



NEW ORLEANS AREA HABITAT FOR HUMANITY
ECONOMIC IMPACT



INTRODUCTION

In addition to playing a key role in New Orleans renaissance, New Orleans Area Habitat for Humanity has created an economic impact far in excess of its budget.

By building new homes, serving as a conduit for tourism and conventioners, and creating secondary businesses Habitat for Humanity has since 2006:

- Created over \$307 million total economic impact.
- Created over \$171 million in direct economic impact through operations.
- Created 3,434 total jobs.
- Created 1,385 direct jobs through operations.
- Total economic impact up to 25 times giving (25.39 times donations in 2011).
- Weighted economic impact of over 7.5 times giving from 2006-2011.

NARRATIVE:

Habitat for Humanity was already an established presence in New Orleans when Katrina hit in August 2006, and was uniquely positioned to serve the city. The organization has been in New Orleans since 1983, had built 101 homes and had an international brand and reputation rivaled by few others with local presence.

Habitat was uniquely positioned to channel rebuilding dollars and volunteer hours to rebuilding New Orleans and made the most of it. Post Katrina giving increased seven fold from 2005-2006, from \$1.78 million to \$13.95 million and became a conduit for economic activity. Post storm many volunteers came from out of region, out of state and out of country to New Orleans. Some came specifically to work on Habitat projects, others extended their stay to spend time working on a house.

Since Katrina, Habitat has become an integral part of the New Orleans tourism and convention industry. Corporations and individuals build projects into their program, and individuals extend trips to work. New since Katrina, volunteers come to New Orleans specifically to work on Habitat sites. Since the storm Habitat has consolidated this gain by creating relationships with hotels and local businesses including Marriott and others.

Since Katrina Habitat New Orleans has built or re-built 557 homes, gutted over 2,400 and currently has 17 homes under construction.

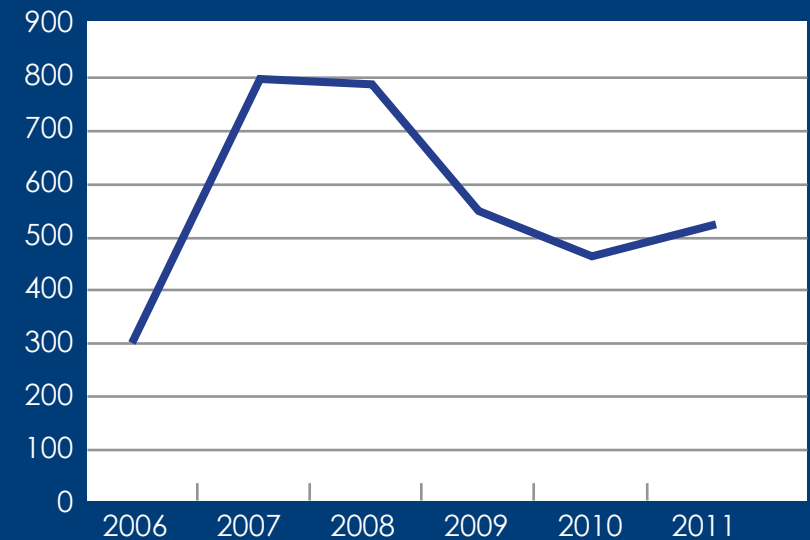
It has become linked to New Orleans through the houses and communities it has created, including Musician's Village, a community of 72 single-family homes, the 150 seat Ellis Marsalis Center for Music, classrooms, office and community space. Using its planning, funding and construction capabilities Habitat has created a community that will impact New Orleans indefinitely.

Even in adversity, Habitat has created economic impact. In 2010, Habitat New Orleans learned that, like so many others, it had a problem with Chinese drywall and found itself with an unanticipated multi-million dollar problem to solve.

