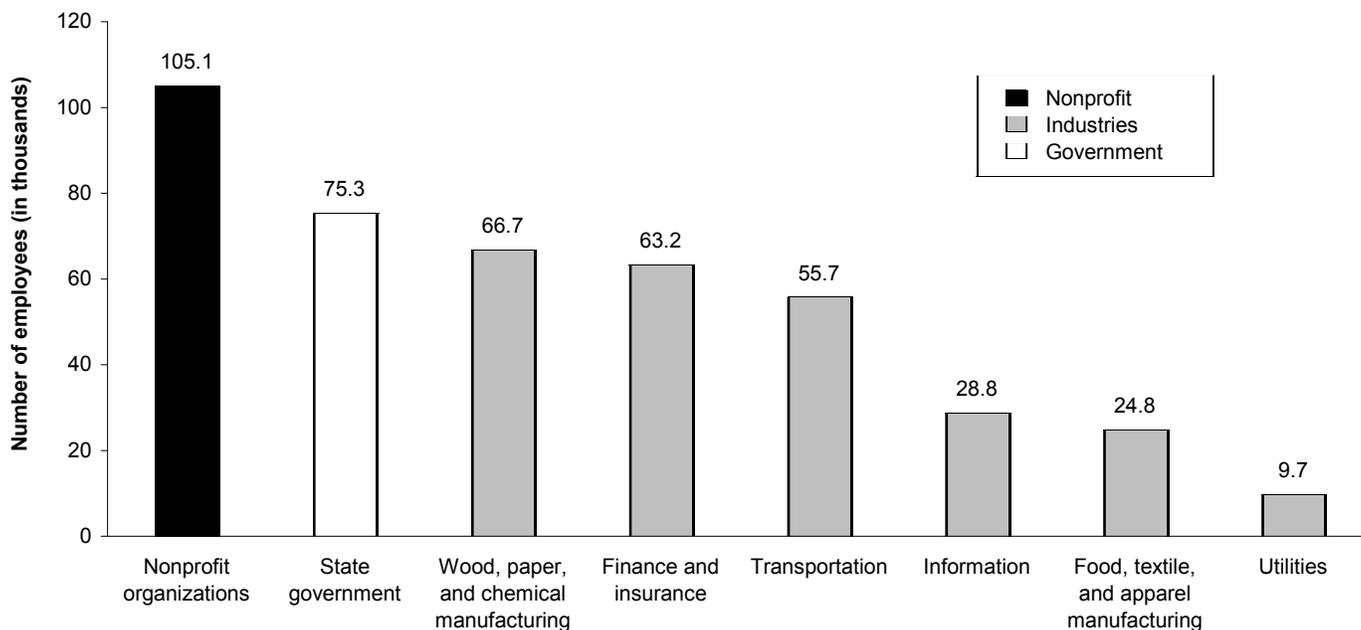
- This represented 5.6 percent of the total Louisiana workforce (or roughly 1 out of every 18 workers).
- Although the nonprofit share of total employment in Louisiana was slightly below the U.S. average as shown in *Figure 1*, the Louisiana nonprofit sector still employed:
 - Nearly 11 times as many workers as the state’s utilities industry¹ (see *Figure 2*);

Figure 1: Nonprofit share of total employment, Louisiana vs. the nation



Source: Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data Project based on ES-202 data.

Figure 2: Employment in the Louisiana nonprofit sector in comparison to selected Louisiana industries, 2003



Source: Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data Project based on ES-202 data.

- More than four times as many workers as the state's food, textile, and apparel manufacturing industry;
- More than three and a half times as many workers as the state's information industry;²
- Close to twice as many workers as the state's transportation industry;
- Roughly one and a half times as many workers as the state's banking, finance and insurance industry, as its wood, paper, petroleum and chemical manufacturing industry,³ and as its entire state government.

Payroll: The 105,050 nonprofit employees in Louisiana earned nearly \$2.9 billion in wages in 2003.⁴

- Nonprofit organizations thus accounted for 4.7 percent of the state's total payroll.
- Nonprofit payrolls exceeded those for:
 - Utilities (\$583 million);
 - Food, textile and apparel manufacturing (\$759 million);
 - Information (\$1.1 billion);
 - Transportation (\$2.2 billion);
 - Banking, finance, and insurance (\$2.6 billion);
 - State government (\$2.6 billion).

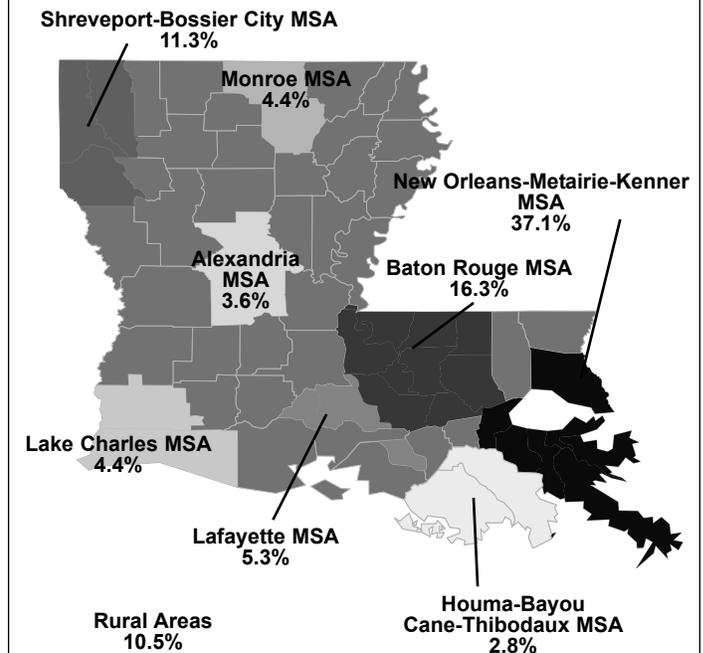
Through the wages they pay, Louisiana nonprofits thus contributed significantly to the state's economy and to the sales and income tax revenues of its government.

