

Texas Nonprofit Employment

Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data Project

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Studies and the Texas Association of Nonprofit Organizations

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

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TEXAS NONPROFIT EMPLOYMENT

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THE JOHNS HOPKINS
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OF NONPROFIT
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KEY FINDINGS

1. The nonprofit sector is a major economic force in Texas, accounting for nearly 1 out of every 25 paid workers—more than are employed by the state government and two and a half times as many as are employed by the state's entire oil and gas extraction industry (see page 3).
2. The 360,272 nonprofit employees in Texas earned over \$8.6 billion in wages in 2000 (see page 3).
3. While nonprofit employment in Texas is primarily concentrated in metropolitan areas, it is not restricted to any one region. Rather, it is distributed broadly throughout the state (see page 4).
4. More than half (52 percent) of nonprofit employment in the state is in the health services field, and another 18 percent is in social services (see page 5).
5. Although average weekly wages of workers in nonprofit organizations are 28 percent lower overall than those of for-profit workers and 19 percent lower than those of government workers, this is partly due to the fields in which nonprofits operate. When nonprofit and for-profit wages are compared within particular fields, such as social services or home health care, average nonprofit wages are sometimes higher (see page 7).

INTRODUCTION

Nonprofit organizations contribute to the quality of life for all Texas citizens through health care, education, job training, youth development, nursing home care, arts and culture, and other services they provide, and through opportunities they offer for democratic participation in the life of Texas communities. What is not widely appreciated, however, is that nonprofit organizations are also a major force in the state's economy, and in the economies of all the state's regions.

This report presents new information on the size, composition, and distribution of paid employment in the private nonprofit sector in Texas as of the end of the year 2000. The report draws on data generated by the Texas Department of Labor through the quarterly surveys of Texas workplaces it carries out under the national ES-202 labor market information program administered by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics as part of the unemployment insurance program. These data are compiled from quarterly reports submitted by employers in compliance with U.S. and Texas law.

Under federal law, all nonprofit places of employment with at least four employees are required to complete these quarterly surveys and either be covered by the federal unemployment insurance system or make other arrangements to provide unemployment coverage to laid-off workers. The one major exclusion is religious congregations, which are not required to take part in the unemployment insurance system, although the significance of this exclusion is unknown as some religious organizations nevertheless elect to be covered by unemployment insurance.

For the purpose of this report, we have chosen to focus on the "charitable" portion of the nonprofit sector. This includes organizations registered with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, which embraces private, not-for-profit hospitals, clinics, colleges, universities, elementary schools, social service agencies, day care centers, orchestras, museums, theaters, environmental organizations, homeless shelters, soup kitchens, and many more.

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

DETAILED FINDINGS

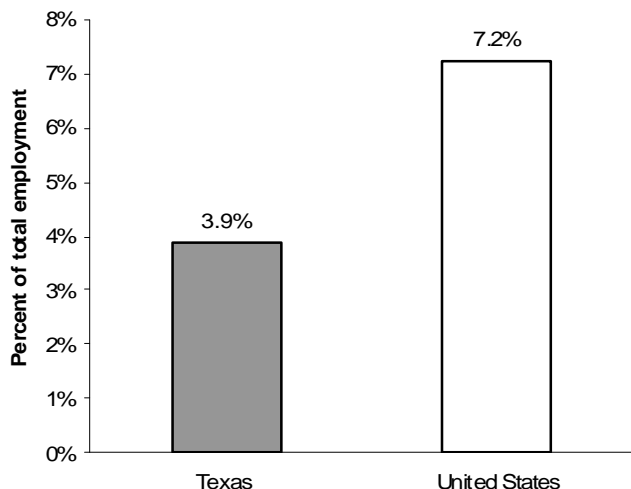
I. A MAJOR ECONOMIC FORCE

The private nonprofit sector, comprised of private hospitals, clinics, colleges and universities, day care centers, social service providers, soup kitchens, museums, theaters, environmental and recreation groups, youth development programs, and many other organizations, is a major economic force in the state of Texas.

Employment: Nonprofit 501(c)3 organizations employed 360,272 paid workers in Texas during the second quarter of 2000.

- This represents 3.9 percent of the Texas workforce, or almost 1 out of every 25 workers.
- Although, as shown in Figure 1, the nonprofit share of total employment in Texas is below the U.S. average (3.9 percent vs. 7.2 percent), the Texas nonprofit sector still employs:
 - More people than the Texas state government;
 - Two and a half times as many people as the state’s oil and gas extraction industry;

Figure 1: Nonprofit share of total employment, Texas vs. the national average



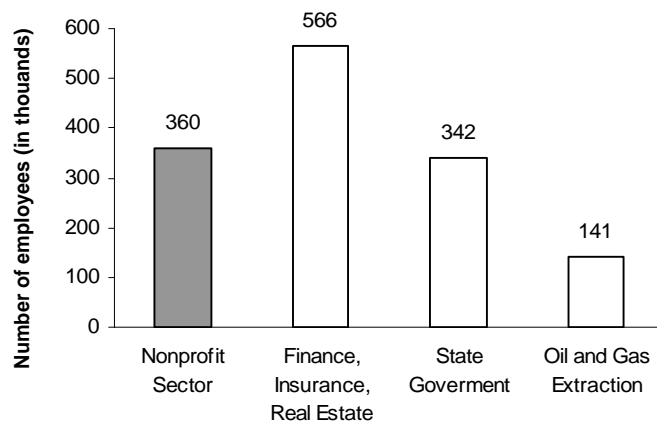
Source: Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data Project based on Texas ES-202 data, and Census of Service Industries (1997).

