

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF NYC NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

New York City's nonprofit sector is a critical driver of the City's economy. Nonprofit organizations provide essential cultural, educational, health and social services, and employ a substantial percentage of the City's private workforce. Nonprofits generate billions of dollars for the local economy and tax base each year through wages, employment taxes, programmatic and operating spending, and indirect employment. New York City Comptroller Scott Stringer's Office, in collaboration with Nonprofit New York, analyzed the economic impact of the nonprofit sector and presents new data on its contributions in these pages. As Federal, State and City governments continue to take legislative and budgetary actions to promote our economic recovery from COVID-19, the role and stability of the nonprofit sector must be prioritized. Our City's economy will depend on it.

\$77.7 B/YR CONTRIBUTION
to the NYC economy
(9.4% of NYC GDP)

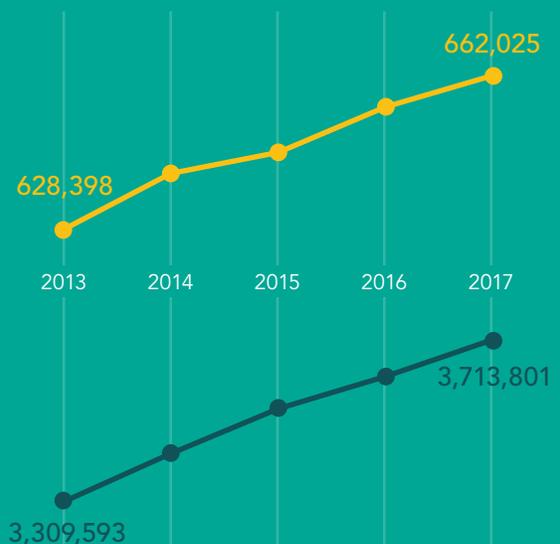
662,025 WORKERS
Almost 18% of all NYC workers

13,062 ESTABLISHMENTS
Nearly 5% of all businesses

GROWING NONPROFIT EMPLOYMENT

NONPROFIT EMPLOYMENT

NYC nonprofit employment grew by 5.4% from 2013 to 2017

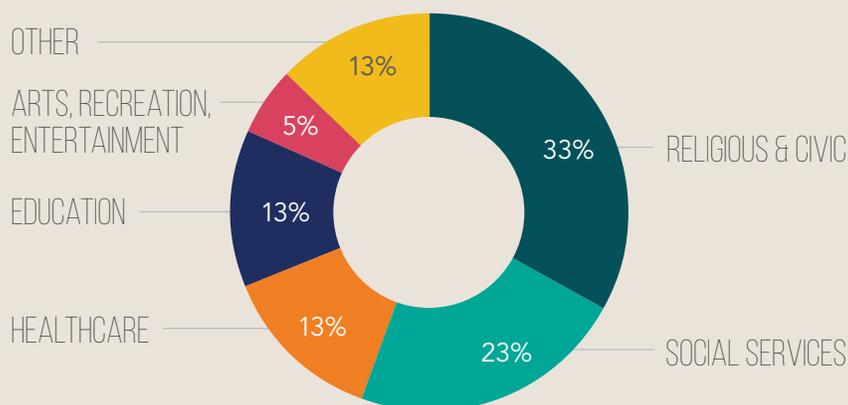


ALL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

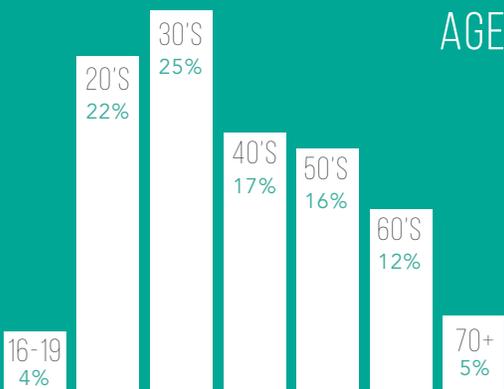
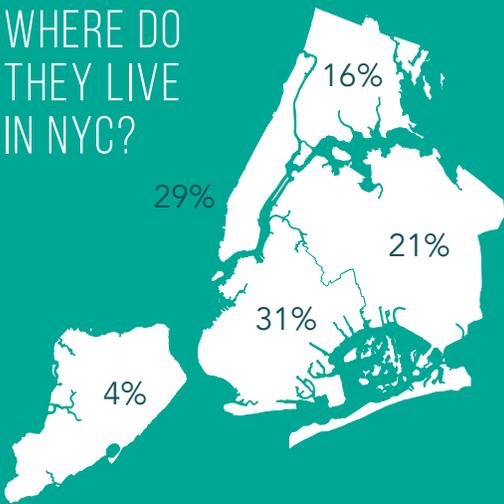
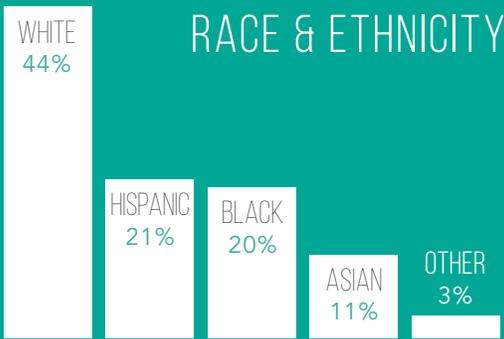
Total private employment in NYC grew by 12.2%

WHAT ARE NONPROFITS?

