

THE NOT-FOR-PROFIT SECTOR: A VITAL AND GROWING SEGMENT OF THE LONG ISLAND ECONOMY

A Special Research Report From The
Long Island Association



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INTRODUCTION

The not-for-profit sector is a large and rapidly expanding component of the Long Island economy. Not-for-profit enterprises are prominent in the arts, health care and human services. They include hospitals and nursing care facilities, organizations that provide child and youth services, services for the elderly and disabled, museums, voluntary health organizations, human rights organizations, business and professional organizations and labor unions. These organizations are unique in that they provide services that enhance the quality of life of Long Island residents. Traditional economic analysis tends to focus on the for-profit sector as the key economic “driver” in given regions. However, Long Island’s not-for-profit sector is sufficiently large and diverse to support economic activity in a broad array of industries in both the for-profit and not-for-profit sectors.

Toward the end of 2005, two leading not-for-profit umbrella organizations, the Health & Welfare Council of Long Island and the United Way of Long Island, approached the Long Island Association for assistance in determining the role of the not-for-profit sector within the Long Island economy. Their requests culminated in this report. The report estimates the share of Long Island employment, payrolls and output attributable to those Long Island industries that are dominated by not-for-profit enterprises.

METHODOLOGY

Employment and wage information for Long Island industries containing a preponderance of not-for-profit organizations was taken from the covered employment series compiled by the New York State Labor Department.¹ Two data points, the fourth quarter of 2000 and the fourth quarter of 2004, were used in the analysis. The industries analyzed are listed in Appendix A. Some include a small number of for-profit businesses. However, their inclusion does not materially affect the overall findings. Labor Department data were supplemented by an on-line survey of Long Island’s not-for-profit organizations to determine their current operating and capital expenditures.

THE SIZE AND RECENT GROWTH OF LONG ISLAND’S NOT-FOR-PROFIT SECTOR

Not-for-profit enterprises constitute a large segment of the Long Island economy. In 2004, they employed more than 111,000 persons and generated aggregate payrolls exceeding \$4.5 billion. They accounted for 9.1 percent of Long Island employment and almost 8.0 percent of Long Island payrolls.

Between 2000 and 2004, the not-for-profit sector was one of the most dynamic elements of the Long Island economy. The number of not-for-profit organizations

¹ This series pertains to firms covered by unemployment insurance. It includes virtually all employment on Long Island.

Table 1 - The Dimensions of the Not-For-Profit Sector on Long Island

	2000*	2004*	Percent Change
Employment			
Not-For-Profit Sector	101,873	111,305	9.3%
All Covered Employment	1,206,490	1,218,386	1.0%
Not-for-Profit Share	8.4%	9.1%	
Aggregate Payrolls			
Not-For-Profit Sector	\$3,420,568,773	\$4,547,992,508	33.0%
All Covered Employment	50,661,142,475	57,271,988,406	13.0%
Not-for-Profit Share	6.8%	7.9%	

*Data pertain to fourth quarter of each year.
 Source: Computations based on the covered employment series of the New York State Labor Department

on Long Island increased from 2,500 to approximately 2,700 during this period. Their employment levels increased from almost 102,000 to more than 111,000 and their payrolls rose from \$3.4 billion to more than \$4.5 billion. *Whereas total Long Island employment grew by less than one percent between 2000 and 2004, employment in industries dominated by not-for-profit firms grew by more than 9 percent. Whereas total Long Island payrolls grew by only 13 percent during the study period, not-for-profit payrolls increased by one-third.* (See Table 1)

The rapid expansion of the not-for-profit sector on Long Island reflects the growing demand for the types

of services that not-for-profit organizations provide. Long Island’s aging and increasingly diverse population and the growing complexity of the local economy have created added demands for health, educational and social services.