- Two-thirds as many people as the state’s finance, insurance, and real estate industry (see Figure 2).

Payroll: The 360,272 nonprofit employees in Texas earned over \$8.6 billion in wages in 2000.*

- Nonprofit organizations thus accounted for 3.4 percent of the state’s total payroll.
- Nonprofit payrolls nearly equaled those for state government (\$9.7 billion).
- Nonprofit payrolls far exceeded those for:
 - Hotels and other lodging places (\$1.7 billion).
 - Transportation services (\$1.3 billion).
 - Textile mill product manufacturing (\$113 million).

Figure 2: Employment in Texas’ nonprofit sector in comparison to selected industries, 2000



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

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

II. STATEWIDE PRESENCE

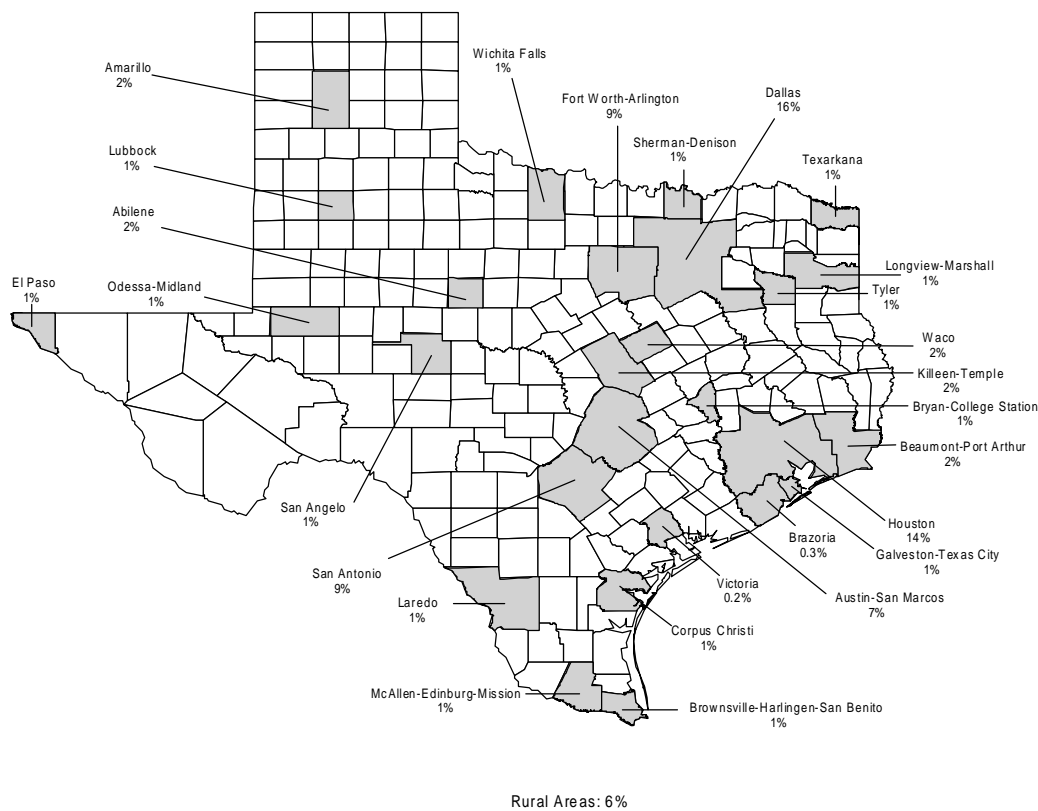
While nearly 30 percent of all nonprofit employment is in the state's two largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), nonprofits account for a significant share of total employment throughout the state.

- The areas with the largest shares of total nonprofit employment in Texas include the Dallas metropolitan area (16 percent), Houston (14 percent), Fort Worth-Arlington (9 percent), and San Antonio (9 percent) (see Figure 3).
- While the nonprofit share of total employment in Texas is 3.9 percent, in many MSAs it is significantly higher.

For example, the nonprofit share of total employment is 21 percent in Abilene, 18 percent in Killeen-Temple, 16 percent in Sherman-Denison, and 12 percent in Bryan-College Station, Wichita Falls, and Amarillo (see Figure 4).

