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# Current and Potential Economic Benefits of Legal Aid Services in Texas: 2013 Update

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## Introduction and Overview

The proper functioning of a free society and an efficient economy require the availability of a fair and balanced legal system to adjudicate legitimate disputes and preserve individual rights. This mechanism for resolving disputes must be reasonably available to everyone; achieving this aim is widely considered a societal goal worthy of considerable support. In addition, a legal system accessible to all enhances economic outcomes.

For some citizens, basic legal assistance is simply too expensive. Efforts to address this problem encompass both the public sector (through support of legal services provided by various governmental entities) and the private sector (through pro-bono attorneys and non-profit organizations).

Legal assistance can be critically important for the individuals involved, as issues related to marriage, divorce, child custody, housing, employment, and many other facets of daily life can be successfully resolved. In addition, the economy can benefit. For example, productivity is enhanced when the number of workdays missed due to legal problems is reduced or eliminated, and more stable job, residential, and income patterns translate into tangible benefits. While contributions to business activity are certainly not the primary objective of these efforts, they are nonetheless an important consequence.

Legal aid services play a vital role in providing judicial access to less-advantaged persons. Current contributions are notable, yet many legitimate needs remain unmet. The Perryman Group (TPG) was asked to provide a reasonable quantification of the economic impact of existing legal aid activities and the potential effects of expansion, updating a prior (2009) study by the firm. The analysis was sponsored by the Texas Access to Justice Foundation.

## Measuring Economic Impacts

Any economic stimulus (such as direct spending, investments, or corporate activity) generates multiplier effects throughout the economy. In this instance, economic benefits of current and potentially expanded legal aid services in Texas include enhancements to productivity through reclaimed income of benefits, more stable household settings, and reduced uncertainty. Once the direct stimulus was quantified, the associated multiplier effects were measured.

The Perryman Group's input-output assessment model (the US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, which is described in further detail in the Appendices to this report) was developed by The Perryman Group some 30 years ago and has been consistently maintained and updated since that time; it has been used in hundreds of analyses for clients ranging from major corporations to government agencies. The system uses a variety of data (from surveys, industry information, and other sources) to describe the various goods and services (known as resources or inputs) required to produce another good/service. This process allows for estimation of the total economic impact (including multiplier effects) of current and potentially expanded legal aid services. The submodel used in the current analysis reflects the specific industrial composition and characteristics of the Texas economy.

These total economic effects are quantified for key measures of business activity:

- **Total expenditures** (or total spending) measure the dollars changing hands as a result of the economic stimulus.
- **Gross product** (or output) is production of goods and services that will come about in each area as a result of the activity. This measure is parallel to the gross domestic product numbers commonly reported by various media outlets and is a subset of total expenditures.
- **Personal income** is dollars that end up in the hands of people in the area; the vast majority of this aggregate derives from the earnings of employees, but payments such as interest and rents are also included.
- **Job gains** are expressed as permanent jobs since legal aid is an ongoing annual effect.

Monetary values were quantified on a constant (2012) basis to eliminate the effects of inflation. See the Appendices to this report for additional information regarding the methods and assumptions used in this analysis.

## Legal Aid in Texas

In 2011 (the latest available data), about 101,200 legal aid cases were closed. Almost half of the Texans served were from particularly vulnerable populations such as disabled persons (19,697 cases), domestic violence victims (11,059), the elderly (13,745), or children (7,106).

### Funding for Legal Aid

Funding for legal aid stems from several primary sources, including the federal government, State and local governments, private bar contributions, and other private sources such as charities. In 2011, funding for legal aid in Texas totaled more than \$96.5 million. The two primary funding sources are the Legal Services Corporation (LSC) and the Texas Access to Justice Foundation.

LSC is a private, nonprofit corporation established by Congress in 1974 to promote equal access to justice and to provide high-quality legal assistance to low-income Americans. LSC distributes funding to independent local legal aid programs throughout the US, including three programs in Texas. In 2011, funding through the LSC in Texas exceeded \$32.6 million.