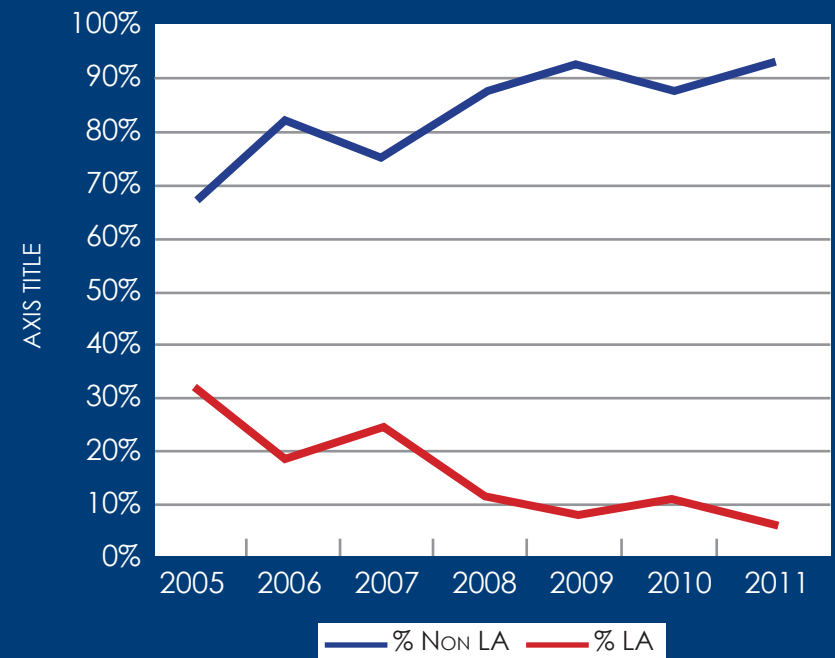
Through its fundraising prowess, the opportunity Katrina created, and careful financial management Habitat New Orleans had built up sizable savings. It had also created a valuable annuity – Habitat's mortgage portfolio. With these resources Habitat New Orleans has been able to solve this problem through its own means. By dedicating new staff, and selling its mortgage portfolio to a local bank Habitat New Orleans has not only solved the problem, but did so with minimal impact to its core programs. Largely through effective implementation of these solutions 2011 Habitat New Orleans created an economic impact 25 times greater than total donations.

Now nearly seven years past Katrina, Habitat New Orleans is playing a significant part in the city's rebirth. According to data gathered in this report it can expect to generate roughly \$50 million and 528 jobs annually through direct and indirect economic activity and roughly \$39 million and 346 jobs annually from direct operations.

HABITAT FOR HUMANITY JOB CREATION



LOUISIANA/NON LOUISIANA GIVING



AREAS OF ECONOMIC IMPACT

NOAHH's economic impact on the Greater New Orleans since Q1 2006 is the result of four primary sources:

- Home construction.
- Volunteers, local, regional, national, and international.
- ReStore home improvement store.
- General operations.

CONSTRUCTION

NOAHH's construction activities have provided hundreds of people with places to live in the six years since Katrina. While these homes were primarily built with volunteer labor, the construction still required significant costs; materials were purchased, fees and permits paid and sub-contractors employed. Additionally, during this time period, the organization has improved a large number of areas by converting empty lots to livable homes and improving property values throughout the neighborhoods where it builds. These activities generated a large economic impact to the Greater New Orleans Area. The table below details the direct construction costs that were spent during the past six years.

INFLATION ADJUSTED TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Output	\$3,153,247	\$5,458,545	\$8,264,244	\$8,596,813	\$4,311,009	\$3,656,762	\$33,440,619
Earnings	\$1,654,605	\$2,861,725	\$4,185,918	\$4,234,903	\$2,067,114	\$1,682,068	\$16,686,333
Jobs	54	96	146	151	75	63	585

VOLUNTEERS

Habitat volunteers, who complete much of the actual home building, have provided the most significant economic impact to the Greater New Orleans Area. The many volunteers who have traveled to New Orleans to work for Habitat have spent money on a variety of needs and activities, such as lodging, food, transportation and entertainment. As a result, these expenditures have created large multiplier effects throughout the local economy.

Since 2005, over 118,000 volunteers have participated in over 300,000 days of work for NOAHH. Many organizations, such as school groups, faith based organizations, companies and professional associations, have sent groups of volunteers to work with the organization. Additionally, almost 40,000 people have volunteered on their own without any group association. The table below outlines the number of volunteers who have participated in a Habitat activity each year since 2005 as well as the type of group or organization with which they were associated.