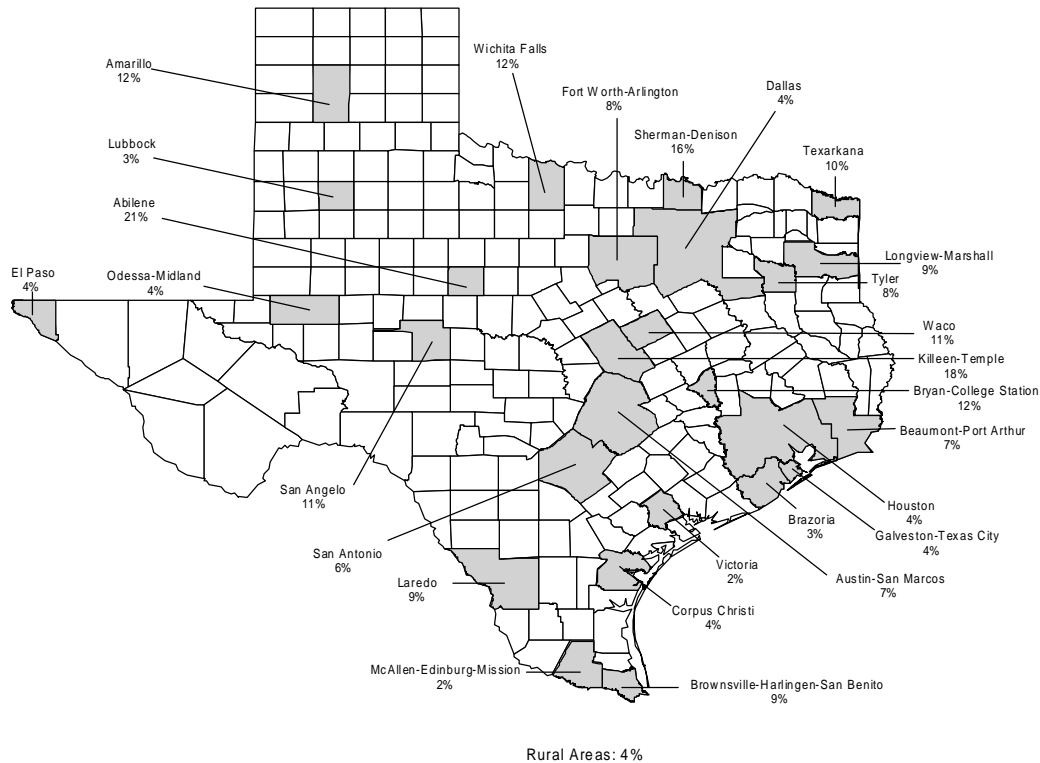
- In the rural areas of the state, nonprofit organizations account for 4 percent of total employment, a figure comparable to the percentage found in the two largest MSAs in the state.
- At the county level, most nonprofit employment is concentrated in Dallas County (with approximately 15 percent of the state's nonprofit employment), Harris County (14 percent), Tarrant County (9 percent), and Bexar County (8 percent) (see Appendix B).

Figure 3: Distribution of nonprofit employment in Texas, by Metropolitan Statistical Area, 2000



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

Figure 4: Nonprofit share of total employment in Texas counties and Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2000



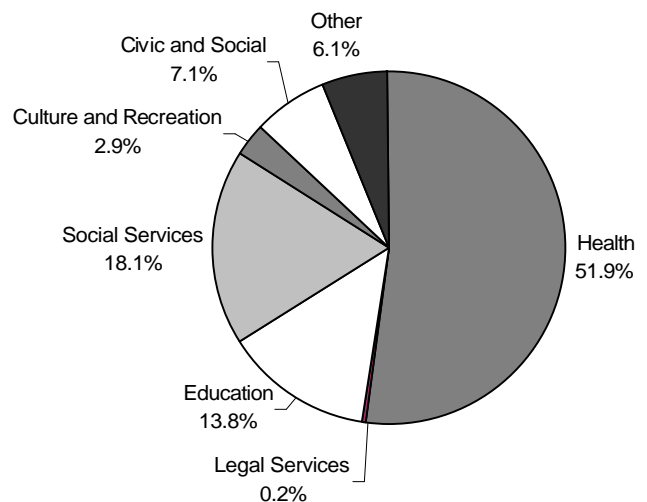
Source: Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data Project based on Texas ES-202 data.

III. HEALTH DOMINANCE

Health organizations account for over half of Texas' nonprofit employment, but social services and education are also prominent (see Figure 5).