The Texas Access to Justice Foundation was created in 1984 by the Supreme Court of Texas and is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation that administers funding for civil legal aid for low-income Texans. The Foundation is the largest Texas-based funding source for civil legal aid, granting more than \$31.3 million to nonprofit legal aid organizations in 2011. The Foundation administers funds including the Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts (IOLTA) Program, Basic Civil Legal Services (BCLS), Crime Victims Civil Legal Services (CVCLS) Program, Access to Justice Fee (ATJ), and private donations. These funds are granted to legal aid organizations that provide services to low-income Texans throughout the state.

The IOLTA Program accounts for a significant portion of available funds for the Texas Access to Justice Foundation, but IOLTA funds have decreased significantly in recent years due to plummeting interest rates. IOLTA funds in Texas totaled \$20 million in 2007, declining to \$12.2 million in 2008, and \$5.2 million in 2011. This drop in funding negatively affects legal aid programs throughout the state.

## Texans Receiving Legal Aid Services

As noted, legal aid is concentrated among some of the most vulnerable groups in society. Assistance spans age brackets and race/ethnicity. In addition, thousands of children (under 18) and older Texans (over 60) are served.

<b>Demographic Characteristics of Legal Aid Recipients in Texas (2011)</b>				
<b>Race</b>	<b>Under 18 years old</b>	<b>18-59 years old</b>	<b>60 years old and older</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
White	622	22,608	4,808	<b>28,038</b>
Black	524	18,772	3,277	<b>22,573</b>
Hispanic	5,069	34,762	4,981	<b>44,812</b>
Native American	112	324	62	<b>498</b>
Asian	235	1772	379	<b>2,386</b>
Other	544	2103	238	<b>2,885</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,106</b>	<b>80,341</b>	<b>13,745</b>	<b>101,192</b>
Source: Texas Access to Justice Foundation				

## Types of Cases Closed Through Legal Aid

Family law cases were the largest category of legal aid cases by a significant margin.

<b>Legal Aid Cases by Type (2011)</b>	
Consumer/Finance	6,424
Education	402
Employment	2,935
Family	41,294
Juvenile	311
Health	2,135
Housing	12,287
Income Maintenance	5,980
Disability	3,029
Individual Rights	17,181
Miscellaneous	9,214
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101,192</b>
Source: Texas Access to Justice Foundation	

The lives of thousands of Texans are directly affected by the assistance provided through legal aid. Without this mechanism for access to the judicial system, many of these persons would be unable to resolve very difficult legal issues.

### Awards Stemming from Legal Aid Services

As noted, the legal assistance obtained can be life altering for the individuals involved. **In addition to the crucial nature of the access to the legal system from the perspective of quality of life or human/societal interest, the financial aspect of the aid is very important.**

<b>Awards Stemming From Legal Aid Cases by Type (2011)</b>			
<b>Category</b>	<b>Back Awards</b>	<b>Monthly Benefits</b>	<b>Annualized Monthly Benefits</b>
Social Security, SSI	\$2,439,385	\$292,110	\$3,505,320
Other Federal Benefits	\$1,677,427	\$43,817	\$525,804
Unemployment Compensation	\$99,129	\$33,913	\$406,956
Food Stamps	\$88,301	\$29,972	\$359,664
Family Law—Child Support	\$4,711,317	\$1,009,918	\$12,119,016
Family Law—Spousal Maintenance	\$946,168	\$56,004	\$672,048
Affirmative landlord/tenant judgments	\$200,985	\$64,007	\$768,084
Affirmative employment judgments	\$1,301,086	\$0	\$0
Affirmative consumer judgments	\$1,364,531	\$41,112	\$493,344
Other	\$4,765,804	\$11,607	\$139,284
Other Worker Comp, Taxes, Probate	\$50,800	\$0	\$0
Other Torts	\$7,311	\$0	\$0
Other Property Settlement	\$15,000	\$0	\$0
Civil Rights	\$245,400	\$0	\$0
Other CVC Claims	\$296,062	\$0	\$0
Other Home Value & Property	\$67,000	\$0	\$0
Other Private Help	\$315	\$0	\$0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$18,276,021</b>	<b>\$1,582,460</b>	<b>\$18,989,520</b>
Source: Texas Access to Justice Foundation			



## The Need for Additional Resources

**Texas compares poorly in the nation in per-capita revenue for the provision of civil legal aid.**

Limited resources and, in certain instances, declining resources, restrictions on the uses of funding, and the scarcity of legal services in some of the rural areas of the state are major problems. The gap between the civil legal needs of low-income persons and the legal help they receive has long been recognized.

