

# The 2026 Economic Impact of Florida's Nonprofits

Florida Nonprofit Alliance

May 2026



This report was made possible through the generous support of the Jessie Ball duPont Fund. We extend our sincere gratitude for their commitment to strengthening the resources available to Florida nonprofits



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# Executive Summary

Nonprofit organizations in Florida serve a vital and multifaceted role as essential providers of healthcare, education, crisis response, and human services. In addition to meeting these fundamental needs, they play a central role in enhancing the quality of life in their communities through arts, music, and cultural programming. Despite these critical interventions, the state continues to face significant economic hardship, with 47 percent of Florida households living below the ALICE (asset limited, income constrained, employed) threshold or the federal poverty level. At the same time, the state's nonprofit density remains low compared to this statewide need, ranking 43rd nationally with only 2.6 nonprofits per 1,000 households. This persistent gap between high community vulnerability and relatively limited nonprofit capacity highlights a critical need for the sector to expand its capacity to address service gaps, especially in under-resourced counties.

## Strategic Application of Impact Data

Beyond providing vital services, Florida's 23,224 qualifying 501(c)(3) nonprofits are key drivers of the state and local economy. Identifying and measuring their economic impact provides data that nonprofits can strategically leverage to demonstrate their value beyond standard charitable metrics. This information is a powerful tool to broaden public awareness, inform state and local policy decisions, and strengthen funding appeals by offering concrete evidence of the sector's efficiency, job creation, and overall return on investment.

**FLORIDA NONPROFITS  
GENERATE \$329.4 BILLION  
IN TOTAL ECONOMIC  
OUTPUT STATEWIDE**

## Comprehensive Economic Contributions

If Florida were a country, its economy would be the 15th largest in the world (Florida Chamber of Commerce 2025). Nonprofits contribute substantially to Florida's economy and to the goal of growing the state economy,

holding \$312.4 billion in assets and generating \$140.4 billion in annual revenue. Nonprofit organizations directly provide 517,585 jobs, with an average annual wage of \$67,183. This average wage surpasses ten other commercial sectors in the state, including construction, retail, and leisure and hospitality. Through indirect and induced effects, these direct inputs create a substantial ripple effect throughout Florida's regional economies. Florida nonprofits generate a total economic output of \$329.4 billion across the state.

## A Bright Spot in the Sunshine State's Economy

- **13 percent increase** in the number of 501(c)(3) nonprofits since 2023
- **1.5 million jobs** and **\$101.0 billion** in labor income are supported by Florida nonprofits
- **One hire, triple the impact.** Every nonprofit hire supports an additional 1.9 jobs statewide

# Overview

Nonprofits play an essential and multifaceted role in the lives of Floridians, frequently acting as a bridge to services for various communities across the state. They provide essential infrastructure and support the delivery of critical services such as healthcare, public safety, and education, as well as promote cultural and arts enrichment through museums and historical preservation. Throughout the state, nonprofits connect with Floridians of all ages, offering youth camps and enrichment programs as well as community centers that provide lifelong learning opportunities and social connections for older adults.

Nonprofits also deliver crucial assistance during natural disasters. Following the historic 2024 hurricane season, these organizations activated essential recovery services despite their own staff, infrastructure, and resources being personally affected. A 2025 survey of FNA members found 12 percent of nonprofits were still dealing with these effects. Nonprofits are engaged in advocacy to promote environmental conservation and protect the state's unique ecosystems and wildlife.

The sector helps provide services to under-resourced populations beyond just responding to crises. Nonprofits help close gaps in affordable housing, food security, and workforce development by serving low-income individuals and underserved areas. Florida's nonprofits meet the state's diverse needs and work toward a more inclusive future, a role that has become increasingly important as demands grow. According to the 2025 FNA survey, 36 percent of organizations reported higher demand for their services, and 46 percent of Florida nonprofits served more clients than in 2024.

To better understand and measure how nonprofits affect Floridians' lives and, in turn, drive the state and local economy, Florida Nonprofit Alliance (FNA) engaged Public Sector Consultants (PSC) to assess the economic impact of the state's nonprofit sector. These data can help nonprofits advocate and fundraise by clearly demonstrating their value and economic contributions through:

- **Broadening public awareness:** The nonprofit sector can use these data to educate the public on the essential services they provide and the significant roles they play as one of the state's larger employers. Through media campaigns, social media, or public presentations, nonprofits can increase awareness and rally support for Florida's nonprofits.
- **Informing policy decisions:** These robust economic data help the nonprofit sector influence policy by showing that nonprofit operations provide vital services to under-resourced populations, create jobs and revenue, and support employment in other sectors. Nonprofits can use the information to promote policies or changes that support their work.
- **Strengthening funding appeals:** Economic impact data strengthen nonprofit funding appeals by showing the sector's role in growing the economy, creating jobs, and promoting social progress. These data prove nonprofits' efficiency and the return on investment for donors and reveals that Florida's nonprofit sector remains smaller per capita than most states, highlighting opportunities for donors to meet needs and expand the sector's reach.

Data on nonprofits' economic impacts can support advocacy, shape opinion, influence policymakers, foster collaboration, and attract resources. By using this data strategically, FNA can effectively

support its mission and help members and other nonprofits do the same, resulting in better policies, funding, and stakeholder support.

## Research Questions and Data

FNA's triennial report measures the economic impact of nonprofits in the state by addressing these research questions:

- How many nonprofits are in the state and what sectors do they support?
- How many people are employed by Florida nonprofits? What percentage of the state's employees work in the nonprofit sector?
- What are the average hourly and annual wages of employees in the nonprofit sector? How does this compare to other sectors?
- How much income and revenue is generated by Florida nonprofits?
- How much additional income and revenue is created in other sectors through the ripple effects of nonprofit spending and jobs within the nonprofit sector?
- What percentage of Floridians are income constrained and thus more likely to need nonprofit supports for basic services?

To answer these research questions, PSC collected data from:

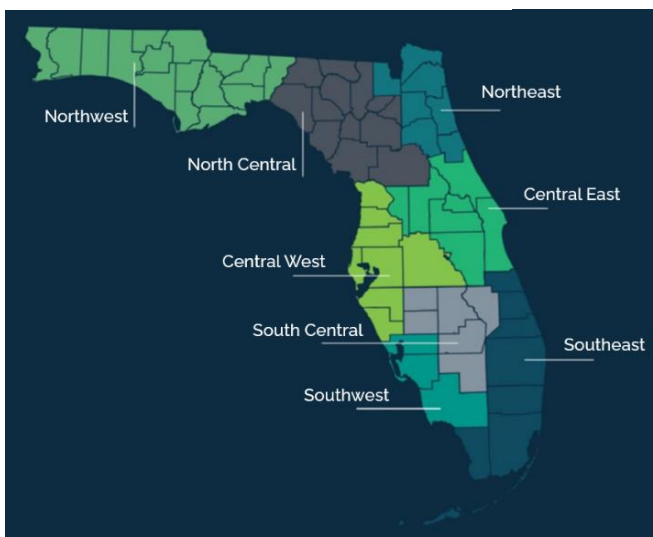
- The Internal Revenue Services (IRS) Exempt Organizations Business Master File including income, assets, revenue and sector
- The Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (FDEO) for state employment figures, including hourly and annual wages
- The U.S. Census Bureau and United for ALICE for data on poverty and income
- The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to identify sector-specific economic contributions

Data were coded by county and combined at the regional or sector level when appropriate. Exhibit 1 shows Florida regions on the map, and the appendix lists the counties in each region.

## Statewide Needs and Nonprofit Capacity

Communities with high poverty rates often rely on nonprofits for vital services such as shelter, food, clothing, workforce development, childcare, and legal aid, especially for households below the federal poverty level or classified as asset limited, income constrained, employed (ALICE). The latest income study by United for ALICE

**EXHIBIT 1.** Florida Regions



Source: FNA

shows that 42 percent of U.S. households find themselves below either the ALICE threshold or the federal poverty level (United for ALICE n.d.).

Floridians continue to experience higher levels of economic hardship than most other Americans, leading to a significant and ongoing need for nonprofit intervention. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, Florida ranks 48th in the percentage of households falling below the ALICE threshold (47 percent), with only New York (48 percent), Mississippi (49 percent), and Louisiana (50 percent) having higher levels. In Florida, 47 percent of households fall below the ALICE threshold—five points higher than the national average (42 percent).

