Causes Count
THE ECONOMIC POWER OF CALIFORNIA'S NONPROFIT SECTOR
Acknowledgements

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— Jan Masaoka, August 2014
Dear Friends,

Why does it matter whether nonprofits are a powerful economic force in California?

Just as we need to understand the economic impact of tourism, of Silicon Valley, of the wine industry and construction, we need to understand the significant role that nonprofits play in our state’s economic landscape.

This knowledge reveals a myriad of opportunities:

- Policymakers will know how to identify their most effective partners in developing and passing legislation and ask: “What will the nonprofit community think?”
- Nonprofit leaders – both staff and volunteer – can plot their organizational trajectories in the context of their industry trends
- Cities – knowing the rates at which nonprofits create and retain jobs – will court nonprofits the way they court other important industry
- Elected officials and candidates for public office will seek out nonprofits knowing that nonprofit work is crucial to civic success, and because voters care about which candidates support nonprofits
- Business leaders will see nonprofits as viable partners in local and regional economic development
- Grantmakers can address disparities among regions and populations in California

Nonprofits are often thought of as helping “other people.” This report reminds us that nonprofits benefit all of us. How many of us picked up a daughter at Girl Scouts or a father at an Alzheimer’s care center this week? Did our family watch Downton Abbey, Sesame Street, Nature? Use Wikipedia without fear of data intrusion? How many of us were cared for in a nonprofit hospital or health clinic, or benefited from research conducted by nonprofit health organizations?

If we are women, people of color, LGBT or disabled, we are able to vote, go to college and get jobs in large part due to nonprofit activism. We breathe cleaner air thanks to nonprofit environmental advocates and our children’s toys and our foods are safer thanks to nonprofit consumer activists.

In short, causes do count. We nonprofits should rise to the stature we have earned, wield our influence, and make our voices heard. When nonprofits leverage our power, we use it for the collective good — to make our communities better places to live and thrive.

Jan Masaoka
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About The Caster Family Center for Nonprofit and Philanthropic Research at the University of San Diego

Housed within the Institute for Nonprofit Education and Research at the School of Leadership and Education Sciences (SOLES), the mission of The Caster Center is to provide research, evaluation, and consulting services that build the leadership and strategic- and evaluative-thinking capacity of nonprofits. The Caster Center strives to be the leading source of information, data, and research on the nonprofit sector. It offers resources and products that are grounded in systematic research and have direct applicability to the field. It also serves as an important training facility that enables doctoral students to directly engage in innovative and timely nonprofit research projects. The Caster Center works in collaboration, and under contract, with nonprofit service and charitable organizations on a wide range of projects.

About CalNonprofits

The California Association of Nonprofits (CalNonprofits) is a statewide policy alliance of nearly 10,000 organizations, representing and promoting California’s growing nonprofit sector. We work to bring the full power of nonprofits to strengthening communities by speaking with the voice of California nonprofits to the legislature, government agencies, philanthropy, and the public. CalNonprofits provides membership benefits, including health and other insurances to nonprofits, discounts to goods and services, access to special advocacy opportunities, and the energy that comes from participating in an active advocacy network. CalNonprofits has offices in San Francisco, Capitola, Los Angeles and Sacramento.

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PART 1

Introduction and Key Findings

The most complete picture ever produced of the power of California’s nonprofit sector
For over a hundred years, California nonprofits have been at the forefront of important social movements including the women’s suffrage campaign of the 1900s, the free speech and black liberation movements of the 1960s, and the emergence of the environmental movement in the 1980s. As a result of the dedication and vision of California’s nonprofits and their supporters, today’s nonprofit hospitals and universities are world class institutions, our nonprofit arts and cultural organizations are admired around the world for their artistic daring and excellence, and our all-volunteer organizations manage significant programs that positively impact the lives of all Californians.

These nonprofits play an instrumental role in making California an economic driver, a leader in innovation, and a champion for hope and opportunity.

So just how powerful is California’s nonprofit sector today—and what impact does that have on the economic and social well-being of our state? CalNonprofits commissioned this groundbreaking study to find out.

Causes Count describes, in economic terms, the stunning size, variety, activities and impact of California’s large and diverse nonprofit sector. The research was conducted by The Caster Family Center for Nonprofit and Philanthropic Research at the University of San Diego and was guided by an advisory panel of more than 30 leaders throughout California. This study synthesizes multiple sources of data to generate the most complete picture of the power of California’s nonprofit sector to date.

The research identifies and documents trends in the financial health of nonprofits, employment, volunteerism, foundation grantmaking, and civic engagement, as well as provides insight into what may be in store for California’s nonprofit sector in the future. Select demographic data are also presented to provide context and assess regional differences.

In addition to economic impact, this report also presents data about the more difficult to measure social impact of nonprofits, and documents the numerous ways California nonprofits express the deeply held values of our communities and engage people in our democracy.

This powerful information can serve leaders in nonprofits, government, philanthropy, and our communities to identify and advance partnerships in policymaking, funding, and policy implementation.

The information provided in this report will inform anyone who shares an interest in the nature and impact of California’s nonprofit sector—in other words, all of us.
A sector of economic strength and social impact

This study reveals for the first time the size, scope, and economic power of California’s nonprofit sector.

Economic strength

Nonprofits are a large and vital part of California’s economy, with nonprofit economic activity contributing 15%—or 1/6—of California’s Gross State Product (GSP).

Nonprofits generate $208 billion in annual revenue and hold $328 billion in assets.

Despite being exempt from corporate income tax, nonprofits generated $37 billion in taxes in 2012 at federal, state, and local levels.

Nonprofits generate $208 billion in annual revenue and hold $328 billion in assets.

California foundations make nearly $2 billion in grants to California nonprofits annually.

The nonprofit sector is a growth industry: while the total number of nonprofits has leveled off since 2009, the California sector has grown in revenue, assets, jobs, and wages.

Disparities

Significant resource disparities persist:

- In rural compared to metropolitan communities
- In communities of color
- In southern versus northern California
- In certain subsectors
- Between “have” and “have not” communities

Among the 72,478 501(c)(3) public charities in California, the density of the sector and its resources, including revenues, assets, and grant dollars are not distributed evenly.

There are 25,000 nonprofits with paid staff and 50,500 identified as grassroots or mostly voluntary.

Each year California nonprofits bring in at least $40 billion in revenue from out-of-state sources.
While sometimes portrayed as too small to matter or less efficient than for-profit businesses, this report shows California’s nonprofit sector to be too big to overlook, robust with human and financial capital, and uniquely representative of the visions and values of California’s diverse communities.

Major employer

Nonprofits rank as the 4th largest industry in California by employment, producing more jobs than the construction, finance, or real estate industries.

Nearly 1 million people are employed by nonprofits in California, accounting for six percent of total state employment.

California volunteers contribute more than $24.7 million in unpaid labor each year, the equivalent of 450,000 full-time jobs.

On average, small nonprofits employ more people than for-profit small businesses.

There is greater racial/ethnic workforce diversity in the nonprofit sector when compared to the adult civilian workforce as a whole.

Public confidence and advocacy

Californians surveyed for this report believe that nonprofits exist to provide services to the needy and vulnerable (85%), improve quality of life (79%), as well as express community values and promote social change (70%).

California nonprofits are trusted institutions. Over 80 percent of the Californians surveyed for this study are confident that nonprofits act on the public’s behalf and deliver quality services.

California nonprofits are intricately involved with civic life: 79 percent of nonprofit leaders surveyed meet with public officials and their staff, 53 percent belong to an association or coalition that lobbies on their behalf, and 42 percent mobilize their clients and constituents in community affairs.
For the first time, California nonprofit sector data that have not previously been available is synthesized with economic data, IRS data, census figures and two statewide surveys. This unique combination of data sources is broad in its scope and groundbreaking in its application. Causes Count is based on research conducted between September 2013 and March 2014 and includes:

**Detailed analysis of IRS Forms 990**
This report was based on a uniquely comprehensive digitized dataset—developed specifically for this study—of the nearly 72,500 California 501(c)(3) public charities filing IRS Forms 990, 990-EZ, and 990-N in California and processed by the IRS as of December 2013, representing the latest fiscal year information available!