Circumstances can put even more pressure on the system. For example, Hurricane Katrina increased the needs of many already eligible clients for legal aid and created a new group of potential users. Legal services programs in the Gulf Coast Region were confronted with overwhelming demand for legal services. Many of these client needs were persistent, including problems such as resolution of landlord-tenant disputes, legal issues related to temporary housing in mobile homes, home repair and contractor disputes, consumer fraud issues, health problems, and increased family law issues, such as child abuse and domestic violence from disaster-related distress.

The legal aid system in Texas is facing growing needs for services even as available funding comes under increasing pressure. This combination of rising demand in the face of limited resources is challenging to an already overburdened system.

## Economic Benefits of Legal Aid Services

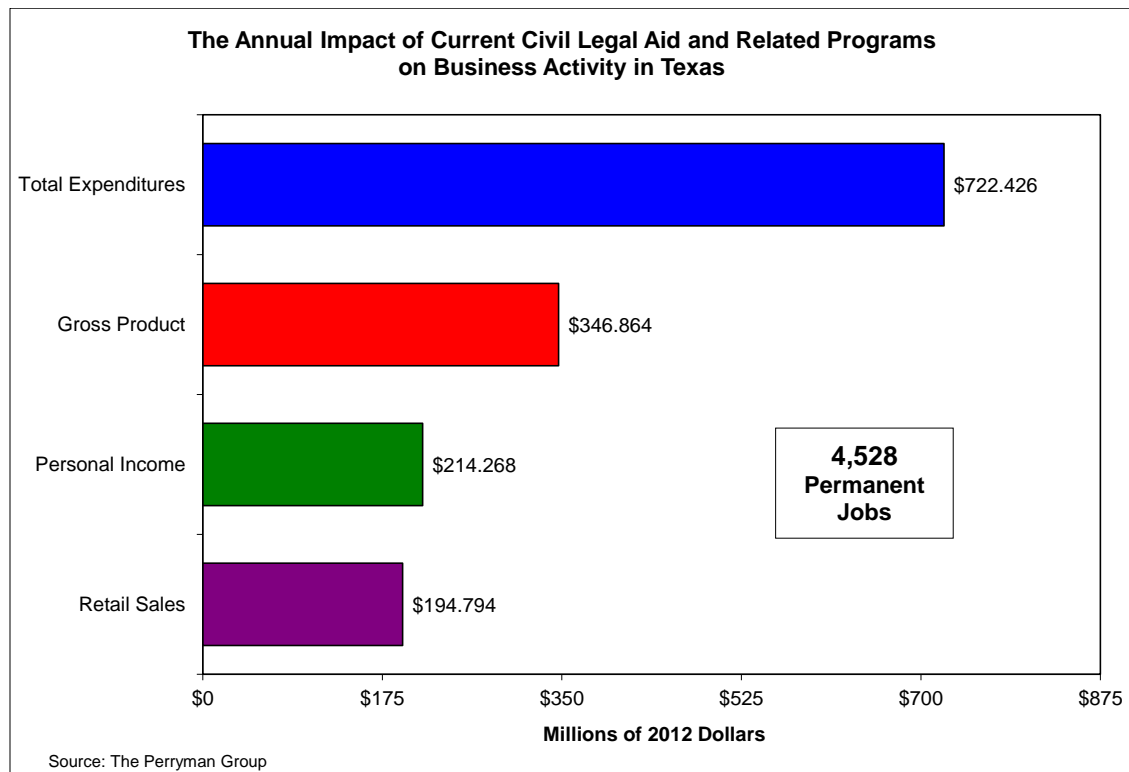
In order to assess the impact of legal aid on the economy, The Perryman Group first examined the size and scope of services currently being provided. Next, TPG analyzed the need for such services based on demographic patterns.

The current effects were measured using a framework that seeks to value the contribution to overall economic welfare in a conservative manner. Using the ratio of value-added for typical legal services to income earned in providing those services (as derived from The Perryman Group's impact assessment model and data from the US Department of Commerce), it is possible to generate the estimates of the incremental benefits of purchased legal services within the market. Because a portion of this income reflects partner profits and other types of compensation that are not applicable to legal aid activity, this calculation must be adjusted to reflect only the segment of overall payments attributable to wages, salaries, and benefits. The information required for this modification is also obtained from the US Department of Commerce. The result of the computations is that the typical contribution to economic well-being per dollar of legal aid spending is approximately \$2.677 per dollar expended. Based on the average resources devoted to matters in Texas, the social value per legal aid case is about \$2,545.