- Fifty-two percent of all nonprofit employment in Texas is in the health services field (over 187,000 jobs). These jobs include work in hospitals, nursing and personal care facilities, and clinics.
- Eighteen percent of all nonprofit jobs in Texas are in social services (over 65,000 jobs). This includes employment in individual and family services, job training and related services, child day care services, and residential care.
- Fourteen percent of all employment in the nonprofit sector in Texas is in educational services (nearly 50,000 jobs). This includes jobs in private nonprofit

Figure 5: Distribution of Texas nonprofit employment by field, 2000



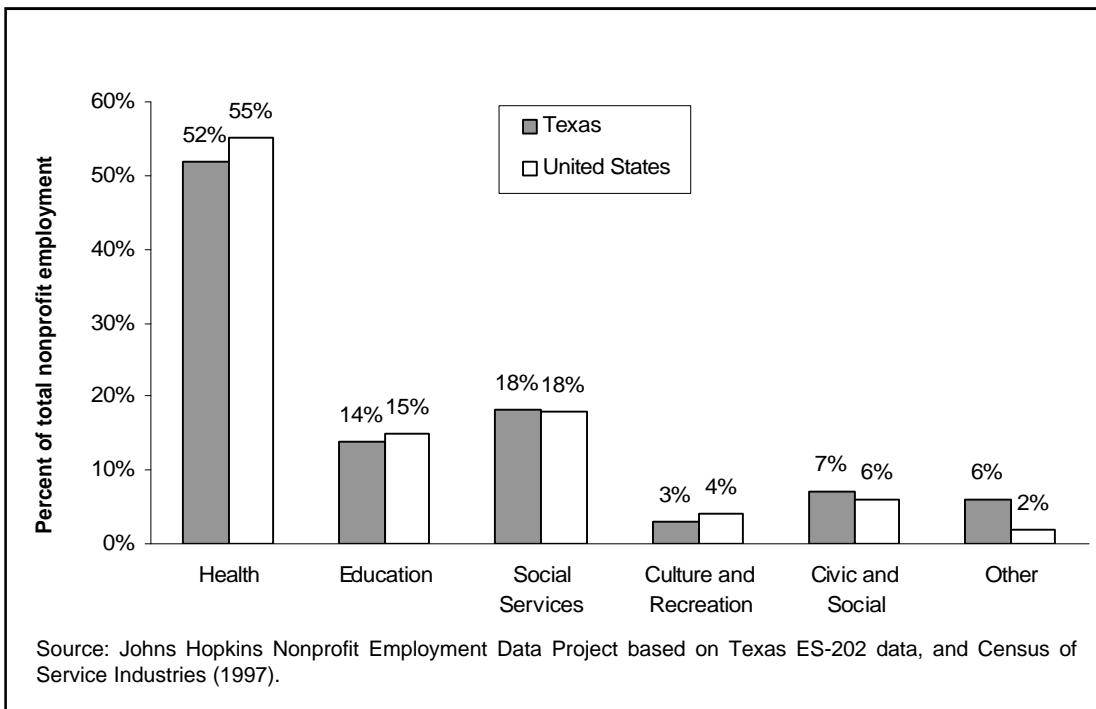
Source: Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data Project based on Texas ES-202 data.

elementary and secondary schools, colleges, and universities.

- Seven percent of all nonprofit employment is in civic and social organizations (over 25,000 jobs). These include environmental groups, neighborhood associations, recreational and social clubs, and civic, professional, and business groups.
- Three percent of all nonprofit jobs are in culture and recreation organizations including museums, theaters, orchestras, and amateur sports clubs (nearly 10,500 jobs).

- Six percent of all nonprofit jobs are in other types of nonprofit organizations, including nonprofit research, development and testing firms, printing and publishing firms, and charitable, religious, and educational trusts (see also Appendix C).
- As shown in Figure 6, the distribution of nonprofit employment in Texas is very similar to the national average.

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

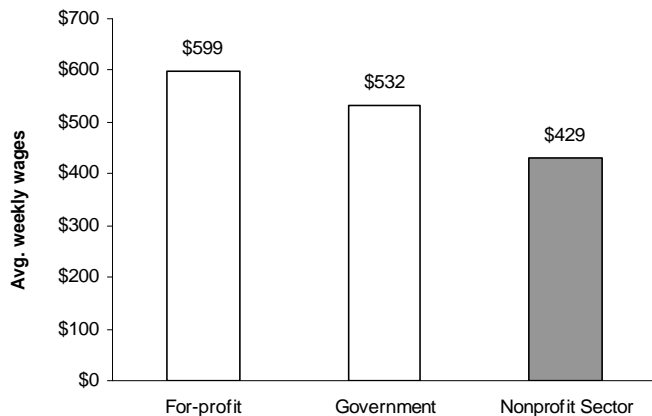


IV. NONPROFIT WAGES

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

- Overall, the average weekly wage of nonprofit employees in Texas is 19 percent lower than that of government workers and 28 percent lower than that of for-profit workers, as shown in Figure 7.
- However, this may be due to the industry mix of nonprofit employment. Once we focus on the industries in which both nonprofits and for-profits are significantly involved, average weekly wages of nonprofit employees are often higher than those of for-profit employees. For example, employees in private, nonprofit social service agencies earn over one-and-a-half times the amount that their for-profit counterparts earn (see Figure 8).