TOTAL NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Churches	3,272	8,878	5,116	2,560	1,763	1,429	23,018
Schools	2,123	8,233	6,706	5,778	7,049	3,339	33,228
Other Organizations	2,334	8,869	3,532	4,071	3,661	766	23,233
Company/Professional Organization	3,950	8,226	6,504	1,051	848	1,246	21,825
Family/Friends	0	0	1,838	1,144	1,063	510	4,555
Individuals	2,424	3,352	1,774	2,105	2,011	627	12,293
TOTAL	14,103	37,558	25,470	16,709	16,395	7,917	118,152



While in New Orleans, the Habitat volunteers paid for lodging, food, transportation and other expenditures, all of which added to the area's GDP. Many stayed in hostels or faith-based structures to reduce the cost of accommodations, while others, particularly those associated with companies and professional organizations that were in town as part of a convention, typically stayed in hotels. In addition to lodging, volunteers spent money on food and transportation. Transportation was also required to move around town and travel to the job sites. While in town working for Habitat, many of the volunteers also took the opportunity to visit the sights of New Orleans. Regardless of the group or company association, every volunteer who worked with NOAHH spent money and added to the GDP of the Greater New Orleans Area in some manner.

In addition to the money spent while working with Habitat, it is reasonable to assume that additional spending occurred as a result of extended stays. Whenever a group, organization or individual came to town in order to do volunteer work, it is likely that they stayed an extra day or two for sightseeing purposes. However, without specific knowledge of these activities it would have been inappropriate to include those dollars in the study; therefore, only the lodging, food and other non-lodging expenses for the time that a volunteer was actually working is included, thus creating a very conservative estimate. However, one exception to this assumption is the volunteers categorized as part of a company or professional organization. According to the New Orleans Convention and Visitors Bureau, almost 50% of the conventions that include a day of service in their schedule, chose New Orleans because of its outstanding volunteer opportunities. For this reason, it was conservatively estimated that approximately 35% of the volunteers listed in this category were part of such a company and that they likely stayed for, at a minimum, 3 days.

It is also important to note that some over-counting did occur, as some volunteers who participated in NOAHH projects over the past six years were locals. However, the data provided did not provided detailed information regarding the origin of each volunteer – whether from in-town or from out-of-town. This is an important consideration because a person who lives in the area and volunteers does not contribute to the economic impact of NOAHH in the same manner as a person who travels to the city and must purchase lodging, transportation, food, etc. While assuming that all volunteers were from out of town could overstate the impact, the conservative estimates taken throughout the study counterbalances the potential issue.

Other assumptions were made regarding the types of goods purchased by varying types of volunteers. For instance, additional estimation was required to determine the amount of money each volunteer spent while in town. While faith based and school groups likely stayed in significantly lower priced accommodations, business volunteers probably stayed in hotels and motels that are subject to the hotel tax. In addition, it is reasonable to assume that professionals and student groups spent more money in town for food and entertainment. Therefore, it was assumed that the professionals spent on average \$57 per day, the industry standard for non-lodging expenses. The other groups were estimated to spend varying amounts below this average daily spending amount. Combining this information with the appropriate multipliers for lodging and non-lodging expenditures as well as CPI figures for the years 2006-2011, the total economic impacts due to volunteers were calculated, the results of which are provided in the following table.

INFLATION ADJUSTED TOTAL IMPACTS DUE TO VOLUNTEERS

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Output	\$7,062,024	\$17,562,678	\$12,680,508	\$5,787,616	\$5,477,420	\$3,193,692	\$51,763,938
Earnings	\$2,074,488	\$5,159,051	\$3,724,795	\$1,699,911	\$1,608,782	\$938,000	\$15,205,027
Jobs	114	292	218	102	98	59	883



ReStore

NOAHH's ReStore sells used and salvaged goods for home improvement needs. This venture creates additional sales tax revenues but, more important, employs people whose incomes generate additional incomes and expenditures. The discount home improvement store sells new and used furniture and building materials. Additionally, its inventory comes from donations and all proceeds support Habitat. While technically the sales that occurred at ReStore did not impact GDP because the sale of used goods circulates dollars within the economy, the general operations of the store, particularly the salaries of the employees, created impacts and ripple effects that led to additional output, earnings and jobs. The following table below outlines the income and expenses of ReStore for the past six years.