It should be noted that this measure likely understates the true benefit in several respects. First, because attorneys and others providing services to the indigent are compensated at levels well below the average in the private sector, the cost per case (and, hence, the measured benefit) is likely to be well below the levels observed in the market as a whole. Second, because of the limited resources available for indigent legal aid relative to that in the population as a whole, it is likely that there is greater social value per dollar expended (since only a small fraction of needs can be met, services would tend to be allocated toward the most serious matters). Third, the measured effects are based on market data which only measures private returns and does not capture externalities. In many instances, litigation merely brings a transfer of resources from one entity to another. Because of the critical nature of many legal aid cases in the lives of individuals, they would generally reflect positive social benefits to a greater degree than the norm for all matters.

## Current Impact of Legal Aid Services

Legal aid services lead to a sizable stimulus to the Texas economy. The Perryman Group estimated the gain in business activity to include an annual \$722.4 million in spending, \$346.9 million in output (gross product), and 4,528 jobs. These economic benefits have risen significantly over time.

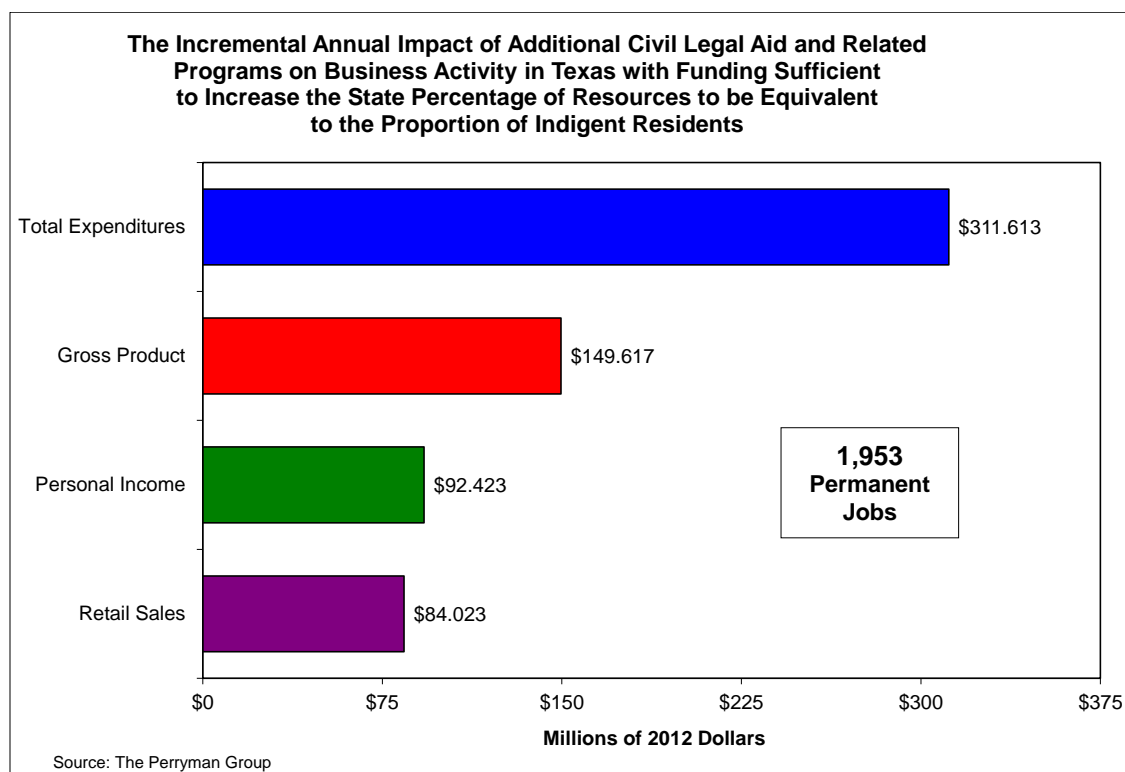


For every direct dollar expended in the state for indigent civil legal services, the overall annual gains to the economy are found to be \$7.48 in total spending, \$3.59 in output (gross product), and \$2.22 in personal income. Moreover, this activity generates approximately \$47.5 million in yearly fiscal revenues to State and local governmental entities.