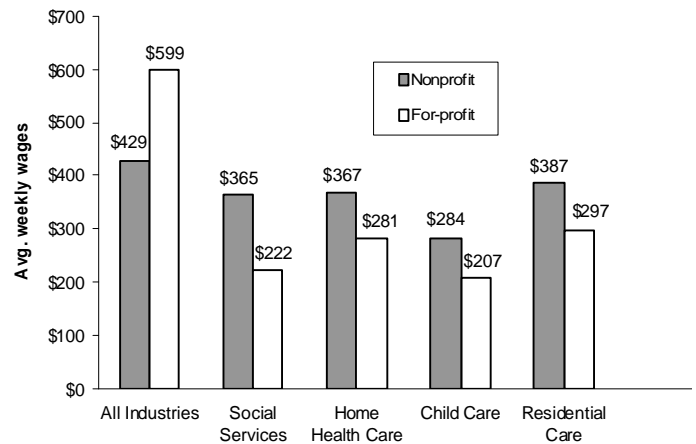
Figure 7: Nonprofit, for-profit, and government average weekly wages in Texas, 2000



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

- Similarly, nonprofit agencies tend to offer higher wages than their for-profit counterparts in other low-wage fields. For instance, employees in both nonprofit home health care agencies and nonprofit residential care agencies earn almost one-third more than their for-profit counterparts, and employees in child care agencies earn nearly 40 percent more than their for-profit counterparts.
- Whether the variations in comparative earnings are a result of different wage rates or differing use of part-time workers is impossible to tell with this data set.¹

Figure 8: Comparative average weekly wages in social service organizations in Texas, 2000



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

¹ The average weekly wage reported in the ES-202 survey data makes no adjustment for full-time or part-time work. Industries with a greater number of part-time workers could show up as having lower average weekly wages than those with fewer part-time workers even if the actual pay rates are higher.

CONCLUSION

Throughout the state of Texas, nonprofit organizations serve citizens and communities, addressing issues of concern and improving the quality of life. Texas' nonprofits range from hospitals to boys and girls clubs, from universities to environmental groups, from museums and theatres to organizations working with the elderly, veterans, and the disabled. Not only are nonprofit organizations vital to Texas communities, they are also a major force in the state's economy and in the economies of the state's regions.

Regrettably, the economic significance of the nonprofit sector as a source of jobs and wages is not well understood. As a result, this sector is often overlooked in economic development and education and training efforts that could prove extremely beneficial to it in the long-term. The data presented in this report are intended to correct this situation, to promote greater understanding of the economic contributions and impact of the nonprofit sector and demonstrate the immense stake that Texas citizens have in the sector's continued health.

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

SOURCE OF DATA

The major source of employment and wage data for this report is the Covered Employment and Wages Program, commonly referred to as the ES-202 program, a cooperative initiative involving State Employment Security Agencies and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The ES-202 program produces a comprehensive tabulation of employment and wage information for workers covered by state Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws and federal workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program. Data contained in this report represent all employees covered by the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Law of Texas as well as federal workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation of Federal Employees Program. The data on state-insured workers are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted by employers subject to Texas law. Employment data pertaining to the federal government are obtained from similarly required reports submitted by the various government installations in Texas.

SCOPE OF COVERAGE

The ES-202 program accounts for approximately 98 percent of all wage and salary civilian employment nationally (the program does not cover self-employed and family workers). The principal exclusions from the ES-202 data set are employees of religious organizations, railroad workers, small-scale agriculture, domestic service, crew members on small vessels, state and local government elected officials, and insurance and real estate agents who receive payment solely by commission. In terms of nonprofit employment, the exclusion of religious organizations is the most significant; however, religious organizations may elect to be covered by the UI program and those that do are covered in the data. At this time the level of noncoverage is unknown.

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

The number of employees is measured by the number of filled jobs for the pay period that includes the 12th day of each month as reported by the employer. Both part-time and full-time employees are included in the data set. If a person holds two jobs, that person would be counted twice in the data set. Wages include bonuses, stock options, the cash value of meals and lodging, and tips and other gratuities.

The employment data for nonprofit organizations were identified by matching the Federal Employer Identification Numbers (FEINs) of firms in the Texas ES-202 system with the FEINs of firms that have registered with the IRS for tax-exempt status. Texas tax-exempt firms were identified using the Exempt Organization Master File (EOMF), which is a listing of all organizations exempt from taxation under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code. The file is cumulative; information on new organizations is added to the file on an ongoing basis and an effort is made to delete defunct organizations. The file includes the name, address, and zip code of the organization, the Federal Employer Identification Number, and the exact Internal Revenue Code subsection under which the organization has claimed tax exemption. By matching the FEINs in the EOMF with those on the ES-202 data set, it is possible to identify all nonprofit entities in the state registered with the IRS, including not only the 501(c)(3)s, the so-called “charitable” portion of the tax-exempt universe, but other types of tax-exempt organizations as well, such as social clubs, trade associations, and civic organizations.

