

Connecticut Nonprofit Employment

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Studies and the Connecticut Association of Nonprofits

This report was prepared for the Connecticut Association of Nonprofits (CAN) by Sarah Dewees and Lester Salamon at the Center for Civil Society Studies, Institute for Policy Studies, Johns Hopkins University.

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CONNECTICUT NONPROFIT EMPLOYMENT

A JOINT PRODUCT OF
THE JOHNS HOPKINS
NONPROFIT EMPLOYMENT
DATA PROJECT

AND

THE CONNECTICUT
ASSOCIATION
OF NONPROFITS

SARAH DEWEES
AND
LESTER M. SALAMON

KEY FINDINGS

1. The nonprofit sector is a major economic force in Connecticut, accounting for nearly 1 out of every 10 paid workers—more than are employed by the state government or in the state’s entire construction industry and well above the average for many other states (see page 3).
2. The 156,880 nonprofit employees in Connecticut earned over \$5 billion in wages in 2000 (see page 4).
3. Nonprofit employment is not restricted to any one region of Connecticut; rather, it is distributed broadly throughout the state (see page 4).
4. Nearly half (46 percent) of nonprofit employment in the state is in the health services field and another 22 percent is in education (see page 6).
5. In Connecticut, a higher than average share of total nonprofit employment is accounted for by education due to the large number of private colleges, universities, and elementary and secondary schools in the state (see page 3).
6. Average weekly wages in nonprofit organizations are 29 percent lower than those of for-profit workers and 19 percent lower than those of government workers (see page 7), although this partly reflects the industry mix of nonprofit employment.
7. Government average weekly wages outpace both nonprofit and for-profit wages in most service fields. This is most notable in social services, where government workers earn nearly twice as much, on average, as nonprofit or for-profit workers (see page 7).

INTRODUCTION

Nonprofit organizations contribute to the quality of life for all Connecticut citizens through the health care, education, job training, nursing home care, access to arts and culture, and opportunities for democratic participation that they offer. 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 Connecticut as of the end of the year 2000. The report draws on data generated by the Connecticut Department of Labor through the quarterly survey of Connecticut 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 Connecticut law.

Under federal law, all nonprofit places of employment 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, 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 Connecticut ES-202 records, see Appendix A.

DETAILED FINDINGS

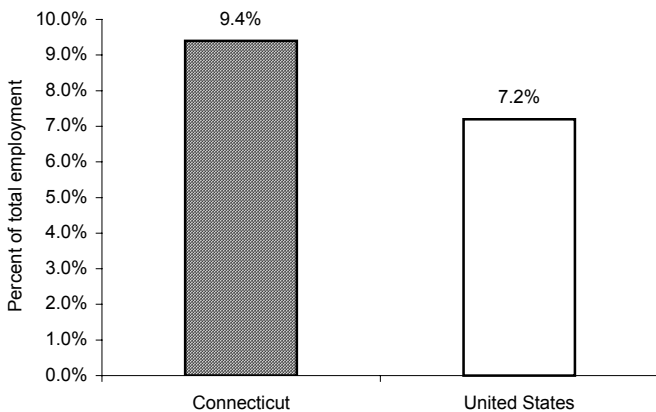
I. A MAJOR ECONOMIC FORCE

The private nonprofit sector, comprised of private hospitals, clinics, colleges, universities, elementary schools, day care centers, social service providers, museums, theaters, soup kitchens, and many more, is a major economic force in the state of Connecticut.

Employment: Nonprofit organizations employed 156,880 paid workers in Connecticut as of the year 2000.

- This represents 9.4 percent of total Connecticut employment, or nearly 1 out of every 10 workers. Connecticut is above the U.S. average (7.2 percent) in terms of the nonprofit share of total employment (see Figure 1).

