



Nonprofit Survey Series
Report #3

INDIANA NONPROFITS: IMPACT OF COMMUNITY AND POLICY CHANGES

A JOINT PRODUCT OF

THE CENTER ON PHILANTHROPY
AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY

AND

THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS
AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY

JUNE 2004

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AND
CURTIS CHILD

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NONPROFITS:
IMPACT OF
COMMUNITY AND
POLICY CHANGES**

**PROJECT ON
INDIANA NONPROFITS:
SCOPE & COMMUNITY
DIMENSIONS**

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INTRODUCTION

Nonprofits—charities, congregations, advocacy¹ and mutual benefit organizations—are intimately connected to the communities in which they are located. Some mainly serve the interests of their own members; others are dedicated to ameliorating problematic community conditions, providing a range of important services, and/or seeking to influence public policy at the local, state, or federal level. To carry out these activities, nonprofits mobilize community resources (e.g., expertise, volunteers, staff, and donations) and therefore depend on communities for their own survival and effectiveness. In other words, nonprofits both depend upon and influence the economic, social, political, and regulatory environment in which they operate.

[Indiana Nonprofits: Impact of Community and Policy Changes](#) is the third in a series of reports based on a major survey of Indiana charities, congregations, advocacy and mutual benefit nonprofits undertaken as part of the **Indiana Nonprofits: Scope and Community Dimensions** project currently underway at Indiana University (www.indiana.edu/~nonprof). No other study has examined such a variety of nonprofits or done so in such detail.

Here we examine how Indiana nonprofits are impacted by community and policy changes and the extent to which they engage in advocacy activities. These are important topics, since Indiana—like most states—faces major economic, social and fiscal challenges. As a result, many nonprofits encounter growing demands for their services and notable shifts in resources. Indeed, our previous report found exactly that (especially for health and human services nonprofits). The ability of Indiana nonprofits to address these and other challenges depends critically on how well prepared they are and on the tools available to them.

Our prior report, [The Indiana Nonprofit Sector: A Profile](#), revealed that Indiana nonprofits pursue a broad array of missions and that many target their services to

particular groups, especially based on geographic region and beneficiary's age.² Many face increasing demands for their services, are fairly young and small, face financial challenges, and rely on donations and gifts or on dues, fees, or sales for most of their funding. That analysis also revealed distinctive profiles for each of eight major nonprofit fields. In addition, we found that while nonprofits provide extensive and accessible services, many also face challenges in delivering services and rely substantially on volunteers. They also encounter challenges in securing staff, board, and volunteer resources. Finally, we identified some regional differences in the composition and characteristics of the nonprofit sector.

Future reports will focus on the extent to which Indiana nonprofits collaborate and compete with other organizations; how they manage their human, financial, and organizational resources; the characteristics and role of congregations and other faith-based nonprofits; and the characteristics and role of membership associations. (A complementary report has examined nonprofit employment in Indiana.)

These survey reports are based on a 2002 survey of 2,206 Indiana charities, congregations, and advocacy and mutual benefit nonprofits, representing a response rate of 29 percent. Details of how the sample was developed and the data collected are described in technical reports available upon request. The survey was designed to allow for direct comparison with a study of Illinois nonprofits sponsored by the Donors Forum of Chicago.³

Our analysis highlights differences that meet statistical criteria of significance. We explore comparisons among several major **geographic regions** defined for the study, but focus primarily on differences by **field of activity** (see Appendix A). We also examine the impact of **size**, **primary source of funding**,⁴ **age**, and **target group(s)** where relevant. As appropriate, each of these key dimensions is discussed in more details in the body of the report.

² This and other project reports are available at www.indiana.edu/~nonprof.

³ Kirsten A. Grønberg & Curtis Child, *Illinois Nonprofits: A Profile of Charities and Advocacy Organizations* (Chicago, IL: Donors Forum of Chicago, December 2003). Available online at www.donorsforum.org.

⁴ "Primary source of funding" is defined as obtaining 50 percent or more of total revenues from a particular source (government, dues and fees, donations, etc.); those obtaining less than half of their revenues from any one of the four major sources are defined as having "No dominant source" of funding.

¹ Advocacy nonprofits are generally registered as tax-exempt entities with the Internal Revenue Service under Section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. While officially designated "social welfare organizations," we use the commonly accepted term of "advocacy nonprofits" here. Congregations and other charities are eligible to receive tax-deductible contributions from individuals and corporations. Advocacy and mutual benefit nonprofits are not.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY –

1. **Community Conditions:** We asked Indiana nonprofits for their perceptions of changes in seven community conditions and whether the changes have an impact on them.

- The majority of Indiana nonprofits report that one or more of the seven community conditions changed in their communities during the last three years and half report that multiple conditions changed. Overall, perceptions of changes in community conditions depend significantly on where the nonprofits are located and, in some cases, their size or target group. Perceptions do not vary according to age, field of activity, or primary source of funding.
- Just over half (51 percent) of Indiana nonprofits report that employment and business opportunities changed in their communities, with the majority of these (33 percent overall) saying they decreased. This was followed by population size with half noting a change, of which most (42 percent overall) say it increased. About two-fifths (39 percent) say household income changed, with the majority (22 percent overall) of those saying it decreased. A third (36 percent) say ethnic or racial diversity changed, with almost all (34 percent overall) noting an increase. One in four say crime and violence changed, with most (19 percent overall) noting an increase. About one in ten (11 percent) noted a change in tension or conflict among community groups, with almost all (8 percent overall) saying it increased.
- For some conditions there are striking similarities between how nonprofits perceive community conditions and official indicators of the conditions, but in other cases there are notable differences between perceptions and the actual conditions.
- One-half of Indiana nonprofits indicate that at least one of the conditions impacted their organization. Almost every condition tends to impact a higher percentage of mid-sized and large nonprofits than small ones, as well as those that target their programs to people of a particular income, gender, and/or race. For the most part,

neither the age of an organization nor the field in which it operates helps explain why a given condition impacts nonprofits.

2. **Policy Conditions:** We asked Indiana nonprofits about changes in five government policies and whether the changes affect their organization.

- More than one-third of Indiana nonprofits indicate that at least some policies have changed during the last three years, although this varies considerably depending on the type, size, and funding structure of the nonprofit. For almost every policy, health and human services nonprofits, large organizations, and those that depend primarily on government funding are the most likely to say that multiple policies changed. In almost all cases, the policies became stricter.
- Changes in health and safety regulations were the most commonly reported (23 percent say that such policies changed). These were followed by client eligibility requirements for government programs (16 percent), personnel and legal regulations (15 percent), professional licensing requirements (14 percent), and government contract procurement policies (11 percent).
- One-quarter of all Indiana nonprofits say that at least one of these policies had an impact on their organization. As with perceptions of policy changes, significantly more of the health and human services nonprofits, large organizations, and those that rely primarily on the government for funding say that this is the case. Overall, the policies were at least four or five times as likely to impact the nonprofits when the policy became stricter as when they became more lenient.

3. **Nonprofit advocacy:** We asked Indiana nonprofits whether they promote positions on certain policy issues or on issues related to the interests of certain groups.

- More than one-quarter of Indiana nonprofits indicate that they participate in some form of advocacy (although only 3 percent say it is one of their three most important programs or activities). Health nonprofits are the most likely to say that they engage in advocacy, followed by religious, public benefit, and human services nonprofits. Mid-sized and large organizations are also more likely to engage in advocacy than smaller ones.

-
- Many nonprofits that engage in advocacy devote only limited resources to it. One in ten of the organizations that say they participate in advocacy do not commit any financial, staff, or volunteer resources to it.
 - Many Indiana nonprofits that engage in advocacy have insufficient technological tools for it. While three-quarters of them have computers available, only two-thirds have Internet access and/or e-mail, and less than half have a web site.
 - Health and education nonprofits that participate in advocacy tend to be better equipped with such tools, while human services, arts, and especially mutual benefit nonprofits involved in advocacy tend to lack these tools. Large nonprofits and those that receive the majority of their funding from the government are considerably more likely to have all four tools.

