Texas Comaprisons from National Study of Nonprofit Government Contracting

Based on national study of human service nonprofits with \$100,000+ in expenditures. Data from study conducted by the The Urban Institute in collaboration with the National Council of Nonprofits (www.councilofnonprofits.org) Note: Ranking is 1 to 51 with 1 being highest percentage and 51 lowest percentage Full report accessible at http://www.urban.org/url.cfm?ID=412159.

(compiled by Barry Silverberg, TANO, for use by HHSC Task Force on Strengthening Nonprofit Capacity)

	Texas		National	Texas
	Number	Ranking	Number	Percent
1 # Agencies with govt human service contracts	1,706			5%
2 # human service contracts	6,776			4%
	TD.			
	Texas		National	Texas
Contracts or grants	Percent	Ranking	Percent	Differ
3 Worse experience in 2009 compared to prior years	24%	38		-7%
4 Reported late payments	24%	45	41%	-17%
5 Requiring matching or sharing of cost	46%	42	54%	-8%
6 That limit program administrative/ overhead costs	56%	34	62%	-6%
7 Limit general administrative/ overhead costs	57%	28	58%	-1%
8 Require report results or outcomes of program	89%	29	89%	0%
9 Require feedback to govt on contracting procedures	61%	28	62%	-1%
10 Problems with payments not covering full cost of cont	59%	38	68%	-9%
11 Problems with complexity of/time required for reporti	67%	44	76%	-9%
12 Problems with complexity of/time required by the app	69%	40	76%	-7%
13 Problems with government chages to contracts or gran	52%	30	57%	-5%
14 Problems with late payments	40%	38	53%	-13%
Revenue Reduction	450/	1.7	120/	20/
15 Reporting deficits	45%	17	42%	3%
16 Reduced revenue from local government agencies	19%	49	49%	-30%
17 Reduced revenue from state government agencies	34%	44	56%	-22%
18 Reduced revenue from federal government agencies	31%	26		0%
19 Reduced revenue from individual donations	50%	26		0%
20 Reduced revenue from private foundations	47%	34	53%	-6%
21 Reduced revenue from corporate donations	53%	27	59%	-6%
22 Reduced revenue from investment income	51%	51	72%	-21%
Actions in Light of Revenue Reduction				
23 Froze or reduced salaries	38%	40	50%	-12%
24 Drew on reserves	39%	21	39%	0%
25 Reduced number of employees	28%	40	38%	-10%
26 Reduced health, retirement, or other benefits	14%	42	23%	-9%
27 Borrowed funds or increased lines of credit	19%	23	22%	-3%

18%

27

21%

-3%

28 Reduced number of programs or services