THE KEY COMPONENTS OF THE NOT-FOR-PROFIT SECTOR

Health Care. This component includes family planning centers, outpatient medical facilities, hospitals and nursing care facilities and residential health care facilities. It accounts for the preponderance of economic activity within the non-profit sector. In 2004, there were

Major Industry Components of Long Island’s Not-For-Profit Sector, 2004

(number of jobs)

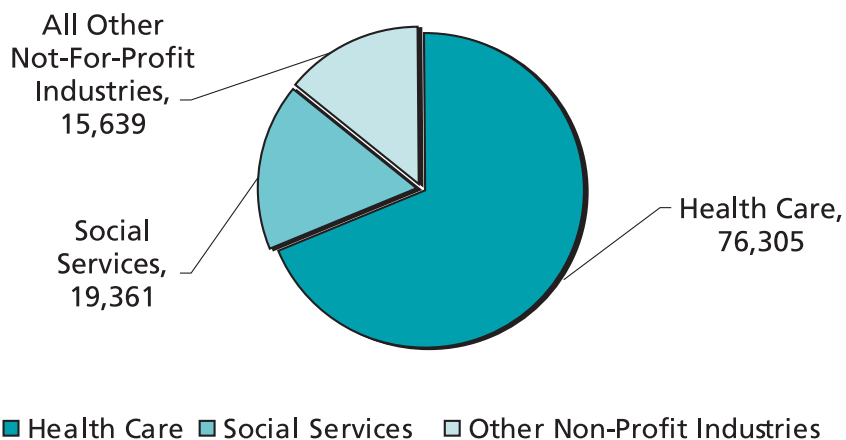


TABLE 2 – FIRMS, EMPLOYMENT & PAYROLLS IN NON-PROFIT HEALTH-CARE ESTABLISHMENTS, 2004

Description	Firms	Employees	Annual Payrolls	Average Annual Wage
Family Planning Centers	12	255	\$9,859,340	\$38,664
Outpatient Mental Health/Substance Abuse	62	2,032	65,792,746	32,378
General Medical & Surgical Hospitals	25	44,379	2,344,562,097	52,830
Psychiatric & Substance Abuse Hospitals	6	2,718	232,135,900	85,407
Nursing Care Facilities	93	19,146	731,481,354	38,205
Residential Mental Retardation Facilities	306	6,134	200,257,679	32,647
Residential Mental Health/Substance Abuse	105	1,641	37,275,578	22,715
Total, 2004	609	76,305	3,621,364,694	
Total, 2000	503	72,422	2,778,133,630	
% Change, 2000-04	21.1	5.4	30.4	

Source: Computations based on the covered employment series of the New York State Labor Department

more than 600 not-for-profit health care providers on Long Island. They employed more than 76,000 workers and generated aggregate annual payrolls exceeding \$3.6 billion. There were wide interindustry wage differences in this broad industry group. For example, average annual wages ranged from \$22,715 for those employed in residential mental health facilities to more than \$85,000 for those employed in psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals.