## Potential Impact of Expanding Legal Aid Services

Because of the large unmet need for legal aid, additional funding (and, thus, assistance) would lead to further gains in business activity even beyond the other social benefits of more equitable access. To assess the potential incremental (over and above the current levels) benefits of expanding funding for assistance, TPG developed an illustration assuming that the resources available in Texas are permitted to expand to reach a level equivalent to the percentage of low-income individuals in the state.

At present, Texas accounts for almost 6.9% of funding from all sources for indigent legal assistance in the US, but has approximately 9.9% of the relevant population. If funding in Texas rises sufficiently to be equivalent to the state’s share of the low-income population within the United States, the added yearly benefits total an estimated \$311.6 million in expenditures, \$149.6 million in gross state product, \$92.4 million in personal income, and 1,953 permanent jobs.



**These benefits are spread across all major industry sectors** (as described in the detailed sectoral results in the Appendices to this report).

## Conclusion

Accessibility to civil legal services for all citizens is desirable both from the perspective of individuals and the economy. Legal assistance can be crucial to maintaining quality of life and dealing with critical personal and family issues. At the same time, providing legal aid has notable positive economic and social outcomes.

The Perryman Group analyzed the impact of assistance currently being provided and found that it includes \$346.9 million in output and 4,528 permanent jobs. Even so, many needs are going unmet due to funding constraints. Expanding funding to address this gap would not only help some of the most vulnerable populations in the state, but would also generate notable economic benefits.

Providing access to civil legal assistance to the thousands of Texans with legitimate needs not currently being met is a worthy societal goal that should be pursued for many reasons extending far beyond economics. Nonetheless, these efforts are beneficial to business activity and, even by that standard, represent a prudent use of resources.

## APPENDICES

## About The Perryman Group

- The Perryman Group (TPG) is an economic research and analysis firm based in Waco, Texas. The firm has more than 30 years of experience in assessing the economic impact of corporate expansions, regulatory changes, real estate developments, public policy initiatives, and myriad other factors affecting business activity. TPG has conducted hundreds of impact analyses for local areas, regions, and states throughout the United States. Impact studies have been performed for hundreds of clients including many of the largest corporations in the world, governmental entities at all levels, educational institutions, major health care systems, utilities, and economic development organizations.
- Dr. M. Ray Perryman, founder and President of the firm, developed the US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System (USMRIAS—used in this study) in the early 1980s and has consistently maintained, expanded, and updated it since that time. The model has been used in hundreds of diverse applications and has an excellent reputation for reliability.
- TPG has extensive experience in examining the economic effects of public policy. Moreover, the firm has completed numerous economic assessments related to the judicial system in Texas and other states, as well as evaluations of programs which provide support for less-advantaged persons (such as Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program).

## Methods Used

- The basic modeling technique employed in this study is known as dynamic input-output analysis. This methodology essentially uses extensive survey data, industry information, and a variety of corroborative source materials to create a matrix describing the various goods and services (known as resources or inputs) required to produce one unit (a dollar's worth) of output for a given sector. Once the base information is compiled, it can be mathematically simulated to generate evaluations of the magnitude of successive rounds of activity involved in the overall production process.
- There are two essential steps in conducting an input-output analysis once the system is operational. The first major endeavor is to accurately define the levels of direct activity to be evaluated. In the case of a prospective evaluation, it is necessary to first calculate reasonable estimates of the direct activity.
- In this instance, extensive data regarding legal aid were provided by the Texas Access to Justice Foundation. The computation of aggregate benefit was based on essential premises of social welfare and market value which served to determine the surplus generated by legal aid services.
- The second major phase of the analysis is the simulation of the input-output system to measure overall economic effects of these direct changes in health care spending and outcomes. The present study was conducted within the context of the USMRIAS which was developed and is maintained by The Perryman Group. This model has been used in hundreds of diverse applications across the country and has an excellent reputation for accuracy and credibility. The systems used in the current simulations reflect the unique industrial structure and characteristics of the Texas economy.
- The USMRIAS is somewhat similar in format to the Input-Output Model of the United States and the Regional Input-Output Modeling System, both of which are maintained by the US Department of Commerce. The model developed by TPG, however, incorporates several important enhancements and refinements. Specifically, the expanded system includes (1) comprehensive 500-sector coverage for any county, multi-county, or urban region; (2) calculation of both total expenditures and value-added by industry and region; (3) direct estimation of expenditures for multiple basic input choices (expenditures, output, income, or employment); (4) extensive parameter localization; (5) price adjustments for real and nominal assessments by sectors and areas; (6) measurement of the induced impacts associated with payrolls and consumer spending; (7) embedded modules to estimate multi-sectoral direct spending effects; (8) estimation of retail spending activity by consumers; and (9) comprehensive linkage and integration capabilities with a wide variety of econometric, real estate, occupational, and fiscal impact models. Moreover, the model uses specific local taxing patterns