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

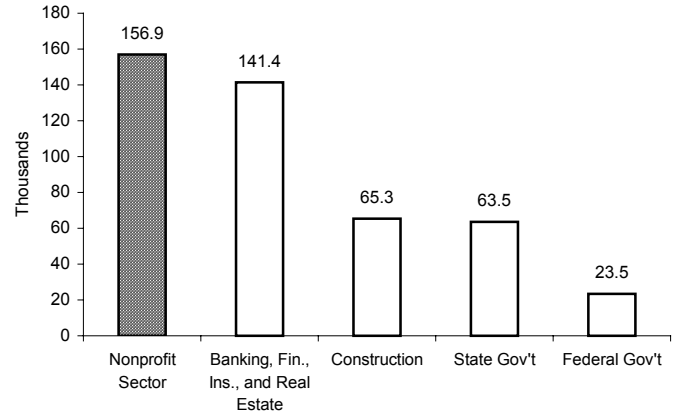


Data sources: U.S. Economic Census (1997) and Connecticut ES-202 system (2000).

- As shown in Figure 2, the Connecticut nonprofit sector employed:
 - More people than the state’s entire banking, finance, insurance, and real estate industry.

- Over twice as many people as the state’s entire construction industry.
- Nearly twice as many people as are employed by the state and federal government sectors in Connecticut combined.

Figure 2: Employment in Connecticut’s nonprofit sector in comparison to selected industries, 2000 (thousands)



- The larger than average size of the nonprofit sector in Connecticut may be explained by the large number of employees in the nonprofit education and health fields in the state.
 - Private nonprofit and for-profit higher educational institutions together account for over 54 percent of all higher education employment in Connecticut, compared to only 31 percent nationally.¹
 - Nonprofit hospitals account for over 80 percent of all hospital employment in Connecticut, compared to only 66 percent nationally.²

¹ Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 Digest of Education Statistics. Data are not available for private nonprofit educational institutions alone. Enrollment in private for-profit degree granting educational institutions accounts for only 7 percent of all enrollment in private degree granting educational institutions nationwide (National Center for Education Statistics).

² Data source: 1997 Economic Census.

- Nonprofits account for the bulk of employment in many other fields as well (see also Appendix E). This includes:
 - Nearly 100 percent of all employment in zoos and botanical gardens.
 - Over 55 percent of all social service employment.
 - Over 88 percent of all workers in job training organizations.
 - Approximately 59 percent of all the employees in residential care organizations.
 - The majority (53 percent) of workers in individual and family service organizations.

Payroll: The 156,880 nonprofit employees in Connecticut earned over \$5 billion in wages in 2000.

- Nonprofit organizations thus accounted for 6.9 percent of the state’s total payroll.
- Nonprofit payrolls exceeded those for:
 - All state government jobs (\$2.8 billion).
 - All federal government jobs located in Connecticut (\$1 billion).

II. A STATEWIDE PRESENCE

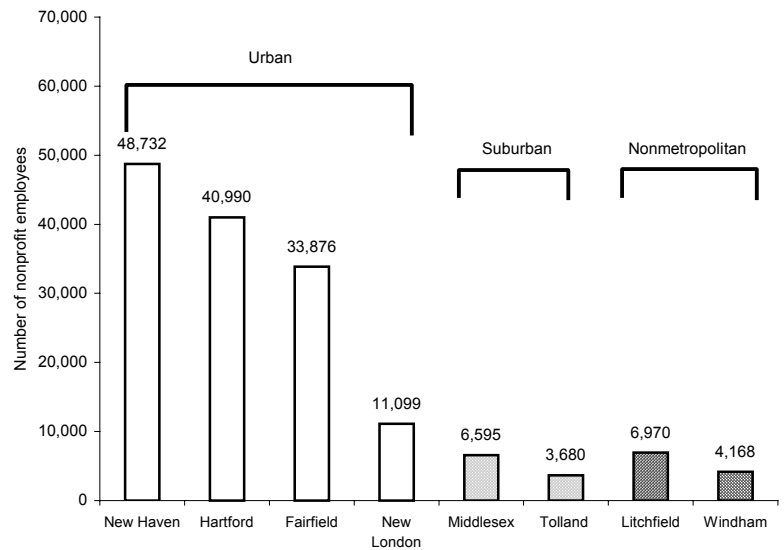
Nonprofit employment is not restricted to any one region in Connecticut. Rather, it is found in every county in the state.