KEY FINDINGS

Five key findings stand out from our analysis:

1. ***Perceptions of community conditions:*** Indiana nonprofits vary significantly in how they perceive community conditions, most notably by where they are located. But other nonprofit characteristics are also important, suggesting that the perceptions nonprofits have about their communities are filtered through an organizational lens that reflects their size, field of activity, and types of groups they target.
2. ***Impact of community conditions:*** Mid-sized and large organizations, as well as those that target their programs and services (especially when they target by income, race, and gender), are more likely than other nonprofits to indicate that all types of community conditions have an impact on them, controlling for other factors.
3. ***Policy conditions and their impact:*** Four types of nonprofits stand out when we examine policy conditions and their impacts: Nonprofits in the health and human services fields, large organizations, and those that rely on government for the majority of their funding are, by far, the most likely to say that policies changed (in most cases they became stricter). The same factors also generally predict whether the policies have an impact on nonprofits, with dependence on government particularly important when we look at all factors jointly.
4. ***Involvement in advocacy:*** While more than one-quarter of Indiana nonprofits participate in some form of advocacy, very few (3 percent) say that it describes one of their three most important programs or activities. Most devote relatively little staff, volunteer, and/or financial resources to advocacy and low percentages have access to the Internet and e-mail, or operate their own web site.
5. ***Overall assessment:*** Our analysis suggests that community and policy conditions are in flux for many nonprofits, and that these types of changes impact relatively large percentages of Indiana nonprofits. In response to these conditions—especially those influenced by public policy—we find that nonprofits are, for the most part, ill-prepared to advocate their positions.

DETAILED FINDINGS

I. COMMUNITY CONDITIONS AND CHANGES

Since 1990, most Indiana communities have seen an increase in population, declining rates of poverty, and (recent) increases in unemployment. Not surprisingly, almost three-fourths (72 percent) of Indiana nonprofits report that key conditions in their communities have changed in the last three years. Most point to changes in population size or employment and business opportunities (more than half) as well as household income or ethnic and racial diversity (more than one-third). The extent to which nonprofits identify changes in community conditions vary by their field of activity, location, size, and target group. Overall, about half of Indiana nonprofits say that at least one of the community conditions affected them over the last three year. This varies by their location, field of service, and size.

Complex nonprofit-community relationships: The Indiana Nonprofit Survey asked respondents to indicate whether certain community indicators had increased, decreased, or not changed in order to determine how nonprofits perceive their community conditions and what factors may account for differences in these perceptions. We also asked whether these conditions had an impact on their organization (but we did not ask how).

We pay particular attention to twelve regions across the state for which we have expanded samples with enough respondents to allow for separate analysis (see Figure 1). These include:

- Seven of the state's largest metropolitan regions:
 - **Indianapolis Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**,⁵ including Boone, Hamilton, Madison, Hendricks, Marion, Hancock, Morgan, Johnson, and Shelby Counties

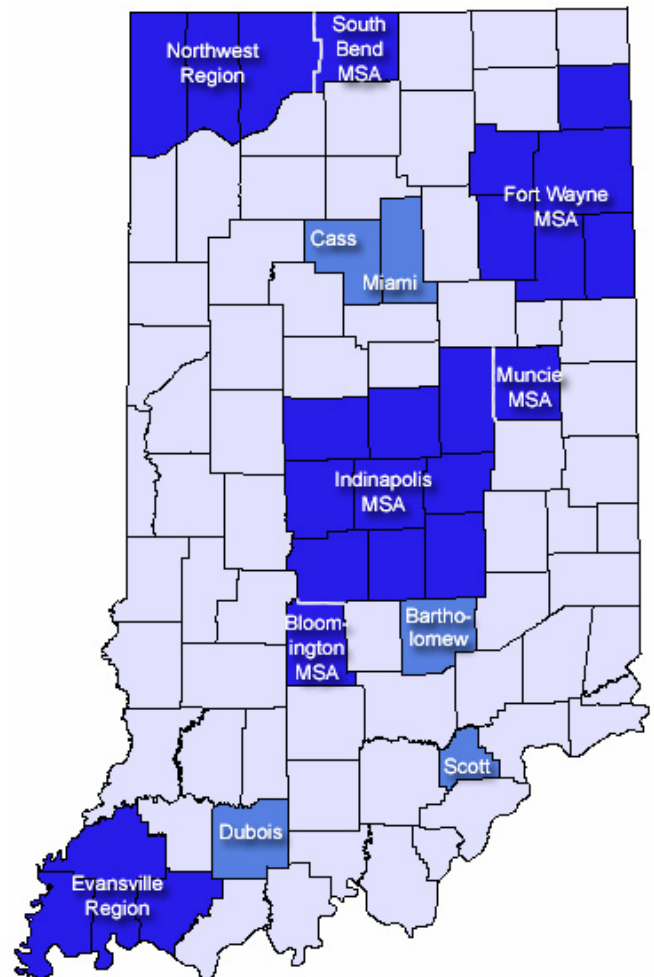
⁵ The U.S. Census Bureau defines a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) as "a core area containing a substantial population nucleus [of at least 50,000 residents], together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core" (<http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/aboutmetro.html>; retrieved 21 April 2004). Over time MSA boundaries change as communities grow. In this report we use the MSA boundary definitions in effect in 2000, with two exceptions: we include La Porte County in the Northwest region and Gibson County in the Evansville region.

- The **Northwest** Indiana Region (Lake, Porter, and La Porte Counties)
- The **Evansville** Region (Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick and Gibson Counties)
- **Fort Wayne** MSA (De Kalb, Whitley, Allen, Huntington, Wells, and Adams Counties)
- **South Bend** MSA (St. Joseph County)
- **Bloomington** MSA (Monroe County)
- **Muncie** MSA (Delaware County)

Five non-metropolitan counties that represent different regions of the state and a variety of socio-economic conditions:

- **Bartholomew** County
- **Cass** County
- **Dubois** County
- **Miami** County
- **Scott** County

Figure 1: The Indiana Nonprofit Sector Project, selected communities



We also surveyed nonprofits located elsewhere in state and refer to them as located in the “rest-of-state” region.

To place these *perceptions* in context, we include official U.S. Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics data of *actual* state and county characteristics. We caution that the relationship between objective community conditions and nonprofits is likely to be complex. First, Indiana nonprofits are located throughout the state and as such face different economic, political, and social conditions depending on their location. Second, Indiana nonprofits pursue a broad array of missions and some are therefore more sensitive to certain community conditions than others. We examine both of these issues below.

We are unable to address a third confounding factor, namely, that nonprofits vary in the size and types of communities they serve. For some nonprofits, the “community” might be limited to one or two neighborhood blocks, while for others it may represent a town, a metropolitan area, the state, or the nation. For those that serve larger regions, changes in one part of the area may be offset by those in another part. For others, the “community” they serve is one of personal identity (race, ethnicity) or ideology (world peace), rather than geography.

Despite these complexities, our analysis provides us with a general sense of how Indiana nonprofits perceive and experience community conditions.

Indiana nonprofits and their communities: To better understand how Indiana nonprofits relate to their communities, we asked them to indicate whether any of seven broad community conditions had stayed the same, increased or decreased during the last three years:⁶ employment and/or business opportunities; population size; family/household income; ethnic/racial diversity; crime and violence; tension or conflict among community groups; and “other” community changes.⁷ (See Appendix B for the survey questions.)

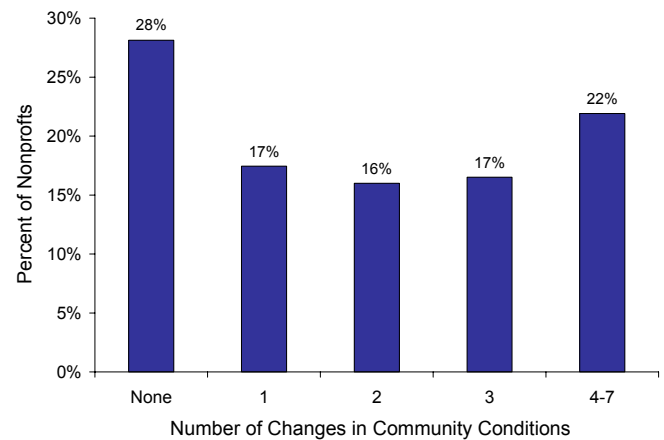
- **Scope of Changes:** We look first at how many of the seven community conditions changed during the

⁶ The nonprofits received and returned the surveys at different times, but we estimate that the three years to which nonprofits referred are between 1998 and 2001.