II. REGIONAL PRESENCE

Nonprofit employment was not restricted to any one region in Louisiana. Rather, it was distributed broadly throughout the state (see Figure 3). At the same time, significant portions of the state's nonprofit infrastructure lay right in the path of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

- Similar to Louisiana's population, most of the state's nonprofit employment (85 percent) was located in the state's metropolitan areas.
 - Of this, 79 percent was located in the metropolitan areas' urbanized centers, and 21 percent was located in the suburban portions of the state's MSAs, outside the central city parishes.⁵
 - The urbanized area with the largest share of the state's nonprofit employment was the New Orleans MSA, with over a third of the state's nonprofit workers. More than three-fifths of the nonprofit

Figure 3: Distribution of Louisiana nonprofit employment, by region, 2003



Source: Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data Project based on ES-202 data.

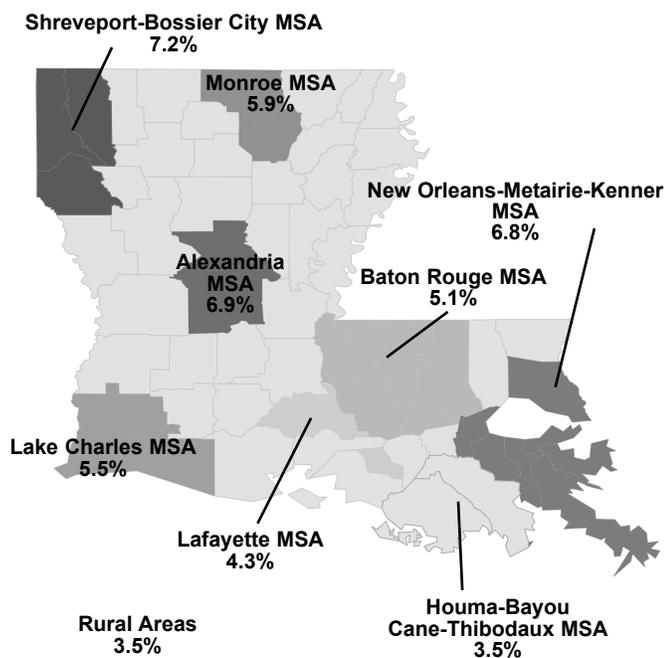
employees within this region worked in its urban center, Orleans Parish, which includes the city of New Orleans, hardest hit by Hurricane Katrina.

- In these metropolitan areas, nonprofits accounted for 5.9 percent of total employment, which is slightly higher than the statewide average of 5.6 percent. But in the urban centers of these metropolitan areas, the nonprofit share of total employment was even higher. Thus:
 - Nonprofit employment accounted for nearly 10 percent of total employment in Orleans Parish, close to 9 percent in Caddo Parish (which includes the city of Shreveport), 7 percent in Rapides Parish (which includes the city of Alexandria), and over 6 percent in East Baton Rouge Parish (which includes the city of Baton Rouge).
- However, nonprofit employment was hardly an exclusively urban and suburban phenomenon in Louisiana. To the contrary:

- Close to 11 percent of nonprofit jobs were located in Louisiana’s rural regions.⁶
- Although nonprofit organizations accounted for only 3.5 percent of total employment in rural areas of Louisiana (see *Figure 4*), in some rural parishes the nonprofit share of total employment was much higher than this. In fact, it far exceeded the state average of 5.6 percent in Evangeline Parish (20.4 percent) and Red River Parish (11.2 percent).
- Overall, the parishes hardest hit by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, as reflected in the proportions of residents eligible for federal assistance, contained nearly 56,300 private nonprofit jobs as of 2003, or 68 percent of the state’s total. While detailed information on these organizations is not available as of this writing, it can be safely assumed that they have experienced enormous disruptions.

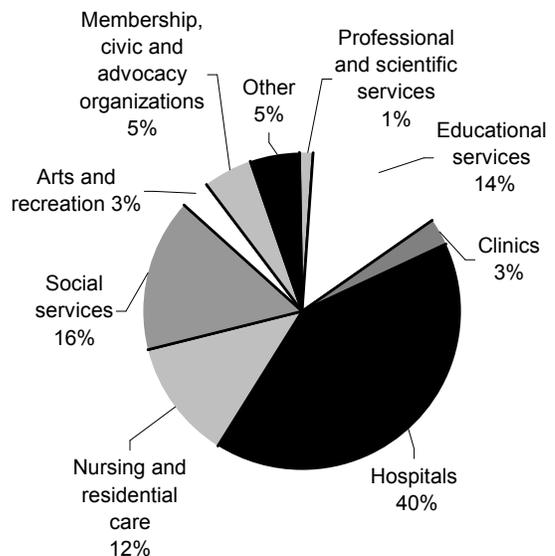
For a parish-by-parish breakdown of nonprofit employment, see *Appendix B*.

Figure 4: Nonprofit share of total employment in Louisiana, by region, 2003



Source: Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data Project based on ES-202 data.

Figure 5: Distribution of Louisiana private nonprofit employment, by field, 2003



Source: Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data Project based on ES-202 data.