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

APPENDIX B: NONPROFIT EMPLOYMENT IN TEXAS, BY COUNTY, AND COMPARISON TO TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, 2000

Area	Number of nonprofit employees	Total employment number	Nonprofit employment as % of total employment in county	Nonprofit employment as % of total nonprofit employment in state
Anderson	363	5,492	6.6%	0.1%
Andrews	5	1,757	0.3%	0.0%
Angelina	282	25,174	1.1%	0.1%
Aransas	70	4,736	1.5%	0.0%
Archer	2	606	0.3%	0.0%
Armstrong	0	184	-	-
Atascosa	39	5,488	0.7%	0.0%
Austin	0	5,147	-	-
Bailey	0	1,734	-	-
Bandera	64	1,567	4.1%	0.0%
Bastrop	28	5,753	0.5%	0.0%
Baylor	117	656	17.8%	0.0%
Bee	88	3,398	2.6%	0.0%
Bell	8,455	43,831	19.3%	2.3%
Bexar	28,840	478,380	6.0%	8.0%
Blanco	0	2,961	-	-
Borden	0	12	-	-
Bosque	436	1,765	24.7%	0.1%
Bowie	2,454	23,432	10.5%	0.7%
Brazoria	1,106	40,534	2.7%	0.3%
Brazos	3,934	31,917	12.3%	1.1%
Brewster	50	1,691	3.0%	0.0%
Briscoe	0	231	-	-
Brooks	0	638	-	-
Brown	449	6,632	6.8%	0.1%
Burleson	110	1,663	6.6%	0.0%
Burnet	0	7,567	-	-
Caldwell	159	2,330	6.8%	0.0%
Calhoun	14	4,430	0.3%	0.0%
Callahan	0	957	-	-
Cameron	5,281	61,749	8.6%	1.5%
Camp	300	1,980	15.2%	0.1%
Carson	16	659	2.4%	0.0%
Cass	172	3,775	4.6%	0.0%
Castro	0	1,742	-	-
Chambers	0	2,257	-	-
Cherokee	749	11,525	6.5%	0.2%
Childress	0	710	-	-
Clay	10	986	1.0%	0.0%
Cochran	0	520	-	-
Coke	0	288	-	-

Area	Number of nonprofit employees	Total employment number	Nonprofit employment as % of total employment in county	Nonprofit employment as % of total nonprofit employment in state
Coleman	236	1,110	21.3%	0.1%
Collin	631	105,702	0.6%	0.2%
Collingsworth	0	431	-	-
Colorado	336	4,229	7.9%	0.1%
Comal	1,675	21,045	8.0%	0.5%
Comanche	17	2,595	0.7%	0.0%
Concho	0	282	-	-
Cooke	62	8,107	0.8%	0.0%
Coryell	50	4,484	1.1%	0.0%
Cottle	5	185	2.7%	0.0%
Crane	0	502	-	-
Crockett	0	1,085	-	-
Crosby	42	1,132	3.7%	0.0%
Culberson	0	359	-	-
Dallam	37	2,297	1.6%	0.0%
Dallas	55,508	1,119,419	5.0%	15.4%
Dawson	246	2,886	8.5%	0.1%
Deaf Smith	172	4,501	3.8%	0.0%
Delta	1	345	0.3%	0.0%
Denton	1,199	63,779	1.9%	0.3%
DeWitt*	145	4,795	3.0%	0.0%
Dickens	7	265	2.6%	0.0%
Dimmit	162	1,046	15.5%	0.0%
Donley	4	335	1.2%	0.0%
Duval	14	1,337	1.0%	0.0%
Eastland	6	4,191	0.1%	0.0%
Ector	827	31,850	2.6%	0.2%
Edwards	0	150	-	-
Ellis	775	18,840	4.1%	0.2%
El Paso	4,378	122,864	3.6%	1.2%
Erath	86	7,914	1.1%	0.0%
Falls	144	1,335	10.8%	0.0%
Fannin	18	3,053	0.6%	0.0%
Fayette	240	6,162	3.9%	0.1%
Fisher	0	466	-	-
Floyd	24	1,202	2.0%	0.0%
Foard	153	162	94.4%	0.0%
Fort Bend	454	56,897	0.8%	0.1%
Franklin	129	5,793	2.2%	0.0%
Freestone	109	2,097	5.2%	0.0%
Frio	0	1,788	-	-
Gaines	10	2,522	0.4%	0.0%
Galveston	1,956	45,900	4.3%	0.5%
Garza	7	626	1.1%	0.0%
Gillespie	624	5,870	10.6%	0.2%
Glasscock	0	185	-	-
Goliad	0	458	-	-