Like Connecticut’s population, most of the state’s nonprofit employment is located in the state’s urban and suburban counties (see Figure 3).³

³ For the purpose of this report, Connecticut counties have been identified as urban, suburban, and nonmetropolitan.

- Ninety-three percent of Connecticut nonprofit employment is located in the state’s urban and suburban counties.⁴
- Eighty-six percent is located in the urban core counties, most of it (57 percent) in New Haven and Hartford Counties.⁵
- Seven percent of the state’s nonprofit employment is located in the suburban counties, Tolland and Middlesex.

Figure 3: Connecticut nonprofit employment by county



- The remaining 7 percent of the state’s nonprofit employment is located in the nonmetropolitan counties, Windham and Litchfield.

⁴ Urban and suburban counties are counties located inside a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). An MSA is made up of one county that includes a large population nucleus and other adjoining counties that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

⁵ Urban core counties are usually the population nucleus of an MSA (the city associated with an MSA).

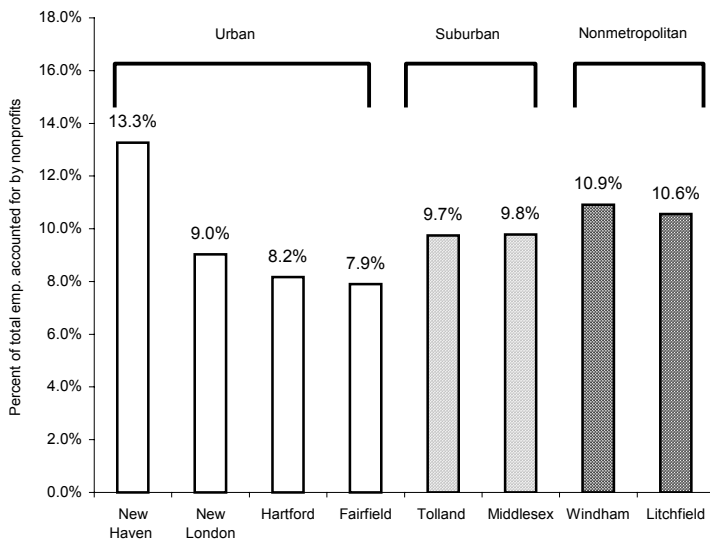
Interestingly, with the exception of New Haven County, nonprofit organizations actually account for a slightly larger share of total employment in the nonmetropolitan and suburban counties of the state than in the urban ones (see Figure 4).

- On average, nonprofit employment accounts for 10 percent of total employment in the urban counties of the state, although this varies from approximately 8 percent in Fairfield and Hartford Counties to 13 percent in New Haven County.
- In the suburban counties of the state, nonprofit employment averages almost 10 percent of total employment.
- In the nonmetropolitan counties, nonprofit employment accounts for nearly 11 percent of total employment.

As Figures 3 and 4 show, nonprofit organizations play a particularly important role in New Haven and Hartford Counties.

- In New Haven County, nonprofit organizations account for 13 percent of total employment, or nearly 1 out of every 8 jobs.
 - The nonprofit sector in New Haven County employs over three times as many people as the construction industry and over twice as many people as the banking, finance, insurance, and real estate industry in the county.
 - The large size of the nonprofit sector reflects the presence of several private colleges, universities, and hospitals in New Haven County, most notably Yale University and Yale-New Haven Hospital.