NON-INFLATION ADJUSTED REVENUES AND EXPENSES FROM RESTORE

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Total Income	\$767,457	\$517,029	\$321,726	\$860,104	\$678,082	\$500,717	\$3,645,115
Total Expenses	\$411,142	\$218,100	\$192,594	\$646,280	\$584,196	\$444,714	\$2,497,026
Income - Expenses	\$356,315	\$298,929	\$129,131	\$213,825	\$93,886	\$56,003	\$1,148,089

Using the previous table and applying the appropriate multipliers, the inflation adjusted total economic impacts provided by ReStore is outlined in the following table.

INFLATION ADJUSTED TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT FOR RESTORE

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Output	\$649,635	\$685,718	\$432,890	\$598,088	\$405,735	\$335,114	\$3,107,179
Earnings	\$65,127	\$157,562	\$138,445	\$160,629	\$140,003	\$130,049	\$791,814
Jobs	4	9	7	9	9	7	25



GENERAL OPERATIONS

The organization's general operations served as the last major source of NOAHH's economic impact since 2005. These activities affected the GDP of the Greater New Orleans Area as Habitat employed many workers (both full- and part-time) and purchased overhead and supplies in order to conduct business. Therefore, the general operations of NOAHH have provided two different types of economic impacts for the area: the employee salaries and the money paid to vendors for the operations of the organization.

Employee Salaries

At the height of its operations, NOAHH employed 101 full and part-time workers from throughout the Greater New Orleans Area. The following table outlines the number of employees that have worked for NOAHH and their places of residence during the six years since Katrina.

HABITAT FOR HUMANITY EMPLOYEE BREAKDOWN

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total # Employees	52	101	100	83	54	43
# Full-time Employees	38	77	84	66	48	39
# Part-time Employees	14	24	16	17	6	4
Orleans Parish	38	69	68	65	48	37
Jefferson Parish	6	11	14	8	5	5
St. Bernard Parish	1	10	12	4	0	0
St. Tammany Parish	2	2	3	3	1	1
Terrebone Parish	1	2	2	1	0	0
Livingston Parish	0	2	0	0	0	0
Tangipahoa Parish	0	1	0	0	0	0
Jefferson County	1	1	1	1	0	0
Forrest County	1	1	0	0	0	0
George County	1	1	0	1	0	0
Bexar County	1	1	0	0	0	0



Because most people spend the majority of their income in the vicinity of their home, it would be possible to calculate the economic impact created by these Habitat employees on a parish by parish basis. However, since the study focused on the economic impacts of the greater metropolitan area, the following table outlines the impacts for the entire region. Again, appropriate multipliers were used and the inflation adjusted.

INFLATION ADJUSTED TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Earnings	\$1,384,932	\$3,310,844	\$3,586,207	\$2,469,588	\$2,426,120	\$2,071,529	\$15,249,219
Jobs	64	125	124	103	67	53	536

Other Vendors

Payments to other vendors include expenses for general overhead and running the organization. Two years ago, NOAHH experienced a large increase in these payments due to the organization's rehabilitation of houses built with Chinese drywall. The organization is still rebuilding all affected houses, a process that will be completed by the summer of 2012. Despite this setback, the actual economic impact on the region has been positive; increased dollars have entered the community and rippled through the local economy. The following table outlines the number of vendors who were paid and the parishes in which they were located.