The state has a low number of nonprofits compared to the high level of statewide need, ranking 43rd with 2.6 nonprofits per 1,000 households, well below leading states and jurisdictions like D.C. (13.7), Delaware (8.4), and Vermont (7.2). Florida ranks 40th in both nonprofit revenue and income generated per capita, continuing trends identified in the last assessment in 2023.

The gap between community need and nonprofit capacity is clearest when looking at the county level. Exhibit 2 shows the ten Florida counties with the highest percentages of households at or below the ALICE threshold, along with the number of nonprofits per 1,000 households in those counties. Each county is in one of three of regions (South Central, North Central, and Northwest). Compared with the statewide average of 2.6 nonprofits per 1,000 households, every county except Madison County falls below this benchmark.

**EXHIBIT 2.** Florida Counties with Highest Rates of Need Based on Income Level

County	Region	Percent of Households Below ALICE Threshold	Number of Nonprofits per 1,000 Households
Glades	South Central	64%	1.54
Gadsden	Northwest	63%	1.82
Holmes	Northwest	62%	1.83
Taylor	North Central	61%	1.06
Dixie	North Central	59%	1.14
Jackson	Northwest	59%	1.88
DeSoto	South Central	59%	1.58
Madison	North Central	58%	3.01
Calhoun	Northwest	57%	1.73
Okeechobee	South Central	57%	1.38
<b>All Counties</b>	<b>Statewide</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>2.60</b>

Note: ALICE uses combined 1-year American Community Survey (ACS) and 5-year year estimates.  
Source: United for ALICE n.d.

These findings show the nonprofit sector urgently needs more capacity to address gaps statewide and in high need communities. Florida's high poverty rates and low nonprofit density may result from structural barriers that limit the ability of low-income residents and local institutions to financially

support charitable organizations. At the same time, it underscores a significant opportunity to build organizational capacity. As noted, 36 percent of nonprofit organizations experienced increased demand for services in 2025. In this context, evaluating the sector's economic impact on the state is crucial to show the value of nonprofits and secure the resources they need to support Florida's communities.

## Identifying the Comprehensive Impact of Florida's Nonprofit Organizations

Nonprofit organizations in Florida are recognized for their mission-driven work and the essential services they provide to local communities. Their economic contributions largely go unacknowledged, however. To fully understand the scale of their influence, it is necessary to look beyond standard charitable metrics, such as number of individuals served or direct funds raised. The following analysis shows Florida's nonprofit sector's by examining its overall size, finances, employment and wages, economic impact, and critical role in addressing unmet community needs.

### Size of Florida's Nonprofit Sector

There are over 107,000 registered tax-exempt organizations in Florida, ranging from youth camps, family resource centers, and food banks to member pension funds, labor unions and historical preservation societies. This study focuses on organizations that meet the following criteria:

- Reported annual income of \$50,000 or greater
- Filed a 990 with the IRS in the last four years
- Self-selected a 501(c)(3) classification

These criteria aim to identify most active organizations in the state that perform charitable, social welfare, labor, union, business chamber, and association functions and generate enough revenue to support employees. The 2023 report included classifications 501(c)(4), 501(c)(5), and 501(c)(6); before that, all tax-exempt organizations were included. When possible, PSC applied the updated criteria to past study data to identify changes in nonprofit trends over time. A total of 23,224 organizations met the criteria for this study year.

In this report, PSC segments the statewide economic assessment to align with the ten categories of nonprofits as classified by the National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities (NTEE), which is used by the IRS to categorize nonprofit organizations based on their primary mission and program activities. These ten categories are:

- Arts, culture, and humanities
- Education
- Environmental and animals
- Health
- Human services
- International, foreign affairs
- Mutual/membership benefit
- Public, societal benefit
- Religion related
- Unknown/unclassified

Exhibit 3 identifies the number of nonprofits by NTEE sector type that meet the study criteria. Organizations self-select their sector when filing as a tax-exempt entity. Most nonprofits in this study represent the human services and public and societal benefit sectors (46.5 percent) which include direct-aid organizations like foster care agencies, hospices, and homeless centers, alongside broader civic infrastructure like public transportation systems, consumer protection groups, and financial institutions.

**EXHIBIT 3.** Nonprofit Type by Sector

Sector	Number of Nonprofits by Sector	Percent of Total
Arts, culture, and humanities	1,450	6.2%
Education	3,080	13.3%
Environment	1,120	4.8%
Health	1,724	7.4%
Human services	5,568	24.0%
International	457	2.0%
Mutual benefit	23	0.1%
Public and societal benefit	5,227	22.5%
Religion	1,639	7.1%
Unknown	2,936	12.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,224</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: IRS 2025

Note: Unknown organizations include those that are declared "unknown" in IRS data and those without any sector identified.

More than one-third of the 23,224 nonprofits in this study are in the Southeast region, including Miami-Dade County, followed by the Central West region (Exhibit 4). Since the previous analysis, the total number of 501(c)(3) nonprofits in the state has increased 13.4 percent. The number of nonprofits increased by at least 12 percent in seven of the eight regions.

**EXHIBIT 4.** Nonprofits by Region

Region	Number of Nonprofits by Region	Percent of Total	Percent Change from 2023
Central West	4,989	21.5%	14.0%
East Central	3,956	17.0%	12.3%
North Central	843	3.6%	12.4%
Northeast	1,847	8.0%	12.1%
Northwest	1,616	7.0%	16.4%
South Central	187	0.8%	5.1%
Southeast	8,168	35.2%	13.6%
Southwest	1,618	7.0%	12.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,224</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>

Source: IRS 2025

Note: While previous analysis included a larger classification of nonprofits, comparisons between 2023 and 2025 only include those self-classified as 501(c)(3).

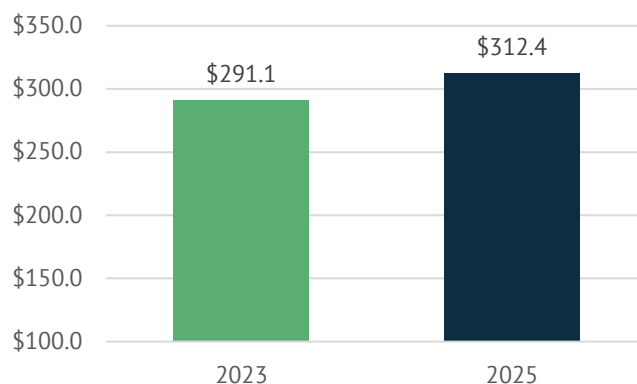
## Financial Landscape of Nonprofit Sector

Understanding the economic impact of the nonprofit sector involves assessing organizations' assets, income, and revenue, along with the employment and wages of those working within the sector. The following section provides detailed information on the assets, income, and revenue of the nonprofits included in this study. This revenue data, together with the workforce data presented in the following section, serves as the essential input required to calculate the sector's broader indirect and induced effects on the Florida economy. To ensure accurate year-over-year comparisons, all figures have been adjusted for inflation and are expressed in constant 2025 dollars.

### Assets

Assets reflect the total value of everything the nonprofit owns at the end of the year, representing its cash, property, and financial reserves. The nonprofits assessed in this study hold \$312.4 billion in total assets to support their missions and sustain vital community services. This figure embodies the sector's ability to be resilient and consistently deliver mission-driven work through economic shifts. Total assets for 501(c)(3) nonprofits meeting study criteria have grown 7 percent since the last study year, building a stronger foundation to sustain these critical services for future generations (Exhibit 5).

**EXHIBIT 5.** Total Assets by Year, in Billions of Dollars



Source: IRS 2025

Although regional economic conditions can affect a nonprofit's ability to build and hold long term assets, the total current assets across Florida regions mainly depend on the number of nonprofits. During the study, the Northeast Region, with Jacksonville as its largest city, had the highest average assets per nonprofit. Next are the Central West and East Central regions (Exhibit 6). The high concentration and growth of nonprofit assets in these regions may be due to the number of hospitals and clinics, especially in Jacksonville, Tampa, and Orlando (Felt 2025). Health systems hold many assets, as shown below (Exhibit 7).