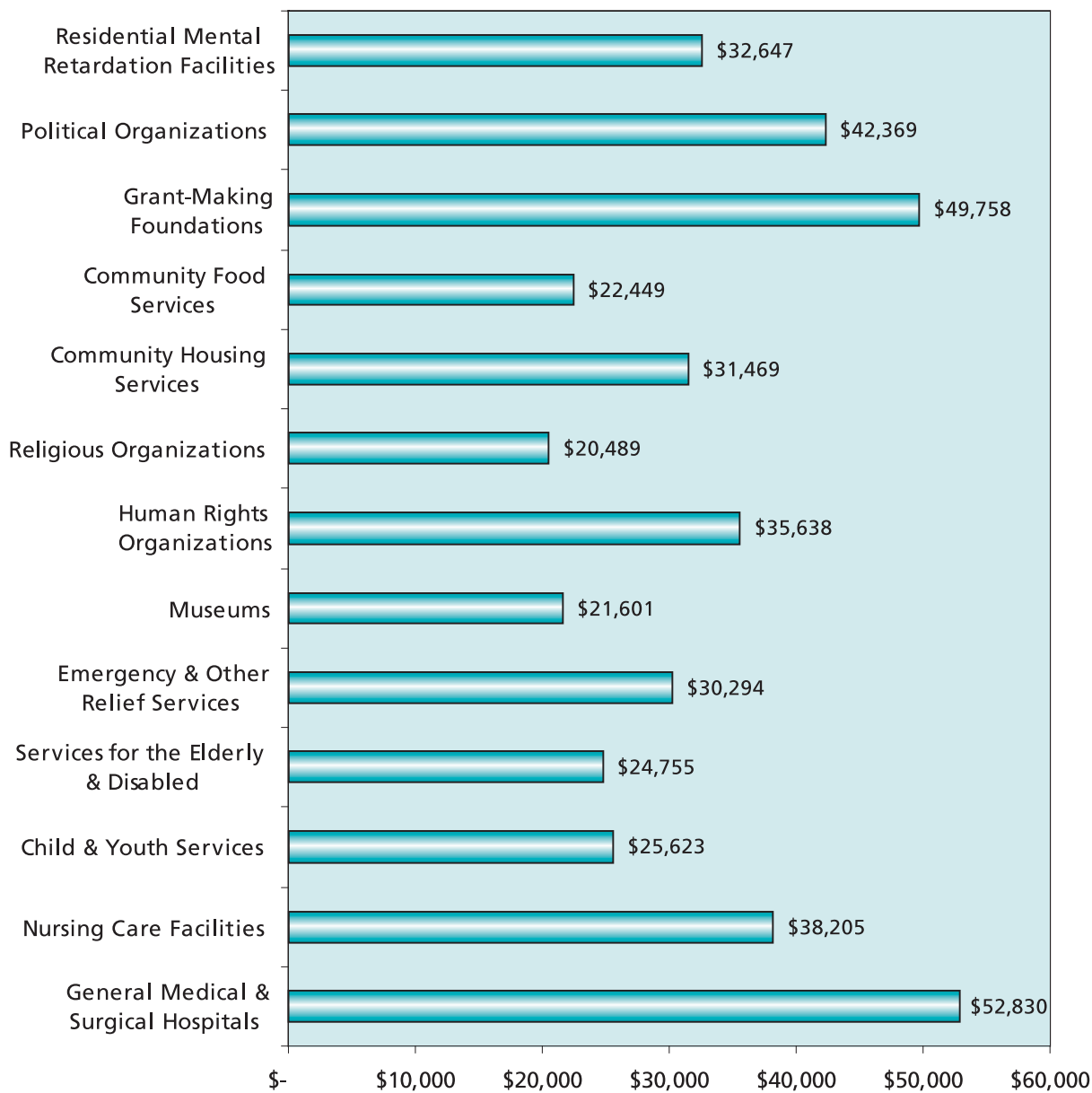
The number of not-for-profit health care providers on Long Island increased by more than one-fifth and their payrolls increased by almost one-third between 2000 and 2004. (See Table 2) Rapid wage growth reflected the need to attract and retain health care workers, notably nurses and others in critical skill occupations. Despite the sharp rise in wages during the study period, there was only a 5.4 percent increase in non-profit health care jobs on Long Island between 2000 and

TABLE 3 – FIRMS, EMPLOYMENT & PAYROLLS IN SOCIAL SERVICES, 2004

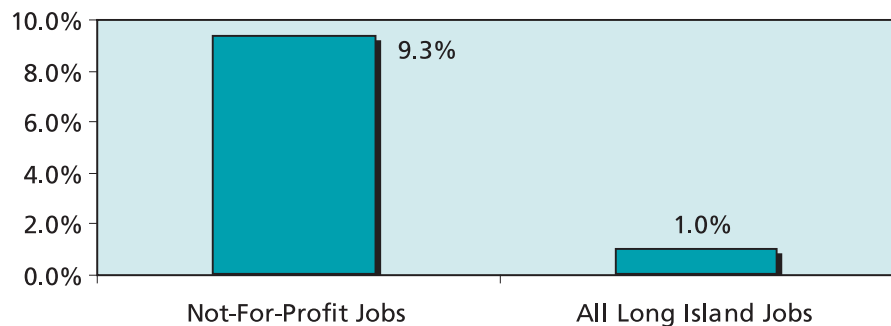
Description	Firms	Employees	Annual Payrolls	Average Annual Wage
Homes for the Elderly	80	3,010	\$73,267,012	\$24,341
Other Residential Care Facilities	53	889	30,398,146	34,194
Child & Youth Services	87	2,015	51,630,345	25,623
Services for the Elderly & Disabled	106	7,981	197,570,613	24,755
Other Individual & Family Services	158	2,916	79,292,922	27,192
Community Food Services	27	218	4,893,978	22,449
Temporary Shelters	35	473	14,674,466	31,024
Other Community Housing Services	12	125	3,933,605	31,469
Emergency & Other Relief Services	11	288	8,724,568	30,294
Vocational Rehabilitation Services	45	1,446	44,162,517	30,541
Total, 2004	614	19,361	508,548,172	
Total, 2000	560	15,164	331,838,290	
% Change, 2000-04	9.6	27.7	53.3	

Source: Computations based on the covered employment series of the New York State Labor Department

Average Annual Wages in Selected Not-For-Profit Industries, 2004



Percent Increase in Jobs, 2000-2004 Non-Profit Sector vs. Total Long Island Economy



2004. Such anemic job growth probably reflected a combination of cost-control measures, particularly in hospitals, and selective labor force shortages.