AMOUNT PAID TO VENDORS BY PARISH

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Orleans Parish	\$15,253	\$681,401	\$2,690,641	\$2,826,117	\$1,947,607	\$2,188,017	\$4,723,964	\$15,072,901
Jefferson Parish	\$55,851	\$1,688,663	\$4,011,719	\$5,180,845	\$2,644,952	\$3,022,208	\$1,681,769	\$18,286,007
Baton Rouge Parish	\$0	\$21,114	\$41,891	\$236,052	\$290,864	\$288,682	\$437,742	\$1,316,346
East Feliciana Parish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,800	\$2,800
Iberia Parish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,200	\$475	\$3,675
Lafayette Parish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,832	\$9,516	\$4,935	\$2,827	\$22,110
Lafourche Parish	\$0	\$31,948	\$0	\$261,344	\$367,987	\$140,306	\$92,517	\$894,101
Plaquemines Parish	\$0	\$150	\$295,323	\$91	\$838	\$145	\$21,070	\$317,617
St. Bernard Parish	\$0	\$186,783	\$461,074	\$239,115	\$175,977	\$168,006	\$5,308,842	\$6,539,796
St. Charles Parish	\$10,010	\$54,215	\$1,330,046	\$1,013,245	\$1,150,505	\$986,684	\$4,350	\$4,549,055
St. John the Baptist Parish	\$0	\$3,686	\$26,180	\$54,783	\$65,867	\$66,878	\$87,064	\$304,458
St. Tammany Parish	\$30,521	\$46,093	\$891,709	\$462,340	\$137,438	\$1,049,788	\$161,754	\$2,779,642
Tangipahoa Parish	\$152	\$34,534	\$92,354	\$70,709	\$156	\$1,174	\$2,222	\$201,301
Terrebone Parish	\$0	\$0	\$150	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150
Out of State	\$61,905	\$1,262,864	\$3,101,448	\$2,550,037	\$1,259,028	\$1,002,595	\$628,605	\$9,866,481
TOTAL	\$173,692	\$4,011,450	\$12,942,535	\$12,899,511	\$8,050,634	\$8,922,618	\$13,156,001	\$60,156,440

In line with the general methodology of this economic impact study, the indirect impact of the payments to vendors has been calculated for the entire Greater New Orleans Area. The following table outlines the inflation adjusted total economic effects of these payments.

INFLATION ADJUSTED TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT FOR GENERAL OPERATIONS

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Output	\$6,188,422	\$19,966,296	\$19,462,745	\$12,001,726	\$13,271,869	\$19,406,078	\$90,297,136
Earnings	\$1,863,355	\$17,489,660	\$17,719,818	\$11,322,518	\$12,971,422	\$19,904,122	\$81,270,896
Jobs	76	272	286	187	219	346	1,385

TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS

The following table aggregates the impacts that NOAHH has had on the New Orleans metropolitan area since 2005.

INFLATION ADJUSTED TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Output	\$17,053,329	\$43,673,236	\$40,840,386	\$26,984,243	\$23,466,033	\$26,591,646	\$178,608,872
Earnings	\$7,042,508	\$28,978,842	\$29,355,182	\$19,887,549	\$19,213,441	\$24,725,767	\$129,203,289
Jobs	313	793	780	552	467	528	3,434



TAX REVENUES

In addition to the sources of economic impact previously outlined, NOAHH's activities have increased tax revenues for the local parishes in which the organization operates. The two types of tax revenue streams that have been affected as a result of NOAHH's operations include property and sales taxes.

Property Taxes

The possible increase in property taxes would result from the new homes constructed, while the organization has also helped increase the property values of the areas where construction occurred. However, because the majority of Habitat-constructed properties do qualify for the \$75,000 Homestead Exemption, virtually no property taxes were due during the period post Katrina. However, it is not only possible but probably that in time these homes will continue to appreciate in value and will begin to generate property tax revenues.

Sales Taxes

Increase in sales taxes form the second tax revenue stream, as a result of both the direct and indirect impacts of NOAHH. While property taxes generate no real economic impact for the municipalities in the area, the increases in sales taxes as a result of Habitat's activities have been significant.

The increases in sales taxes as a result of NOAHH's activities were generated from a variety of sources. First, volunteers who stayed in regular hotels and motels were subject to the 13% hotel tax. Second, taxes were generated as a result of the volunteers' purchase of food and other taxable items while in town. Third, with the exception of construction materials that were exempt from sales taxes, most of the other direct expenditures, including sales at ReStore, were subject to sales taxes. Finally, the ripple effects of these spending occasions created additional output and earnings, a certain percentage of which were also subject to sales taxes.



Tax revenues are collected by parish, and different parishes have different sales tax rates. For instance, Orleans and St. Bernard Parishes have the highest rates at 5%, while St. Tammany Parish is the lowest at 2.75%. However, for several reasons, such as the lack of data regarding the exact lodgings or dining choices of volunteers, it was difficult (if not impossible) to separate the tax revenues by parish. Therefore, the study used the conservative 4% sales tax rate for all estimates.

The following table outlines the inflation adjusted increase in sales tax revenues that were generated due to the economic activity of NOAHH. It is important to note that these figures are spread across a number of parishes with the vast majority occurring in Orleans and Jefferson Parishes.