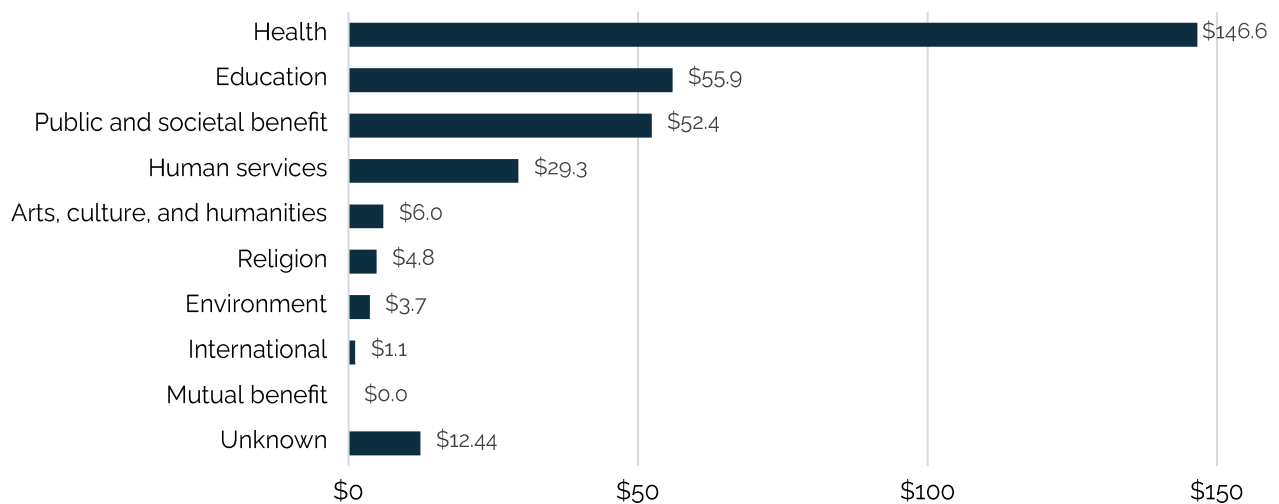
**EXHIBIT 6.** Nonprofit Assets by Region

Region	Current Assets	Average Assets per Nonprofit	Percent Change in Current Assets from 2023
Central West	\$82,809,589,440	\$16,598,434	5.7%
East Central	\$65,130,888,634	\$16,463,824	2.8%
North Central	\$10,621,586,128	\$12,599,746	-9.9%
Northeast	\$36,929,550,137	\$19,994,342	31.6%
Northwest	\$12,041,134,986	\$7,451,197	-4.0%
South Central	\$362,957,126	\$1,940,947	-4.5%
Southeast	\$91,982,696,271	\$11,261,349	9.2%
Southwest	\$12,515,088,093	\$7,734,912	0.9%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>\$312,393,490,816</b>	<b>\$13,451,321</b>	<b>7.3%</b>

Source: IRS 2025

Note: While previous analysis included more classifications, comparisons in this table only cover 501(c)(3) organizations.

**EXHIBIT 7.** Total Assets by Sector, in Billions of Dollars



Source: IRS 2025

Note: Unknown organizations include those that are declared "unknown" in IRS data and those without any sector identified.

An organization's mission and operational model largely determine its ability to maintain a strong financial position as measured by total assets. Sectors requiring extensive physical infrastructure, such as health (\$146.6 billion), education (\$55.9 billion) and public and societal benefit (\$52.4 billion) have the highest amounts of assets (Exhibit 7). Combined, the remaining sectors represent \$57.4 billion in total assets, with an average of \$4.4 million in assets per nonprofit. While these figures underscore the significant assets held by hospitals and universities, they also emphasize that many community nonprofits continue to face resource constraints.

## Income

Income acts as a measure of gross receipts, calculated by the IRS by taking total revenue and adding back specific deducted costs like rental expenses or the cost of goods sold. The nonprofits included in this study reported \$182.3 billion in income during the assessed period, with an average income of \$7.9 million per nonprofit organization. This was a 1 percent increase in total income from the previous study year (Exhibit 8).

Regional economic differences and the number of nonprofits affect an organization's gross income. Similar to assets, the Northeast Region had the highest income per nonprofit during the study period, with an average income of \$10.1 million, followed by East Central and Central West regions. Like assets, the Northeast Region had the highest average nonprofit income during the study period at \$10.1 million, followed by the East Central and Central West regions. The high income amounts in the Northeast region are likely driven by the hospitals in Jacksonville, home to the Florida hub of the Mayo Clinic and University of Florida Health (Felt, 2025). The East Central region's total income grew by 12 percent since the last study. This growth may reflect broader economic momentum, with Orlando leading the nation in job and population growth, or it may be driven by higher education, like the University of Central Florida's record \$126.1 million in philanthropy during the 2024–25 fiscal year (Marcial Ocasio 2025; Dolan 2025).

### EXHIBIT 8. Nonprofit Income by Region

Region	Total Income	Average Income per Nonprofit	Percent Change in Total Income from 2023
Central West	\$46,860,968,100	\$9,392,858	1%
East Central	\$37,257,014,513	\$9,417,850	12%
North Central	\$7,027,249,940	\$8,336,002	0%
Northeast	\$18,698,042,338	\$10,123,466	9%
Northwest	\$7,366,899,816	\$4,558,725	2%
South Central	\$152,070,526	\$813,211	-7%
Southeast	\$58,020,229,489	\$7,103,358	-6%
Southwest	\$6,936,819,204	\$4,287,280	-1%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>\$182,319,293,926</b>	<b>\$7,850,469</b>	<b>1%</b>

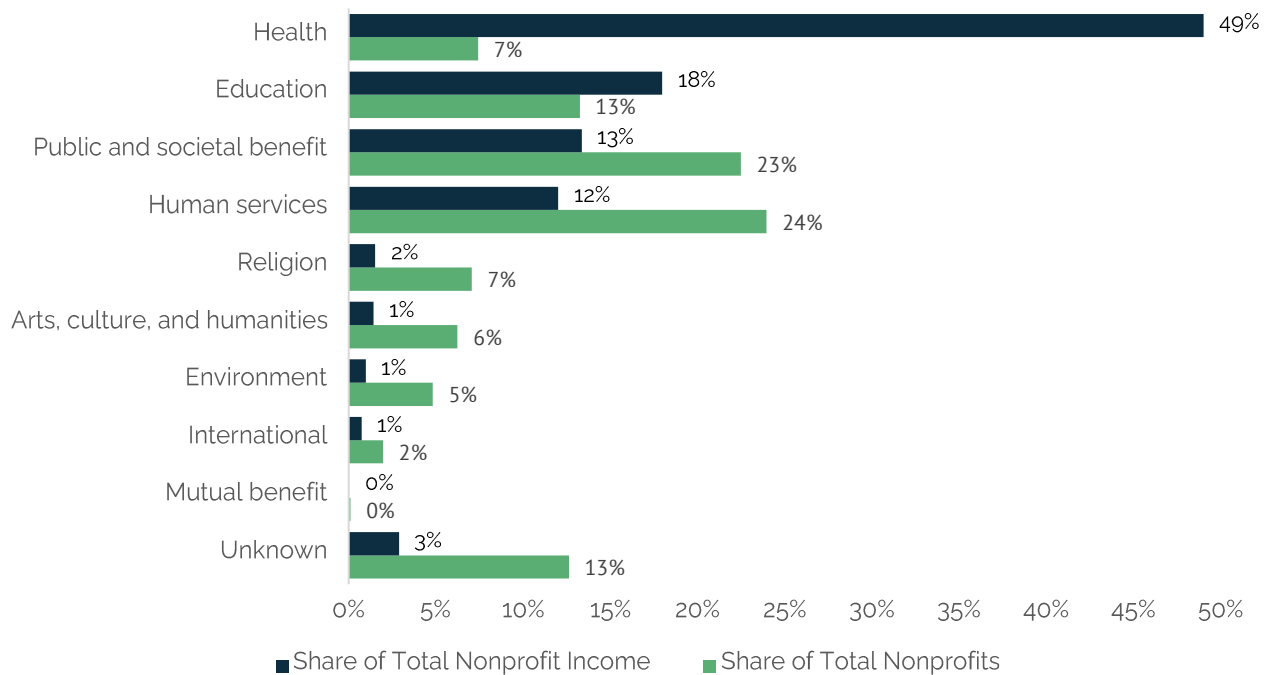
Source: IRS 2025

Note: While previous analysis included more classifications, comparisons in this table only cover 501(c)(3) organizations.