Area	Number of nonprofit employees	Total employment number	Nonprofit employment as % of total employment in county	Nonprofit employment as % of total nonprofit employment in state
Gonzales	75	4,164	1.8%	0.0%
Gray	31	4,113	0.8%	0.0%
Grayson	3,519	21,736	16.2%	1.0%
Gregg	3,384	40,168	8.4%	0.9%
Grimes	0	2,627	-	-
Guadalupe	585	16,047	3.6%	0.2%
Hale	980	6,068	16.2%	0.3%
Hall	6	446	1.3%	0.0%
Hamilton	0	1,907	-	-
Hansford	0	1,193	-	-
Hardeman	6	457	1.3%	0.0%
Hardin	5	16,089	-	-
Harris	49,088	1,137,419	4.3%	13.6%
Harrison	1,369	8,722	15.7%	0.4%
Hartley	0	65	-	-
Haskell	4	1,320	0.3%	0.0%
Hays	2,326	19,870	11.7%	0.6%
Hemphill	65	786	8.3%	0.0%
Henderson	521	8,873	5.9%	0.1%
Hidalgo	2,674	112,140	2.4%	0.7%
Hill	279	4,786	5.8%	0.1%
Hockley	1,025	3,137	32.7%	0.3%
Hood	212	8,308	2.6%	0.1%
Hopkins	54	7,416	0.7%	0.0%
Houston	295	3,708	8.0%	0.1%
Howard	132	6,083	2.2%	0.0%
Hudspeth	302	331	91.2%	0.1%
Hunt	0	17,821	-	-
Hutchinson	74	3,715	2.0%	0.0%
Irion	0	389	-	-
Jack	8	904	0.9%	0.0%
Jackson	0	3,787	-	-
Jasper	114	5,449	2.1%	0.0%
Jeff Davis	107	471	22.7%	0.0%
Jefferson	6,757	68,068	9.9%	1.9%
Jim Hogg	0	758	-	-
Jim Wells	292	8,405	3.5%	0.1%
Johnson	356	22,110	1.6%	0.1%
Jones	0	1,504	-	-
Karnes	106	1,431	7.4%	0.0%
Kaufman	148	13,695	1.1%	0.0%
Kendall	29	6,380	0.5%	0.0%
Kenedy	0	56	-	-
Kent	0	48	-	-
Kerr	1,732	12,230	14.2%	0.5%
Kimble	6	1,087	0.6%	0.0%
King	0	3	-	-

Area	Number of nonprofit employees	Total employment number	Nonprofit employment as % of total employment in county	Nonprofit employment as % of total nonprofit employment in state
Kinney	0	300	-	-
Kleberg	102	4,284	2.4%	0.0%
Knox	0	671	-	-
Lamar	940	10,389	9.0%	0.3%
Lamb	84	4,112	2.0%	0.0%
Lampasas	1	3,233	-	-
La Salle	85	539	15.8%	0.0%
Lavaca	13	3,885	0.3%	0.0%
Lee	128	3,185	4.0%	0.0%
Leon	0	4,419	-	-
Liberty	28	8,996	0.3%	0.0%
Limestone	311	3,322	9.4%	0.1%
Lipscomb	0	567	-	-
Live Oak	0	1,176	-	-
Llano	0	2,582	-	-
Loving	0	6	-	-
Lubbock	2,565	80,718	3.2%	0.7%
Lynn	0	1,080	-	-
McCulloch	0	1,910	-	-
McLennan	6,380	57,512	11.1%	1.8%
McMullen	0	51	-	-
Madison	118	1,716	6.9%	0.0%
Marion	0	881	-	-
Martin	0	504	-	-
Mason	0	856	-	-
Matagorda	126	6,120	2.1%	0.0%
Maverick	5	4,487	0.1%	0.0%
Medina	17	4,294	0.4%	0.0%
Menard	0	275	-	-
Midland	1,485	31,970	4.6%	0.4%
Milam	32	3,107	1.0%	0.0%
Mills	0	1,089	-	-
Mitchell	0	1,077	-	-
Montague	16	2,806	0.6%	0.0%
Montgomery	1,833	55,238	3.3%	0.5%
Moore	65	2,700	2.4%	0.0%
Morris	0	3,786	-	-
Motley	0	156	-	-
Nacogdoches	402	12,622	3.2%	0.1%
Navarro	362	8,544	4.2%	0.1%
Newton	0	809	-	-
Nolan	124	3,766	3.3%	0.0%
Nueces	4,069	91,678	4.4%	1.1%
Ochiltree	38	2,650	1.4%	0.0%
Oldham	0	338	-	-
Orange	152	11,721	1.3%	0.0%
Palo Pinto	250	5,545	4.5%	0.1%