III. HEALTH DOMINANCE⁷

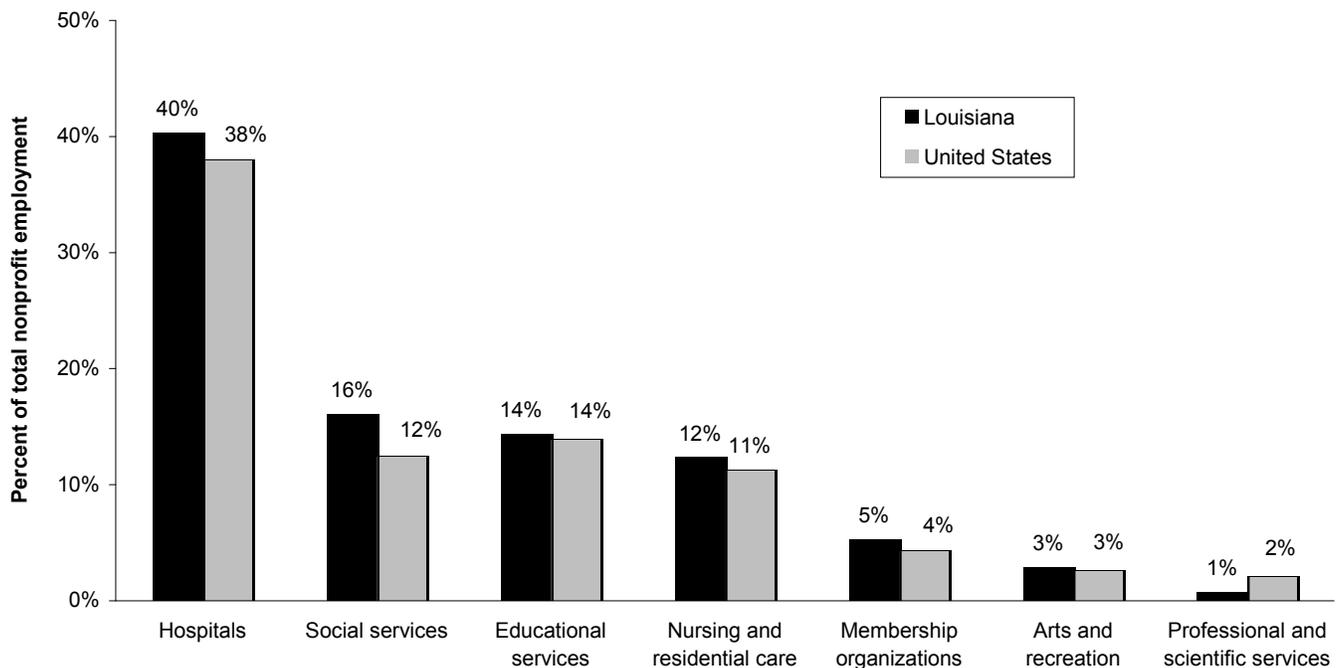
Health organizations accounted for the vast majority of Louisiana's private nonprofit jobs as of 2003, but social services and educational services organizations also accounted for significant shares (see Figure 5 and Appendix C).

- Fifty-five percent of all private nonprofit jobs in Louisiana as of 2003 (over 51,600 jobs) were in health services. Hospitals accounted for the bulk of these jobs, employing 40 percent of the state's private nonprofit workforce, or about 2 out of every 5 private nonprofit workers, but health clinics and nursing homes comprised a substantial 15 percent.
- Social services accounted for another 16 percent of all private nonprofit jobs in Louisiana (nearly 14,900 jobs). This includes employment in individual and family services, community food services, housing services, child day care, and vocational rehabilitation.
- Educational services accounted for 14 percent of all private nonprofit jobs in Louisiana (close to 13,300

jobs). This includes jobs at 70 elementary and secondary schools and 15 colleges and universities.

- Membership, civic, and advocacy organizations accounted for 5 percent of all private nonprofit jobs (nearly 4,900 jobs). This includes jobs in religious organizations, grantmaking and giving services, advocacy organizations, civic and social organizations, and the charitable arms of various professional associations.
- As shown in Figure 6, this distribution of private nonprofit employment in Louisiana was similar to the national pattern, although social services and hospitals accounted for a slightly larger share of private nonprofit employment in Louisiana than elsewhere.

Figure 6: Distribution of private nonprofit employment, Louisiana vs. the nation



Source: Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data Project based on ES-202 data.

IV. A GROWING SECTOR

The private nonprofit sector has been a particularly important driver of Louisiana's economy in recent years, adding jobs at a more rapid rate than the state's for-profit sector.

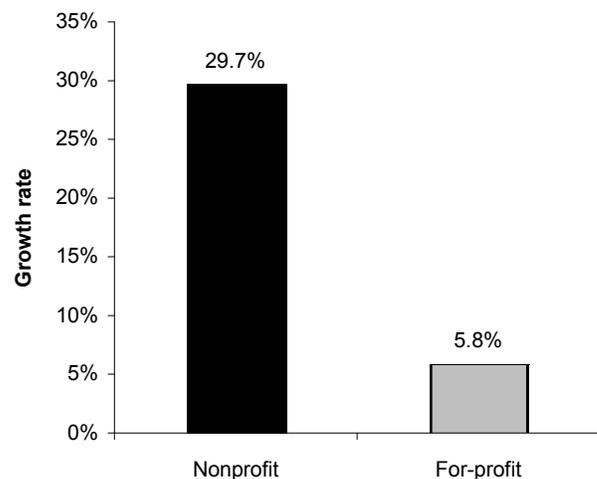
Overall growth. Excluding the numerous quasi-governmental entities that can claim 501 (c)(3) charitable status,⁸ Louisiana's private nonprofit employment grew nearly 30 percent between 1995 and 2003. This was more than five times the 6 percent growth rate achieved by the for-profit sector during this period, as shown in *Figure 7*.

- With about 5 percent of Louisiana's private employment when this period began, the private nonprofit sector thus accounted for an impressive 22 percent of the state's total private job growth between 1995 and 2003.
- The disparity between nonprofit and for-profit job growth was especially marked during the recent economic downturn of 2000-03, when for-profit jobs declined or remained relatively flat while nonprofit jobs continued their upward trend (see *Figure 8*). Thus, between 2000 and 2002, private nonprofit employment grew by an average of 4.4 percent per year while for-profit employment decreased by 1.4 percent per year. Similarly, between 2002 and 2003, private nonprofit employment grew by 2.8 percent, while for-profit employment increased by less than 1 percent.