Total income generation varies across the nonprofit sector as well, with a single subsector driving nearly half of income gained. Exhibit 9 illustrates share of nonprofit income relative to the share of nonprofits in each sector across the state. The health sector generates 49 percent of the state's total nonprofit income, averaging nearly \$51.9 million per organization, despite making up only 7 percent of the state's nonprofits. The education sector is the next largest contributor, representing 13 percent of total nonprofits and 18 percent of total nonprofit income. In contrast, the human services and public and societal benefit collectively represent 46 percent of the state's nonprofits organizations but only a quarter of the state's nonprofit income.

Anchor institutions like hospitals and universities skew these results because they operate on larger financial scales with institutional income. Excluding the health and education sectors, public and societal benefit organizations make up 28 percent of the remaining nonprofits and account for 41 percent of their income. Human services organizations make up 30 percent of the remaining nonprofits and account for 36 percent of the remaining income.

**EXHIBIT 9.** Share of Total Nonprofits and Nonprofit Income



Source: IRS 2025

Note: Unknown organizations include those that are declared "unknown" in IRS data and those without any sector identified.

## Revenue

In this dataset, revenue is the total net funds an organization reported during the year—such as contributions, grants, and program fees—taken directly from the main revenue line of their tax return over the study period. These revenues reflect the many ways nonprofits create economic value through their programs, services, and activities. For example, healthcare nonprofits contribute to the economy by offering medical services and earning money from patient care. Nonprofits in education,

arts, and culture earn money from ticket sales, tuition, and memberships. Nonprofits in the analysis generated \$140.4 billion in revenue, an 8 percent increase from the previous study year (Exhibit 10).

Nonprofit revenue varies greatly by region because funding opportunities are closely tied to a region's economic resources, population density, industry base, and philanthropic infrastructure. Similar to trends seen in assets and income, the East Central and Northeast regions generated the largest amount of revenue per nonprofit during the study period. Although the Southeast region has the highest total revenue, its revenue per nonprofit ranks fourth lowest. The East Central region had the largest growth in total revenue—a 16 percent increase—compared to the previous study (Exhibit 10). As noted previously, Orlando, located in the East Central region, and UCF have experienced economic growth in recent years.

**EXHIBIT 10.** Nonprofit Revenue by Region

Region	Total Revenue	Average Revenue per Nonprofit	Percent Change in Total Revenue from 2023
Central West	\$35,702,948,556	\$7,156,334	14%
East Central	\$32,739,027,208	\$8,275,790	16%
North Central	\$6,626,401,279	\$7,860,500	11%
Northeast	\$15,150,810,225	\$8,202,929	2%
Northwest	\$6,301,531,323	\$3,899,462	0%
South Central	\$112,785,928	\$603,133	-7%
Southeast	\$39,407,934,177	\$4,824,674	1%
Southwest	\$4,328,877,623	\$2,675,450	-3%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>\$140,370,316,319</b>	<b>\$6,044,192</b>	<b>8%</b>

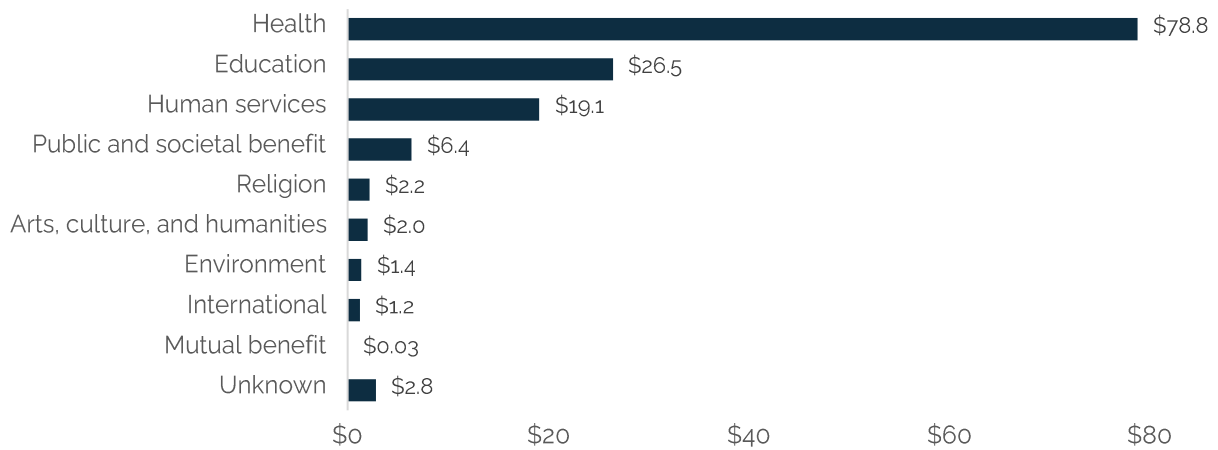
Source: IRS 2025

Note: While previous analysis included more classifications, comparisons in this table only cover 501(c)(3) organizations.

Total revenue varies considerably across nonprofit sectors, reflecting a pattern similar to the distribution of income and assets (Exhibit 11). The health sector generates the highest revenue at \$78.8 billion, followed by education with \$26.5 billion and human services with \$19.1 billion. Notably, the revenue generated by the health sector alone surpasses the combined revenue of the other nine sectors in this study (\$61.6 billion).

Within the health and education sectors, hospitals and universities represent a large portion of nonprofit revenue. When hospitals and universities are excluded from the sector totals, the revenue for the health sector (\$16.5 billion) and education sector (\$14.4 billion), are lower than the revenue for the human services sector (\$19.1 billion).

**EXHIBIT 11.** Nonprofit Revenue by Sector, in Billions of Dollars



Source: IRS 2025

Note: Unknown organizations include those that are declared "unknown" in IRS data and those without any sector identified.

## Employment and Wages

Nonprofit organizations in Florida are a major source of employment opportunities for the state's residents. PSC requested data from the Florida Department of Commerce and matched employment and wage data to the specific nonprofit organizations that met study criteria based on the organization's employer identification number (EIN). The department reported that these matched nonprofits employed an average of 517,585 people in 2025 based on second-quarter employment reports.<sup>1</sup> This was a 16 percent increase from the average number of employees in 2023 (447,230 employees).<sup>2</sup> In 2025, those employees earned an average of \$67,183, for a total of nearly \$35 billion in estimated annual wages.

Compared to 27 sectors reporting wage and employment data to the Florida Department of Commerce, nonprofits' average annual wages are higher than those in ten sectors, including educational services, retail, and leisure and hospitality. It's important to note that the categories are not mutually exclusive from nonprofit totals, as there could be overlap with the sectors like educational services, which might include nonprofit employees. The highest annual wages were in the management of companies and information sectors. Nonprofits employ more employees than 15 of the reported sectors. Exhibit 12 shows wage and employment data for nonprofits and selected sectors of interest.

<sup>1</sup> PSC obtained data through a request to the Florida Department of Commerce to match employment and wage data to the specific nonprofit organizations that met study criteria based on the organization's EIN. Florida Department of Commerce was able to match 38 percent of the EINs, which was similar to the 30 percent match in the 2023 study.

<sup>2</sup> The average number of employees referenced differs from prior year's report due to the exclusion of 501(c)(4), 501(c)(5), and 501(c)(6) institutions in this report's comparison.

**EXHIBIT 12.** State-Level Wage and Employment Summary by Sector

Employment Sector	Number of Reporting Organizations	Average Annual Wages	Total Wages	Average Number of Employees	Percent of Total Workforce
Nonprofits	23,224	\$67,183	\$34,772,913,568	517,585	5.2%
Manufacturing	27,023	\$81,111	\$34,744,965,024	428,364	4.3%
Construction	86,642	\$70,116	\$46,513,152,968	663,374	6.7%
Leisure and Hospitality	67,864	\$38,628	\$53,100,949,488	1,374,679	13.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>864,422</b>	<b>\$69,091</b>	<b>\$684,777,917,976</b>	<b>9,911,217</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: IRS 2025; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics 2025

**Employment Contributions by Region**

Employment and wages can vary within a state due to industry concentration, population density, and economic development. Urban areas often provide more jobs, higher pay, and better access to labor markets and social supports. Rural areas often have fewer jobs, lower wages, and limited access to social services.