The database compiled more than 250 Form 990 data elements, allowing for unique research into paid employees, volunteers, general operations, governance, and lobbying practices. Much of the data are not available through public archives.

**The Urban Institute’s National Center for Charitable Statistics (NCCS)**
This study also relies on the following NCCS datasets: IRS Business Master Files, NCCS Core Public Charity Files, 2013 Revenue Transaction File, and IRS 990-N archives. Subsector classifications used in this report are based groupings of NCCS National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities (NTEE) codes.

Until the 2008 introduction of the new Form 990-N, there was virtually no information available about nonprofits with less than $25,000 in annual revenue. This study is one of the first to utilize this newly available data.

**The California Employment Development Department**
The California EDD supplied the nonprofit labor and wage data, as well as information about the diversity of California industries.

**Two customized survey instruments**
1. The Individual Perspectives Survey polled 1,639 randomly selected California residents to learn about their perceptions and awareness of nonprofits.
2. The Nonprofit Leadership Perspectives Survey polled 1,430 nonprofit leaders on topics such as staffing, finances, and advocacy activities.

**The Foundation Center**
Data about the number of foundations, as well as their assets and grantmaking, were generated through a partnership with the Foundation Center, San Francisco.

**The U.S. Census Bureau**
Information about the California population was derived from the 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

MORE ABOUT METHODOLOGY: A comprehensive description of the methods, data sources, and limitations of this study is available as a Technical Appendix. It can be downloaded from the CalNonprofits website at calnonprofits.org/causes-count/methodology

1 The digitized dataset is cited in this report as CalNonprofits (circa 2012).
The scope and breakdown of California nonprofits

According to the Internal Revenue Code, 501(c) organizations are exempt from paying corporate income tax. The IRS Exempt Organizations Business Master File (BMf), reports 26 classifications of 501(c) tax exempt organizations in California.\(^2\) Eighty percent of these are 501(c)(3) public charities and private foundations that are eligible to receive tax-deductible donations.\(^3\)

**How many nonprofits are there in California?**

There are 170,783 organizations registered as 501(c) corporations, including non-charity nonprofits such as condominium associations, labor unions, Chambers of Commerce and professional associations. Only 501(c)(3) corporations are classified as public charities. There are 72,478 active public charities that filed returns with the IRS in 2012, plus an approximate 23,313 nonprofit churches that are not required to file.

Short answer: Not including all congregations, there are about 72,000 active nonprofits in California, of which about 25,000 have paid staff.

**How many of these organizations have paid staff?**

According to the California Employment Development Department, 25,239 nonprofits reported having paid employees in 2012. The remaining 47,239 organizations are grassroots and primarily voluntary in nature, with no paid employees.

**What about churches and religion-related public charities?**

Churches and religious organizations are generally exempt from IRS nonprofit application and annual reporting requirements. Religious organizations were not included with other public charities in this study to avoid undercounting their significant contributions, as only 7,268 of the 30,581 that did register filed an annual information return.

**What are non-active filers?**

Non-Active Filers are organizations that for various reasons have not filed an annual information return within 24 months of this study. These ‘non-filers’ are often in the process of exemption application or termination (initial or final return not yet available), or are defunct, or are delinquent filers.

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Nonprofits account for 15% of California’s Gross State Product.
California’s nonprofit sector generates approximately $132 billion in direct goods and services, and an additional $128 billion through indirect and induced effects.

As a result, the sector’s output of $260 billion — more than a quarter of a trillion dollars — is 1/6 of California’s Gross State Product (GSP). In other words, 15 percent of California’s $1.7 trillion GSP results from the activities of the nonprofit sector.

Like all businesses, nonprofits purchase and produce goods and services and pay taxable wages to employees. These transactions have an economic ripple effect as monies spent by nonprofits and their employees are circulated throughout the larger economy. Figure 1 illustrates these multiplier effects and how economists use them to calculate economic activity.

For this report, IMPLAN economic modeling software was used to create an input-output model using California nonprofit employment and wage data. The resulting model presented in Figure 2, on the following page, describes the economic activity associated with California nonprofits and provides a baseline from which to estimate their potential economic impact.

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4 For calculation of California GSP see: www.bea.gov
5 Detailed methods related to the IMPLAN modeling are presented in the Technical Appendix of this report available online at www.calnonprofits.org/causes-count/methodology

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Direct, indirect, induced, and catalytic effects

Jane Smith gets paid for working at a community health clinic.

She uses part of her pay to buy clothes for her kids at a local clothing store.

The clothing store uses income from the sale of clothes to Jane to purchase office supplies and employ its own employees.

Catalytic effects:

- Nonprofits...
  - Make California an attractive place to live, visit, and do business
  - Support California’s national and international economic strength
  - Are the trusted vehicles through which Californians express their values

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4  for calculation of California GSP see: www.bea.gov
5  Detailed methods related to the IMPLAN modeling are presented in the Technical Appendix of this report available online at www.calnonprofits.org/causes-count/methodology
In addition to the 937,000 jobs directly produced by the nonprofit sector, the economic model indicates that the nonprofit sector supports an additional 800,000 jobs through both induced and indirect effects. The total effect is that 1.7 million jobs in California result from nonprofit activity. A further discussion of nonprofit employment in California is presented in Part 3 of this report.

### Economic effects of California nonprofits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Type</th>
<th>Full-Time Jobs</th>
<th>Employment Compensation</th>
<th>Output (in billions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct Effect</td>
<td>937,000</td>
<td>$75 billion</td>
<td>$132 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Effect</td>
<td>280,000</td>
<td>$18 billion</td>
<td>$48 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Induced Effect</td>
<td>513,000</td>
<td>$28 billion</td>
<td>$80 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Effect</td>
<td>1.7 million</td>
<td>$119 billion</td>
<td>$260 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: IMPLAN Model

Nonprofit activity in California results in $260 billion worth of goods and services

Employment, Labor Income, and Output represent different measures of economic activity that are impacted by the economic activity associated with the nonprofit sector. Employment represents the number of full-time jobs created. Labor Income represents the dollar value of employee compensation, including salary, wages, and benefits. Output represents the dollar value of the final goods and services produced as a result of nonprofit activity in California.
California’s nonprofit revenue growth outpaces that of the U.S. nonprofit sector

In relative terms, California has slightly fewer nonprofit organizations per 1,000 residents (1.12) than the U.S. overall (1.16). Additionally, California has more revenues per capita (CA: $5,585 vs. U.S.: $5,349) and fewer assets per capita (CA: $8,797 vs. U.S.: $9,777).

However, this may be changing. As Figure 3 illustrates, California is experiencing a higher percentage of annual revenue growth than the overall U.S. nonprofit sector. These data suggest that California’s nonprofits are growing in size more than they are in number, indicating a potential increase in their capacity and productivity. Although not shown in Figure 3, growth in nonprofit assets follows a similar pattern, indicating that California is gaining financial market share in the U.S. nonprofit sector.

California nonprofits are growing in revenue but not in number

Figure 3

Annual change in total revenues and number of 501(c)(3) public charity organizations filing IRS Forms 990 and 990-EZ

Sources: CalNonprofits (circa 2012), and NCCS Core Files (circa 2008-2012).
Nonprofit financial strength is distributed across many types of organizations.

As Albert Einstein once famously said, "Not everything that matters can be counted." However, one way to describe and quantify the size and scope of the nonprofit sector is by examining financial data. Here, financial data for the 41,627 organizations that filed the IRS Form 990 or 990-EZ in 2012 are presented, accounting for 58 percent of all California nonprofits. The remaining 42 percent were 990-N filers and are not required to provide financial data. Nonprofits that file form 990-N, which includes only basic organizational information and not the financial information needed for the level of analysis presented here, are excluded.6

Figure 4 shows that human services organizations accounted for 34 percent of all organizations; however, they generated only 12 percent of sector revenue and held 10 percent of combined assets.

Hospitals and health-related nonprofits, on the other hand, comprised 11 percent of all nonprofit organizations, yet accounted for 65 percent of the sector’s total revenue and 47 percent of its assets.