INFLATION ADJUSTED TOTAL INCREASE IN SALES TAX REVENUES AS A RESULT OF HABITAT FOR HUMNITY OF NEW ORLEANS

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Construction	\$59,163	\$99,680	\$145,400	\$147,271	\$72,672	\$59,719	\$583,904
Volunteers	\$363,379	\$854,775	\$634,127	\$238,657	\$220,999	\$148,480	\$2,460,417
ReStore	\$29,930	\$34,399	\$21,744	\$30,020	\$20,388	\$16,849	\$153,331
General Operations	\$101,354	\$334,437	\$326,744	\$201,958	\$223,436	\$326,320	\$1,514,249
Total	\$553,826	\$1,323,291	\$1,128,015	\$617,906	\$537,495	\$551,369	\$4,711,901



CONCLUSION

As the economic impact study has demonstrated, New Orleans Area Habitat for Humanity has had a significant effect on the Greater New Orleans Area's economy. Not only have millions of dollars been injected into the system directly but also the ripple effect of these dollars has been extensive. Furthermore, hundreds of jobs have been created both directly through the construction activities, ReStore and general operations of the organization and also through the increased expenditures that have occurred as a result of these activities. The table below outlines the total donations to NOAHH since 2006, the total economic impact from each year and the dollar return in economic impact from each dollar of donation.*

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Donations	\$13,953,041	\$9,507,855	\$10,252,848	\$2,748,390	\$2,109,710	\$1,997,787
Total Economic Impact	\$24,095,836	\$72,652,078	\$70,195,568	\$46,871,792	\$42,679,474	\$51,317,413
Return on a Dollar of Donation	\$1.73	\$7.64	\$6.85	\$17.05	\$20.23	\$25.69

*As the table and graph indicate, the ROI multiplier has increased significantly over the past six years. This finding is the result of a number of factors as described in the Narrative section of this document. First, post Katrina Habitat's income exceeded its capacity to build, creating a significant reserve. Second, the loans given to Habitat recipients had created a valuable annuity listed as a credit on Habitat's books. When confronted with the Chinese drywall challenge much of the reserve and proceeds from sale of existing loans were dedicated to remediation, which counted as economic activity. Weighing for this unique event gives Habitat New Orleans a weighted return on donation of \$7.59, or \$7.59 of economic activity for every dollar received from 2006 through 2011.



TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT TABLES:

VOLUNTEER INSTANCES

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Churches	13,369	19,549	18,617	9,214	6,422	4,578	71,749
Schools	4,169	23,837	19,682	13,520	15,519	9,364	86,091
Other Organizations	3,997	21,839	8,778	6,472	6,234	1,607	48,927
Company/Professional Organization	5,694	9,622	9,512	1,406	959	1,837	29,030
Family/Friends	0	0	5,200	2,743	2,369	1,223	11,535
Individuals	6,913	12,104	4,315	3,388	3,493	1,139	31,352
TOTAL	31,142	86,951	66,104	36,743	34,996	19,748	278,684

TOTAL NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Churches	3,272	8,878	5,116	2,560	1,763	1,429	23,018
Schools	2,123	8,233	6,706	5,778	7,049	3,339	33,228
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Jobs	114	292	218	102	98	59	883

INFLATION ADJUSTED TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Output	\$3,433,568	\$5,820,972	\$8,496,473	\$8,603,444	\$4,234,436	\$3,471,654	\$34,060,547
Earnings	\$1,585,470	\$2,759,547	\$4,039,124	\$4,085,275	\$1,988,903	\$1,614,528	\$16,686,333
Jobs	52	93	141	146	72	60	585

NON INFLATION ADJUSTED REVENUES AND EXPENSES FROM RESTORE

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Output	\$767,457	\$517,029	\$321,726	\$860,104	\$678,082	\$500,717	\$3,645,115
Earnings	\$411,142	\$218,100	\$192,594	\$646,280	\$584,196	\$444,714	\$2,497,026
Income- Expenses	\$356,315	\$298,929	\$129,131	\$213,825	\$93,886	\$56,003	\$1,148,089

INFLATION ADJUSTED TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS FOR RESTORE

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Jobs	2	5	4	5	5	4	25

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HABITAT FOR HUMANITY EMPLOYEE BREAKDOWN