Regional nonprofit employment and wage data follow these trends, with regions that include an urban center employing higher numbers of employees and higher wages. For instance, in the East Central region where Orlando is located, nonprofit employees have the highest hourly wages and salary, while the Southeast region, which contains Miami has the highest number of nonprofit employees (Exhibit 13). These trends are similar to findings from the previous report year.

**EXHIBIT 13.** Employment Figures by Region

Region	Average Hourly Wage	Average Annual Wage	Number of Employees	Total Wages
Central West	\$32.96	\$68,565	134,037	\$9,190,223,448
East Central	\$33.89	\$70,499	106,539	\$7,510,826,968
North Central	\$32.35	\$67,282	24,860	\$1,672,616,664
Northeast	\$30.86	\$64,182	53,868	\$3,457,344,756
Northwest	\$26.02	\$54,120	25,399	\$1,374,581,604
South Central	\$22.94	\$47,719	2,376	\$113,395,964
Southeast	\$33.10	\$68,839	146,360	\$10,075,246,648
Southwest	\$27.49	\$57,181	21,465	\$1,227,412,040
Unknown	\$27.12	\$56,407	2,682	\$151,265,476
<b>State Total</b>	<b>\$32.30</b>	<b>\$67,183</b>	<b>517,585</b>	<b>\$34,772,913,568</b>

Source: FDEO 2025

Note: Regions may appear as "unknown" in the Florida Department of Commerce data due to state privacy suppressions on aggregated totals or consolidated statewide reporting for multicounty employers.

## Employment Contributions by Sector

Employment and wages can also vary across nonprofit sectors based on factors like organization size, funding sources, and geographic cost of living in the communities they serve. Sectors like healthcare and education often have larger budgets and employ more people, leading to a greater number of job opportunities and potentially higher wages. Nonprofits in sectors such as social services may have limited resources, resulting in smaller staff sizes and potentially lower wages.

Across the nonprofits in this study, healthcare had the highest average hourly (\$36.57) and average annual wage (\$76,055) and employed the largest number of employees (Exhibit 14). The sectors with the next highest wages were international nonprofits, which includes advocacy organizations dedicated to foreign affairs, global development and relief, human rights, followed by public and society benefit.

**EXHIBIT 14.** Employment Figures by Sector

Sector	Average Hourly Wage	Average Annual Wage	Number of Employees	Total Wages
Arts, culture, and humanities	\$22.74	\$47,304	8,669	\$410,097,136
Education	\$32.68	\$67,984	90,435	\$6,148,140,792
Environment	\$20.99	\$43,667	5,977	\$260,998,656
Health	\$36.57	\$76,055	260,896	\$19,842,528,056
Human services	\$21.46	\$44,646	84,491	\$3,772,200,812
International	\$33.40	\$69,480	729	\$50,627,680
Mutual benefit	\$18.67	\$38,839	88	\$3,430,760
Public and societal benefit	\$33.38	\$69,423	9,864	\$684,788,308
Religion	\$19.95	\$41,504	1,840	\$76,367,612
Unknown	\$31.03	\$64,542	54,596	\$3,523,733,756
<b>State Total</b>	<b>\$32.30</b>	<b>\$67,183</b>	<b>517, 585</b>	<b>\$34,772,913,568</b>

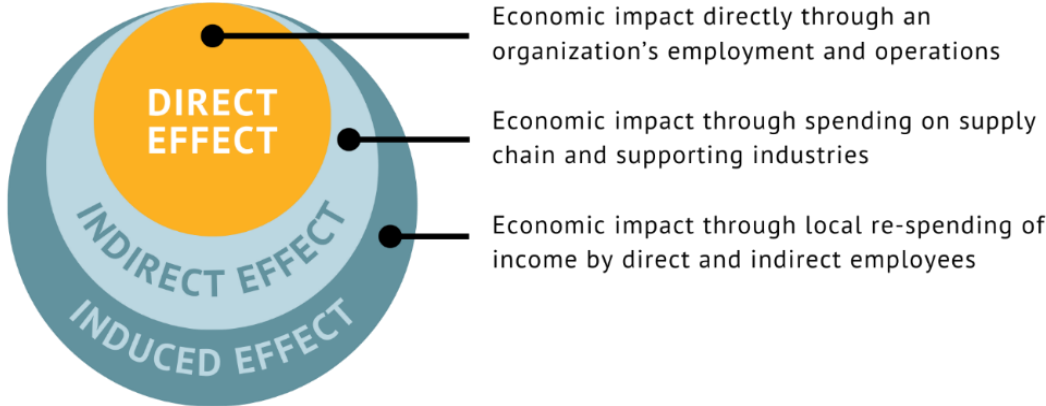
Source: IRS 2025

Note: Unknown organizations include those that are declared "unknown" in IRS data and those without any sector identified.

# Economic Contribution of Florida's Nonprofits

## Understanding Economic Contribution

To assess the size of economic contributions nonprofits make in Florida, Public Sector Consultants (PSC) used Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) to perform an input-output analysis. This analysis measures how Florida's direct nonprofit revenue, employment, and wages move through the state's economy. The model focuses on the direct, indirect, and induced effects to calculate the total economic contributions of Florida's nonprofit sector.



These effects were measured using four economic indicators:

- **Employment:** Number of annual full- and part-time jobs in affected industries
- **Labor income:** Total value of employee and proprietor compensation (excluding retained and distributed profits)
- **Value-added:** Regional income, also called gross regional product (GRP), which considers labor income; proprietor income, including retained and distributed profits; other property income; and net government income (taxes minus transfers)
- **Output:** The value of production by industry, which can also be described as annual revenues (value of sales transactions) plus net change in inventories

Additionally, PSC calculated multipliers for each indicator. These figures illustrate the ripple effect of the nonprofit sector, showing how many additional jobs and how much supplemental spending are supported by every direct nonprofit job and dollar of revenue.

# Statewide Economic Contribution

In 2025, Florida nonprofits<sup>3</sup> directly contributed 517,585 jobs, \$41.6<sup>4</sup> billion in labor income, and \$140.4 billion in revenue (output) to the state’s economy. These direct contributions led to total support for 1.5 million jobs, \$101.0 billion in labor income, \$145.7 billion in value-added, and \$329.4 billion in output (Exhibit 15). The jobs multiplier for the nonprofit’s effect on the economy is 2.9, meaning that for every one job in the nonprofit sector another 1.9 jobs are supported throughout the state.<sup>5</sup>

**EXHIBIT 15.** Statewide Total Contribution

	Employment	Labor Income (in Billions of Dollars)	Value-Added (in Billions of Dollars)	Output (in Billions of Dollars)
Direct effects	517,585	\$41.6	\$41.6	\$140.4
Indirect and induced effects	982,962	\$59.4	\$104.2	\$189.1
<b>Total effects</b>	<b>1,500,547</b>	<b>\$101.0</b>	<b>\$145.7</b>	<b>\$329.4</b>
<b>Multipliers</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data

Beyond direct employment, the nonprofit sector drives significant regional commerce through its secondary ripple effects. Through indirect effects, organizations sustain a robust business-to-business supply chain by purchasing professional services, technology, supplies, and equipment from local vendors. Additionally, Induced effects measure how employee wages are continuously recirculated back into the local economy through household spending on housing, utilities, groceries, medical expenses, and other consumer goods and services.

## Contributions by Sector<sup>6</sup>

PSC broke down the statewide contribution into ten broad categories of nonprofits using the NTEE classification system. The ripple effects of nonprofit organizations vary by sector, causing job and output multipliers to fluctuate. Job multipliers range from a high of 15.0 in the international and foreign affairs sector to a low of 2.6 in the human services sector. Output multipliers had a much smaller range, from 2.6 in the religion-related sector to 2.3 in the education and health sectors (Exhibit 16).