California nonprofits generate $208.5 billion in annual revenue and hold $328.3 billion in assets

Revenues, assets, and number of 501(c)(3) public charity organizations filing IRS Forms 990 and 990-EZ by organizational type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>% of total</th>
<th>Total revenue (in billions)</th>
<th>% of total</th>
<th>Total assets (in billions)</th>
<th>% of total</th>
<th>Median revenue per organization</th>
<th>Median assets per organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arts, culture, and humanities</td>
<td>5,336</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>$4.0</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>$12.8</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>$88,000</td>
<td>$62,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>$18.8</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>$63.3</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>$3,167,000</td>
<td>$3,493,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, other</td>
<td>8,886</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>$11.2</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>$26.4</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>$85,000</td>
<td>$69,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>2,286</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>$2.1</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>$4.9</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>$112,000</td>
<td>$91,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>$77.3</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>$116.2</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>$82,883,000</td>
<td>$81,955,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health, other</td>
<td>4,269</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>$58.7</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>$40.7</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>$208,000</td>
<td>$161,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human services</td>
<td>14,164</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>$24.3</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>$33.8</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
<td>$102,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>$1.8</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>$1.5</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>$120,000</td>
<td>$57,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutual, public, and societal benefit</td>
<td>4,992</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>$10.2</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>$28.9</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
<td>$123,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>41,627</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$208.5</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$328.3</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$117,000</td>
<td>$92,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: CalNonprofits (circa 2012), and NCCS Core Files (circa 2008-2011).

6 See www.irs.gov/Charities-&-Non-Profits/Annual-Electronic-Filing-Requirement-for-Small-Exempt-Organizations-Form-990-N/e-Postcard). Note that private grantmaking foundations that file IRS form 990-PF, religious organizations, and 554 public charities that filed but provided no financial data, are not included in this analysis.
Despite exemption from some forms of taxes, such as corporate income tax, the IMPLAN Model estimates the activities of California’s nonprofit sector generated $24.7 billion in federal taxes and $12.3 billion in state and local taxes in 2012, yielding a total of $37 billion in tax revenue. As both generators of taxes and recipients of tax monies that comes through government grants and contracts, these figures suggest that California nonprofits should be active participants in tax policy dialogue at all levels of government.

## Nonprofits generate tax revenue at local, state, and federal levels

**IMPLAN Model of Tax Revenues**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of tax</th>
<th>Includes</th>
<th>$ in billions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Federal taxes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Insurance Tax</td>
<td>Social Security (Medicare, Medicaid, Old Age Pension)</td>
<td>$11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax on Production and Imports</td>
<td>Excise taxes and custom duty</td>
<td>$9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Income Tax</td>
<td></td>
<td>$9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Profits Tax</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Federal Taxes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>$24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State &amp; local taxes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Insurance Tax</td>
<td>State contributions by both employee and employer</td>
<td>$0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax on Production and Imports</td>
<td>Sales tax, property tax, vehicle license tax</td>
<td>$7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Income and Other Taxes</td>
<td>State income tax, property tax, vehicle license fees</td>
<td>$3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Profits Tax</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total State and Local Taxes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>$12.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total all taxes** $37.1

Source: IMPLAN System
Another way to measure the economic impact of California nonprofits is to estimate the percentage of total nonprofit revenue that comes from out-of-state sources because this money represents new dollars into the state economy. For example, a California nonprofit could attract new money into the overall economy through grants and contracts with corporations and foundations that operate outside of California.

As there is no single and reliable source of data that measures the flow of out-of-state dollars into California nonprofits, estimates were generated. To accomplish this, data were gathered from nonprofits, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, and the Foundation Center to approximate the proportion of revenues derived from out-of-state sources.

This analysis identified out-of-state funds that account for 21 percent—or $40 billion—of all nonprofit revenue. While this number should be considered at best a lower bound estimate (because there is no way to ensure that all out-of-state funding was accounted for), it provides a framework for thinking about the nonprofit sector’s economic contributions to California.

California nonprofits import over $1 billion in foundation grants annually

In the last two decades, mega-foundations have emerged in California that for the first time rival the scale of the established East Coast foundations. Although foundations are not the focus of this report, their activity is considered here as it relates to nonprofit economic activity and impact.

The Foundation Center reports that there are 7,764 foundations in California. These include both community foundations, which are public charities, and private foundations, which comprise independent and family foundations, corporate foundations, and operating foundations. In 2011, the most recent year for which data are available, these California foundations held $102.8 billion in assets.

An analysis of grantmaking activity, presented in Figures 6 and 7, provides information about the ways in which grant dollars are distributed by California foundations, as well as information about the types of organizations that attract grant dollars from non-California based foundations. Notably, California nonprofits create economic impact by attracting over $1 billion into the economy though grants made by philanthropic organizations outside of the state.

7 Detailed methods related to the IMPLAN modeling are presented in the Technical Appendix of this report at calnonprofits.org/causes-count/methodology.
## Foundation grantmaking distributions

Foundation grant dollars by organizational type, includes private, community, operating, and corporate foundations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization type</th>
<th>Grants awarded by California foundations to California recipient organizations</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>Grants awarded by non-California foundations to California recipient organizations</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arts and culture</td>
<td>$210,032,000</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>$103,002,000</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>$562,367,000</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>$311,175,000</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment and animals</td>
<td>$245,981,000</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>$67,138,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>$344,539,000</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>$249,067,000</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human services</td>
<td>$265,105,000</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>$86,783,000</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International</td>
<td>$17,396,000</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>$33,114,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public affairs/society benefit</td>
<td>$125,056,000</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>$144,405,000</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science and technology</td>
<td>$145,749,000</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>$12,788,000</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social sciences</td>
<td>$5,699,000</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>$11,885,000</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>$20,507,000</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>$9,746,000</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$222,000</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$1,942,653,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$1,029,114,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures for each organizational type have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

## Import and export of grant dollars

Although the Foundation Center has consistently reported that California is a net importer of foundation dollars, these latest figures show in 2011 California was a net exporter of grant dollars. While it is too early to know whether this is a one-time occurrence or a new trend, this change may reflect the growing reach and influence of California’s very large foundations.

### Non-California foundations to California recipient organizations
- 30% Education
- 24% Health
- 46% All Others
- **100% Total** $1.0 billion

### California foundations to non-California recipient organizations
- 24% Education
- 17% Health
- 59% All Others
- **100% Total** $1.3 billion

Figures for each organizational type have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

Source: The Foundation Center, Research Division, 2014. Due to rounding, figures may not add to 100%. Based on all grants of $10,000 or more awarded by a national sample of larger U.S. foundations. For community foundations, only discretionary grants are included. Grants to individuals are not included in the file.
California nonprofits account for 1 in every 16 California jobs
Since the onset of the Great Recession, job creation and wages have been at the forefront of the minds of economists, policymakers, the media, and the general public. The findings from this study document the importance of the nonprofit sector as a vital and vibrant center of employment. Overall, nonprofits make up six percent of all California employment, or seven percent of private sector employment. Despite a lower nonprofit share of employment than the national average of 10.1 percent, nonprofits nonetheless prove to be a pivotal component of California’s economy — recognized as the world’s 8th largest economy — accounting for over $51 billion in wages paid to Californians in 2012.

Nonprofits rank as the 4th largest industry in California by employment

Comparison of nonprofit employment to select California industries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>1,671,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>1,601,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>1,250,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nonprofit sector</strong></td>
<td><strong>937,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>636,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance and insurance</td>
<td>523,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, warehousing, and utilities</td>
<td>503,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting</td>
<td>411,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate, rental, and leasing</td>
<td>196,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
<td>90,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: California Employment Development Department 2012, Private Industry Employment Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Figures have been rounded.

In comparison:
- 1 out of 25 California jobs is in a restaurant
- 1 out of 50 California jobs is in agriculture

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8 The nonprofit sector relies on a labor force comprised of both paid staff and unpaid volunteers. Findings about volunteers are presented on page 29.