Regional patterns. Nonprofit job growth was not confined to a few areas in Louisiana. Rather, in almost all regions of the state, private nonprofits added jobs at a rate significantly above that of the for-profit sector (see *Figure 9*).

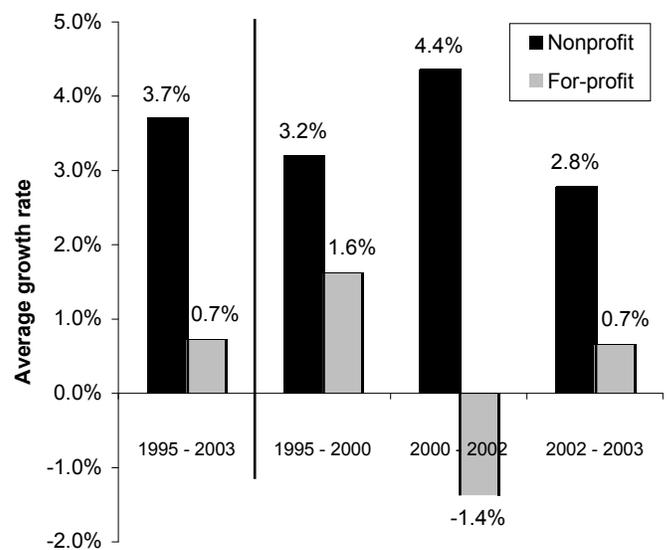
- Private nonprofit employment growth was especially strong in the state's suburban parishes, reaching 166 percent in Livingston Parish, in the Baton Rouge MSA, and 158 percent in Lafourche Parish, in the Houma MSA. This suggests a progressive suburbanization of nonprofit employment, a trend also evident in other major metropolitan areas.
- In rural areas, private nonprofit jobs grew by an impressive 44 percent.
- In metropolitan areas, private nonprofit jobs grew by 27 percent over this eight-year period, a rate slightly

Figure 7: Change in for-profit vs. private nonprofit employment in Louisiana, 1995-2003



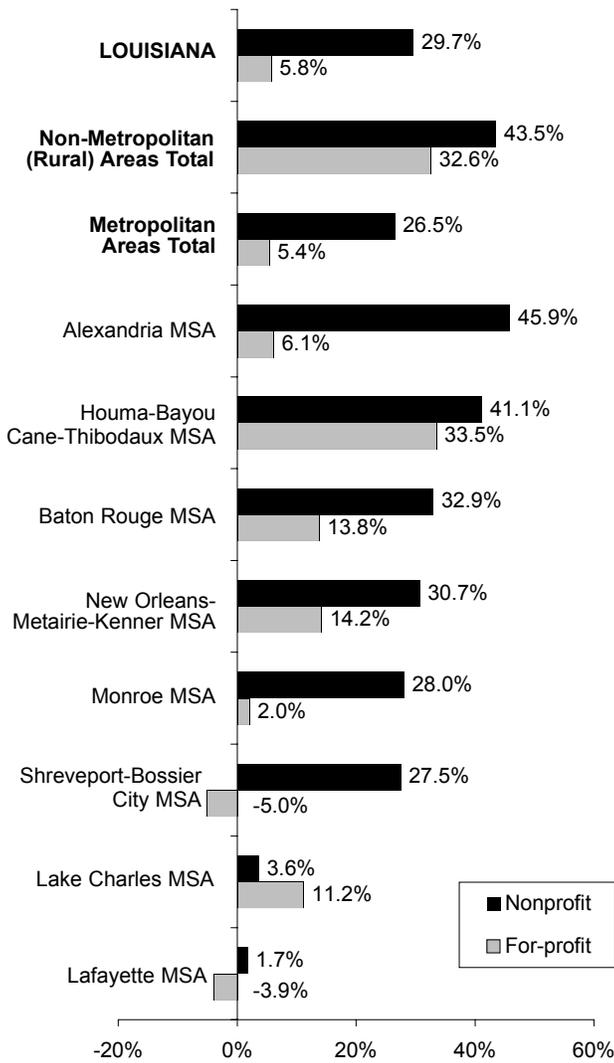
Source: Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data Project based on ES-202 data.

Figure 8: Average change per year in private nonprofit vs. for-profit employment in Louisiana, 1995-2003



Source: Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data Project based on ES-202 data.

Figure 9: Changes in Louisiana private nonprofit and for-profit employment, by region, 1995-2003

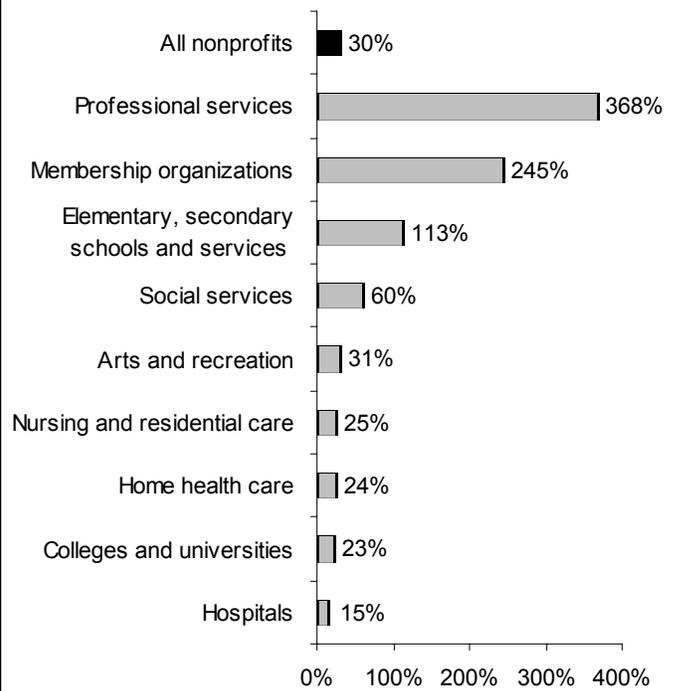


Source: Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data Project based on ES-202 data.

below the state average of 30 percent, but still five times faster than that achieved by for-profit firms.