⁷ Our survey asked nonprofits whether the particular community condition *changed* during the last three years, not how high or low it was. For example, we asked nonprofits if unemployment increased, decreased, or stayed the same in their communities, not whether there was any or what the percentage was.

prior three years according to our respondents. The great majority (72 percent) report that at least one of the seven conditions changed (the remaining 28 percent say none of the conditions changed). More than half (54 percent) said that two or more of the conditions changed, including one-fifth (22 percent overall) that reported changes in four or more community conditions. See Figure 2.

Figure 2: Number of community changes reported by Indiana nonprofits (n=1,914)



- The extent to which Indiana nonprofits report changes in a broad scope of community conditions varies according to the region in which they are located,⁸ their primary field of activity, and their size.
 - *Region:* Nonprofits in the Muncie and Indianapolis MSA regions were the least likely to report changes in community conditions (about half reported that none or at most one of the seven conditions changed). Nonprofits in the Northwest Region, Cass County, and Scott County were the most likely to report changes: half or more indicated that three or more of the community conditions changed (see Figure 3).
 - *Nonprofit field:* Four-fifths (83 percent) of health nonprofits reported that at least one of the seven community conditions changed, compared to only half (51 percent) of the mutual benefit associations. See Figure 4.

⁸ This relationship is marginally statistically significant ($p < 0.10$).

Figure 3: Percent of nonprofits reporting at least three changes in community conditions, by region (n=1,914)

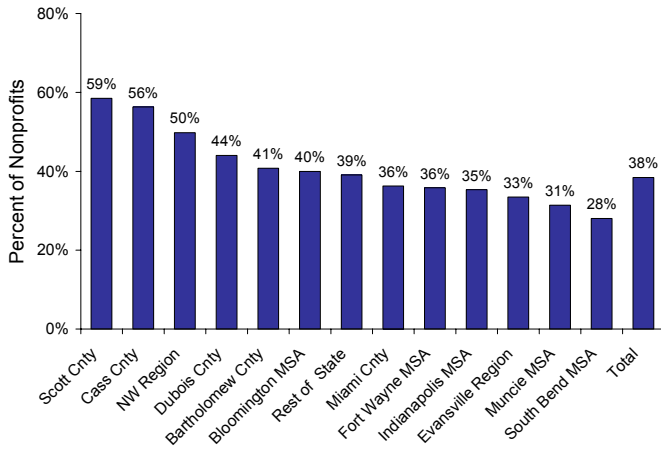
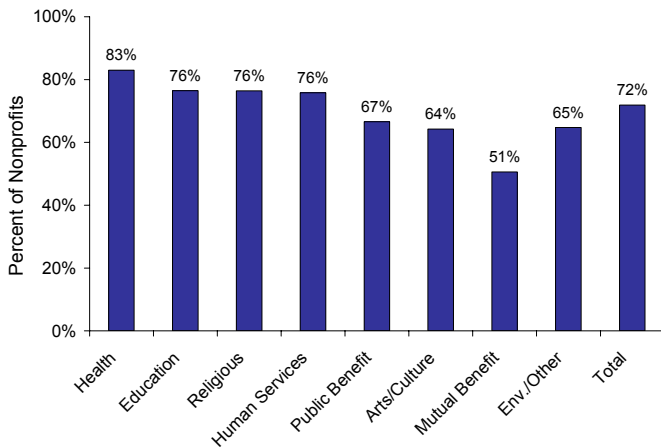


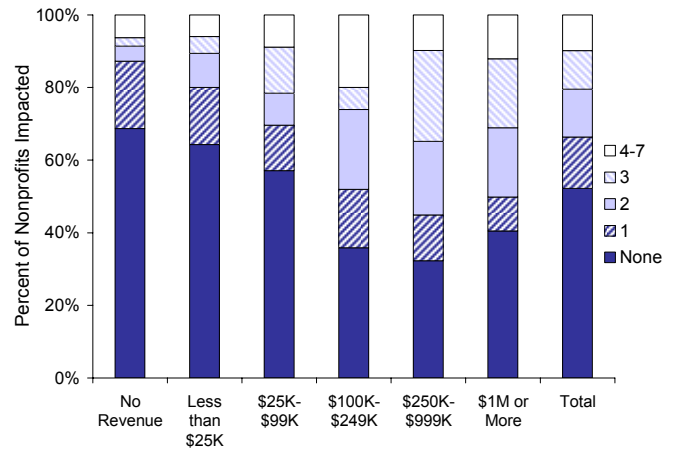
Figure 4: Percent of nonprofits reporting at least one change in community conditions, by major field of activity (n=1,914)



- **Size:** As nonprofits increase in size, they are significantly less likely to report that none of the community conditions changed and more likely to report that multiple conditions changed. See Figure 5.
- There are no significant differences in how many conditions changed among nonprofits that vary in age or funding profiles.

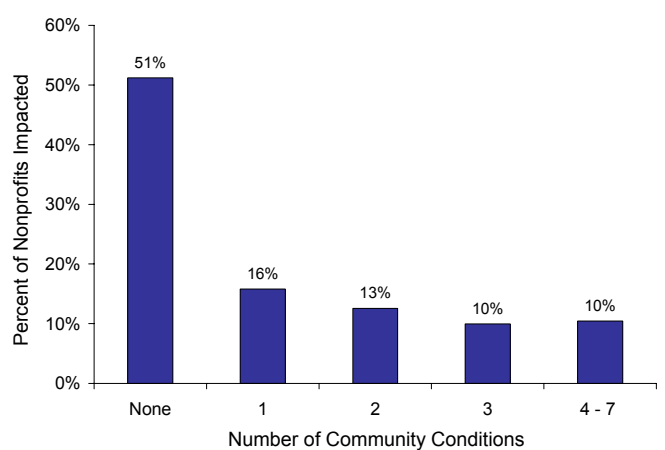
- **Scope of Impacts:** We also asked Indiana nonprofits whether these community conditions had an *impact* on their organization and counted the total number of conditions that did so. This score ranged from zero (signifying that none of the community conditions impacted the organization) to seven (indicating that all of the conditions had an impact).

Figure 5: Percent of nonprofits reporting changes in community conditions, by number of conditions and size (n=1,546)



- Overall, half (51 percent) of Indiana nonprofits report that none of the seven community conditions had an impact on them. The rest indicate that one or more condition affected them, including about one-third (33 percent overall) that said at least two conditions did so. See Figure 6.

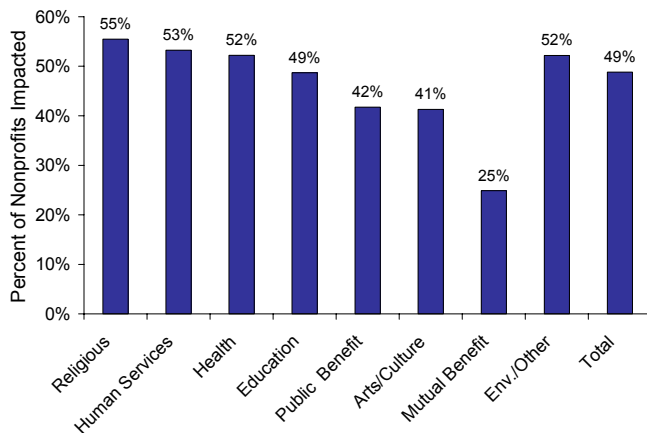
Figure 6: Percent of nonprofits impacted by community conditions, by number of conditions (n=1,927)



- The extent to which nonprofits report that at least one of the community conditions have an impact on them varies somewhat by size, nonprofit field, and funding profile.
 - **Nonprofit Field:** Within most fields, two-fifths or more of the nonprofits report that at least one community condition had an impact on them, but only 25 percent of mutual benefit nonprofits do so, suggesting they are considerably less sen-