9 See “Holding the Fort: Nonprofit Employment during a Decade of Turmoil, Nonprofit Economic Data Bulletin #39” Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society.
All nonprofit sub-sectors are significant job creators. However, healthcare is the largest employer in the nonprofit sector. Following national trends, the majority of nonprofit employment falls into three major categories: health, human services, and education. As Figure 9 illustrates, nearly half of the nonprofit workforce is concentrated in the health field. Specifically, hospitals account for 34 percent of nonprofit jobs, with an additional 14 percent of jobs in health-related occupations. Twenty-two percent of nonprofit jobs are in the field of human services and 21 percent are in education (10 percent of those are classified as higher-education nonprofits and 11 percent as all other education-related nonprofits). The remaining nine percent are primarily in the arts, culture, and humanities, as well as in mutual, public, and societal benefit sub-sectors.

As Figure 9 shows, nonprofit hospitals account for only four percent of all nonprofit employers; yet, they account for 47 percent of total nonprofit wages. Conversely, human service nonprofits represent 38 percent of all nonprofit employers; however, they account for only 12 percent of total nonprofit wages.

### Table: Nonprofit employment and total wages by organization type, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization type</th>
<th>% of total nonprofit employment</th>
<th>Jobs*</th>
<th>% of total jobs</th>
<th>Wages** (in billions)</th>
<th>% of total wages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arts, culture, and humanities</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>31,200</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>$1.2</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>91,400</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>$5.5</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, other</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>98,960</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>$3.8</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>318,700</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>$24.1</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>13,800</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>$0.5</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health, other</strong></td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>132,700</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td><strong>$7.0</strong></td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human services</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>208,000</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>$6.4</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>$0.1</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutual, public, and societal benefit</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>$2.0</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9,100</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>$0.3</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>937,400</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td><strong>$51.1</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Labor Market Information Division, California Employment Development Department, 2012.
Small nonprofits are not so small

Small business is legitimately seen as a key driver of the California economy, and the state of California supports small business in many ways. As discussed in Part 5 of this study, the majority of nonprofits may also be considered “small” when their organizational size is described in terms of revenue and assets relative to the for-profit sector. However, when using employment as a measure of organizational size, nonprofits tended to be larger than other California employers.

As Figure 10 shows, 39 percent of nonprofits reported fewer than five employees compared to the majority (57%) of all other California employers. The majority of nonprofits (55%), on the other hand, were found to employ from 5-99 employees. In addition, five percent of nonprofits have 100 or more employees, while only slightly more than two percent of other California employers report the same.

While nonprofits are sometimes dismissed as “too small to matter,” these data demonstrate that not only is the nonprofit sector a significant job creator, but also that “small nonprofits” employ more staff per organization than do “small businesses.” These findings suggest that attention and investment in nonprofits from the State of California could be a highly leveraged job creation strategy.
Nonprofit employment is growing, and total wages are growing even faster

Following national trends, California’s nonprofit sector has continued to demonstrate strong employment and wage growth. As Figure 11 illustrates, overall economic recovery in terms of employment and wages has been slow as California recorded a four percent decline in total employment, when compared to 2008, and a modest six percent increase in total wages. In contrast, average quarterly nonprofit employment increased by 15 percent over the same period and total wages paid increased by 26 percent. Although not reflected in Figure 11, other California organizations also exhibited fluctuations in wage growth specific to their particular industry. For instance, both the leisure and hospitality industry and the manufacturing industry reported single digit increases in wages (8% and 4%, respectively) from 2008 to 2012. Conversely, the construction industry realized a 20 percent loss in wages over the same period of time.\(^{10}\)

10 See California Employment Development Department Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (CCEW).

Nonprofits outpace California overall in organization, job, and total wage growth

Change in average annual nonprofit and California organization size and employment and total wages, 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nonprofits</th>
<th>California</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of nonprofit organizations</td>
<td>Number of other California organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( +20% )</td>
<td>( -1% )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average quarterly nonprofit employment</td>
<td>Average of other California employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( +15% )</td>
<td>( -4% )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total nonprofit wages</td>
<td>Total of other California wages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( +26% )</td>
<td>( +6% )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Labor Market Information Division, California Employment Development Department, 2012
Nonprofits demonstrate double digit wage growth in all sub-sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization type</th>
<th>% increase in number of jobs</th>
<th>% increase in total wages paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arts, culture, and humanities</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, other</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health, other</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human services</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutual, public, and societal benefit</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15%</strong></td>
<td><strong>26%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


11 See Brookings Institute Healthcare Metro Monitor at www.brookings.edu/research/reports/2013/07/01-healthcare-metro-monitor
Already-planned nonprofit hiring will result in substantial job creation

The 1,430 nonprofit employers in the Nonprofit Leadership Perspectives Survey indicated that this positive job growth could continue. As reflected in Figure 13, more than half of all respondents said they expected to hire for newly created positions in 2014. Respondents’ aggregate estimates totaled 1,634 full-time equivalent (FTE).

Although this analysis is based on responses from a sample of California nonprofits and information about the specifics of these jobs is not available, it is possible to estimate the potential impact of these new hires. For example, considering the estimates from the survey respondents, the 1,634 jobs these organizations anticipate creating within the next year, multiplied by California’s new minimum wage of $9 per hour, represents a minimum of $19.4 million in new wages for California. Of course, not all of these jobs will be remunerated at minimum wage. Thus, using an average annual nonprofit salary of $49,000, these new positions could represent as much as $80 million in new wages generated in the state.12

The sub-sectors most likely to hire for newly created positions in 2014 include environmental, human services, and public and societal benefit organizations. Religion-related nonprofits were the least likely to make new hires in 2014. Organizations in highly-populated areas, such as San Diego County, Los Angeles and Ventura, the Bay Area, and Orange County were the most likely to report that they would be hiring for new positions in 2014.

Although these projections are estimates derived from a sample, they are supported by the positive nonprofit employment and revenue trend data already discussed in this report.

Nonprofits employ greater percentages of **women and people of color** than the overall civilian workforce

California’s Employment Development Department reports that 45 percent of California’s workforce is female and 25 percent are people of color (non-white).\(^{13}\)

In contrast, based on the findings of the statewide *Nonprofit Leadership Perspectives Survey*, the nonprofit sector employs a more diverse workforce.

One-third (34%) of respondents reported that at least half of their workforce is comprised of people of color.

Human service nonprofits reported having the most diverse workforces; these organizations were the most likely to have 50 percent or more of their employees be persons of color. Eighty-five percent of respondents reported that the majority of their workforce was female. In terms of age, only 15 percent of respondents said that over half of their workforce was comprised of people under the age of 30.

Volunteers in California do the equivalent work of

450,000 full-time workers

If, as participants in this study have asserted, the goals of the nonprofit sector are to help make the community a better place, stand for values, express community spirit, and mobilize the community, then they must engage the community in that work to be successful. One measure of this engagement is the recruitment and deployment of a significant workforce as volunteers.

86% of volunteers believe their time was well spent

Many of these California volunteers were engaged specifically with the registered 501(c)(3) nonprofits analyzed in this study. According to IRS data, these nonprofits:

• Filled at least 5.2 million volunteer positions
• Utilized volunteers in 393,000 nonprofit board positions

Data suggest approximately 25 percent of Californians volunteered in 2012.¹⁴ These volunteers:

• contributed more than 938 million hours of volunteer service
• represented the equivalent of $24.7 million in unpaid annual labor

¹⁴ See www.volunteeringinamerica.gov. These data are derived from the US Bureau of Census Current Population Survey and include the Volunteer Supplement and the Civic Supplement. Full time equivalent (FTE) is based on 2,080 annual work hours and value of volunteer time was estimated using Independent Sector’s rate of $26.34 per hour as the average value of volunteer time in California.

¹⁵ See Technical Appendix at www.calnonprofits.org/causes-count/methodology for discussion of methods used to derive number of volunteer and board positions.
Volunteers outnumber paid staff in nonprofits of all sizes

Volunteers contribute to the nonprofit workforce at all levels. Volunteers serve as board members, executive staff, administrators and program providers. For example, they care for people in hospices, raise critical program funds, serve as Chief Financial Officers, receptionists, museum docents, bus drivers, tax preparers and surgical nurses. In fact, as illustrated in Figure 14, volunteers outnumber paid staff in California nonprofits of all revenue sizes. Although not depicted in Figure 14, this trend also holds true for all nonprofit organization types except for hospitals and higher education nonprofits.