to estimate the fiscal effects of activity on a detailed sectoral basis. The models used for the present investigation have been thoroughly tested for reasonableness and historical reliability.

- The impact assessment (input-output) process essentially estimates the amounts of all types of goods and services required to produce one unit (a dollar's worth) of a specific type of output. For purposes of illustrating the nature of the system, it is useful to think of inputs and outputs in dollar (rather than physical) terms. As an example, the construction of a new building will require specific dollar amounts of lumber, glass, concrete, hand tools, architectural services, interior design services, paint, plumbing, and numerous other elements. Each of these suppliers must, in turn, purchase additional dollar amounts of inputs. This process continues through multiple rounds of production, thus generating subsequent increments to business activity. The initial process of building the facility is known as the *direct effect*. The ensuing transactions in the output chain constitute the *indirect effect*.
- Another pattern that arises in response to any direct economic activity comes from the payroll dollars received by employees at each stage of the production cycle. As workers are compensated, they use some of their income for taxes, savings, and purchases from external markets. A substantial portion, however, is spent locally on food, clothing, health care services, utilities, housing, recreation, and other items. Typical purchasing patterns in the relevant areas are obtained from the *ACCRA Cost of Living Index*, a privately compiled inter-regional measure which has been widely used for several decades, and the *Consumer Expenditure Survey* of the US Department of Labor. These initial outlays by area residents generate further secondary activity as local providers acquire inputs to meet this consumer demand. These consumer spending impacts are known as the *induced effect*. The USMRIAS is designed to provide realistic, yet conservative, estimates of these phenomena.
- Sources for information used in this process include the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Regional Economic Information System of the US Department of Commerce, and other public and private sources. The pricing data are compiled from the US Department of Labor and the US Department of Commerce. The verification and testing procedures make use of extensive public and private sources.
- Impacts were measured in constant 2012 dollars to eliminate the effects of inflation.
- The USMRIAS generates estimates of the effect on several measures of business activity. The most comprehensive measure of economic activity used in this study is **Total Expenditures**. This measure incorporates every dollar that changes hands in any transaction. For example, suppose a farmer sells wheat to a miller for \$0.50; the miller then sells flour to a baker for \$0.75; the baker, in turn, sells bread to a customer for \$1.25. The Total Expenditures recorded in this instance would be \$2.50, that is, \$0.50 + \$0.75 + \$1.25. This measure is quite broad, but is useful in that (1) it reflects the overall interplay of all industries in the economy, and (2) some key fiscal variables such as sales taxes are linked to aggregate spending.