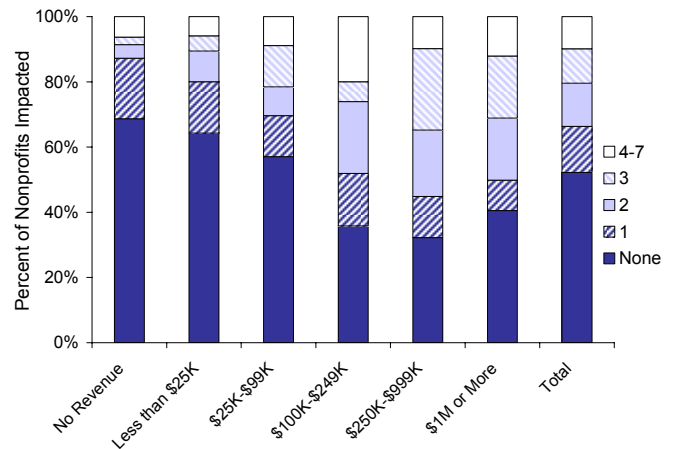
sitive to community conditions than other types of nonprofits. See Figure 7.

Figure 7: Percent of nonprofits impacted by at least one community condition, by major field of activity (n=1,927)



- **Size:** As nonprofits increase in size, they are significantly more likely to report being impacted by a higher number of community conditions. Thus community conditions had an impact on less than one-third (31 percent) of small nonprofits (revenues of less than \$25,000) compared to more than two-thirds (68 percent) of those with revenues between \$250,000 and \$1 million. See Figure 8.
- More detailed analysis (not shown in Figure 8) suggests that very large nonprofits (those with revenues of \$10 million or more) may also be somewhat insulated from local community conditions: 62 percent report that none of the community conditions impacted them over the last three years.
- **Primary source of funding:**⁹ Nonprofits that receive more than half of their revenues from government sources are more likely than nonprofits that depend mainly on other major sources of funding to report that four or more of the community conditions impacted them. Nearly one in five (19 percent) say that this is the case, compared to 10 percent overall.

Figure 8: Percent of nonprofits impacted by community conditions, by number of conditions and size (n=1,557)



- Nonprofits that rely mainly on dues/fees, special events, or on a mix of funding sources are much less likely to report that multiple conditions impacted them. Roughly three-quarters indicate that only one or none of the community conditions did so, compared to 51 percent overall.
- There is no relationship between the ages of the nonprofits or the communities in which they are located and whether the conditions had an impact on them.
- **Specific community conditions:** We turn now to how Indiana nonprofits view specific community conditions, whether they were impacted by the condition, and how these assessments vary for different types of nonprofits. We first present relevant census and economic data (where available)¹⁰ for the 12 communities selected for detailed analysis. Although not directly comparable to our survey data in terms of timing or specific content, these data do provide a useful point of reference.
- **Employment and business opportunities:** We sought to capture the impact of the local economy on nonprofits by examining changes in employment and business opportunities. More of our survey re-

⁹ This pattern is likely confounded with size, since nonprofits that rely on government as their primary funding source tend to be larger than those that rely on dues/fees or special events.

¹⁰ Because of data limitations we do not have information on all indicators for every year. We use population size (1998, 2002); percent living below poverty (1990, 2000); minority population size (1990, 2000), and unemployment rate (1998, 2001). In some cases, the only data we have is from the decennial census reports. Even so, this information does provide a general indication of the community conditions and changes.

spondents saw this condition as having changed than the other five conditions we examined.

- *Unemployment rate (official)*: Between 1998 and 2001 (the period that most closely matches the time frame for our survey questions), Indiana’s official unemployment rate increased from 3.1 to 4.4 percent. The 12 communities varied in both the level of unemployment and the changes they experienced over the 3-year period. See Table 1.

Table 1: Annual average unemployment rates for select Indiana communities, 1998-2001

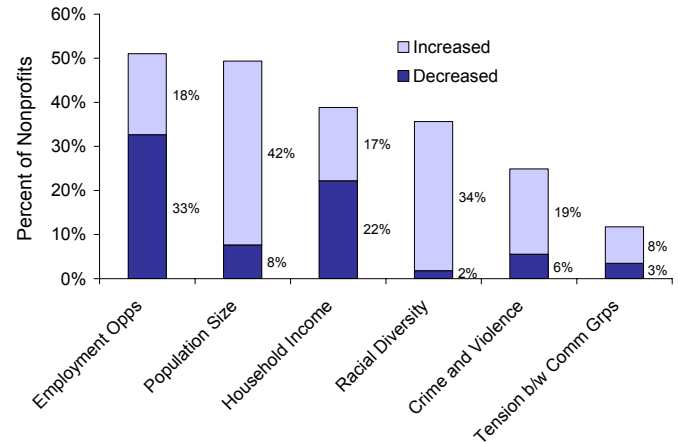
Region	Unemployment Rate				Percentage Point Change 1998-2001
	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Indianapolis MSA	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.3	0.8
Northwest Region	3.7	3.9	4.1	5.0	1.3
Fort Wayne MSA	2.8	2.9	3.1	4.8	2.0
Evansville Region	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	0.1
South Bend MSA	2.8	3.1	3.3	4.6	1.8
Bloomington MSA	2.6	2.3	2.0	3.0	0.4
Muncie MSA	4.1	3.4	3.3	4.5	0.4
Bartholomew Cnty	2.2	2.1	2.3	3.7	1.5
Cass Cnty	3.0	3.2	3.3	5.4	2.4
Dubois Cnty	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.8	1.1
Miami Cnty	4.2	3.7	4.2	6.4	2.2
Scott Cnty	3.3	3.0	3.3	5.1	1.8
State of Indiana	3.1	3.0	3.2	4.4	1.3

Source: <http://www.stats.indiana.edu/> (retrieved May 12, 2004)

- The areas with the highest rates of unemployment in 2001 were Miami, Cass and Scott Counties and the Northwest Region, where at least one in twenty workers were unemployed. Unemployment was lowest in Dubois County and Bloomington MSA.
- The rate of unemployment increased notably in Cass County, Miami County, and Fort Wayne MSA over the 1998-2001 period. It did not decrease in any of the regions.
- *Perceived changes in employment and business opportunities*: According to our survey, employment and business opportunities changed for approximately one-half (51 percent) of Indiana nonprofits during the last three years. This is the most commonly reported community change by nonprofits in the state.

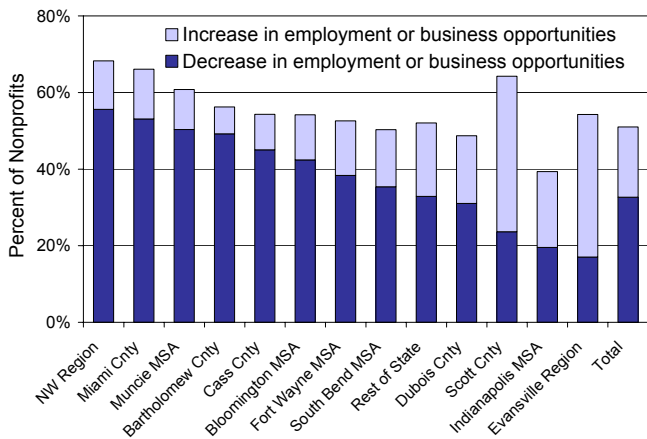
- One-third (33 percent overall) reported a *decrease* in these opportunities, while one-fifth (18 percent overall) noted an *increase*. This parallels the official data, which show that actual unemployment increased in every area. See the first column of Figure 9.