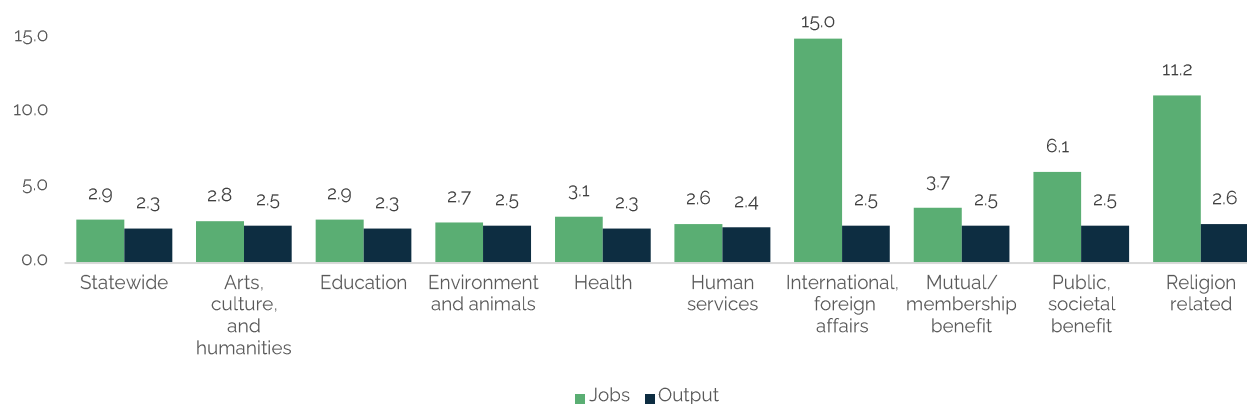
<sup>3</sup> 23,224 Florida 501(c)(3) organization were included in this study based on data contained in the IRS Exempt Organizations Business Entity Master File, accessed September 2025. Organizations included reported annual income of \$50,000 or greater and filed a 990 with the IRS within the last four years

<sup>4</sup> Labor income is higher than the wages reported earlier in the report due to adjustments made by IMPLAN to account for entire employee compensations which includes costs such as payroll taxes, insurance, and other employee benefits.

<sup>5</sup> The multiplier represents the total economic activity generated per unit of direct impact, calculated as total effect divided by direct effect.

<sup>6</sup> The total of the categorical contributions is lower than the total statewide contribution due to the model replacing broad industry averages with specific, localized data. This “leakage” typically stems from margining (removing the producer cost of nonlocal goods), lower local purchase coefficients for specialized items, and the use of more precise, often lower, output multipliers compared to aggregate sector defaults.

## EXHIBIT 16. Economic Multipliers Statewide and by Sector



Source: IMPLAN, 2024 data

The analysis by NTEE classification is ordered by the sectors' overall economic output, starting with health—the nonprofit sector that contributes the most to Florida's economy.

### Health

Health-related nonprofits represent the largest portion of direct inputs among the ten sectors, providing over 260,000 direct jobs, \$23.8 billion in direct labor income, and \$78.8 billion in direct output. Hospitals account for the largest share of these inputs, followed by outpatient care centers; health-related grantmaking, giving, and social advocacy organizations; and other ambulatory healthcare services. The direct effects of these and other industries within the health nonprofit sector contributed to a total economic impact of 820,954 jobs, \$58.3 billion in labor income, \$83.0 billion in value-added, and \$184.5 billion in output (Exhibit 17). These amounts constitute more than half of all nonprofit economic contributions in Florida.

## EXHIBIT 17. Contribution of Health Organizations

	Employment	Labor Income (in Billions of Dollars)	Value-Added (in Billions of Dollars)	Output (in Billions of Dollars)
Direct effects	260,896	\$23.8	\$23.8	\$78.8
Indirect and induced effects	560,058	\$34.5	\$59.2	\$105.7
<b>Total effects</b>	<b>820,954</b>	<b>\$58.3</b>	<b>\$83.0</b>	<b>\$184.5</b>
<b>Multipliers</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data

### Education

Education nonprofits rank second among the ten sectors, contributing more than 90,000 direct jobs, \$7.4 billion in direct labor income, and \$26.5 billion in direct output. Among nonprofit education organizations, the largest share of direct economic inputs come from the community colleges,

colleges, universities, and professional school industry. This is followed by direct input from the elementary and secondary school industry and education-related grantmaking, giving, and social advocacy organizations. The total economic contribution of education-related nonprofits is 265,252 jobs, \$17.3 billion in labor income, \$26.1 billion in value-added, and \$61.8 billion in output (Exhibit 18).

**EXHIBIT 18.** Contribution of Education Organizations

	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Labor Income (in Billions of Dollars)</b>	<b>Value-Added (in Billions of Dollars)</b>	<b>Output (in Billions of Dollars)</b>
Direct effects	90,435	\$7.4	\$7.4	\$26.5
Indirect and induced effects	174,817	\$9.9	\$18.6	\$35.3
<b>Total effects</b>	<b>265,252</b>	<b>\$17.3</b>	<b>\$26.1</b>	<b>\$61.8</b>
<b>Multipliers</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>

Source: IMPLAN, 2024 data

## Human Services

Human services nonprofits rank third in direct employment (84,491) and direct output (\$19.1 billion) among the ten sectors. The top industry for direct output in this sector is individual and family services organizations. Other major contributing industries include residential mental health, substance abuse, and other residential care facilities and nursing and community care facilities. The human services sector has a total economic effect of 217,876 jobs, \$12.4 billion in labor income, \$18.6 billion in value-added, and \$45.4 billion in output (Exhibit 19).

**EXHIBIT 19.** Contribution of Human Services Organizations

	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Labor Income (in Billions of Dollars)</b>	<b>Value-Added (in Billions of Dollars)</b>	<b>Output (in Billions of Dollars)</b>
Direct effects	84,491	\$4.5	\$4.5	\$19.1
Indirect and induced effects	133,384	\$7.9	\$14.1	\$26.3
<b>Total effects</b>	<b>217,876</b>	<b>\$12.4</b>	<b>\$18.6</b>	<b>\$45.4</b>
<b>Multipliers</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data

## Public, Societal Benefit

Grantmaking, giving, and social advocacy organizations contribute the largest share of the public, societal benefit sector's direct effects of 9,864 jobs, \$800 million in labor income, and \$6.4 billion in output. Other industries contributing to the direct contribution of these entities include labor and civic organizations, management consulting services, and environmental and other technical consulting services. Public, societal benefit nonprofits support 60,342 total jobs, \$4.1 billion in labor income, \$6.1 billion in value-added, and \$15.8 billion in output (Exhibit 20)

## EXHIBIT 20. Contribution of Public, Societal Benefit Organizations

	Employment	Labor Income (in Billions of Dollars)	Value-Added (in Billions of Dollars)	Output (in Billions of Dollars)
Direct effects	9,864	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$6.4
Indirect and induced effects	50,478	\$3.3	\$5.3	\$9.5
<b>Total effects</b>	<b>60,342</b>	<b>\$4.1</b>	<b>\$6.1</b>	<b>\$15.8</b>
<b>Multiplier</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data

## Religion Related

Grantmaking, giving, and social advocacy organizations and religious organizations make up a most direct contributions in the religion-related sector. These and a few other industries contribute 1,840 direct jobs, \$100 million in direct labor income and \$2.2 billion in direct output. These direct inputs support a total of 20,671 jobs, \$1.2 billion in labor income, \$2.0 billion in value-added, and \$5.8 billion in output (Exhibit 21).

## EXHIBIT 21. Contribution of Religion-Related Organizations

	Employment	Labor Income (in Billions of Dollars)	Value-Added (in Billions of Dollars)	Output (in Billions of Dollars)
Direct effects	1,840	\$0.1	\$0.09	\$2.2
Indirect and induced effects	18,831	\$1.1	\$1.9	\$3.6
<b>Total effects</b>	<b>20,671</b>	<b>\$1.2</b>	<b>\$2.0</b>	<b>\$5.8</b>
<b>Multiplier</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data

## Arts, Culture, and Humanities

Arts, culture, and humanities organizations contribute 8,669 direct jobs, \$500 million in direct labor income, and \$2.0 billion in direct output. The three largest industries for direct input among arts, culture, and humanities organizations were the museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks industry, the promoters of performing arts and sports and agents for public figures industry, and the performing arts companies industry. In total, the arts, culture, and humanities nonprofits in Florida supported 24,254 jobs, \$1.4 billion in labor income, \$2.1 billion in value-added, and \$4.9 billion in output (Exhibit 22).