Variations by field. Although overall private nonprofit employment grew by 30 percent between 1995 and 2003, growth rates varied considerably among fields. In most fields, however, nonprofit job growth exceeded for-profit growth. In particular, as shown in *Figure 10*:

Figure 10: Change in Louisiana private nonprofit employment, by field, 1995-2003



Source: Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data Project based on ES-202 data.

- Private nonprofit employment growth was especially strong in the fields of professional services, which added 326 jobs (a gain of 368 percent); membership organizations, which added 3,476 jobs (a gain of 245 percent); and elementary and secondary schools and services, which added 2,411 jobs (a gain of 113 percent). However, this growth was likely a consequence, in part, of the small base from which it started in each of these fields.
- Private nonprofit social services organizations also experienced above-average job growth between 1995 and 2003. Nonprofit jobs in this field grew by 60 percent, compared to only 22 percent for for-profit employment.
- Private nonprofit organizations in the fields of residential care, home health care, higher education, and hospitals also experienced employment growth, although somewhat below the state average.

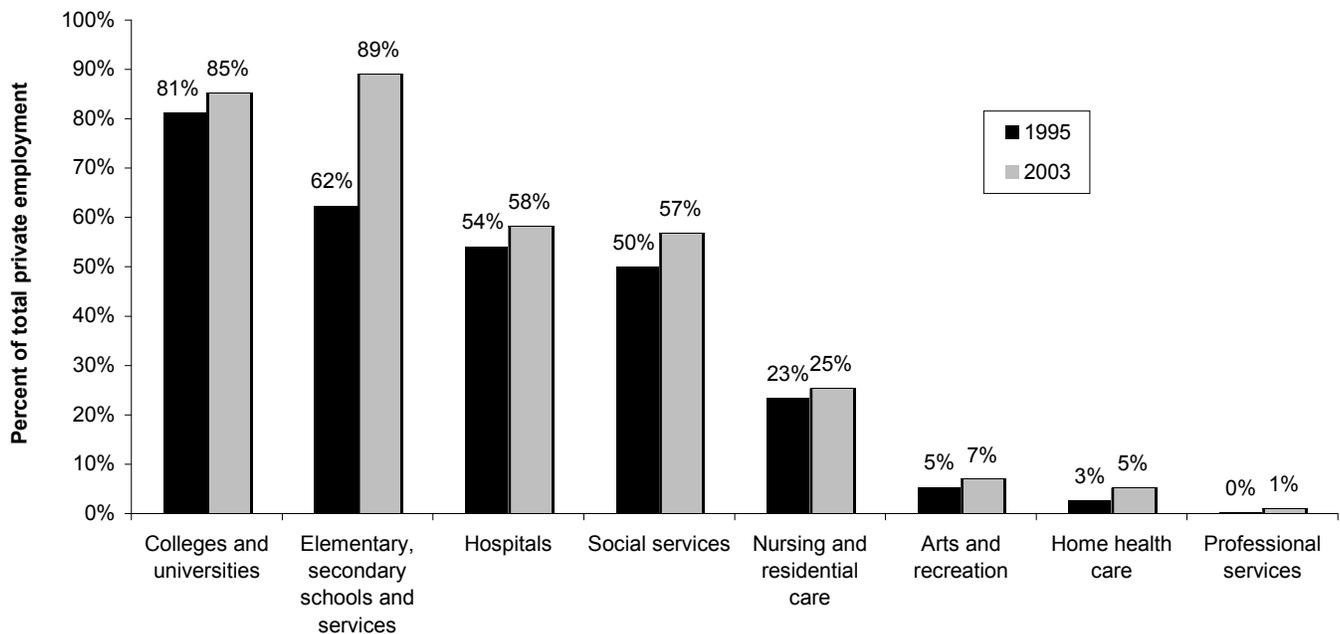
- In the case of hospitals, though they lagged behind other fields in their *rate* of growth, they still accounted for almost a quarter of the total increase in nonprofit jobs during this period. By contrast, for-profit hospital employment actually declined.
- Because private nonprofit employment in all fields of activity grew faster than for-profit employment, nonprofits gained significant market share over this eight year period. In particular, as illustrated in *Figure 11*:
 - The nonprofit share of private employment in elementary and secondary schools and services increased from 62 percent to 89 percent.
 - In the social services field, nonprofits went from 50 percent of total private employment to 57 percent.
 - Other key fields in which private nonprofits gained market share in relation to for-profit firms include hospitals (+ 4 percent), colleges and universities (+ 4 percent) home health care (+ 2 percent), arts and recreation (+ 2 percent), nursing and residential care (+ 2 percent), and professional services (+1 percent).

V. RELATIVELY LOW WAGES

Overall average weekly wages of private nonprofit employees are lower than those of for-profit and government employees in Louisiana. However, in industries in which nonprofits and for-profits are both significantly involved, average weekly wages of private nonprofit employees often exceed those of for-profit workers.