Figure 9: Percent reporting changes in selected community conditions, Indiana nonprofits (n=1,665-1,806)



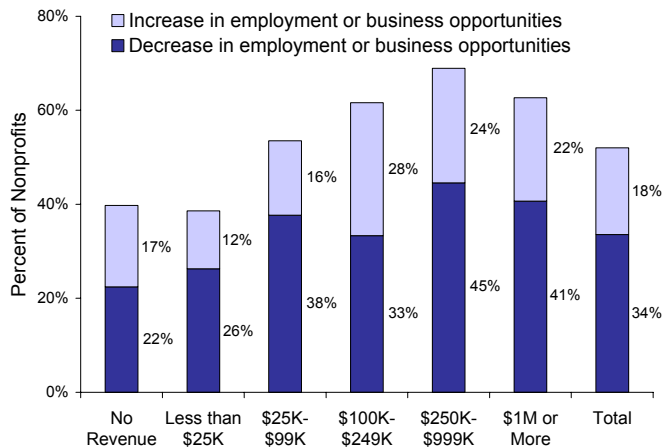
- These overall patterns, however, hide some important differences among nonprofits located in different regions or varying in size.
 - *Region*: Perceptions of employment and business opportunities vary depending on the location of nonprofits, with perceptions of declining opportunities especially prevalent among nonprofits located in the Northwest Region (56 percent), Miami County (53 percent), Muncie MSA (50 percent), and Bartholomew County (49 percent). Most of these areas had relatively high unemployment rates in 2001 (See Table 1).
 - In comparison, only one in five of the Indianapolis MSA (20 percent) and Evansville Region (17 percent) nonprofits reported a similar change. A noteworthy percentage of nonprofits said that they saw an *increase* in employment and business opportunities in the Evansville Region and especially in Scott County. See Figure 10.

Figure 10: Perceptions of changes in employment and business opportunities, by geographic region (n=1,806)



- **Size:** Smaller nonprofits are slightly less likely than larger ones to report that employment and business opportunities increased or decreased. See Figure 11.

Figure 11: Perceptions of changes in employment and business opportunities, by size (n=1,466)

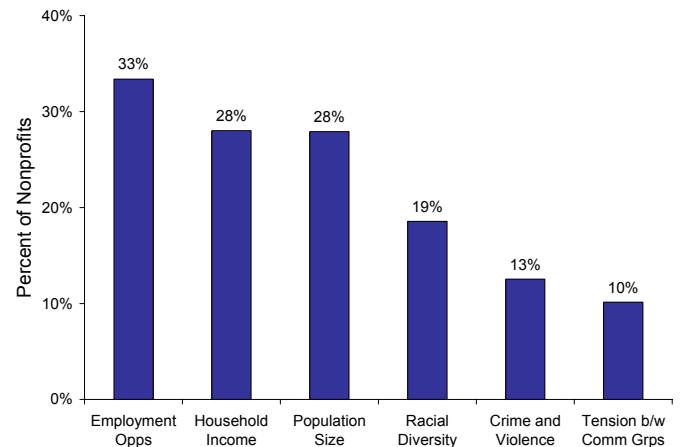


- Overall, we do not find notable differences in assessments of employment or business opportunities among nonprofits that differ in field of activity, age, funding profile, or target populations.¹¹

¹¹ There are two exceptions to the latter conclusion: First, nonprofits targeting by region are slightly more likely than those that do not (22 vs. 17 percent) to report that employment and business opportunities increased. Second, organizations that target by gender are more likely to say that employment and business decreased (37% compared to 30%) or increased (25% compared to 17%), but less likely to say they stayed the same (37% compared to 53%).

- **Impacts from employment and business opportunities:** According to our survey respondents, employment and business opportunities have an impact on one-third (33 percent) of Indiana nonprofits. See column one of Figure 12.

Figure 12: Percent of nonprofits impacted by selected community condition, Indiana nonprofits (n=1,671-1,817)



- Nonprofits are much more likely to report an impact from a community condition if they thought the condition had changed. Nearly three-fifths (59 percent) of the organizations in communities where employment and business opportunities reportedly *increased* say that these changes affected them, slightly more than the percent of those reporting a *decrease* who said this had an impact on them (57 percent). See the first cluster of columns in Figure 13. Only 8 percent of those that perceived no changes in community conditions reported an impact on their organization (not shown).¹²
- The extent to which Indiana nonprofits report being affected by employment and business opportunities varies according to their size, funding profile, and the types of groups they target.

- **Size:** For this and most other community conditions, mid-sized nonprofits are more likely to report an impact from the condition than smaller ones, with larger ones intermediary between the two. The curvilinear pattern is particularly striking. See Figure 14.

¹² We speculate that these nonprofits see their communities as facing persistently low levels of employment or business opportunities.

Figure 13: Percent of nonprofits impacted by selected community conditions if the condition changed (n=265-1,019)

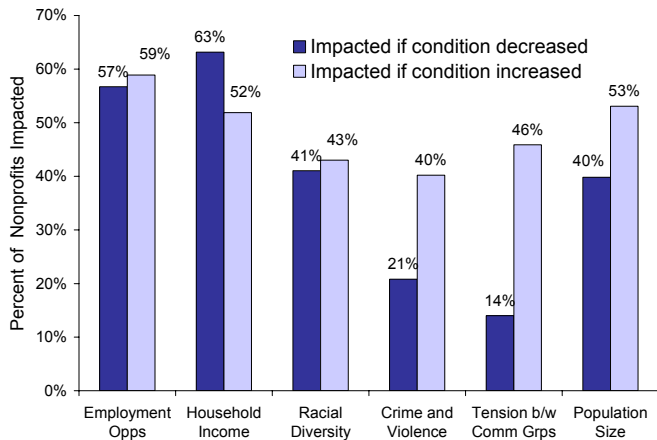
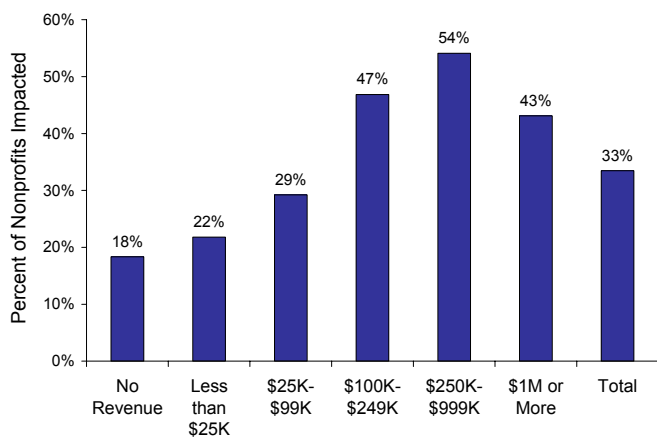


Figure 14: Percent of nonprofits impacted by employment and business opportunities, by size (n=1,473)



- **Primary Source of Funding:** Nonprofits that rely on government funding or on a mix of funding sources (i.e. no dominant source) are the most likely to report that employment and business opportunities had an impact on them. See Figure 15.
- **Target group:** Nonprofits that target their programs and activities¹³ to people of a par-

¹³ Our survey allowed respondents to further specify the nature of their target group beyond what is shown in Figure 16. Thus, according to the nonprofits that provided detailed information on their target group(s): Of the 18% of Indiana nonprofits that target by **income** most (71%) target persons with low-income, rather than medium (4%) or high income (1%). The 15% that target by **race** target persons identified as Hispanic (33%), Black (21%), Other (16%), and White (1%). The 31% that target by **gender** target Females (71%), Males (52%), and Transgendered persons (<1%). The 56% that target

ticular gender, race, or income level are more likely than those that do not target in this way (one half vs. less than one-third) to report that employment and business opportunities had an impact on their organization. See Figure 16. Thus nonprofit perceptions of objective conditions may be influenced by the type of group targeted.