Social Services. This component includes non-health related residential care facilities, child and youth services, services for the elderly and disabled, temporary shelters and other community housing services, community food services, emergency and relief services and vocational rehabilitation services. More than 19,000 persons, many of whom provided services to the elderly and disabled, were employed in various social services in 2004. Social service employment rose by almost 28 percent and social service wages increased by more than 53 percent between 2000 and 2004. Nevertheless, the social service industries remain some of the lowest-paying industries on Long Island. Their annual wages ranged from a low of \$22,449 for community food service providers to a high of \$34,194 for those employed in residential care facilities. (See Table 3)

Miscellaneous Non-Profit Organizations. This diverse industry group includes museums, zoos and botanical gardens, religious, grant-making, human rights, social advocacy, civic, social, business, professional, labor and arts-related organizations. In 2004, there were more than 1,500 such organizations on Long Island. They employed a total of almost 16,000 persons and generated aggregate payrolls exceeding \$418 million. Average annual wages ranged from a low of about \$15,196 for those employed by civic and social organizations to a high of almost \$56,000 for those employed by professional organizations. Aggregate payrolls in these industries increased by more than one-third between 2000 and 2004 but job growth expanded by less than 10 percent. (See Table 4)

The key components of Long Island's not-for-profit sector and their recent growth patterns are summarized in Table 5.

TABLE 4 - FIRMS, EMPLOYEES & PAYROLLS IN OTHER NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS, 2004

Description	Firms	Employees	Annual Payrolls	Average Annual Wage
Museums	35	564	\$12,182,851	\$21,601
Zoos & Botanical Gardens	8	152	2,797,463	18,404
Religious Organizations	701	7,361	150,819,823	20,489
Grant-Making Foundations	50	100	4,975,776	49,758
Voluntary Health Organizations	45	842	41,993,234	49,873
Other Grant-Making & Giving Services	50	371	13,557,260	36,542
Human Rights Organizations	27	208	7,412,637	35,638
Environmental/Conservation/Wildlife Orgs.	34	675	23,189,517	34,355
Other Social Advocacy Organizations	53	449	13,016,977	28,991
Civic & Social Organizations	113	2,576	39,144,793	15,196
Business Associations	76	273	13,511,327	49,492
Professional Organizations	53	623	34,780,022	55,827
Labor Unions & Similar Labor Organizations	129	936	46,866,756	50,071
Political Organizations	15	46	1,948,978	42,369
Other Similar Organizations	126	463	11,882,228	25,664
Total, 2004	1,515	15,639	418,079,642	
Total, 2000	1,416	14,287	310,596,853	
% Change, 2000-04	7.0	9.5	34.6	

Source: Computations based on the covered employment series of the New York State Labor Department

TABLE 5 - A SUMMARY OF LONG ISLAND'S NOT-FOR-PROFIT SECTOR

Description	Firms	Employees	Annual Payrolls
Health Care & Related Enterprises			
Total, 2004	609	76,305	\$3,621,364,694
Total, 2000	503	72,422	2,778,133,630
Percent Change, 2000-04	21.1	5.4	30.4
Social Service Enterprises			
Total, 2004	614	19,361	\$508,548,172
Total, 2000	560	15,164	331,838,290
Percent Change, 2000-04	9.6	27.7	53.3
Other Non-Profit Organizations			
Total, 2004	1,515	15,639	\$418,079,642
Total, 2000	1,416	14,287	310,596,853
Percent Change, 2000-04	7.0	9.5	34.6
All Not-For-Profit Industries			
Total, 2004	2,738	111,305	\$4,547,992,508
Total, 2000	2,479	101,873	3,420,568,773
Percent Change, 2000-04	10.4	9.3	33.0
Source: Computations based on the covered employment series of the New York State Labor Department			

The Secondary Economic Impact of Long Island's Not-For-Profit Sector

Direct employment and payrolls fail to capture the full economic impact of Long Island's not-for-profit sector. Most not-for-profit workers live locally and spend their wages locally. These wages undergo several rounds of

responding so that their ultimate economic impact is a multiple of the original expenditure. This is the so-called ripple or multiplier effect. The RIMS II input-output model of the Long Island economy, prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Commerce Department and purchased by the Long Island Association as an analytical tool, was used to estimate