Figure 4: Nonprofit employment as a percent of total employment, by county



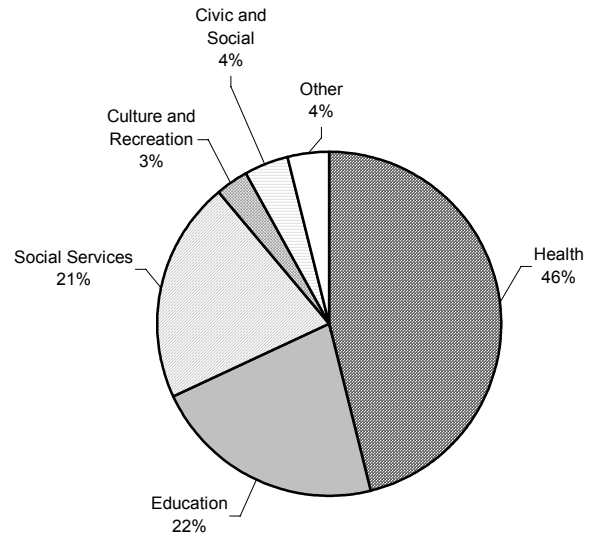
- Nonprofit organizations account for a smaller share of total employment in Hartford County (8 percent) but still represent more than one-fourth of all nonprofit employment in the state.
 - The nonprofit sector in Hartford County employs almost 41,000 people, nearly twice as many as the construction industry in the county.
 - This reflects the presence of a large number of nonprofit health and social service organizations in Hartford City, including Hartford Hospital and St. Francis Hospital.

III. HEALTH DOMINANCE

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

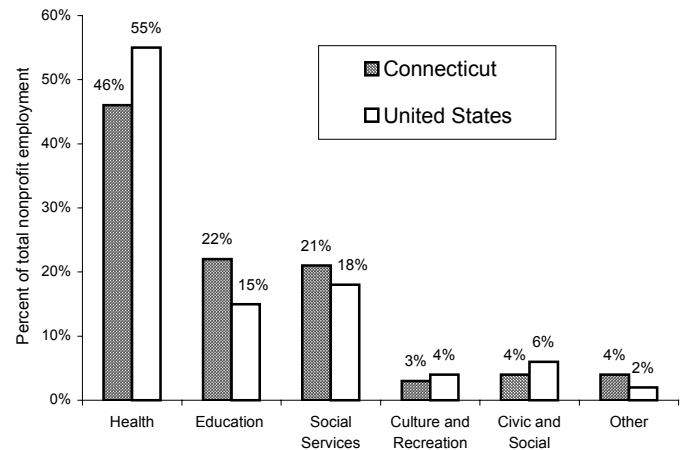
- The health services sector accounts for 46 percent of all nonprofit employment in Connecticut. This includes jobs in hospitals, nursing and personal care facilities, and clinics.
- Education services account for 22 percent of all employment in the Connecticut nonprofit sector. This includes jobs in private nonprofit elementary and secondary schools, colleges, and universities.
- Twenty-one percent of all nonprofit jobs in Connecticut are in social services. This includes employment in individual and family services, job training and related services, child day care services, and residential care.
- Three percent of all nonprofit jobs are in culture and recreation organizations including museums, theaters, orchestras, and amateur sports clubs.
- Approximately 4 percent of all employment in the nonprofit sector is in civic and social membership organizations. This includes jobs in business associations, professional associations, and other civic and social membership organizations such as neighborhood associations, hiking clubs, and environmental organizations.
- Four 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 (also see Appendix C).

Figure 5: Distribution of Connecticut nonprofit employment by field



- As shown in Figure 6, the distribution of nonprofit employment in Connecticut is similar to the national average, although Connecticut has a slightly smaller share of nonprofit employment in health and a larger share in education and social services.

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



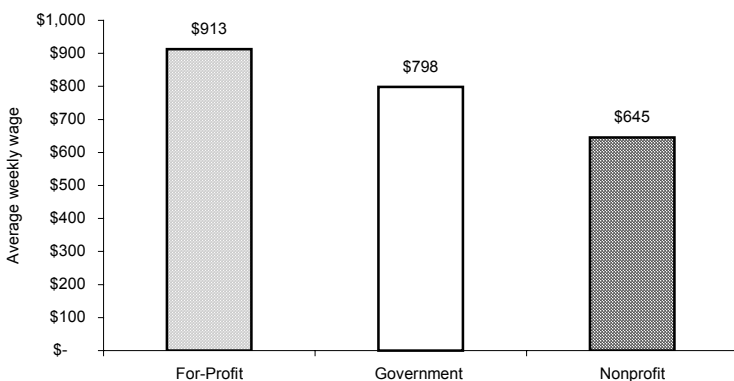
Data sources: U.S. Economic Census (1997) and Connecticut ES-202 system (2000).