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Total # Employees	52	101	100	83	54	43
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Jefferson Parish	6	11	14	8	5	5
St. Bernard Parish	1	10	12	4	0	0
St. Tammany Parish	2	2	3	3	1	1
Terrebone Parish	1	2	2	1	0	0
Livingston Parish	0	2	0	0	0	0
Tangipahoa Parish	0	1	0	0	0	0
Jefferson County	1	1	1	1	0	0
Forrest County	1	1	0	0	0	0
George County	1	1	0	1	0	0
Bexar County	1	1	0	0	0	0

INFLATION ADJUSTED TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT FOR GENERAL OPERATIONS

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Output	\$6,188,422	\$19,966,296	\$19,462,745	\$12,001,726	\$13,271,869	\$19,406,078	\$90,297,136
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Jobs	76	272	286	187	219	346	1,385

AMOUNT PAID TO VENDORS BY PARISH

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Orleans Parish	\$15,253	\$681,401	\$2,690,641	\$2,826,117	\$1,947,607	\$2,188,017	\$4,723,964	\$15,072,901
Jefferson Parish	\$55,851	\$1,688,663	\$4,011,719	\$5,180,845	\$2,644,952	\$3,022,208	\$1,681,769	\$18,286,007
Baton Rouge Parish	\$0	\$21,114	\$41,891	\$236,052	\$290,864	\$288,682	\$437,742	\$1,316,346
East Feliciana Parish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,800	\$2,800
Iberia Parish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,200	\$475	\$3,675
Lafayette Parish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,832	\$9,516	\$4,935	\$2,827	\$22,110
Lafourche Parish	\$0	\$31,948	\$0	\$261,344	\$367,987	\$140,306	\$92,517	\$894,101
Plaquemines Parish	\$0	\$150	\$295,323	\$91	\$838	\$145	\$21,070	\$317,617
St. Bernard Parish	\$0	\$186,783	\$461,074	\$239,115	\$175,977	\$168,006	\$5,308,842	\$6,539,796
St. Charles Parish	\$10,010	\$54,215	\$1,330,046	\$1,013,245	\$1,150,505	\$986,684	\$4,350	\$4,549,055
St. John the Baptist Parish	\$0	\$3,686	\$26,180	\$54,783	\$65,867	\$66,878	\$87,064	\$304,458
St. Tammany Parish	\$30,521	\$46,093	\$891,709	\$462,340	\$137,438	\$1,049,788	\$161,754	\$2,779,642
Tangipahoa Parish	\$152	\$34,534	\$92,354	\$70,709	\$156	\$1,174	\$2,222	\$201,301
Terrebone Parish	\$0	\$0	\$150	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150
Out of State	\$61,905	\$1,262,864	\$3,101,448	\$2,550,037	\$1,259,028	\$1,002,595	\$628,605	\$9,866,481
TOTAL	\$173,692	\$4,011,450	\$12,942,535	\$12,899,511	\$8,050,634	\$8,922,618	\$13,156,001	\$60,156,440

INFLATION ADJUSTED TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Output	\$17,523,282	\$44,315,931	\$41,475,260	\$27,401,292	\$23,603,985	\$26,591,646	\$180,911,395
Earnings	\$7,042,508	\$28,978,842	\$29,355,182	\$19,887,549	\$19,213,441	\$24,725,767	\$129,203,289
Jobs	311	789	777	548	463	525	3,414