TABLE 6 – EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS SUPPORTED BY LONG ISLAND'S NOT-FOR-PROFIT SECTOR, 2004

Industry Description	Direct Non-Profit Jobs	Direct Non-Profit Payrolls	Direct & Indirect Long Island Jobs	Direct & Indirect Long Island Payrolls
Hospitals	47,097	\$2,576,697,997	90,469	\$4,538,595,851
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	30,820	1,072,679,769	46,292	1,737,097,618
Ambulatory Health Care Services	2,287	75,652,087	4,696	139,290,622
Children's Services	2,015	51,630,345	2,591	90,621,582
Social Assistance, ex. Children's Services	13,447	353,252,669	18,827	616,425,907
Museums, Zoos, Botanical Gardens	716	14,980,314	1,466	31,036,215
Religious Organizations	7,361	150,819,823	10,276	228,838,917
Grantmaking & Social Advocacy Orgs.	2,645	104,145,401	5,573	226,339,200
Civic, Social, Professional & Similar Orgs.	4,917	148,134,104	8,742	290,328,030
Total	111,305	4,547,992,508	188,932	7,898,573,943

Source: Computation of total jobs and payrolls supported based on direct effect RIMS II employment and earnings multipliers

the ripple effect of Long Island's not-for-profit sector. This model is specific to Long Island and traces the flow of business activity between Long Island industries. The model contains "direct effect" earnings and employment multipliers for the following industry sectors: hospitals, nursing and residential care facilities, ambulatory health care services, children's services, social assistance, museums, zoos and botanical gardens, religious organizations, grant making and social advocacy organizations and civic, social and professional organizations. These multipliers were applied to 2004 employment and payrolls in each of these industries to estimate their ripple or multiplier effect on the Long Island economy. The findings, summarized in Table 6, are as follows:

- The estimated \$4.5 billion in not-for-profit payrolls support a total of almost \$7.9 billion in total Long Island payrolls. In other words, \$4.5 billion in direct wages support another \$3.4 billion in secondary or indirect wages. **This means that the not-for-profit sector is directly or indirectly responsible for 13.8 percent of total Long Island payrolls.**
- The estimated 111,300 jobs in not-for-profit establishments support a total of almost 189,000 Long Island jobs. That is, 111,300 direct jobs support more than 77,600 secondary or indirect jobs. **This means that the not-for-profit sector is directly or indirectly responsible for 15.5 percent of all Long Island jobs.**

THE NOT-FOR-PROFIT SECTOR AS A SHARE OF THE LONG ISLAND ECONOMY

The importance of the not-for-profit sector can also be measured in terms of its share of the Long Island economy. This, in turn, requires information regarding the operating and capital expenditures of Long Island's not-for-profit organizations. Long Island's non-profit firms were surveyed to obtain this information. The United Way of Long Island, the Health & Welfare Council of Long Island and numerous other non-profit organizations posted questionnaires on their websites to help compile this information. A total of eighty-nine not-for-profit organizations responded to the survey. This was equivalent to 3.3 percent of the 2,738 not-for-profit establishments on Long Island identified through the New York State Labor Department database. Respondents ranged from religious organizations to health care providers to social service and advocacy organizations. A list of respondents appears in Appendix B. Their aggregate annual operating expenditures, taken from their most recent audited financial reports, totaled \$1,156,268,397. Their aggregate annual capital spending, also taken from audited financial reports, totaled \$66,722,002.

Appropriate output multipliers from the RIMS II input-output model were applied to the foregoing operating expenditures to estimate the secondary eco-

TABLE 7 – THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF OPERATING AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY A SAMPLE OF LONG ISLAND NOT-FOR-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

Category	Annual Expenditures*	Direct & Indirect Economic Impact	Indirect Impact
Operating Expenditures			
Health Care Services	\$525,540,066	\$1,127,125,780	\$601,585,714
Children's Services	85,098,132	167,413,555	82,315,423
Social Assistance	395,632,593	856,979,760	461,347,167
Museums, Zoos, Parks	6,962,104	15,647,329	8,685,225
Religious Organizations	85,116,096	172,377,118	87,261,022
Grant Making, Social Advocacy	57,919,406	134,992,760	77,073,354
Total Operating Expenditures	1,156,268,397	2,474,536,300	1,318,267,903
Capital Expenditures	66,722,002	137,927,723	71,205,721
Capital & Operating Expenditures	1,222,990,399	2,612,464,023	1,389,473,624