IV. NONPROFIT WAGES VARY BY INDUSTRY

The overall average weekly wage for nonprofit employees is lower than that in the for-profit and government sectors. In many service fields, however, nonprofit workers actually earn higher wages than their counterparts in for-profit firms. This is not the case when comparing wages with government workers, who earn higher wages than nonprofit workers in most service fields.

- Overall, the average weekly wage for nonprofit employees in Connecticut is 29 percent lower than that for for-profit workers and 19 percent lower than that for government workers, as shown in Figure 7.⁶
- However, once we focus on industries where nonprofits are active, such as social services, education, and health, we see that nonprofits offer higher wages than for-profit providers in many service fields, but still offer lower wages than most government providers.
- As shown in Figure 8, workers in nonprofit social service organizations earn 44 percent less, on average, than workers in government firms, but 40 percent more than workers in for-profit organizations.

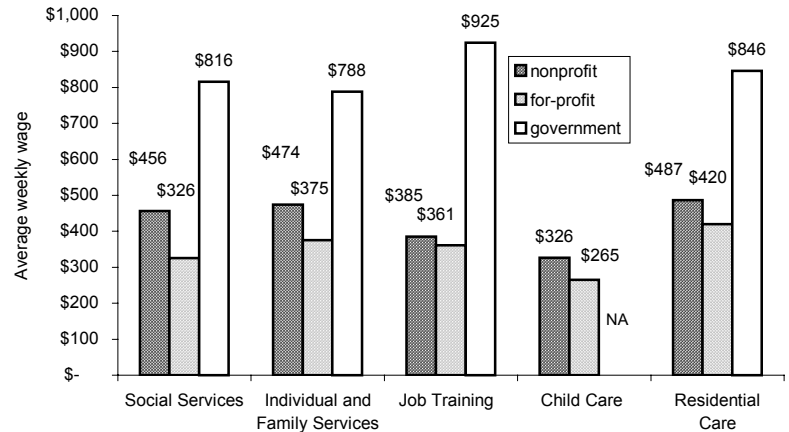
Figure 7: Nonprofit, for-profit, and government average weekly wages, 2000



⁶ These figures do not reflect differences in fringe benefits.

- Workers in nonprofit individual and family service organizations earn 40 percent less, on average, than their government counterparts, but 26 percent more than for-profit workers in the same field.

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

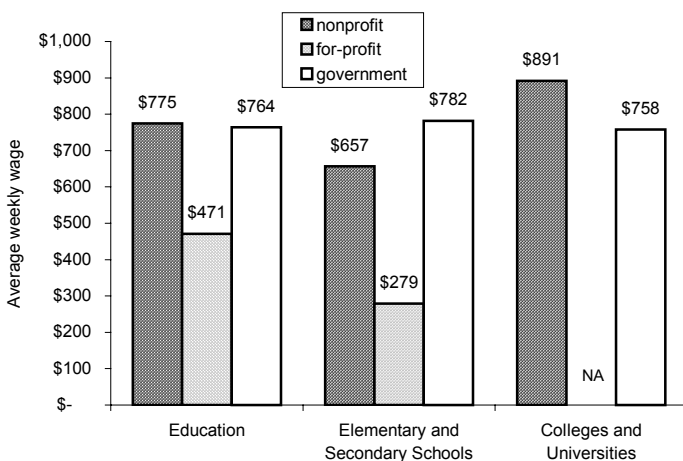


NA = Data not available

- Workers in nonprofit job training organizations earn less than half as much as workers in public facilities, but 7 percent more, on average, than workers in for-profit organizations.
- Workers in nonprofit residential care organizations earn 42 percent less, on average, than government workers in the same field, but 16 percent more, on average, than workers in for-profit facilities.