TOTAL DONATIONS MADE

	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
	#	Dollar Value	Average Donation	#	Dollar Value	Average Donation	#	Dollar Value	Average Donation	#	Dollar Value	Average Donation	#	Dollar Value	Average Donation	#	Dollar Value	Average Donation	#	Dollar Value	Average Donation
Total Donations	1,622	\$1,787,908	\$1,102	10,627	\$13,953,041	\$1,313	7,725	\$9,507,855	\$1,231	6,284	\$10,252,848	\$1,632	4,344	\$2,748,390	\$633	3,467	\$2,109,710	\$609	2,611	\$1,997,787	\$765
Louisiana	186	\$574,062	\$3,086	941	\$2,450,577	\$2,604	648	\$2,365,082	\$3,634	566	\$1,252,786	\$2,213	403	\$258,113	\$640	313	\$232,350	\$742	285	\$130,492	\$458
Non-Louisiana	1,436	1,213,846	\$845	9,686	11,502,464	\$1,188	7,077	7,152,773	\$1,011	5,718	9,000,062	\$1,574	3,941	2,490,277	\$632	3,154	1,877,360	\$595	2,326	1,867,295	\$803
Northeast	416	\$436,010	\$1,048	2,158	\$1,293,260	\$599	2,165	\$2,205,271	\$1,019	1,822	\$1,029,945	\$565	1,174	\$679,920	\$579	638	\$329,010	\$516	573	\$339,485	\$592
New England	171	\$232,158	\$1,358	600	\$232,178	\$387	566	\$303,669	\$537	254	\$336,455	\$1,325	195	\$95,207	\$488						
Middle Atlantic	245	\$203,852	\$832	1,558	\$1,061,082	\$681	1,599	\$1,901,602	\$1,189	1,568	\$693,490	\$442	979	\$584,713	\$597	638	\$329,010	\$516	573	\$339,485	\$592
Midwest	143	\$110,503	\$773	1,154	\$1,197,330	\$1,038	870	\$963,640	\$1,108	688	\$447,719	\$651	475	\$506,622	\$1,067	340	\$226,176	\$665	295	\$124,373	\$422
East North Central	109	\$39,546	\$363	808	\$987,243	\$1,222	666	\$903,105	\$1,356	470	\$371,478	\$790	344	\$447,127	\$1,300	277	\$161,576	\$583	243	\$76,844	\$316
West North Central	34	\$70,957	\$2,087	346	\$210,087	\$607	204	\$60,535	\$297	218	\$76,241	\$350	131	\$59,495	\$454	63	\$64,600	\$1,025	52	\$47,529	\$914
South	724	\$1,089,931	\$1,505	3,504	\$9,362,592	\$2,672	3,043	\$5,106,456	\$1,678	2,560	\$7,664,106	\$2,994	1,970	\$1,133,923	\$576	1,545	\$709,097	\$459	972	\$832,634	\$857
South Atlantic	473	\$443,080	\$937	2,101	\$4,825,426	\$2,297	2,003	\$1,700,309	\$849	1,767	\$5,923,871	\$3,353	1,433	\$614,499	\$429	1,081	\$285,735	\$264	564	\$439,837	\$780
East South Central	31	\$49,261	\$1,589	187	\$162,141	\$867	151	\$179,841	\$1,191	101	\$386,232	\$3,824	60	\$26,388	\$440	52	\$13,904	\$267	51	\$8,152	\$160
West South Central	220	\$597,590	\$2,716	1,216	\$4,375,025	\$3,598	889	\$3,226,306	\$3,629	692	\$1,354,003	\$1,957	477	\$493,036	\$1,034	412	\$409,458	\$994	357	\$384,645	\$1,077
West	201	\$96,163	\$478	2,529	\$1,709,091	\$676	1,259	\$1,061,997	\$844	894	\$641,458	\$718	621	\$310,617	\$500	653	\$432,163	\$662	497	\$199,964	\$402
Mountain	39	\$25,563	\$655	322	\$291,440	\$905	315	\$232,823	\$739	243	\$78,025	\$321	122	\$47,397	\$389	126	\$51,943	\$412	93	\$34,939	\$376
Pacific	162	\$70,600	\$436	2,207	\$1,417,651	\$642	944	\$829,174	\$878	651	\$563,433	\$865	499	\$263,220	\$527	527	\$380,220	\$721	404	\$165,025	\$408
Canada	5	\$8,012	\$1,602	48	\$11,799	\$246	21	\$42,973	\$2,046	35	\$101,829	\$2,909	14	\$63,235	\$4,517	15	\$30,288	\$2,019	16	\$123,156	\$7,697
International	0	\$0	\$0	13	\$9,898	\$761	11	\$11,720	\$1,065	2	\$1,919	\$960	3	\$200	\$170	3	\$509	\$170	1	\$200	\$200
Other	133	\$47,721	\$359	1,193	\$362,964	\$304	349	\$114,723	\$329	272	\$364,208	\$1,339	79	\$51,187	\$648	59	\$305,860	\$5,184	62	\$306,985	\$4,951