*Reflects audited data for most recent fiscal year

Source: Long Island Association based on survey data compiled by United Way of Long Island

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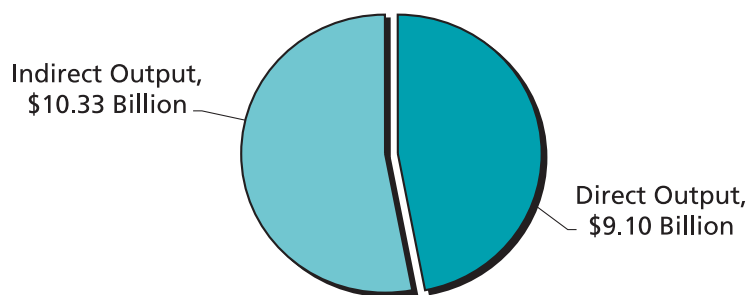
conomic impact of this spending. The output multiplier for construction was applied to the foregoing capital expenditures. The results, summarized in Table 7, were as follows:

- Operating expenditures of almost \$1.16 billion supported an additional \$1.32 billion in economic activity on Long Island.

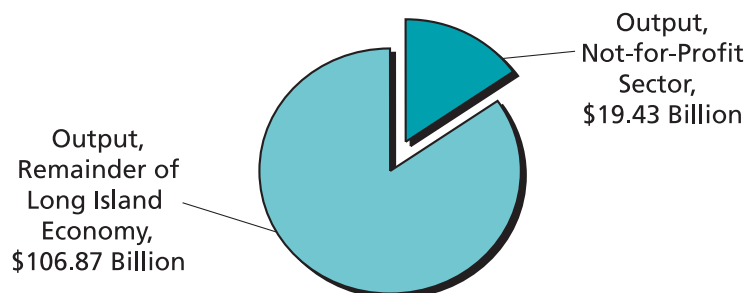
- Capital spending of more than \$66.7 million supported an additional \$71.2 million in economic activity on Long Island.

- More than \$2.6 billion in economic activity on Long Island was attributable to spending by the eighty-nine respondents. Put another way, operating and capital spending by the respondents supported almost \$1.39 billion in additional economic activity on Long Island.

The Direct & Indirect Economic Impact of Long Island's Not-For-Profit Sector, Output



The Not-For-Profit Sector as a Share of the Long Island Economy, 2004

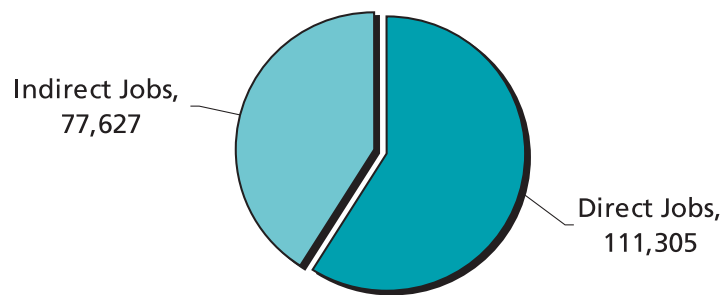


It is always risky to estimate the impact of a given sector of the economy based on a small sample of the universe, in this case 3.3 percent. A straight-line mathematical extrapolation cannot be used to determine this share because of the small sample size and because of major differences in the size and scope of operations of the respondents. Sample respondents included some of the largest not-for-profit organizations on Long Island. Therefore, although they may account for only 3.3 per-

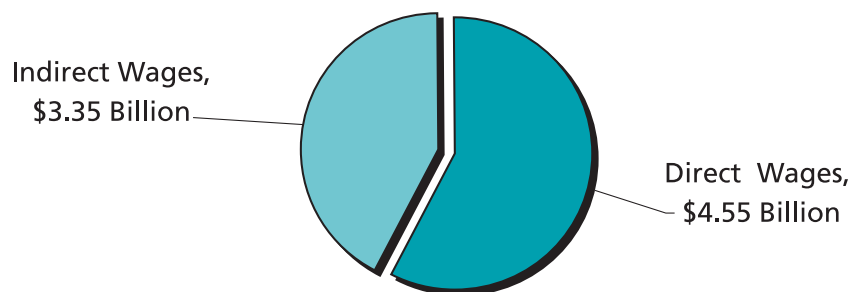
cent of all non-profit organizations on Long Island, they could account for as much as 50 percent of total spending by non-profit organizations on Long Island.