- A similar pattern holds in some components of the educational field in Connecticut (see Figure 9).
 - Nonprofit education employees, on average, earn nearly the same wages as government workers but 65 percent more than workers in for-profit education institutions.
 - Employees in nonprofit elementary and secondary schools earn 16 percent less than government employees, on average, but nearly twice as much as workers in similar for-profit organizations.
 - Only in higher education do employees in private nonprofit institutions earn more, on average, than workers in similar public institutions.

Figure 9: Comparative average weekly wages in education organizations in Connecticut, 2000

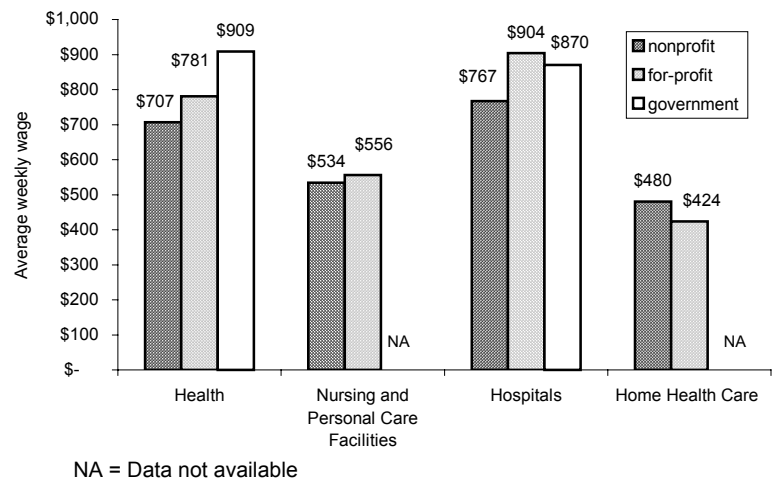


NA = Data not available

- A slightly different pattern is evident in the health care field.
 - As can be seen in Figure 10, nonprofit health care workers earn 22 percent less, on average, than workers in government health care organizations, and 9 percent less than workers in similar for-profit institutions.

- Employees in nonprofit nursing homes earn an average of 4 percent less than workers in similar for-profit organizations.
- Workers in nonprofit hospitals, the only health field for which we have government data, earn 13 percent less, on average, than their counterparts in public hospitals and 15 percent less than workers in for-profit institutions.
- Nonprofit home care workers earn 13 percent more, on average, than for-profit workers in similar organizations.

Figure 10: Comparative average weekly wages in health organizations in Connecticut, 2000



NA = Data not available

- Whether the variations in comparative earnings are a result of different wage rates or differing usage of part-time workers cannot be determined with this data set.⁷

⁷ 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.

- Average weekly wages for nonprofit organizations in Connecticut exceed those of nonprofits in most other states that we have studied, as do wages in for-profit and government firms (see Table 1).

- Connecticut's edge over other states is most pronounced in education and social services (see Table 2).
- Connecticut also has a relatively high nonprofit average weekly wage for health services jobs, including jobs in hospitals, although the average in California is higher still.

Table 1: Average weekly wage in nonprofit, for-profit, and government firms

State	Average nonprofit wage	Average for-profit wage	Average government wage
Connecticut	\$ 645	\$ 913	\$ 798
Illinois	\$ 632	\$ 712	\$ 773
California	\$ 611	\$ 762	\$ 790
Maryland	\$ 606	\$ 713	\$ 786
South Carolina	\$ 510	\$ 525	\$ 582
Louisiana	\$ 482	\$ 522	\$ 598
West Virginia	\$ 480	\$ 502	\$ 543
Seven state average	\$ 567	\$ 664	\$ 696
Connecticut as a percent of 7-state average	114%	138%	115%

Data source: Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Bulletin Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Table 2: Average nonprofit weekly wage by industry