- A second measure of business activity frequently employed in this analysis is that of **Gross Product**. This indicator represents the regional equivalent of Gross Domestic Product, the most commonly reported statistic regarding national economic performance. In other words, the Gross Product of Arkansas is the amount of US output that is produced in that state; it is defined as the value of all final goods produced in a given region for a specific period of time. Stated differently, it captures the amount of value-added (gross area product) over intermediate goods and services at each stage of the production process, that is, it eliminates the double counting in the Total Expenditures concept. Using the example above, the Gross Product is \$1.25 (the value of the bread) rather than \$2.50. Alternatively, it may be viewed as the sum of the value-added by the farmer, \$0.50; the miller, \$0.25 (\$0.75 - \$0.50); and the baker, \$0.50 (\$1.25 - \$0.75). The total value-added is, therefore, \$1.25, which is equivalent to the final value of the bread. In many industries, the primary component of value-added is the wage and salary payments to employees.
- The third gauge of economic activity used in this evaluation is **Personal Income**. As the name implies, Personal Income is simply the income received by individuals, whether in the form of wages, salaries, interest, dividends, proprietors' profits, or other sources. It may thus be viewed as the segment of overall impacts which flows directly to the citizenry.
- The fourth measure, **Retail Sales**, represents the component of Total Expenditures which occurs in retail outlets (general merchandise stores, automobile dealers and service stations, building materials stores, food stores, drugstores, restaurants, and so forth). Retail Sales is a commonly used measure of consumer activity.
- The final aggregates used are **Permanent Jobs and Person-Years of Employment**. The Person-Years of Employment measure reveals the full-time equivalent jobs generated by an activity. It should be noted that, unlike the dollar values described above, Permanent Jobs is a "stock" rather than a "flow." In other words, if an area produces \$1 million in output in 2010 and \$1 million in 2011, it is appropriate to say that \$2 million was achieved in the 2010-2011 period. If the same area has 100 people working in 2010 and 100 in 2011, it only has 100 Permanent Jobs. When a flow of jobs is measured, such as in a construction project or a cumulative assessment over multiple years, it is appropriate to measure employment in Person-Years (a person working for a year). This concept is distinct from Permanent Jobs, which anticipates that the relevant positions will be maintained on a continuing basis.
- Because any expenditure of State funds is an economic stimulus, The Perryman Group also calculated these economic benefits on a "net" basis by adjusting for the diversion of State funds that would have otherwise been spent for various other goods or services.

# Detailed Sectoral Results

**The Annual Impact of Current Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs  
on Business Activity in Texas  
Detailed Industrial Category**

Category	Total Expenditures (2012 Dollars)	Gross Product (2012 Dollars)	Personal Income (2012 Dollars)	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Agricultural Products & Services	\$13,355,681	\$3,631,319	\$2,473,131	40
Forestry & Fishery Products	\$337,277	\$353,704	\$131,183	2
Coal Mining	\$1,804,907	\$521,322	\$549,350	4
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	\$9,662,865	\$2,110,796	\$973,497	5
Miscellaneous Mining	\$232,471	\$99,913	\$58,733	1
New Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0	0
Maintenance & Repair Construction	\$17,462,442	\$8,948,809	\$7,374,375	104
Food Products & Tobacco	\$27,308,894	\$7,024,325	\$3,588,361	60
Textile Mill Products	\$359,083	\$81,886	\$69,284	2
Apparel	\$4,978,266	\$2,752,688	\$1,394,829	38
Paper & Allied Products	\$4,306,877	\$1,905,930	\$861,657	13
Printing & Publishing	\$6,062,195	\$3,069,629	\$2,003,616	34
Chemicals & Petroleum Refining	\$22,653,485	\$3,430,397	\$1,610,771	12
Rubber & Leather Products	\$3,290,474	\$1,414,980	\$827,191	16
Lumber Products & Furniture	\$1,360,011	\$477,021	\$340,091	7
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	\$1,766,572	\$979,094	\$512,070	8
Primary Metal	\$1,422,612	\$393,582	\$292,963	4
Fabricated Metal Products	\$3,598,560	\$1,292,167	\$834,225	14
Machinery, Except Electrical	\$2,224,130	\$891,544	\$636,923	7
Electric & Electronic Equipment	\$2,156,252	\$1,135,389	\$678,775	6
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	\$1,735,975	\$390,855	\$253,925	4
Transp. Equip., Exc. Motor Vehicles	\$754,390	\$322,923	\$211,018	3
Instruments & Related Products	\$607,029	\$248,935	\$189,212	2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	\$1,392,015	\$549,183	\$378,777	6
Transportation	\$20,430,762	\$14,044,696	\$9,288,660	128
Communication	\$21,306,487	\$13,164,773	\$5,620,464	50
Electric, Gas, Water, Sanitary Services	\$51,891,083	\$11,648,448	\$5,083,073	22
Wholesale Trade	\$21,931,452	\$14,841,053	\$8,557,483	96
Retail Trade	\$135,850,922	\$112,571,298	\$67,314,037	1,765
Finance	\$9,241,181	\$4,880,726	\$2,842,060	25
Insurance	\$12,694,843	\$7,598,218	\$4,542,514	55
Real Estate	\$126,713,491	\$12,446,334	\$2,005,374	18
Hotels, Lodging Places, Amusements	\$10,780,910	\$5,678,315	\$3,725,171	91
Personal Services	\$30,054,941	\$18,694,232	\$14,544,415	245
Business Services	\$28,345,695	\$16,685,833	\$13,611,364	166
Eating & Drinking Places	\$58,943,305	\$34,519,662	\$18,366,303	830
Health Services	\$37,635,763	\$26,675,411	\$22,554,307	372
Miscellaneous Services	\$26,914,641	\$10,530,818	\$9,129,342	218
Households	\$857,647	\$857,647	\$839,500	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$722,425,586</b>	<b>\$346,863,855</b>	<b>\$214,268,025</b>	<b>4,528</b>