It is possible to estimate the share of Long Island's \$126.3 billion gross metropolitan product² attributable to the not-for-profit sector by relating wages paid by non-profits to their total spending. Non-profit organizations are by their nature labor intensive because many

The Direct & Indirect Economic Impact of Long Island's Not-For-Profit Sector, Jobs



The Direct & Indirect Economic Impact of Long Island's Not-For-Profit Sector, Wages



² This was Long Island's gross metropolitan product (GMP), its output of goods and services, in 2004.

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render personal services to their clients. Obviously, the degree of labor intensity varies according to the type of service provided. For example, museums are much less labor intensive than organizations providing services to children or seniors. Assuming that wages account for an average of 50 percent of total spending by Long Island's not-for-profit community, a conservative estimate, the more than \$4.5 billion in direct non-profit wages identified from the New York State Labor Department data base translates into total expenditures of about \$9.1 billion. Applying an output multiplier of 2.1361, this direct spending would have a total economic impact of more than \$19.4 billion (See Table 8). **Thus, an estimated 15.4 percent of Long Island's \$126.3 billion economy is attributable to the not-for-profit sector. This is impressive because Long Island's economy is among the twenty largest metropolitan area economies in the nation.**

This result supports the earlier finding that Long Island's not-for-profit sector accounts for about 15.5 percent of Long Island jobs and 13.8 percent of its payrolls. However, it provides a broader perspective on the role of the not-for-profit sector within the Long Island economy because it describes the role of non-profits in terms of their overall output of goods and services.

THE NOT-FOR-PROFIT SECTOR AS AN ECONOMIC ENTITY

Not-for-profit organizations have traditionally been valued for their contribution to the "quality of life" of local residents. However, little attention has been paid to their value as economic engines. This report demonstrates that Long Island's not-for-profit sector is not only a rapidly growing component of the Long Island economy but also a significant "driver" of

local economic activity. Because the not-for-profit sector accounts for almost 16 percent of the Long Island economy, its continued health is critical to the continued vitality of the Long Island economy. The multipliers used in this study work downward as well as upward. **Unless the not-for-profit sector can continue to deliver its services efficiently and in a cost-effective manner, both the quality of life on Long Island and the overall health of the Long Island economy could suffer.**

CORPORATE VOLUNTEERISM AND THE NOT-FOR-PROFIT COMMUNITY

The vitality of Long Island's not-for-profit sector is, in part, dependent on corporate volunteerism. Corporate volunteers give generously of their time and energies in support of local not-for-profit enterprises. Many corporations provide volunteers through LIVE, which stands for the Long Island Volunteer Enterprise. LIVE was started in 1992 as a collaborative venture between the business and not-for-profit communities. Partnering with the United Way of Long Island and the Long Island Volunteer Center, LIVE has involved over 100,000 corporate volunteers in more than 2,000 public service projects since its inception. LIVE volunteers have served more than 500,000 Long Islanders either directly or indirectly. They have given their services to physically and developmentally disabled adults and children, senior citizens, children at risk, the homeless, hungry and infirm homebound. Their projects range from painting and refurbishing shelters and group homes to revitalizing parks, restoring historical properties, assisting in food drives and repairing playgrounds. Fortunately, corporate volunteerism is alive and well on Long Island.

TABLE 8 - SHARE OF LONG ISLAND OUTPUT ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE NOT-FOR-PROFIT SECTOR

Indicator	Amount
Not-for-Profit Wages	\$4,547,992,508
Share of Total Expenditures	50%
Estimated Total Spending by Not-for-Profits	\$9,095,985,016
Output Multiplier	2.1361
Total Economic Activity Accounted for by Not-for-Profits	\$19,429,933,593
Estimated Long Island Gross Metropolitan Product, 2004	\$126,300,000,000
Not-for-Profit Share of Total Long Island Output	15.4%