Contrary to the popular stereotype that volunteers are merely supplemental to the nonprofit workforce, this study documented that more than 50 percent of volunteers are involved in two integral and important aspects of nonprofit work: delivering core programs and raising funds. Although employment and volunteerism are typically treated separately (as they are in this report), these findings suggest that the nonprofit workforce should be described and interpreted as a combination of paid and volunteer efforts.

Volunteers serve in nearly 400,000 nonprofit board positions.

Figure 14: Nonprofits utilize more volunteers than paid employees

Average number of volunteers and employees reported on IRS Form 990 by total revenue size

Source: CalNonprofits (circa 2012).
The focus of this report has been California in its entirety, but the research also shows regional disparities.
Regional differences

There are notable disparities in the distribution of nonprofit organizations and their revenue and assets when considering nonprofits in:

- Northern compared to Southern California
- wealthier compared to lower-income communities
- communities with higher percentages of people of color compared to those with lower percentages
- rural compared to metropolitan communities

These comparisons provide needed information to both decision makers who are interested in specific areas of the state and those who are required to consider the state as a whole, such as statewide funders and policy makers. Considering regional and other differences is important for stakeholders who aspire to address disparities.

To generate meaningful comparisons, all data gathered for this study were analyzed to identify and assess differences in the nonprofit sector related to geographic location and select population demographics, including income, poverty level, and race/ethnicity. These analyses started with county level data that were aggregated into 10 distinct geographic regions and then aggregated once more into Northern and Southern California regions. Organizational type and budget size were also considered.

While the most compelling differences are presented here, a separate summary report on each of the 10 regions is available electronically on the CalNonprofits website.

In Figure 15 on the following page, a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping process was used to illustrate disparities in revenues per capita between California’s 58 counties. The map shows that nonprofit revenues are not distributed proportionately throughout the state.
Some counties have more than six times the nonprofit revenue per capita than other counties

Total revenue dollars per 1,000 residents by county for 501(c)(3) public charity organizations filing IRS Forms 990 and 990-EZ

Dollars per 1,000 residents

- $3,000,000 and above
- $1,500,000 - $2,999,999
- $1,000,000 - $1,499,999
- $500,000 - $999,999
- less than $500,000

Sources: CalNonprofits (circa 2012), and NCCS Core Files (circa 2012) - excludes hospitals and higher education organizations, and American Community Survey (ACS 5-year estimates, 2012).
When analyzing statewide data, policy makers and researchers often categorize California counties into regions. For this study we utilized nine regions identified by the Public Policy Institute of California, and added Orange County as a distinct region for a total of 10 regions. Figure 16 shows notable disparities in revenues and assets between these 10 California regions. For example, the Bay Area region represents 20 percent of the state’s total population, yet it comprises 53 percent of all California nonprofit revenue, and 49 percent of the sector’s assets. In contrast, the Inland Empire and San Joaquin regions are heavily populated, yet the number of nonprofits, revenue, and assets per capita in these regions are notably smaller than most other regions.

California nonprofit revenues and assets by California region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>% CA population</th>
<th>Number of nonprofits</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>Total revenue (in billions)</th>
<th>% Total revenue</th>
<th>Total assets (in billions)</th>
<th>% Total assets</th>
<th>Nonprofits per capita (1,000)</th>
<th>Revenue per capita</th>
<th>Assets per capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bay Area</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>11,648</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>$111.1</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>$161.5</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>$15,493</td>
<td>$22,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Coast</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2,249</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>$4.3</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>$8.7</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>$3,033</td>
<td>6,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far North</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1,749</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>$3.4</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>$4.0</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>$2,827</td>
<td>$3,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland Empire</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>2,661</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>$6.3</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>$9.8</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>$1,478</td>
<td>$2,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>10,819</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>$43.6</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>$81.3</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>$4,093</td>
<td>$7,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3,360</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>$9.7</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>$19.8</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>$3,211</td>
<td>$6,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento Metro</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2,526</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>$7.4</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>$12.6</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>$3,459</td>
<td>$5,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3,586</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>$13.8</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>$20.3</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>$4,208</td>
<td>$6,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Joaquin</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>2,706</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>$8.4</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>$10.1</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>$2,125</td>
<td>$2,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierras</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>$0.3</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>$0.3</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>$1,652</td>
<td>1,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL/AVERAGE</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>41,627</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$208.4</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$328.4</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>$5,585</td>
<td>$8,797</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: CalNonprofits (circa 2012), NCCS Core Files (circa 2012) and American Community Survey (ACS 5-year estimates, 2012).
Southern California nonprofits average fewer resources

When analyzing public charities that filed Form 990 or 990-EZ in 2012, 47 percent of nonprofits were located in Northern California, with the remaining 53 percent in Southern California.* In Southern California, 44 percent of nonprofits reported assets less than $50,000, as compared to 35 percent of nonprofits in Northern California.

Figure 17 illustrates several different measures associated with nonprofits in these two regions. For example, Northern California nonprofits generate $5,006 in revenue for every person living in the region, while nonprofits in Southern California generate only $1,727 in revenue per capita. The same is true for assets with Northern California nonprofits holding $5,459 in assets per capita as compared to $3,044 in Southern California. These discrepancies speak directly to sector resources and capacity.

* See map on page 32 for counties considered Northern and Southern in this study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>% of CA population</th>
<th>Number of nonprofits</th>
<th>% of total</th>
<th>Total revenue (in billions)</th>
<th>% of total revenue</th>
<th>Total assets (in billions)</th>
<th>% of total assets</th>
<th>Nonprofits per capita (1,000)</th>
<th>Revenue per capita</th>
<th>Assets per capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>19,228</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>$73.09</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>$79.70</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>$5,006</td>
<td>$5,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>21,964</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>$39.25</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>$69.18</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>$1,727</td>
<td>$3,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL/AVG</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>41,192</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$112.33</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$148.88</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>$3,010</td>
<td>$3,989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: CalNonprofits (circa 2012), NCCS Core Files (circa 2012; excludes higher education and hospital organizations) and American Community Survey (ACS 5-year estimates, 2012)
Bay Area region is home to five times as many nonprofits per poor persons as Inland Empire and San Joaquin regions

Number of California 501(c)(3) by region and select demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>% of total CA population</th>
<th>% of region poor</th>
<th>Public charities per capita (1,000)</th>
<th>Public charities per capita poor (1,000)</th>
<th>Public charity 990/990EZ revenue per capita poor</th>
<th>Public charity 990/990EZ assets per capita poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bay Area</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1.61</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>$84,313</td>
<td>$87,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Coast</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>10.92</td>
<td>$14,949</td>
<td>$32,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far North</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>7.83</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>$9,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland Empire</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>3.83</td>
<td>$4,055</td>
<td>$6,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>6.13</td>
<td>$12,578</td>
<td>$22,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>9.53</td>
<td>$14,908</td>
<td>$26,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sac Metro</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>8.09</td>
<td>$13,867</td>
<td>$18,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>7.81</td>
<td>$14,864</td>
<td>$23,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Joaquin</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>$3,988</td>
<td>$4,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierras</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>15.31</td>
<td>$5,854</td>
<td>$8,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL/AVERAGE</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>7.37</td>
<td>$20,095</td>
<td>$26,633</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: CalNonprofits (circa 2012), NCCS Core Files (circa 2012; excludes higher education and hospital organizations) and American Community Survey (ACS 5-year estimates, 2012)

Nonprofits and income disparity

In recent years much has been written about the increasing income inequality in America, and research has documented a growing disparity in the distribution of nonprofit resources among wealthy and low-income communities. This study has found that these inequalities are also reflected in both the number of nonprofits and their annual revenue.