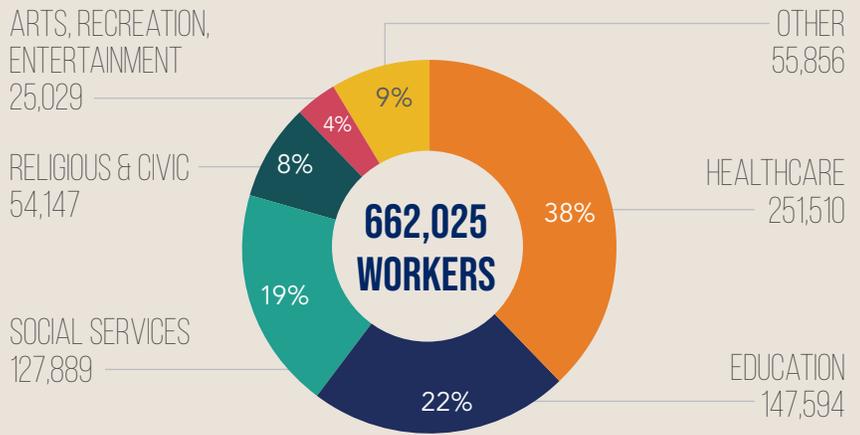
NYC nonprofits are government partners, service providers, cultural organizations, advocates and much more. More than half of NYC nonprofit establishments are religious, civic, and social services organizations.



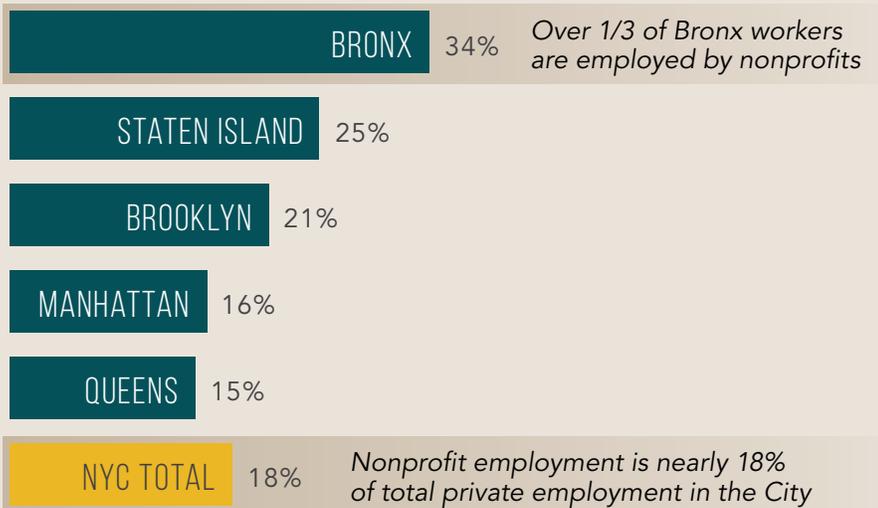
WHO ARE NYC NONPROFIT WORKERS?



NONPROFIT EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY, 2017



NONPROFIT EMPLOYMENT AS PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, 2017



NONPROFIT TOTAL WAGES, 2017

Median nonprofit wage is \$63,056, compared to \$93,133 for all private sector workers in NYC



WHAT INDUSTRIES EMPLOY NYC NONPROFIT WORKERS?

Top 10 Nonprofit Industries (68% of nonprofit employees)

INDUSTRY	NONPROFIT EMPLOYEES	SHARE OF TOTAL NONPROFIT EMPLOYEES
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals, and Specialty (Except Psychiatric and Substance Abuse) Hospitals	59,592	12.3%
Civic, Social, Advocacy Organizations, and Grantmaking and Giving Services	53,174	11.0%
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools, Including Junior Colleges	53,115	11.0%
Elementary and Secondary Schools	50,818	10.5%
Individual and Family Services	40,597	8.4%
Religious Organizations	21,272	4.4%
Home Health Care Services	13,610	2.8%
Child Day Care Services	11,555	2.4%
Museums, Art Galleries, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	11,508	2.4%
Outpatient Care Centers	11,381	2.4%

WHAT DO NYC NONPROFIT WORKERS DO?

Top 10 Nonprofit Occupational Groups (83% of nonprofit employees)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	NONPROFIT EMPLOYEES	SHARE OF TOTAL NONPROFIT EMPLOYEES
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	74,721	15.5%
Management Occupations	67,982	14.1%
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	62,144	12.9%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	47,193	9.8%
Community and Social Service Occupations	41,495	8.6%
Healthcare Support Occupations	31,371	6.5%
Business Operations Occupations	20,975	4.3%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	18,337	3.8%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	18,328	3.8%
Personal Care and Service Occupations	16,104	3.3%

SOURCES & NOTES

The data for this report are drawn from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Research Data on the Nonprofit Sector (<https://www.bls.gov/bdm/nonprofits/nonprofits.htm>). The latest available data is for 2017. The BLS uses its Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) combined with the Internal Revenue Service's Exempt Organization Business Master File (EOBMF). The QCEW includes all employers who pay into their State's unemployment insurance fund. Only full-time employees of 501(c)(3) nonprofits are included in this data.

The number of reporting entities in the QCEW data is smaller than the number in the IRS EOBMF for two reasons: First, because only 501(c)(3) organizations are included (and not other types of exempt organizations, such as 501(c)(4)s), and second, because the reporting level for the QCEW is a "firm," which is an economic unit that may include multiple establishments in the EOBMF file.

Demographic data for this report are drawn from American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates published by the U.S. Census Bureau. The latest available data is for 2018. All data sourced from the ACS measures nonprofit workers living in New York City who reported being an "employee of a private not-for-profit, tax-exempt, or charitable organization."

Estimate of the contribution to NYC gross domestic product is based on input-output final demand multipliers from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