Source: Long Island Association

APPENDIX A

NOT-FOR-PROFIT INDUSTRIES SELECTED FOR ANALYSIS

NAICS Code	Industry Description
621410	Family Planning Centers
621420	Outpatient Mental Health/Substance Abuse
622110	General Medical & Surgical Hospitals
622210	Psychiatric & Substance Abuse Hospitals
623110	Nursing Care Facilities
623210	Residential Mental Retardation Facilities
623220	Residential Mental Health/Substance Abuse
623312	Homes for the Elderly
623990	Other Residential Care Facilities
624110	Child & Youth Services
624120	Services for the Elderly & Disabled
624190	Other Individual & Family Services
624210	Community Food Services
624221	Temporary Shelters
624229	Other Community Housing Services
624230	Emergency & Other Relief Services
624310	Vocational Rehabilitation Services
712110	Museums
712130	Zoos & Botanical Gardens
813110	Religious Organizations
813211	Grant-Making Foundations
813212	Voluntary Health Organizations
813219	Other Grant-Making & Giving Services
813311	Human Rights Organizations
813312	Environmental, Conservation & Wildlife Organizations
813319	Other Social Advocacy Organizations
813410	Civic & Social Organizations
813910	Business Associations
813920	Professional Organizations
813930	Labor Unions & Similar Labor Organizations
813940	Political Organizations
813990	Other Similar Organizations

APPENDIX B

NON-PROFIT SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Organization	Organization
ACLD	Long Island Neighborhood Network
AHRC – Nassau Chapter	Maryhaven Center of Hope
CancerCare of Long Island	Mental Health Association of Nassau County
Catholic Charities, Diocese of Rockville Centre	Mercy First
Central Nassau Guidance & Counseling Services, Inc.	Nassau Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Inc.
Child Care Council of Nassau, Inc.	Nassau-Suffolk Hospital Council, Inc.
Christa House	New York Blood Center (Long Island Region)
Circulo de la Hispanidad	North Shore-Long Island Jewish Hospital System
Clubhouse of Suffolk, Inc.	
Community Housing Innovations	NYSARC, Inc. – Suffolk Chapter
Concern for Independent Living, Inc.	Options for Community Living, Inc.
Developmental Disabilities Institute	Pederson Krag Center, Inc.
Doubleday Babcock Senior Center	Peninsula Counseling Center
EAC, Inc.	Port Counseling Center, Inc.
Economic Opportunity Council of Suffolk, Inc.	Queen of the Most Holy Rosary
Emanuel Trinity	Rainbow Chimes, Inc.
Epilepsy Foundation of Long Island	Retreat, Inc.
Faith Mission Inc.	Ronald McDonald House of Long Island
Family and Children’s Association	Ronkonkoma Cenacle Inc.
Farmingdale Care, Inc.	SCO Family of Services
Federation of Orgs for the NYS Mentally Disabled Inc.	Sid Jacobson Jewish Community Center
FEGS Health and Human Services System	Society of St. Vincent de Paul
Gerald J. Ryan Outreach Center, Inc.	South Country Family Support Center
Girl Scouts of Nassau County	SS Cyril & Methodius
Habitat for Humanity of Suffolk	St. Lawrence Parish Social Ministry
Hands Across Long Island, Inc.	St. Mary of the Isle Community Center
Harbor Day Care Center, Inc.	St. Peter’s Parish Social Ministry
Health & Welfare Council of Long Island	Suffolk Community Council, Inc.
Heckscher Museum	Suffolk Independent Living Organization (SILO)
Hispanic Counseling Center, Inc.	Sunshine Center, Inc.
Hope for Youth	The Hagedorn Little Village School
Huntington Freedom Center	The New Interdisciplinary School
Intergenerational Strategies	The Parent-Child Home Program, Inc.
JCC of the Greater Five Towns	Thursday’s Child, Inc.
Jewish Association for Services for the Aged	Transitional Services of New York for LI, Inc.
Jones Manor on the Sound	Trinity Lutheran Church
L.I. Child and Family Development Services, Inc.	United Cerebral Palsy Assn. Of Nassau County, Inc.
L.I. Works Coalition, Inc.	United Way of Long Island
Long Beach Reach, Inc.	Urban League of Long Island, Inc.
Long Island Alzheimer’s Foundation	Variety Child Learning Center
Long Island Cares, Inc.-The Harry Chapin Food Bank	Victims Information Bureau of Suffolk
Long Island Children’s Museum	Westbury Devine Church of God
Long Island Council of Churches	Wyandanch Homes & Property Development Corp.
Long Island Housing Partnership, Inc.	Wyandanch Youth Services, Inc.
Long Island Housing Services, Inc.	Yours Ours Mine Community Center, Inc.



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