## EXHIBIT 22. Contribution of Arts, Culture, and Humanities Organizations

	Employment	Labor Income (in Billions of Dollars)	Value-Added (in Billions of Dollars)	Output (in Billions of Dollars)
Direct effects	8,669	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$2.0

Indirect and induced effects	15,584	\$0.9	\$1.6	\$2.9
<b>Total effects</b>	<b>24,254</b>	<b>\$1.4</b>	<b>\$2.1</b>	<b>\$4.9</b>
<b>Multipliers</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data

## Environment and Animals

Organizations in the environment and animals sector directly contribute 5,977 jobs, \$300 million in labor income, and \$1.4 billion in output to Florida's economy. The top three industries directly contributing to Florida's economy for environment and animal organizations were grantmaking, giving, and social advocacy organizations; museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks; and environment- and animal-related labor and civic organizations. In total, environment and animals organizations supported 16,262 jobs, \$900 million in labor income, \$1.4 billion in value-added, and \$3.3 billion in output (Exhibit 23).

### EXHIBIT 23. Contribution of Environment and Animals Organizations

	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Labor Income (in Billions of Dollars)</b>	<b>Value-Added (in Billions of Dollars)</b>	<b>Output (in Billions of Dollars)</b>
Direct effects	5,977	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$1.4
Indirect and induced effects	10,285	\$0.6	\$1.1	\$2.0
<b>Total effects</b>	<b>16,262</b>	<b>\$0.9</b>	<b>\$1.4</b>	<b>\$3.3</b>
<b>Multipliers</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data

## International, Foreign Affairs

Nonprofit organizations in the international and foreign affairs sector contribute 729 direct jobs, \$100 million in direct labor income, and \$1.2 billion in direct output. Nearly all the direct revenue in the international, foreign affairs sector can be attributed to the grantmaking, giving, and social advocacy organizations industry. This leads to a total economic contribution of 10,964 jobs, \$700 million in labor income, \$1.1 billion in value-added, and \$3.2 billion in output (Exhibit 24).

#### EXHIBIT 24. Contribution of International, Foreign Affairs Organizations

	Employment	Labor Income (in Billions of Dollars)	Value-Added (in Billions of Dollars)	Output (in Billions of Dollars)
Direct effects	729	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$1.2
Indirect and induced effects	10,235	\$0.7	\$1.1	\$1.9
<b>Total effects</b>	<b>10,964</b>	<b>\$0.7</b>	<b>\$1.1</b>	<b>\$3.2</b>
<b>Multipliers</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data

#### Mutual/Membership Benefit

The mutual/membership benefit sector contributes relatively few direct jobs (88) when compared to the other sectors, and it has the lowest direct output at \$30.5 million. These direct contributions occur in the other financial investment activities; grantmaking, giving, and social advocacy organizations; labor and civic organizations, and other personal services industries. In total, this sector supports 330 jobs, \$19.5 million in labor income, \$29.1 million in value-added, and \$75.9 million in output (Exhibit 25).

#### EXHIBIT 25. Contribution of Mutual/Membership Benefit Organizations

	Employment	Labor Income (in Millions of Dollars)	Value-Added (in Millions of Dollars)	Output (in Millions of Dollars)
Direct effects	88	\$3.9	\$3.9	\$30.5
Indirect and induced effects	241	\$15.6	\$25.1	\$45.3
<b>Total effects</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>\$19.5</b>	<b>\$29.1</b>	<b>\$75.9</b>
<b>Multipliers</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data

Note: Dollar amounts in this chart are reported in millions compared to the other charts that show dollar amounts in billions.

#### Unknown/Unclassified

Around 10 percent of the direct employment occurred in the unknown or unclassified NTEE category along with 2 percent of direct revenue. The direct inputs for this category were allocated proportionately to IMPLAN industries using statewide nonprofit industry data. These nonprofits directly contributed 54,596 jobs, \$4.2 billion in labor income, and \$2.8 billion in output to Florida's economy. Overall, these organizations supported 63,885 jobs, \$4.8 billion in labor income, \$5.5 billion in value-added, and \$4.7 billion in output (Exhibit 26).

**EXHIBIT 26.** Contribution of Unknown or Unclassified Organizations

	Employment	Labor Income (in Billions of Dollars)	Value-Added (in Billions of Dollars)	Output (in Billions of Dollars)
Direct effects	54,596	\$4.2	\$4.2	\$2.8
Indirect and induced effects	9,289	\$0.6	\$1.3	\$1.9
<b>Total effects</b>	<b>63,885</b>	<b>\$4.8</b>	<b>\$5.5</b>	<b>\$4.7</b>
<b>Multiplier</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>

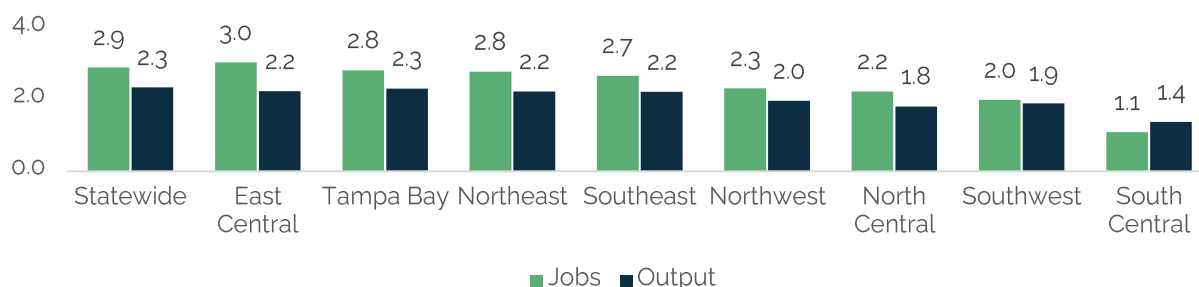
Source: IMPLAN 2024 data

## Regional Economic Contributions<sup>7</sup>

Nonprofit employment, wages, and revenue vary by region within a state due to industry concentration, population density, and economic development. Regional economic conditions affect residents' ability to contribute to charitable organizations. In Florida, the largest nonprofit employment, income, and revenue are in the Southeast, Central West, and East Central regions. South central Florida nonprofits have the lowest employment, wages, and revenue.

The ripple effects of nonprofit organizations also vary by region causing job and output multipliers to fluctuate. Job multipliers range from a high of 3.0 in the East Central region to a low of 1.1 in the South Central region. Output multipliers had a smaller range from 2.3 in the Central West region to 1.4 in the South Central region. This means that one job in the nonprofit sector in East Central region supports more additional jobs than in any other region and statewide. Likewise, every dollar of output from a nonprofit in the Central West region generates more additional dollars than in the other regions (Exhibit 27). Each region's detailed economic contribution is presented below.

**EXHIBIT 27.** Economic Multipliers Statewide and by Region



Source: IMPLAN 2024 data

<sup>7</sup> The total of the regional contributions is lower than the total statewide contribution due to the way ripples are captured in IMPLAN across different geographic boundaries. For example, in the regional model, many of the ripple effects are lost because they "leak out" when they cross the regional border. The statewide model has a much larger net. Those same purchases that leaked out of a region are still inside the state. Therefore, the statewide model captures additional rounds of indirect and induced spending that the individual regional models simply cannot see.

## Southeast

Nonprofits in the Southeast region have the largest direct effects on the state's economy among the eight regions, contributing 147,122 direct jobs, \$12.1 billion in direct labor income, and \$39.4 billion in direct output. Hospitals, community colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools, and grantmaking, giving, and social advocacy organizations were the largest contributors of direct output in the region. Nonprofit organizations in this region supported 392,323 total jobs, \$26.9 billion in labor income, \$38.3 billion in value-added, and \$87.4 billion in output (Exhibit 28).