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

**The Incremental Annual Impact of Additional Civil Legal Aid and Related Programs on Business Activity in Texas With Funding Sufficient to Increase the State Percentage of Resources to be Equivalent to the Proportion of Indigent Residents  
Detailed Industrial Category**

Category	Total Expenditures (2012 Dollars)	Gross Product (2012 Dollars)	Personal Income (2012 Dollars)	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Agricultural Products & Services	\$5,760,873	\$1,566,342	\$1,066,767	17
Forestry & Fishery Products	\$145,482	\$152,568	\$56,585	1
Coal Mining	\$778,533	\$224,868	\$236,958	2
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	\$4,168,004	\$910,476	\$419,911	2
Miscellaneous Mining	\$100,275	\$43,097	\$25,334	0
New Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0	0
Maintenance & Repair Construction	\$7,532,294	\$3,860,001	\$3,180,882	45
Food Products & Tobacco	\$11,779,487	\$3,029,890	\$1,547,813	26
Textile Mill Products	\$154,888	\$35,321	\$29,885	1
Apparel	\$2,147,338	\$1,187,351	\$601,649	16
Paper & Allied Products	\$1,857,739	\$822,109	\$371,669	6
Printing & Publishing	\$2,614,882	\$1,324,061	\$864,245	15
Chemicals & Petroleum Refining	\$9,771,411	\$1,479,676	\$694,794	5
Rubber & Leather Products	\$1,419,321	\$610,341	\$356,802	7
Lumber Products & Furniture	\$586,630	\$205,760	\$146,696	3
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	\$761,998	\$422,325	\$220,878	4
Primary Metal	\$613,633	\$169,769	\$126,368	2
Fabricated Metal Products	\$1,552,212	\$557,367	\$359,836	6
Machinery, Except Electrical	\$959,362	\$384,561	\$274,732	3
Electric & Electronic Equipment	\$930,083	\$489,742	\$292,784	2
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	\$748,800	\$168,592	\$109,529	2
Transp. Equip., Exc. Motor Vehicles	\$325,400	\$139,291	\$91,021	1
Instruments & Related Products	\$261,837	\$107,376	\$81,615	1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	\$600,435	\$236,886	\$163,383	3
Transportation	\$8,812,656	\$6,058,074	\$4,006,594	55
Communication	\$9,190,393	\$5,678,526	\$2,424,345	21
Electric, Gas, Water, Sanitary Services	\$22,382,829	\$5,024,471	\$2,192,545	9
Wholesale Trade	\$9,459,967	\$6,401,577	\$3,691,206	41
Retail Trade	\$58,598,276	\$48,556,785	\$29,035,405	761
Finance	\$3,986,114	\$2,105,264	\$1,225,901	11
Insurance	\$5,475,825	\$3,277,434	\$1,959,379	24
Real Estate	\$54,656,914	\$5,368,633	\$865,003	8
Hotels, Lodging Places, Amusements	\$4,650,265	\$2,449,298	\$1,606,824	39
Personal Services	\$12,963,973	\$8,063,617	\$6,273,624	106
Business Services	\$12,226,703	\$7,197,309	\$5,871,160	71
Eating & Drinking Places	\$25,424,752	\$14,889,797	\$7,922,167	358
Health Services	\$16,233,904	\$11,506,238	\$9,728,631	161
Miscellaneous Services	\$11,609,429	\$4,542,389	\$3,937,873	94
Households	\$369,940	\$369,940	\$362,112	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$311,612,856</b>	<b>\$149,617,121</b>	<b>\$92,422,905</b>	<b>1,953</b>

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group