For example, the shortage of human service nonprofits located in low-income neighborhoods in Los Angeles County has been well documented. Additionally, nonprofits serving low-income communities have recently reported facing greater financial constraints than those not serving low-income communities. Data gathered for this report support these findings. As Figure 18 illustrates, wealthier regions of California tended to have more nonprofits and nonprofit resources per capita than regions with higher concentrations of poor populations.

17 See Nonprofit Finance Fund, 2014
Specifically, the Bay Area region, home to seven of the top ten wealthiest counties in California, comprises almost 20 percent of the state’s total population and 10 percent of California’s poor. In contrast, the Inland Empire and the San Joaquin regions collectively represented a similar percent of the state’s total population (22%); however, the Bay Area had twice as many nonprofits per capita, five times as many nonprofits per capita poor persons, and 21 times more per capita nonprofit revenue dollars available to serve communities in these regions.

Although not shown in Figure 18, an analysis of contributed income found that the regions with higher concentrations of poor persons were also more likely to rely on government grants as a form of contributed income than areas with lower concentrations of poor persons. For instance, the Bay Area derived 37 percent of its contributions from government grants, while the Inland Empire and the San Joaquin regions derived over two-thirds of their contributed revenue from government grants and contracts in 2012.19

Rural nonprofits work with fewer resources

Similar to the findings noted above, there were also disparities in the nonprofit resources available to Californians who reside in rural areas. Although there were actually more nonprofits per capita in rural parts of the state, as Figure 19 illustrates, nonprofits in metropolitan areas had more than twice the revenues per capita and more than three times the assets per capita than their rural counterparts. Consequently, nonprofits in metropolitan areas are likely to be better positioned to serve their constituencies.

18 See http://quickfacts.census.gov
19 Additional regional data are available at www.calnonprofits.org/causes-count/regionalbreakdown

Rural nonprofits average fewer resources than nonprofits in metropolitan areas

Total revenues, assets, and number of 501(c)(3) public charity organizations filing IRS Forms 990 and 990-EZ per capita in metropolitan and rural areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>% of CA population</th>
<th>Number of nonprofits</th>
<th>% of total</th>
<th>Total revenue (in billions)</th>
<th>% of total revenue</th>
<th>Total assets (in billions)</th>
<th>% of total assets</th>
<th>Nonprofits per capita (1,000)</th>
<th>Revenue per capita</th>
<th>Assets per capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metro</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>39,747</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>$111.3</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>$147.5</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>$3,050</td>
<td>$4,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1,445</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>$1.0</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>$1.4</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>$1,244</td>
<td>$1,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL/AVG</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>41,192</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$112.3</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$148.9</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>$3,010</td>
<td>$3,989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: CalNonprofits (circa 2012), NCCS Core Files (circa 2012; excludes higher education and hospital organizations) and American Community Survey (ACS 5-year estimates, 2012)
Nonprofits in communities of color:

**fewer and less resourced**

California is one of only five states in the country in which the majority of the population is comprised of ethnic minority groups. It is projected that by the end of 2014, Hispanics will define the largest racial/ethnic group in the state.\(^{21}\) Despite the state’s “minority-majority” status, this research found that there are fewer nonprofits and less funding for nonprofits in communities that are predominately non-white and Hispanic.

Notwithstanding this continued growth of racial and ethnic diversity, very little is known about the nonprofit sector in communities of color across the state or how to properly define and identify communities of color across a largely diverse population.

As an initial step toward understanding the scope and roles of nonprofits in communities of color, American Community Survey census data were used to identify zip codes where 20 percent or less of the population self-identified as white and not Hispanic. These areas, with 80 percent or higher populations other than white, are defined as communities of color for purposes of this study, but in truth represent a wide diversity of communities within and among themselves.

Using this measure, 305 communities of color were identified in California, representing 18 percent of all zip code areas and 27 percent of California’s total population. A comparison of California public charities (filing Form 990 or 990-EZ) within these two community groups, presented in Figure 20, indicates a notable disparity in the number of nonprofits per capita. Specifically, there are half as many nonprofits per capita located within communities of color as there are within less racially diverse communities. The disparity is even greater with regard to financial resources. We recognize these disparities are driven by complex contextual factors not fully captured in the scope of this study. However, these findings may suggest that recent efforts to strengthen “locally grown” institutions in communities of color still have a long way to go.

---

Most California nonprofits report diversified, hybrid income streams.
Nonprofit income streams are not understood by the public

In this study, Californians were asked, “Where do California nonprofits get their money?” Eighty-four percent of respondents believed nonprofits acquired the majority of revenue from donations. However, in reality, as Figure 21 illustrates, the bulk (76%) of nonprofit revenue is generated through program fees and contracts. According to the IRS, program service revenue includes revenue collected from fee-for-service activities directly related to the organization’s mission.²² Although most government funds come to nonprofits in the form of contracts for services, government funds are classified as contributed income.

Examples of program service revenue include:
- Museum admission and theater ticket charges
- Payments for medical services at a hospital or nursing home
- School tuition, and registration payments to youth sports clubs
- Payments from state and/or federal medical insurance programs

²² Charitable contributions, grants, and the charitable portion, if any, of membership dues are not included in the definition of program service revenue. Program revenue also may contain unrelated business income. See IRS 990, Current Form 990 Series – Forms and Instructions available at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-prior/i990--2012.pdf

Programs generate 76% of nonprofit sector revenue

Revenue sources of 501(c)(3) public charity organizations

- Contributions: 20.2%
- Investment income: 1.4%
- Sale of assets: 1.4%
- Other income: 1.2%
- Special events: 0.2%
- Program revenue: 75.6%

Sources: CalNonprofits (circa 2012), NCCS Core Files (circa 2012) and American Community Survey (ACS 5-year estimates, 2012).
Contributions come from multiple sources

A line item analysis of IRS Form 990 conducted specifically for this study allowed for a more detailed accounting of the contributions revenue category than is usually available to researchers. The findings from this analysis further illustrate the diverse revenue mixes present in nonprofit organizations. As Figure 22 shows, government plays a larger role in terms of contributed income than might be expected, generating almost half (49%) of contributions to nonprofits. However, nonprofits are not required to designate on tax forms whether the money is generated from federal, state or local sources, and thus, disaggregating different types of government funding is not possible. Similarly, an additional 44 percent of the contributed income category is comprised of gifts from individuals, corporations and foundations but, again, further disaggregation is not available.

**Government grants**
(federal, state, and local)

48.5%

**Individual, corporate, foundation and all other**

44.3%

**Related organizations**

3.5%

**Fundraising events**

2.1%

**Membership contributions**

1.1%

**Federated campaigns**

0.6%

**Figure 22**

Government grants make up almost half of contributed income

Contributions, gifts and grants by source for 501(c)(3) public charity organizations

Source: CalNonprofits (circa 2012).
There is a **greater reliance on contributions** when hospitals and higher education institutions are removed from the equation.

When analyzing the sector as a whole, it is important to consider that the high proportion of program revenue (76%) is driven in large part by hospitals and universities. As Figure 23 shows, when these two categories are excluded from the analysis, the revenue mix shifts to reflect a greater reliance on contributions. Keep in mind that contributions includes government grants and contracts.
Revenue sources differ by type and size of nonprofit

As Figure 24 illustrates, different types of nonprofits have different business models. For instance, as previously noted, hospitals and other health-related organizations rely heavily on program revenue, while international and environmental organizations are more reliant on contributions. Within each sub-sector, there is great diversity as well.

FIGURE 24
Arts and environmental nonprofits rely more on contributions than do health-related and higher education nonprofits

Revenue sources by organizational type for 501(c)(3) public charity organizations filing IRS Forms 990 and 990-EZ

Sources: CalNonprofits (circa 2012), and NCCS Core Files (circa 2012).

Revenue mix varies by organizational size.

Revenue mixes also vary by organizational size. As illustrated in Figure 25, organizations with annual expenses of less than $10 million generate over 50 percent of their revenue from contributions.

Smaller nonprofits are more likely to rely on special events and contributions.

Revenue sources by organizational budget for all 501(c)(3) public charity organizations filing IRS Forms 990 and 990-EZ.