- At \$522, private nonprofit average weekly wages were 18 percent below those of for-profit employees, 1 percent below those of local government workers, and 25 percent below those of state government workers as of 2003 (see *Figure 12*).
- These averages obscure some significant variations in the average wages of private nonprofit workers in different fields, however. Thus, as shown in *Figure 13*, average nonprofit weekly wages ranged from a low of \$297 in the social services field to a high of \$659 in educational services.
- As *Figure 13* also shows, in the fields where both nonprofits and for-profits are extensively involved, the average weekly wage of the private nonprofit workers is actually often higher than that of the for-profit work-

Figure 11: Louisiana nonprofits as a percent of total private employment, by field, 1995-2003

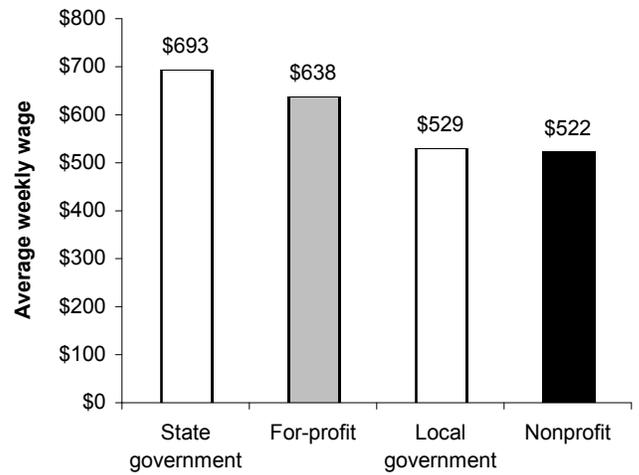


Source: Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data Project based on ES-202 data.

ers. This suggests that the lower overall average wage of private nonprofit employees is more a function of the industry mix of nonprofit employment than it is of the wage levels of nonprofit organizations. In fact, the nonprofit jobs in these industries tend to be better paying. For example:

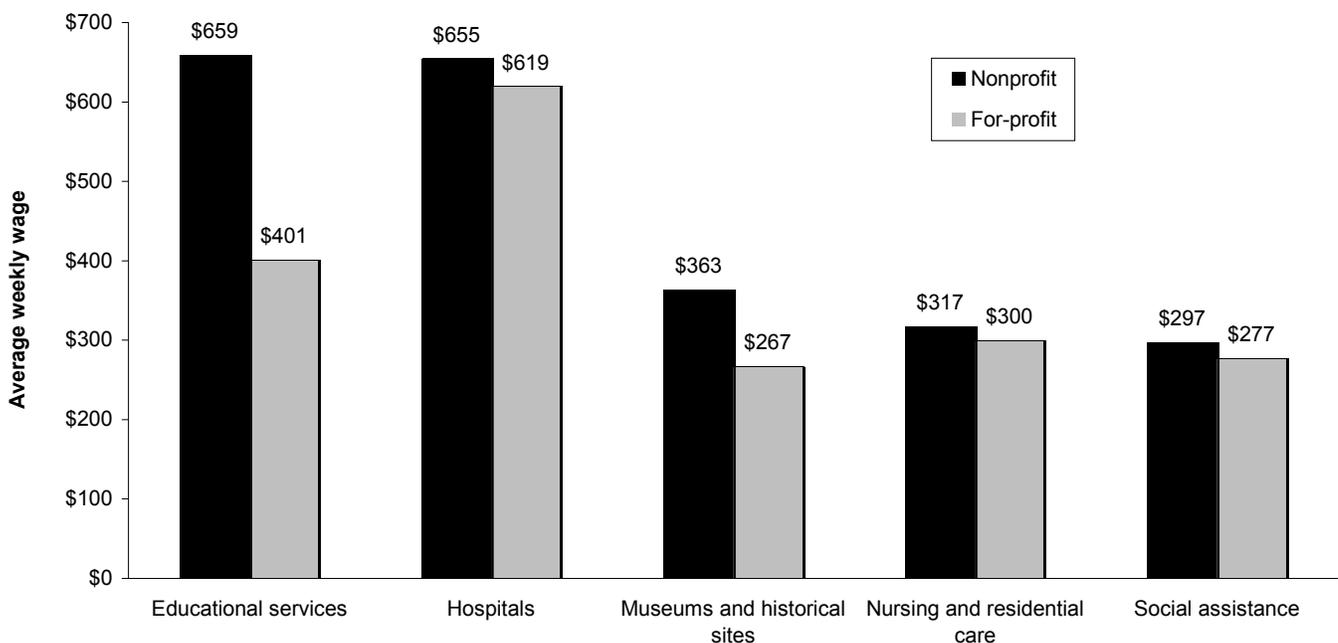
- Private nonprofit educational service workers earn 64 percent more, on average, than their for-profit counterparts;
 - Private nonprofit workers at museums and historical sites earn over a third more than workers in counterpart for-profit organizations;
 - In both the hospital and nursing and residential care fields, private nonprofit salaries average 6 percent more than for-profit ones.
- This pattern of comparative earnings may be a result of a heavier use of part-time workers on the part of for-profit employers, but it is not possible to determine this from the available data.⁹

Figure 12: Nonprofit, for-profit, and government average weekly wages in Louisiana, 2003



Source: Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data Project based on ES-202 data.

Figure 13: Comparative nonprofit and for-profit average weekly wages in selected service fields in Louisiana, 2003



Source: Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data Project based on ES-202 data.

CONCLUSION

In the wake of the devastating hurricanes of 2005, Louisianans have every reason to pay special attention to the information presented in this report. The nonprofit sector has long been the invisible infrastructure of Louisiana's communities, as it has of communities throughout the country, offering critical services in the fields of health care, social services, education, employment training, and many more; and adding to the quality of life in a myriad of other ways as well, from sponsoring cultural events to enriching social life. What this report makes clear, however, is that this set of organizations has also made important contributions to the state's economy, accounting for a substantial share of state employment and an even larger share of employment growth.

As Louisiana rebuilds its social and economic structure in the aftermath of the recent natural disasters, it is thus essential that as much attention be given to the rebuilding of its infrastructure of nonprofit institutions as to the rebuilding of its infrastructure of businesses and public facilities. Indeed, the state's nonprofit institutions may hold a key to the rebuilding in these other spheres. The nonprofit sector and the philanthropic impulses it can coalesce are critical prerequisites to the entire rebuilding effort and crucial mechanisms for bridging the social and economic chasms that the hurricanes threw into such sharp relief.

Hopefully, by documenting the size and contours of the Louisiana nonprofit sector just prior to the hurricanes' destruction, this report will help spur the construction of an even stronger Louisiana nonprofit sector for the future.