State	Health	Hospitals	Education	Social services	Average nonprofit wage
Connecticut	\$ 707	\$ 767	\$ 775	\$ 456	\$ 645
Illinois	\$ 617	\$ 649	\$ 662	\$ 431	\$ 632
California	\$ 741	\$ 777	\$ 589	\$ 421	\$ 611
Maryland	\$ 644	\$ 656	\$ 661	\$ 411	\$ 606
South Carolina	\$ 633	\$ 646	\$ 527	\$ 326	\$ 510
Louisiana	\$ 552	NA	\$ 610	\$ 274	\$ 482
West Virginia	\$ 565	\$ 595	\$ 465	\$ 283	\$ 480
Seven state average	\$ 637	\$ 682	\$ 613	\$ 372	\$ 567
Connecticut as a percent of 7-state average	111%	112%	126%	123%	114%

NA=Data not available

Data source: Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Bulletin Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

CONCLUSION

The nonprofit sector not only contributes to the quality of life for all Connecticut citizens through the health care, education, counseling, job training, nursing home care, access to arts and culture, and opportunities for democratic participation it offers, but it is also a major economic force in the state's economy, and in the economies of all the state's regions.

Regrettably, however, this point is not well understood by policymakers, the press, or the public at large. 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. Hopefully, the data presented here will promote greater understanding of the impact of the nonprofit sector and demonstrate the immense stake that Connecticut citizens have in its continued health

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

SOURCE OF DATA

The major source of 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 Connecticut 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 Connecticut law. Employment data pertaining to the federal government are obtained from similarly required reports submitted by the various government installations in Connecticut.

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.

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 Connecticut ES-202 system with the FEINs of firms that have registered with the IRS for tax-exempt status. Connecticut 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 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, labor unions, business 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 twenty-five 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.

There are some nonprofit firms that are not captured in this report. These include firms that have not registered with the IRS for tax exempt status and therefore do not have a record in the national EOMF. Also, there may be a significant number of multiple establishment commercial firms that have nonprofit subsidiaries; these non-

profit subsidiaries would not be identified as nonprofit firms in the state ES-202 records. On the other hand, there may be some multiple establishment nonprofit firms that have commercial subsidiaries. The precise number of uncaptured nonprofit firms is unknown.

The Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies' Nonprofit Employment Data Project is now working with State Employment Security Agencies throughout the country drawing on this ES-202 data source to generate similar data on nonprofit employment in other states. For more information, visit the CCSS Web site (www.jhu.edu/~ccss).

APPENDIX B: NONPROFIT EMPLOYMENT IN CONNECTICUT, BY COUNTY, AND IN COMPARISON TO EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION, 2000

County	Total nonprofit employment	Nonprofit employment as a percent of total employment in region	Construction employees	Manufacturing employees	Total employment in region
Fairfield	33,876	8%	14,782	70,071	428,657
Hartford	40,990	8%	18,453	74,444	501,726
Litchfield	6,970	11%	4,441	16,293	66,037
Middlesex	6,595	10%	2,425	13,005	67,387
New Haven	48,732	13%	14,882	58,985	367,173
New London	11,099	9%	4,316	19,137	122,985
Tolland	3,680	10%	1,992	4,125	37,755
Windham	4,168	11%	1,311	9,009	38,195
Nondistributable (statewide)	770		2,718	328	46,887
Grand Total for State	156,880	9.4%	65,320	265,397	1,676,802

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

SIC codes ⁸	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	72,235	46%
81	Legal Services	Legal aid clinics, conflict resolution programs	0	0%
82	Education	Private colleges and universities, elementary and secondary schools	35,188	22%
83	Social Services	Child day care services, residential care, job training and related services, individual and family services	33,114	21%
79,84	Culture and Recreation	Museums, theaters, art galleries, orchestras, membership sport and recreation clubs, amateur sports clubs, day camps	4,930	3%
86	Civic and Social	Business associations, professional associations, neighborhood associations, social clubs, hiking clubs, environmental organizations	5,436	4%
All other	Other	Research, development, and testing firms; printing and publishing firms; religious, educational, and charitable trusts, and others	5,977	4%
Total			156,880	100%

⁸ SIC 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.