Figure 15: Percent of nonprofits impacted by employment and business opportunities, by primary source of funding (n=1,696)

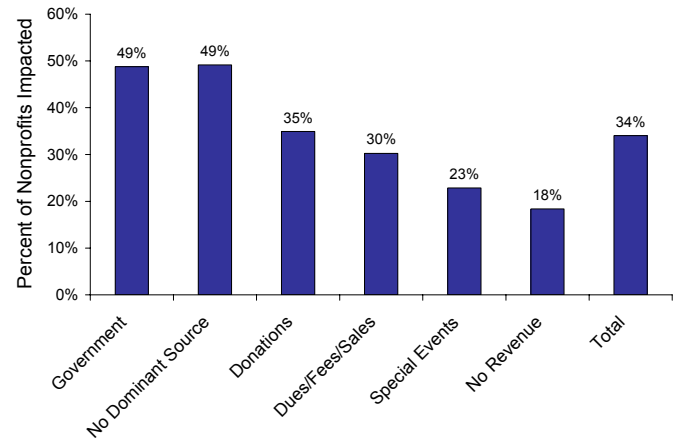
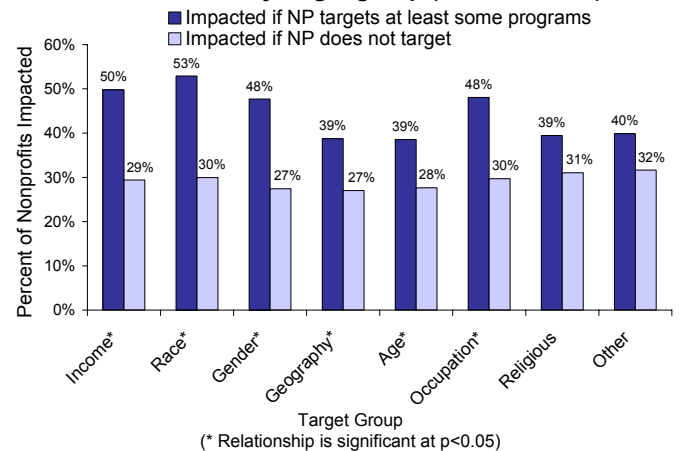


Figure 16: Percent of nonprofit organizations (NPs) impacted by employment and business opportunities, by target group (n=1,399-1,549)



by **geography** target persons in the Neighborhood (3%), Local Area (41%), Region (24%), State (7%), Nation (1%), and Other (1%). The 55% that target by **age** target Children 0-5 (16%), Youth 6-11 (55%), Teenagers 12-17 (46%), Young Adults 18-21 (14%), Adults 22-54 (17%), Seniors 55+ (22%), and Other (5%). (These percentages do not add to 100% because organizations could specify more than one sub-group; also, not all categories are displayed here.)

- There are no differences in these perceptions among nonprofits from different geographic regions, fields of activity, or ages.
- **Population size:** Population growth (or decline) reflects complex community dynamics, but is important in its own right. This condition ranked second among our survey respondents in terms of having changed.
 - **Population size (official):** Overall, the population of Indiana grew by 4.3 percent between 1998 and 2002, but there were notable differences in the rate of growth among the 12 regions. See Table 2.

Table 2: Population size for select Indiana communities, 1998 and 2002

Region	1998 Population	2002 Population	Percent Change 1998-2002
Indianapolis MSA	1,518,828	1,655,097	9.0%
Northwest Region	737,066	747,803	1.5%
Fort Wayne MSA	481,247	508,915	5.7%
Evansville Region	277,907	284,948	2.5%
South Bend MSA	258,185	267,120	3.5%
Bloomington MSA	116,569	121,229	4.0%
Muncie MSA	116,334	118,197	1.6%
Bartholomew Cnty	69,432	71,636	3.2%
Cass Cnty	38,830	40,752	4.9%
Dubois Cnty	39,651	40,015	0.9%
Miami Cnty	33,510	36,199	8.0%
Scott Cnty	23,055	23,334	1.2%
State of Indiana	5,907,617	6,159,068	4.3%

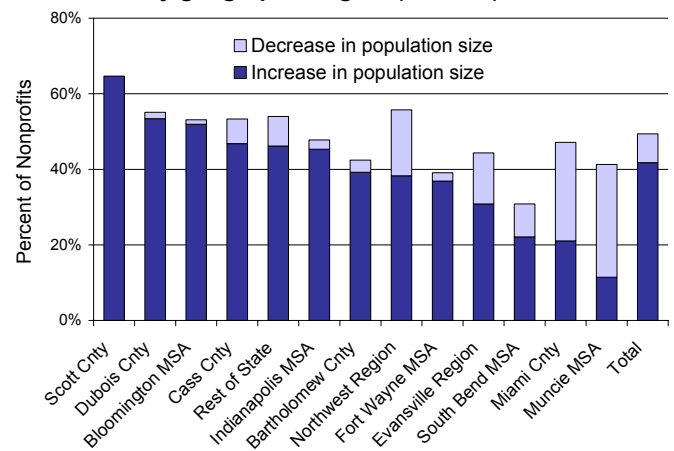
Source: <http://www.stats.indiana.edu/> (retrieved January 25, 2004)

- Population grew rapidly in both the Indianapolis MSA and Miami County (up by at least 8 percent), followed closely by Fort Wayne MSA (up 6 percent) during the 1998-2002 period. At the other extreme, Dubois and Scott Counties, the Northwest Region, and Muncie MSA saw relatively slow growth during the same period (less than 2 percent).
- **Perceived changes in population size:** About half (51 percent) of Indiana nonprofits said that the size of population in their communities had not changed during the previous three years. Most of the rest (42 percent overall) said it had increased, while less than one in ten (8 percent

overall) say population decreased. See the last column in Figure 17. These perceptions vary by region, size and target population.

- **Region:** Nonprofits located in different regions of the state differ widely in whether they perceive changes in the population size. The population increased according to more than half of the nonprofits in Scott (65 percent) and Dubois (53 percent) Counties and in the Bloomington MSA (52 percent), compared to only one in five or less of nonprofits in South Bend MSA (22 percent), Miami County (21 percent), or Muncie MSA (11 percent). Many of these perceptions do not reflect actual changes. See Figure 17.

Figure 17: Percent reporting changes in population size, by geographic region (n=1,756)



- **Size:** As with employment and business opportunities, small nonprofits are less likely than larger ones to indicate that the community condition changed. Thus about one-fourth (28 percent) of small nonprofits note that the population size changed in their communities, while half or more of the mid-sized and large organizations report similarly. See Figure 18.
- **Target group:** Organizations that target people of a particular religion, income, age, gender, or geographic area are more likely than nonprofits that do not target these groups to say that the population increased in their communities. Thus, 56 percent of

those that target a particular race group reported increases in population, compared to 42 percent of those that do not target by race. See Figure 19.

Figure 18: Percent of nonprofits reporting changes in population size, by size (n=1,436)

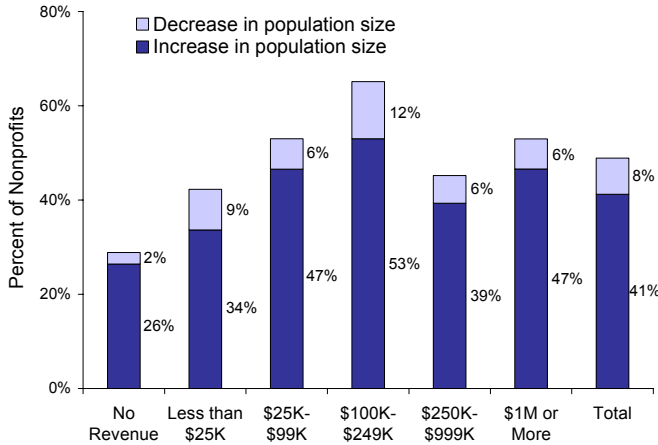
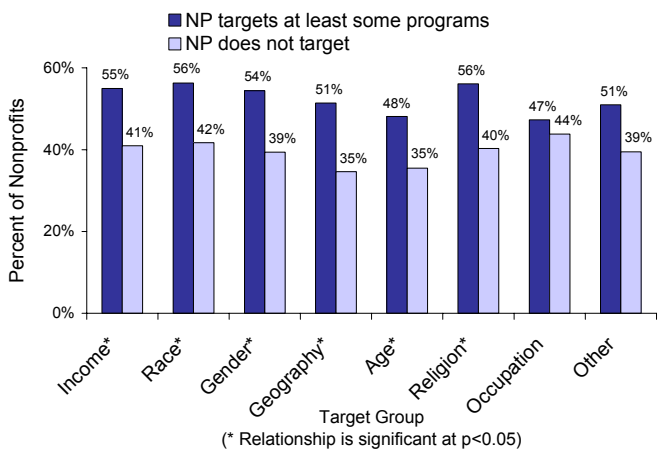