¹ Utilities includes establishments that provide electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply, or sewage removal.

² Information includes publishing industries, broadcasting and telecommunications, information and data processing services, and the motion picture and sound recording industries.

³ This refers to NAICS codes 321-327, which include printing as well as wood product, paper, petroleum product, coal product, chemical, plastic product, rubber product and nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing.

⁴ All payroll data are annual estimates computed by multiplying fourth quarter data by 4. Actual annual payrolls may differ slightly due to seasonal variations.

⁵ The urban share may be somewhat overstated here, as data were not available for several suburban parishes due to federal disclosure restrictions.

⁶ Due to federal disclosure limitations, the metropolitan and rural regions total is slightly less than 100 percent.

⁷ The remaining sections of this report exclude a set of quasi-governmental nonprofit organizations. The remaining *private* nonprofit organizations still account for 88 percent of Louisiana's total nonprofit workforce. See footnote 8 below.

⁸ The nonprofit sector in Louisiana includes a set of quasi-governmental organizations with 501(c)(3) status. According to the IRS tax code, separately organized state or local government entities that are not an integral part of the government are subject to federal income tax unless they qualify for exemption. However, a separately organized state or local government-owned entity qualifies for exemption if it is organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes as outlined by the IRS. As such, many such quasi-governmental groups decide to apply for 501(c)(3) status. In Louisiana, this mainly includes hospitals, which account for over 50 percent of the employment in such quasi-governmental entities, as well as social assistance agencies and educational service providers. Of the 105,500 nonprofit employees in Louisiana, roughly 13,000 are employed in quasi-governmental entities, and 92,000 are employed in private nonprofits.

⁹ The average weekly wage reported in the ES-202 survey data makes no adjustment for full-time or part-time work. Industries with a greater number of part-time workers could appear to have lower average weekly wages than those with fewer part-time workers even if the actual pay rates were equal.

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

SOURCE OF DATA

The major source of employment and wage 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 in the U.S. Department of Labor. 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 Louisiana 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 Louisiana law. Employment data pertaining to the federal government are obtained from similarly required reports submitted by the various government installations in Louisiana.

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. At this time, the level of noncoverage of employment in religious organizations is unknown.

Under federal law, all nonprofit places of employment with four or more employees are required to participate in the unemployment insurance system. At their discretion, states can extend this requirement to nonprofit places of employment with one or more employees. Louisiana has chosen not to extend coverage to nonprofit organizations with

fewer than four employees. This may result in some underreporting of nonprofit employment in Louisiana, although our previous research indicates that this underreporting is very small—usually less than five percent of total nonprofit employment.

The number of employees is measured by the number of filled jobs for the pay period that includes the 12th day of each month as reported by the employer. Both part-time and full-time employees are included in the data set. 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 if these are provided by the employer, and tips and other gratuities.

The employment data for nonprofit organizations were identified by matching ES-202 files for Louisiana with registries of tax-exempt organizations provided by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

For the purpose of this report, we have chosen to focus on the “charitable” portion of the nonprofit sector. This includes organizations registered with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, which embraces private, not-for-profit hospitals, clinics, colleges, universities, elementary schools, social service agencies, child care centers, orchestras, museums, theaters, homeless shelters, soup kitchens, advocacy organizations, and many more. In addition to Section 501(c)(3), the Internal Revenue Code contains 25 other subsections under which organizations can claim exemption from federal income taxation as nonprofit organizations. Section 501(c)(3) is the one that covers the bulk of nonprofit organizations and the one with the organizations most commonly associated with the nonprofit sector.

APPENDIX B: NONPROFIT EMPLOYMENT IN LOUISIANA, BY REGION AND PARISH, IN COMPARISON TO TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, 2003

Region/Parish	Nonprofit employment 501(c)(3)	Total employment	Nonprofit employment as a share of total employment	Nonprofit employment as a share of total nonprofit employment in region/parish
New Orleans MSA				
Jefferson	11895	212,742	5.6%	11.3%
Orleans	24333	250,617	9.7%	23.2%
Plaquemines	239	15,409	1.6%	0.2%
St Bernard	180	17,029	1.1%	0.2%
St Charles	[D]	NA	NA	NA
St John the Baptist	216	12,284	1.8%	0.2%
St Tammany	2,063	64,592	3.2%	2.0%
New Orleans MSA Total	38,926	572,673	6.8%	37.1%
Baton Rouge MSA				
Ascension	793	29,877	2.7%	0.8%
East Baton Rouge	15,573	246,058	6.3%	14.8%
Livingston	227	17,708	1.3%	0.2%
West Baton Rouge	72	10,015	0.7%	0.1%
East Feliciana	72	5,421	1.3%	0.1%
Iberville	186	14,009	1.3%	0.2%
Pointe Coupee	99	5,481	1.8%	0.1%
St Helena	80	1,494	5.4%	0.1%
West Feliciana	17	5,630	0.3%	0.0%
Baton Rouge MSA Total	17,119	335,693	5.1%	16.3%
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux MSA				
Lafourche	708	33,627	2.1%	0.7%
Terrebonne	2,207	49,422	4.5%	2.1%
Houma MSA Total	2,915	83,049	3.5%	2.8%
Lafayette MSA				
Lafayette	5,287	119,884	4.4%	5.0%
St Martin	289	10,302	2.8%	0.3%
Lafayette MSA Total	5,576	130,186	4.3%	5.3%
Lake Charles MSA				
Cameron	49	3,087	1.6%	0.0%
Calcasieu	4,577	81,700	5.6%	4.4%
Lake Charles MSA Total	4,626	84,788	5.5%	4.4%
Alexandria MSA				
Grant	[D]	NA	NA	NA
Rapides	3,811	55,612	6.9%	3.6%
Alexandria MSA Total	3,811	55,612	6.9%	3.6%
Shreveport-Bossier City MSA				
Bossier	1,136	36,605	3.1%	1.1%
Caddo	10,348	120,544	8.6%	9.9%
De Soto	337	6,135	5.5%	0.3%
Shreveport-Bossier City MSA Total	11,821	163,284	7.2%	11.3%