Sources: CalNonprofits (circa 2012), and NCCS Core Files (circa 2012) as measured by organizational expenses.
California nonprofits have low administrative costs

While cost structures are frequently seen as poor indicators of either efficiency or impact in the nonprofit domain, the IRS requires nonprofits to report expenses in three functional expense categories: program service, management and general, and fundraising. When functional expense ratios are applied to individual organizations they are often misleading; for example, management, general and fundraising expenses are arguably as important to program service as direct program expenses.

Overall, California nonprofits expended 89 percent of their 2012 expenses on program service, 10 percent on management and general, and one percent on fundraising.

As Figure 26 shows, unlike the categorization of revenues (shown in Figure 25), the proportion of expenses does not shift dramatically by type of nonprofit.

**Figure 26**

89% of nonprofit expenditures go to program delivery

Functional expenses by organizational type for 501(c)(3) public charity organizations filing IRS Form 990

- Arts, culture, and humanities
- Higher education
- Education, other
- Environment
- Hospitals
- Health, other
- Human services
- International
- Mutual, public, and social benefit
- All public charities

Source: CalNonprofits (circa 2012).
Indicators of nonprofit financial health are improving

Surplus operating margins are increasing

During the boom years of the early 2000s, nonprofits were able to generate modest surpluses to create reserves and working capital, and some organizations had surplus margins of more than 30 percent of their operating budgets. Figure 27 illustrates a decline in levels of surpluses during the Great Recession, beginning in 2007 and reaching the lowest point in 2009. Overall, California’s nonprofit sector had a surplus margin of 5.47 in 2012. Although surpluses are again beginning to improve, nonprofits still operate with little margin for error.

Researchers are only now able to study and assess the impact of the Great Recession on the financial state of California’s nonprofit sector because nonprofit financial data are often delayed at least two years. In order to construct such an analysis, this section of the report presents longitudinal data from 2004 to 2012 regarding two indicators of financial health: surplus operating margins and deficit spending.\(^{23}\)

\(^{23}\) Calculating a surplus margin (equivalent to profit margin) is accomplished by dividing the end of year surplus (or deficit) by total revenue. A margin of less than zero indicates that expenses exceed revenues, and a margin of greater than zero indicates that revenues exceed expenses.

## Nonprofit surplus margins still below pre-recession levels

Average surplus margin ratio by organizational type for 501(c)(3) public charity organizations filing IRS Forms 990 and 990-EZ

Sources: CalNonprofits (circa 2012), and NCCS Core Files (circa 2004-2012).
Over 70 percent of nonprofits end the year at **break-even or in the black**

In addition to working with thin surplus operating margins, additional analysis of nonprofit financial data showed 43 percent of nonprofits ending fiscal year 2012 in financial deficit. Taken on its own, this calculation could be misleading as it does not consider the dollar amount of the deficits being measured. For instance, a nonprofit could end the year with a minimal loss, for example a $3 deficit, and still be counted as operating in deficit.

Therefore, to provide some context to the topic of deficit spending, Figure 28 tracks the percent of nonprofits that reported a deficit of five percent or more of their annual revenue. These nonprofits represented 29 percent of the overall sector in 2012. Figure 28 also shows an increase in deficit spending during the recession for most types of nonprofits, with the exception of nonprofit hospitals.

Furthermore, as Figure 28 illustrates, tracking surplus margins longitudinally illustrates the impact of the recession on California nonprofits; the overall sector posted its highest surplus margin of 10.24 in 2007 and its lowest of 1.19 in 2009. Despite a recent upward trend, surplus margins have yet to reach their pre-recession levels.

![Figure 28](image_url)

**On average, 29 percent of nonprofits experienced 2012 deficits of five percent or more of their total revenue**

Percent of 501(c)(3) public charity organizations filing IRS Forms 990 and 990-EZ reporting a net deficit of 5 percent or more of total revenue by organizational type

Sources: CalNonprofits (circa 2012), and NCCS Core Files (circa 2004-2012).
Positive financial trends echoed by nonprofit leaders

Responses provided in the Nonprofit Leadership Perspectives Survey align with the historical trend data, further suggesting that positive financial growth is expected to continue in the next year. For example, when asked about financial conditions over the last three years, the majority of respondents reported that year-over-year financial conditions were improving.

In addition, as Figure 29 illustrates, nonprofit leaders also projected a slightly stronger financial picture in 2014 than in 2013, with 91 percent believing 2014 would be the same or better than 2013. Although not illustrated in Figure 29, one third (32%) of nonprofit leaders surveyed expect to make new capital investments in 2014, an additional indicator of confidence in the future financial health of the sector. Just like for-profit business investments, new investments in capital by nonprofits should yield additional positive impacts for California’s overall economy.

Fundraising and earned income, representing critical measures of an organization’s financial health, were also viewed by nonprofit leaders to be improving. Eighty-four percent of leaders indicated that fundraising in 2013 was the same or better than in 2012; moreover, as Figure 30 shows, 93 percent believed it would be the same or better in 2014 than in 2013.

Nonprofit leaders anticipate financial improvement in 2014

Responses when asked: “What do you expect the general financial health of your nonprofit will be next year (2014) compared to this year?”

Nonprofit revenue generation and fundraising prospects stronger in 2014

Responses when asked: “How would you describe your nonprofit’s fundraising and revenue generation outlook for the next year (2014) compared to this year?”

Source: Nonprofit Leadership Perspectives Survey.
82% of Californians believe nonprofits act on the public’s behalf, while only 45% think so of for-profit business.
Californians trust nonprofits

In addition to their robust economic power, California nonprofits have a daily and wide-reaching impact on the lives of people throughout the state.

Findings in this final section of the report document the myriad ways Californians are engaged and inspired by nonprofits, the roles nonprofits play in our democratic process, as well as the ways in which nonprofits express the deeply held values of our communities.

Data from the 1,659 respondents in our Individual Perspectives Survey suggested that Californians hold nonprofits in high esteem compared to other sectors, and are confident that nonprofits are working on the public’s behalf.

Respondents expressed high levels of confidence in the sector’s ability to benefit communities and society at large. In particular, Figure 31 shows Californians believe that nonprofits do a better job than either government or the for-profit sector in acting on the public’s behalf, providing quality services, operating effectively and spending money wisely.

Californians give nonprofits higher marks than the for-profit or government sectors

Survey responses when asked “Please rate your overall level of confidence in California’s organizations to:
a) Act on the public’s behalf, b) Provide quality services, c) Operate effectively, d) Spend money wisely

Source: Individual Perspectives Survey.
Contrary to conventional perceptions of the for-profit sector as the place where jobs are created and where businesses run efficiently, Figure 32 shows that Californians who responded to the Individual Perspectives Survey expressed slightly more confidence in nonprofits to create jobs in the community and to work efficiently compared to the for-profit sector. Furthermore, respondents expressed much greater confidence in nonprofits to act ethically and to promote positive social change, compared to the for-profit and government sectors.

High approval ratings for nonprofits

Survey responses when asked “Please rate your overall level of confidence in California’s nonprofit organizations to: a) Create jobs for people in our community, b) Work efficiently, c) Act ethically, d) Promote positive social change”

Source: Individual Perspectives Survey.
Nonprofits mobilize multiple constituencies for social change

With strong public trust as its bedrock, nonprofits have become an important vehicle for public participation in civic affairs. Individuals engage with nonprofits in a variety of ways— as patrons, clients and beneficiaries; as volunteers and employees; as board leaders and advocates.

As demonstrated in Figure 33, staff and board members are those primarily engaged in advocacy work on behalf of nonprofits. They are followed by clients and constituents, and, finally, by volunteers. Additionally, nonprofits are more likely to mobilize people around community issues than to encourage people to vote or contact their elected officials.

**Figure 33**

Survey responses when asked: “In the past 12 months, to what extent did your nonprofit engage in the following activities?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAFF AND BOARD</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobilized around community issues</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encouraged to vote</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encouraged to contact elected officials</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VOLUNTEERS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobilized around community issues</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encouraged to vote</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encouraged to contact elected officials</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLIENTS AND CONSTITUENTS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobilized around community issues</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encouraged to vote</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encouraged to contact elected officials</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Nonprofit Leadership Perspectives Survey.
As Figure 34 shows, California nonprofits not only serve their chosen constituencies through their programs and services, but they frequently take up the causes of their constituents with policy makers through advocacy activities.