Figure 19: Percent of nonprofits reporting an increase in population size, by target group (n=1,392-1,540)

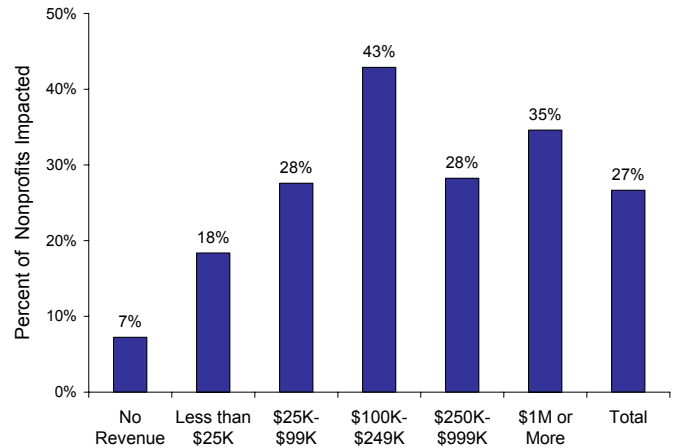


- There are no differences in nonprofit perceptions of changes in population size by nonprofit field of activity, funding profile, or age.

– *Impact of population size:* According to our survey respondents, population has an impact on just over a quarter (27 percent) of all Indiana nonprofits. See the last column in Figure 20.

– More than half (53 percent) of the nonprofits reporting an *increase* in population size also say that this has had an impact on their organization, compared to 40 percent of nonprofits that say population size decreased. See the last cluster of columns in Figure 13.¹⁴ The impact of population size varies by nonprofit size, funding profile, and target group.

Figure 20: Percent of nonprofits impacted by population size, by size (n=1,443)



- Size:* Smaller nonprofits are less likely than larger ones to say that population size has an impact on them, similar to what we find for other community conditions. See Figure 20.
- Primary source of funding:* The extent to which population size impacts nonprofits varies by nonprofit funding profile, although this may reflect the strong relationship between primary funding source and size.¹⁵ See Figure 21.
- Target group:* Nonprofits that target their programs and activities to specific groups of people are considerably more likely than those that do not to say population size impacted their organization. This is especially the case for nonprofits that target people of a particular gender or income level. See Figure 22.

¹⁴ Very few (4 percent) nonprofits that report no change in population size say that this impacted them.

¹⁵ Nonprofits that rely on government as their primary funding source tend to be larger than those that rely on dues/fees or special events.

Figure 21: Percent of nonprofits impacted by population size, by primary source of funding (n=1,655)

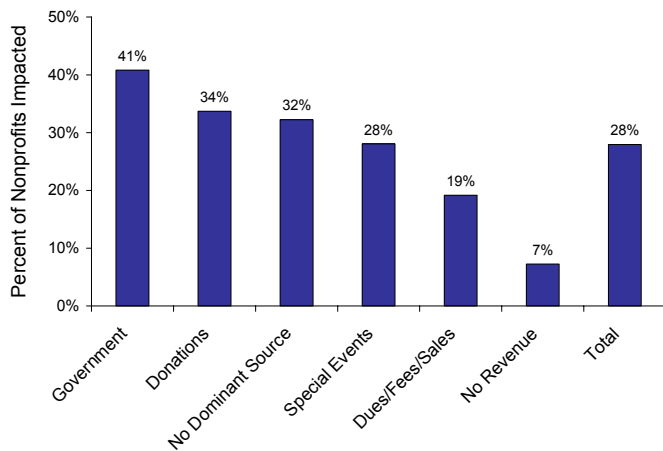
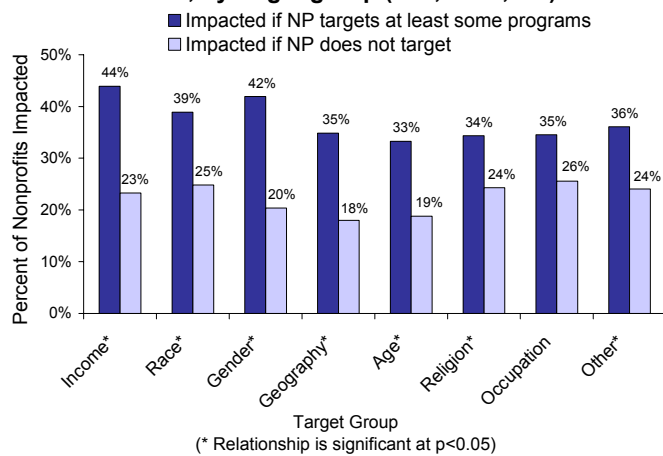


Figure 22: Percent of nonprofits impacted by population size, by target group (n=1,370-1,516)



- There are no significant differences by geographic region, field of activity, or age in whether population size impacted Indiana nonprofits.
- **Household income:** Household income is closely related to employment and business opportunities and is an important indicator of community need. It ranked third among our respondents in terms of community conditions that had changed.
 - **Percent living below poverty (official):** In 2000, the median household income for Indiana was \$41,567, (up 11 percent from \$37,375 in 1990, ¹⁶ adjusted for inflation). Some 7 percent of families, 8 percent of those aged 65 or older, and 10

¹⁶ See <http://www.stats.indiana.edu/> (retrieved February 15, 2004). Median income for 1990 is adjusted to constant 1999 dollars.

percent of all individuals lived below the poverty level, down from 11 percent ten years previously.

- The 12 communities differ in the extent to which they followed these trends. In 2000, the percent of families living below the poverty level ranged from a low of 3 percent in Dubois County to a high of about one in ten families in Scott County (11 percent), Muncie MSA (9 percent) and the Northwest Region (8 percent). See Table 3.

Table 3: Percent living below poverty for selected Indiana communities, 1990 and 2000

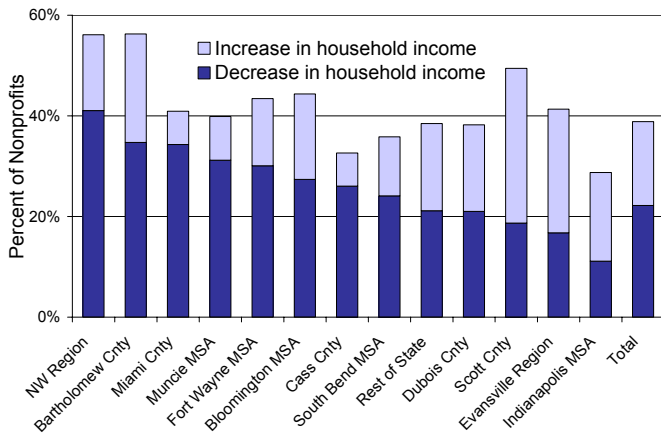
Region	Families		Individuals		Individuals 65 and older	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Indianapolis MSA	7.5	6.3	9.9	8.6	10.3	7.4
Northwest Region	9.8	8.0	11.9	10.5	9.2	7.8
Fort Wayne MSA	5.4	5.8	7.6	8.2	8.5	6.7
Evansville Region	7.9	6.6	10.7	9.4	11.5	7.3
South Bend MSA	7.1	7.6	9.7	10.4	8.8	7.1
Bloomington MSA	9.5	7.1	19.4	18.9	9.9	6.9
Muncie MSA	10.3	9.0	16.7	15.1	12.1	8.0
Bartholomew Cnty	6.1	5.9	8.5	7.3	12.2	7.9
Cass Cnty	7.9	4.7	10.3	7.6	8.3	5.3
Dubois Cnty	4.2	2.9	6.1	5.3	14.3	7.3
Miami Cnty	8.8	6.0	10.9	8.0	10.3	5.4
Scott Cnty	15.6	10.5	19.0	13.1	17.3	9.7
State of Indiana	7.9	6.7	10.7	9.5	10.8	7.7

Source: <http://factfinder.census.gov> (retrieved January 25, 2004)

- South Bend MSA and Fort Wayne MSA were the only regions where the percent of families living below poverty increased between 1990 and 2000. By contrast, the percentage decreased by a quarter or more in Bloomington MSA and Cass, Dubois, Miami, and Scott Counties.
- Bloomington MSA, Muncie MSA, and Scott County had the highest rates of individuals living below the poverty level in 2000. In the case of Bloomington MSA and Muncie MSA, this may be due, in part, to the large number of students residing there.
- The South Bend and Fort Wayne metropolitan regions were the only areas to see an increase in the percentage of individuals living in poverty between 1990 and 2000.