Area	Number of nonprofit employees	Total employment number	Nonprofit employment as % of total employment in county	Nonprofit employment as % of total nonprofit employment in state
Panola	0	3,822	-	-
Parker	173	12,499	1.4%	0.0%
Parmer	68	1,362	5.0%	0.0%
Pecos	8	2,054	0.4%	0.0%
Polk	0	5,022	-	-
Potter	6,236	50,465	12.4%	1.7%
Presidio	17	970	1.8%	0.0%
Rains	0	1,065	-	-
Randall	171	2,980	5.7%	0.0%
Reagan	0	418	-	-
Real	44	381	11.5%	0.0%
Red River	137	1,597	8.6%	0.0%
Reeves	16	2,116	0.8%	0.0%
Refugio	0	824	-	-
Roberts	0	42	-	-
Robertson	0	1,718	-	-
Rockwall	24	9,038	0.3%	0.0%
Runnels	0	2,128	-	-
Rusk	494	6,636	7.4%	0.1%
Sabine	2	1,185	0.2%	0.0%
San Augustine	0	948	-	-
San Jacinto	15	880	1.7%	0.0%
San Patricio	164	6,431	2.6%	0.0%
San Saba	355	956	37.1%	0.1%
Schleicher	0	562	-	-
Scurry	39	6,595	0.6%	0.0%
Shackelford	15	666	2.3%	0.0%
Shelby	89	4,126	2.2%	0.0%
Sherman	10	424	2.4%	0.0%
Smith	4,530	57,022	7.9%	1.3%
Somervell	290	945	30.7%	0.1%
Starr	454	4,564	9.9%	0.1%
Stephens	8	1,911	0.4%	0.0%
Sterling	0	212	-	-
Stonewall	0	308	-	-
Sutton	0	753	-	-
Swisher	69	1,268	5.4%	0.0%
Tarrant	33,456	397,604	8.4%	9.3%
Taylor	6,919	32,421	21.3%	1.9%
Terrell	0	61	-	-
Terry	5	2,065	0.2%	0.0%
Throckmorton	0	248	-	-
Titus	50	6,459	0.8%	0.0%
Tom Green	2,661	24,664	10.8%	0.7%
Travis	21,296	296,718	7.2%	5.9%
Trinity	101	1,333	7.6%	0.0%
Tyler	0	4,388	-	-

Area	Number of nonprofit employees	Total employment number	Nonprofit employment as % of total employment in county	Nonprofit employment as % of total nonprofit employment in state
Upshur	0	4,529	-	-
Upton	0	287	-	-
Uvalde	280	6,483	4.3%	0.1%
Val Verde	41	6,738	0.6%	0.0%
Van Zandt	166	6,556	2.5%	0.0%
Victoria	562	24,856	2.3%	0.2%
Walker	1,045	6,925	15.1%	0.3%
Waller	33	5,067	0.7%	0.0%
Ward	38	1,528	2.5%	0.0%
Washington	17	9,186	0.2%	0.0%
Webb	3,632	39,078	9.3%	1.0%
Wharton	121	8,930	1.4%	0.0%
Wheeler	0	937	-	-
Wichita	3,326	26,510	12.5%	0.9%
Wilbarger	33	3,323	1.0%	0.0%
Willacy	5	2,462	0.2%	0.0%
Williamson	2,291	40,284	5.7%	0.6%
Wilson	7	3,009	0.2%	0.0%
Winkler	0	616	-	-
Wise	15	8,656	0.2%	0.0%
Wood	436	4,758	9.2%	0.1%
Yoakum	0	1,975	-	-
Young	20	5,603	0.4%	0.0%
Zapata	0	1,260	-	-
Zavala	79	1,958	4.0%	0.0%
Unallocated	49730	3,540,702	1.4%	13.8%
Total Employment	360,272	9,250,464	3.9%	100.0%

APPENDIX C: DISTRIBUTION OF NONPROFIT EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY IN TEXAS, 2000

SIC codes ²	Industry	Type of organizations	Number of nonprofit employees	Percent of total nonprofit employment
80	Health	Hospitals, nursing and personal care facilities, home health care organizations	187,039	51.92%
81	Legal Services	Legal aid clinics, conflict resolution programs	821	0.23%
82	Education	Private colleges and universities, elementary and secondary schools	49,604	13.77%
83	Social Services	Child day care services, residential care, job training and related services, individual and family services	65,121	18.08%
79,84	Culture and Recreation	Museums, theaters, art galleries, orchestras, membership sport and recreation clubs, amateur sports clubs, day camps	10,391	2.88%
86	Civic and Social	Business associations, professional associations, neighborhood associations, social clubs, hiking clubs, environmental organizations	25,403	7.05%
All other	Other	Research, development, and testing firms; printing and publishing firms; religious, educational, and charitable trusts, and others	21,893	6.08%
Total			360,272	100.00%

²SIC codes are based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification system. The SIC codes are used by the state Labor Market Information Office to identify different industries.

The Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data Project

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

The Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies

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

The Texas Association of Nonprofit Organizations

The Texas Association of Nonprofit Organizations (TANO) was founded in 1997 with the mission to serve, support, and strengthen the state’s growing nonprofit sector. A statewide association that reflects and promotes Texas’ “independent sector” in all its diversity, TANO works to strengthen the visibility and voice of the nonprofit community through nonprofit advocacy and information referral and exchange. More information about the Texas Association of Nonprofit Organizations can be found at www.tano.org.



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