Furthermore, as Figure 35 illustrates, nonprofits engage in advocacy at all levels of government, with the most activity (27%) occurring at the city/local level. This notion reinforces the findings reported in the following pages of this report, further suggesting that California nonprofit programming and activities are embedded in local communities.
Nonprofits lobby through **associations and coalitions**

One way to measure the extent to which nonprofits are engaged in lobbying is to assess activities that are self-reported on IRS Form 990. These data reveal that only four percent of nonprofits in California have either filed the 501(h) election or otherwise engaged in lobbying. Furthermore, 50 percent of the nonprofit leaders who participated in this study said they were not familiar with the IRS 501(h) election.²³

Some nonprofits hire professional lobbyists. IRS data analyzed for this study showed that 370 California nonprofit organizations collectively paid $27.8 million for lobbying services in 2012. This represents .02% (two percent of one percent) of total expenditures for nonprofit organizations during that year.

Despite the low levels of lobbying reported by individual organizations, 53 percent of nonprofit leaders in this study did report that they belonged to an association or coalition that lobbied on their behalf. Notably, 60 percent of these leaders rated these coalitions as effective.

In addition, nonprofit staff represent an overlooked voting force. For example, of the 111 respondents to the Individual Perspectives Survey who indicated they worked for a nonprofit, 90 percent reported that they are “always voters” or “most of the time voters.”

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²³ The 501(h) election is a one page IRS form nonprofits may submit to indicate the intent to engage in lobbying activities. Completion of this form gives nonprofits clearly outlined legal guidelines for allowable lobbying activities beyond the “insubstantial” amount and activities that is afforded all 501(c)(3) organizations.
California nonprofits are inherently **community-based**

Reflecting the bottom-up origins of many nonprofits, most California nonprofits identified themselves as local or regional organizations, often using geography to define their constituencies. As Figure 36 shows, 82 percent of nonprofit leaders who participated in this study described nonprofit programming as taking place within either the neighborhood, city, or county where the nonprofit was located. Arts and culture organizations (29%) and human service organizations (21%) were the most likely to carry out activities in the city in which the organization is located, while 14 percent of environment and 13 percent of health organizations provided services statewide.

**Nonprofit programming is largely local**

Survey responses when asked: “Which of the following best describes where the majority of your programs are carried out?”

- Neighborhood: 11%
- City: 21%
- County: 50%
- State: 10%
- U.S.A: 4%
- International: 3%

*Source: Nonprofit Leadership Perspectives Survey.*
Nonprofits express who Californians are and strive to be

Each year, millions of Californians express their personal and community values through their participation in the nonprofit sector. Thus, in aggregate, nonprofits both reflect and stand for our society’s values. The various nonprofit causes and philosophies are as diverse as California itself, and in the creation and turmoil of the nonprofit ecosystem, ideas and causes compete for profile and resources, and ultimately lead to new ways of thinking.

This study documents:

85% believe that nonprofits exist to provide services to the needy and vulnerable.

80% believe that nonprofits exist to improve quality of life.

74% believe nonprofits play a major role in making our communities a better place to live.

70% believe nonprofits exist to express community values and promote social change.

64% believe nonprofits express the spirit of the community.

As one respondent summed it up: “Nonprofits exist as an expression of a community’s soul.” Each of California’s nonprofits is a place where this expression happens — where donors, volunteers, staff, and clients connect and contribute to make better communities and a better California.
PART 7

Conclusion: Causes Count

From hidden in plain sight... to a seat at the table
CONCLUDING COMMENTS FROM CALNONPROFITS

From hidden in plain sight...

This study reveals California nonprofits to be a deep and integral part of what makes California the uniquely vibrant state it is. With 15 percent of the State GDP, a million employees and millions of volunteers, nonprofits not only help drive the California economy, but touch the lives of every Californian every day.

Yet the nonprofit sector isn't often known by that name. It's known as the fight for clean air, the local hospital, Wikipedia, the legal help center, the university I went to, NPR, the campaign for LGBT rights, the counseling center, my church, the local theatre, my son's soccer league, and the African American history museum.

Partly because of this embeddedness and bottom-up character, the nonprofit sector enjoys a high degree of public confidence—more so than the for-profit business or government sectors—to provide quality services, to benefit communities, and to mirror the values held by Californians.

...to a seat at the table

But while Californians know nonprofits as important and valued community institutions, this report shows the unexpectedly strong economic power of the nonprofit sector and its ability to use that power for the common good. And as this study shows, California nonprofits are not only service and arts providers, they are community organizers and vote mobilizers.

For California to make full use of this nonprofit economic and people power, California’s leaders should work with nonprofits to devise and implement community solutions and programs. Whenever the Chamber of Commerce, for instance, is asked to bring a business perspective to the discussion, the nonprofit sector must be asked as well.

And within the nonprofit sector, we encourage nonprofits to ask how our sector—with its diversity of efforts, unequally distributed resources, and tumultuously different viewpoints—can act more cohesively in its shared interests.

Let the discussions begin. The future of California is at stake.
How nonprofits are described and categorized in this report

The 501(c)(3) nonprofits discussed in this report are categorized into distinct organizational types or sub-sectors using the National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities Core Codes (NTEE-CC) developed by the National Center for Charitable Statistics (NCCS) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). What follows is a list of the major sub-sectors presented in this report and examples of organizations that are typically found within each sub-sector.

**Arts, culture, and humanities.** Includes an array of organizations, such as museums, symphonies, community orchestras, theatres, historical societies, public TV/radio, and other cultural organizations.

**Higher education.** Includes private nonprofit universities and colleges and related organizations.

**Education, other.** Encompasses a wide range of educational institutions and groups, including preschools, private secondary schools, libraries, student sororities, alumni associations, teacher and parent groups, and other education-related organizations (excluding higher education).

**Environment.** Includes botanical gardens, horticultural societies, land conservation, environmental beautification, pollution abatement, as well as animal services, zoos and aquariums, and wildlife sanctuaries.

**Hospitals.** Includes nonprofit hospitals.

**Health, other.** Includes community clinics, nursing facilities, rehabilitative care, research institutions and service organizations dedicated to specific diseases, substance abuse facilities, blood banks, and other nonprofit health organizations (excluding hospitals).

**Human services.** Encompasses social and human service organizations that provide housing, shelter, food, employment, disaster relief, legal services and other assistance to disadvantaged populations, as well as youth centers and clubs, playgrounds, parks, and sports training facilities.

**International, foreign affairs.** Includes international and foreign affairs organizations, such as overseas relief and development, cultural and professional exchange, international peace and human rights groups, and United Nations associations.

**Mutual, public and societal benefit.** In this report, three common nonprofit organizational classifications (mutual benefit, public societal benefit, and otherwise uncategorized nonprofits) have been merged to create this category. Organizations include those working with civil rights and community development, advocacy groups, neighborhood associations, business leagues, civic and service clubs, science and technology organizations, credit unions, and public grantmaking foundations.
How to learn more

Causes Count is able to report on only a fraction of the data that was analyzed as part of this study. Additional materials available on the CalNonprofits website at www.calnonprofits.org include:

- Snapshots of the nonprofit sector for each of California’s 10 regions
- More detailed explanation of methodology and data sources
- This report downloadable as a PDF

Both the USD and CalNonprofits teams are committed to making presentations and holding discussions on these findings. In addition to USD and CalNonprofits events and webinars, please contact Kristen Wolslegel at kristenw@calnonprofits.org to have a speaker at your event.

The USD team can also develop custom reports from this uniquely complete data set for your geographic region or other subset. Please contact them at (619) 260-2903.

Finally, all of us at USD and CalNonprofits welcome your questions and comments.

STUDY WEBSITE

calnonprofits.org/causes-count

DOWNLOAD THE FULL STUDY (PDF)

calnonprofits.org/causes-count/download

DOWNLOAD THE TECHNICAL APPENDIX (PDF)

calnonprofits.org/causes-count/methodology
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