**EXHIBIT 28.** Southeast Region

	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Labor Income (in Billions of Dollars)</b>	<b>Value-Added (in Billions of Dollars)</b>	<b>Output (in Billions of Dollars)</b>
Direct effects	147,122	\$12.1	\$12.1	\$39.4
Indirect and induced effects	245,201	\$14.8	\$26.1	\$48.0
<b>Total effects</b>	<b>392,323</b>	<b>\$26.9</b>	<b>\$38.3</b>	<b>\$87.4</b>
<b>Multipliers</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data

## Central West

Nonprofits in Florida's Central West region support the second highest direct employment, labor income, and output in the state, contributing 134,735 direct jobs, \$11.0 billion in direct labor income, and \$35.7 billion in direct output. The three industries that contribute the most to direct revenue in this region are hospitals; grantmaking, giving, and social advocacy organizations; and individual and family services. Overall, the nonprofit entities in the Central West region support 379,208 jobs, \$26.0 billion in labor income, \$37.1 billion in value-added, and \$82.4 billion in output (Exhibit 29).

**EXHIBIT 29.** Central West Region

	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Labor Income (in Billions of Dollars)</b>	<b>Value-Added (in Billions of Dollars)</b>	<b>Output (in Billions of Dollars)</b>
Direct effects	134,735	\$11.0	\$11.0	\$35.7
Indirect and induced effects	244,472	\$14.9	\$26.0	\$46.7
<b>Total effects</b>	<b>379,208</b>	<b>\$26.0</b>	<b>\$37.1</b>	<b>\$82.4</b>
<b>Multipliers</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data

## East Central

The direct effects of nonprofits in east central Florida are 107,094 jobs, \$9.1 billion in labor income, and \$32.7 billion in output. The East Central region has the largest jobs multiplier among the eight regions. The employment multiplier for this region was 3.0, which means that for every one direct job,

another 2.0 jobs are supported in the region. Hospitals contribute more than 60 percent of the direct nonprofit output in the region. Overall, the East Central region supports 325,264 jobs, \$21.8 billion in labor income, \$31.5 billion in value-added, and \$73.1 billion in output (Exhibit 30).

### EXHIBIT 30. East Central Region

	Employment	Labor Income (in Billions of Dollars)	Value-Added (in Billions of Dollars)	Output (in Billions of Dollars)
Direct effects	107,094	\$9.1	\$9.1	\$32.7
Indirect and induced effects	218,170	\$12.7	\$22.4	\$40.4
<b>Total effects</b>	<b>325,264</b>	<b>\$21.8</b>	<b>\$31.5</b>	<b>\$73.1</b>
<b>Multipliers</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data

### Northeast

Nonprofits' direct effects in northeast Florida include 54,149 jobs, \$4.1 billion in labor income, and \$15.2 billion in output. Hospitals contribute half of the direct nonprofit output in the Northeast region and grantmaking, giving and social advocacy organizations contribute more than 20 percent. In total, nonprofits support 150,401 jobs in northeast Florida, \$10.4 billion in labor income, \$14.7 billion in value-added, and \$33.7 billion in output (Exhibit 31).

### EXHIBIT 31. Northeast Region

	Employment	Labor Income (in Billions of Dollars)	Value-Added (in Billions of Dollars)	Output (in Billions of Dollars)
Direct effects	54,149	\$4.1	\$4.1	\$15.2
Indirect and induced effects	96,253	\$6.2	\$10.6	\$18.6
<b>Total effects</b>	<b>150,401</b>	<b>\$10.4</b>	<b>\$14.7</b>	<b>\$33.7</b>
<b>Multipliers</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data

### Northwest

A diverse group of industries in northwest Florida directly contribute to 25,531 jobs, \$1.6 billion in labor income, and \$6.3 billion in direct output. While hospitals contribute nearly one-third of the revenue, other important contributors include grantmaking, giving, and social advocacy organizations; individual and family services; outpatient care centers; and elementary and secondary schools. Overall, northwest Florida nonprofits support 59,263 jobs, \$3.4 billion in labor income, \$4.9 billion in value-added, and \$12.4 billion in total output (Exhibit 32).

### EXHIBIT 32. Northwest Region

	Employment	Labor Income (in Billions of Dollars)	Value-Added (in Billions of Dollars)	Output (in Billions of Dollars)
Direct effects	25,531	\$1.6	\$1.6	\$6.3
Indirect and induced effects	33,732	\$1.8	\$3.3	\$6.1
<b>Total effects</b>	<b>59,263</b>	<b>\$3.4</b>	<b>\$4.9</b>	<b>\$12.4</b>
<b>Multipliers</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>

Source: IMPLAN, 2024 data

### North Central

Nonprofits in the North Central region directly contribute 24,989 jobs, \$2.0 billion in labor income, and \$6.6 billion in output. Hospitals are responsible for half of the direct revenue generated by nonprofit organizations in the region. Other top industries adding to the nonprofits' economic contribution in the region include non-direct life insurance carriers and grantmaking, giving, and social advocacy organizations. The total effects of these direct contributions are 55,755 supported jobs, \$3.5 billion in labor income, \$4.7 billion in value-added, and \$12.0 billion in output (Exhibit 33).

### EXHIBIT 33. North Central Region

	Employment	Labor Income (in Billions of Dollars)	Value-Added (in Billions of Dollars)	Output (in Billions of Dollars)
Direct effects	24,989	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$6.6
Indirect and induced effects	30,766	\$1.5	\$2.7	\$5.3
<b>Total effects</b>	<b>55,755</b>	<b>\$3.5</b>	<b>\$4.7</b>	<b>\$12.0</b>
<b>Multipliers</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data

### Southwest

A diverse group of industries contribute to the total direct contributions of southwest Florida's nonprofits including 21,577 jobs, \$1.5 billion in labor income, and \$4.3 billion in output. Grantmaking, giving, and social advocacy nonprofit organizations are responsible for generating nearly one-quarter of the direct revenue. Other industries contributing more than 10 percent of the region's direct revenue are hospitals, individual and family services, outpatient care centers, and nursing and community care facilities. Overall, the Southwest region's nonprofits support total contributions of 43,034 jobs, \$2.7 billion in labor income, \$3.6 billion in value-added, and \$8.2 billion in output (Exhibit 34).

### EXHIBIT 34. Southwest Region

	Employment	Labor Income (in Billions of Dollars)	Value-Added (in Billions of Dollars)	Output (in Billions of Dollars)
Direct effects	21,577	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$4.3
Indirect and induced effects	21,457	\$1.2	\$2.1	\$3.9
<b>Total effects</b>	<b>43,034</b>	<b>\$2.7</b>	<b>\$3.6</b>	<b>\$8.2</b>
<b>Multipliers</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data

### South Central

The South Central region's nonprofits have direct contributions significantly lower than those of the other regions, contributing 2,389 jobs, \$100 million in labor income, and \$100 million in revenue. The top three industries contributing to direct output in the region are individual and family services, elementary and secondary schools, and grantmaking, giving, and social advocacy organizations. Overall total effects of nonprofits on south central Florida are 2,613 jobs, \$100 million in labor income, \$200 million in value-added, and \$200 million in output (Exhibit 35).

### EXHIBIT 35. South Central Region

	Employment	Labor Income (in Billions of Dollars)	Value-Added (in Billions of Dollars)	Output (in Billions of Dollars)
Direct effects	2,389	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1
Indirect and induced effects	224	\$0.01	\$0.03	\$0.04
<b>Total effects</b>	<b>2,613</b>	<b>\$0.1</b>	<b>\$0.2</b>	<b>\$0.2</b>
<b>Multipliers</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>

Source: IMPLAN 2024 data

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# Appendix: Florida Counties by Region

Region	Counties
<b>Central West</b>	Citrus, Hernando, Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Sarasota
<b>East Central</b>	Brevard, Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, Sumter, Volusia
<b>North Central</b>	Alachua, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Marion, Suwannee, Taylor, Union
<b>Northeast</b>	Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, Putnam, St. Johns
<b>Northwest</b>	Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Wakulla, Walton, Washington
<b>South Central</b>	DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, Okeechobee
<b>Southeast</b>	Broward, Indian River, Martin, Miami-Dade, Monroe, Palm Beach, St. Lucie
<b>Southwest</b>	Charlotte, Collier, Lee

Note: The Central West region was formerly labeled Tampa Bay Region in prior report year.