Region/Parish	Nonprofit employment 501(c)(3)	Total employment	Nonprofit employment as a share of total employment	Nonprofit employment as a share of total nonprofit employment in region/parish
Monroe MSA				
Union	202	6,062	3.3%	0.2%
Ouachita	4,377	71,947	6.1%	4.2%
Monroe MSA Total	4,579	78,009	5.9%	4.4%
MSA Total	89,373	1,503,295	5.9%	85.1%
Rural Regions				
Acadia	561	13,880	4.0%	0.5%
Allen	76	8,849	0.9%	0.1%
Assumption	[D]	NA	NA	NA
Avoyelles	395	10,673	3.7%	0.4%
Beauregard	523	8,645	6.0%	0.5%
Bienville	52	3,978	1.3%	0.0%
Caldwell	42	2,433	1.7%	0.0%
Catahoula	212	2,386	NA	NA
Claiborne	140	4,369	3.2%	0.1%
Concordia	108	5,220	2.1%	0.1%
East Carroll	83	2,217	3.7%	0.1%
Evangeline	1,533	7,532	20.4%	1.5%
Franklin	36	5,497	0.7%	0.0%
Iberia	651	31,725	2.1%	0.6%
Jackson	71	3,914	1.8%	0.1%
Jefferson Davis	522	7,943	6.6%	0.5%
La Salle	110	3,691	3.0%	0.1%
Lincoln	687	17,210	4.0%	0.7%
Madison	100	3,653	2.7%	0.1%
Morehouse	419	8,284	5.1%	0.4%
Natchitoches	174	13,500	1.3%	0.2%
Red River	286	2,545	11.2%	0.3%
Richland	371	5,983	6.2%	0.4%
Sabine	108	5,551	1.9%	0.1%
St James	[D]	NA	NA	NA
St Landry	562	21,711	2.6%	0.5%
St Mary	545	26,128	2.1%	0.5%
Tangipahoa	1,373	35,905	3.8%	1.3%
Tensas	52	1,737	3.0%	0.0%
Vermilion	218	13,327	1.6%	0.2%
Vernon	[D]	NA	NA	NA
Washington	293	11,148	2.6%	0.3%
Webster	610	12,450	4.9%	0.6%
West Carroll	31	3,000	1.0%	0.0%
Winn	51	4,965	1.0%	0.0%
Balance of State	10,995	310,050	3.5%	10.5%
Grand Total for State	105,050	1,867,524	5.6%	96.0%

[D] Data unavailable because of federal restrictions on the disclosure of data that can identify individual employers. The total nonprofit employment in the parishes with such disclosure restrictions is 4,682, or 0.25 percent of total private employment.

[NR] Not reported due to unavailability of data on nonprofit employment in this parish.

APPENDIX C: DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE NONPROFIT EMPLOYMENT IN LOUISIANA, BY INDUSTRY, 2003

NAICS codes ¹⁰	Industry	Types of organizations	Number of private nonprofit employees	Percent of total private nonprofit employment
541	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Legal services; accounting and tax services; computer services; management, scientific and technical consulting services; and research and development services	669	0.7%
611	Educational Services	Elementary and secondary schools, junior colleges, colleges, universities, professional schools, and technical and trade schools	13,266	14.4%
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	Outpatient care centers, family planning centers, medical laboratories, and home health care services	2,927	3.2%
622	Hospitals	General medical and surgical hospitals, psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals, specialty hospitals	37,279	40.3%
623	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	Nursing care facilities; residential mental retardation, mental health, and substance abuse facilities; and elderly community care facilities	11,405	12.3%
624	Social Assistance	Individual and family services, youth services, elderly and disabled services, community food services, community housing services, emergency and relief services, vocational rehabilitation services, and child day care services	14,879	16.1%
711, 712, 713	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	Performing arts companies, museums, historical sites, zoos and botanical gardens, nature parks, recreation centers and facilities	434 1,444 751	0.5% 1.6% 0.8%
813	Membership Organizations	Religious organizations, grant making and giving services, social advocacy organizations, professional associations, and civic and social organizations	4,896	5.3%
All other	Other	Credit intermediation, visitors bureaus, waste management and remediation services, and others	4,490	4.9%
			92,440	100.0%

¹⁰ NAICS codes are based on the *North American Industry Classification System* (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, 2002).

The Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data Project

The Nonprofit Employment Data (NED) Project is utilizing a previously untapped source of up-to-date data to shed new light on nonprofit employment and wages in the U.S. and to chart the relationship among nonprofit, for-profit, and government employment both nationally and locally. To do so, the project is drawing on data compiled as part of the U.S. Unemployment Insurance program. A collaboration between the Center for Civil Society Studies and state employment security agencies, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and state nonprofit associations, the NED Project is yielding a vital new resource for understanding the nonprofit sector.

The Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies

The Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies seeks to improve understanding and the effective functioning of not-for-profit, philanthropic, or “civil society” organizations in the United States and throughout the world in order to enhance the contribution these organizations can make to democracy and the quality of human life. The Center is part of the Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies and carries out its work through a combination of research, training, and information-sharing both domestically and internationally.

The Louisiana Association of Nonprofit Organizations (LANO)

The Louisiana Association of Nonprofit Organizations (LANO) is a statewide membership network of nonprofits, foundations and individuals dedicated to improving the nonprofit sector to provide quality services to Louisiana citizens. LANO promotes and builds the capacity for excellence, accountability and effectiveness of Louisiana’s nonprofit sector through education, advocacy and member services.

Demonstrating its commitment to providing only the best to its members, donors and supporters, LANO was the first Louisiana nonprofit to receive the Standards for Excellence Seal of Excellence.



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