APPENDIX D: NONPROFIT EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES FOR SELECT INDUSTRIES IN CONNECTICUT, 2000

SIC code	Industry group	Total nonprofit employment	Average annual wage
79	Amusement and Recreation	2,902	\$18,653
792	Producers, Orchestras, Entertainers	1,428	\$22,253
80	Health Services	72,235	\$36,761
805	Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	11,525	\$27,782
806	Hospitals	48,679	\$39,904
808	Home Health Care Services	6,811	\$24,960
82	Education Services	35,188	\$40,290
821	Elementary and Secondary Schools	11,623	\$34,148
822	Colleges and Universities	21,086	\$46,356
823	Libraries	1,192	\$18,093
83	Social Services	33,114	\$23,736
832	Individual and Family Services	10,860	\$24,637
833	Job Training and Related Services	4,834	\$20,023
835	Child Daycare Services	3,778	\$16,961
836	Residential Care	11,834	\$25,303
84	Museums, Botanical Gardens	2,028	\$21,413
841	Museums and Art Galleries	1,544	\$20,957
842	Botanical and Zoological Gardens	485	\$22,821
86	Membership Organizations	5,436	\$16,525
861	Business Organizations	74	\$40,326
862	Professional Organizations	130	\$37,118
863	Labor Organizations	57	\$57,631
864	Civic and Social Organizations	4,487	\$14,018
865	Political Organizations	0	0
866	Religious Organizations	243	\$22,357
	All other SIC codes	5,977	\$35,643
	Total	156,880	\$33,526

APPENDIX E: NONPROFIT SHARE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT FOR SELECT INDUSTRIES IN CONNECTICUT, 2000

SIC code	Industry Group	Total nonprofit employment	Total private sector employment	Total public sector employment	Total employment	Nonprofit share of total employment (public and private)
All	All Industries	156,880	1,463,245	213,553	1,676,798	9.4%
792	Producers, Orchestras, and Entertainers	1,428	2,444	0	2,444	58.4%
80	Health Services	72,235	158,160	9,010	167,170	43.2%
805	Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	11,525	40,720	C	NA	NA
806	Hospitals	48,679	51,356	6,649	58,005	83.9%
808	Home Health Care Services	6,811	13,701	0	13,701	49.7%
82	Education Services	35,188	40,398	112,575	152,973	23.0%
821	Elementary and Secondary Schools	11,623	13,461	82,868	96,329	12.1%
822	Colleges and Universities	21,086	21,438	17,269	38,707	54.5%
83	Social Services	33,114	46,916	12,305	59,221	55.9%
832	Individual and Family Services	10,860	14,032	6,514	20,546	52.9%
833	Job Training and Related Services	4,834	5,242	281	5,523	87.5%
835	Child Daycare Services	3,778	11,226	9	11,235	33.6%
836	Residential Care	11,834	14,455	5,479	19,934	59.4%
84	Museums, Botanical Gardens	2,028	2,057	C	NA	NA
841	Museums and Art Galleries	1,544	1,553	C	NA	NA
842	Botanical and Zoological Gardens	485	504	0	504	96.2%

C = Confidential data
 NA = Data not available

The Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data Project

The Johns Hopkins Nonprofit Employment Data (NED) Project is a systematic effort to document and analyze employment in the private nonprofit sector in the United States. A collaboration between the Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies, state Labor Market Information offices, and state nonprofit associations, the NED Project is working to access data on nonprofits from the national ES-202 labor market information program managed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics as part of the unemployment insurance program. These data are being used to measure the size and distribution of employment in the nonprofit sector and to chart the relationship between nonprofit and for-profit employment in fields where nonprofits are active. For more information about the Nonprofit Employment Data Project, visit our Web site at www.jhu.edu/~ccss.

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.

Connecticut Association of Nonprofits (CAN)

The mission of the Connecticut Association of Nonprofits is to support and strengthen nonprofit organizations in building and sustaining healthy communities in Connecticut. To achieve this mission, the Connecticut Association of Nonprofits is committed to enhancing the public recognition of the importance and role of the nonprofit sector to the people of Connecticut, providing access to high quality assistance and information on effective nonprofit management and practices, advocating on issues that affect the capacity of all nonprofits to address their communities’ needs, and fostering communication and cooperation among nonprofits.



Connecticut Association of Nonprofits



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