- In each of the 12 communities, the percentage of individuals 65 and older who live below the poverty level, declined between 1990 and 2000. It was nearly cut in half in Miami, Dubois, and Scott Counties.
- *Perceived changes in household income:* According to our survey, more than one-fifth (22 percent) of Indiana nonprofits noted a decrease in household income, while slightly less (17 percent) reported that household income increased. The majority (61 percent) did not perceive any change. See the last column in Figure 23. These perceptions vary by region and target group.

Figure 23: Perceptions of changes in household income, by geographic region (n=1,757)



- *Region:* Views on household income differ by where nonprofits are located. Thus, Northwest Region nonprofits were disproportionately more likely (41 percent) than nonprofits in other areas to report that household income declined, while Indianapolis MSA nonprofits were the least likely (11 percent) to do so. See Figure 23.
- These perceptions correspond with the official data, which shows that the Northwest Region had one of the highest rates of families living below the poverty level in 2000 (See Table 3).
- In general, areas with high percentages of nonprofits reporting decreases in employment or business opportunities were also the

areas where nonprofits were most likely to report declines in family or household income. Compare Figure 10 with Figure 23.

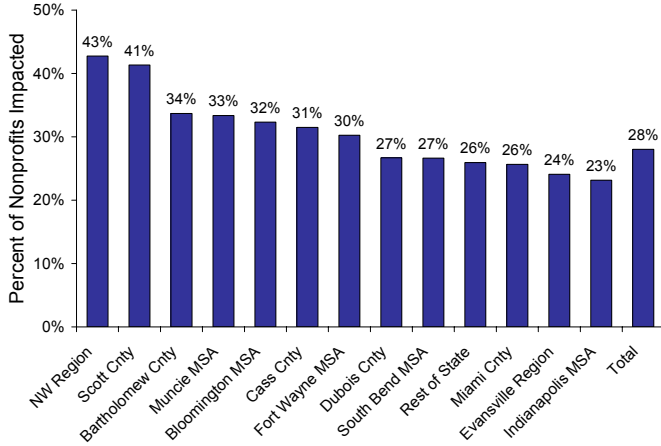
- *Target group:* With two exceptions, Indiana nonprofits do not differ in their perspectives of the condition of household income in their communities, regardless of whether they target their programs to particular groups. However, nonprofits that target their programs to people of a particular religion or in a specific geographic location are slightly more likely (by 15 percent and 8 percent respectively) than those that do not target these groups to say that household income increased.
- There are no differences among nonprofits in how they perceive changes in household income based on their field of activity, size, primary source of funding, or age.
- *Impact of household income:* According to survey respondents, household income had an impact on more than a quarter (28 percent) of Indiana nonprofits.
- Almost two-thirds (63 percent) of Indiana nonprofits that reported household income *decreased* in their communities, also said this had an impact on their organization. No other community change elicited such a consensus. Over half (52 percent) of those that say household income *increased* note that this also impacted them. This suggests that Indiana nonprofits are quite sensitive to changes in household income, regardless of whether it increased or decreased. See the second cluster of columns in Figure 13.¹⁷ These impacts vary by region, nonprofit field, size, funding profile, and target population.

- *Region:* The extent to which nonprofits report that household income has an impact on them varies by where they are located, from a high of more than two-fifths of Northwest Region (43 percent) and Scott County (41 percent) nonprofits to less than a quarter of nonprofits in the Indianapolis MSA (23 per-

¹⁷ Only 8 percent of nonprofits that report no change in household income during the last three years said this had an impact on them.

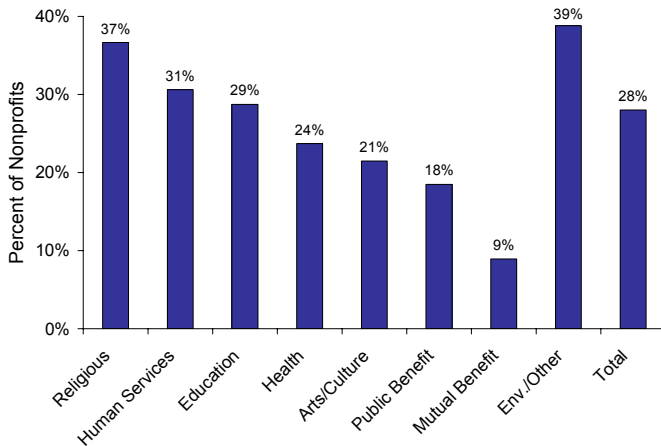
cent) or the Evansville Region (24 percent). See Figure 24.

Figure 24: Percent of nonprofits impacted by household income, by geographic area (n=1,771)



- **Nonprofit field:** Household income is more likely to have an impact on religious nonprofits (37 percent) than mutual benefit nonprofits (9 percent).¹⁸ See Figure 25.

Figure 25: Percent of nonprofits impacted by household income, by major field of activity (n=1,771)

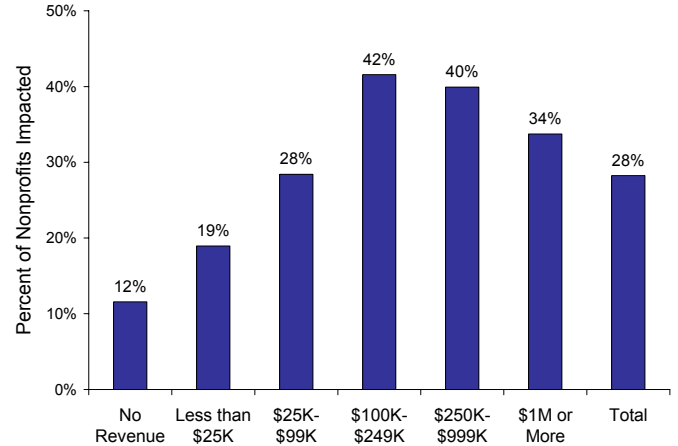


- **Size:** Once again we find that small nonprofits are least likely to report that a condition impacted them, with mid-sized and large or-

¹⁸ A disproportionately high number of nonprofits in the environmental/other category also report that household income impacted them. Although there are not enough cases in our sample to reliably measure this, it appears that animal-related in particular and to a lesser extent international/foreign affairs/national security nonprofits are especially likely to note that household income impacted them.

ganizations significantly more likely to do so. See Figure 26.

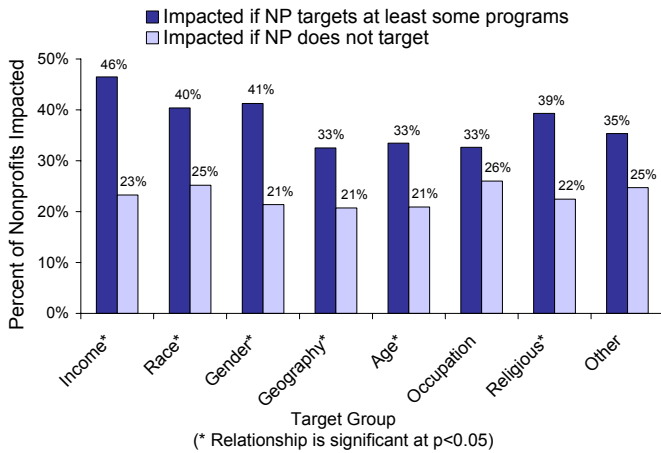
Figure 26: Percent of nonprofits impacted by household income, by size (n=1,441)



- **Primary source of funding:** There are some differences in how household income impacts nonprofits with different primary sources of funding. Those that rely on donations or on a mix of funding sources are slightly more likely than nonprofits with other funding profiles to indicate that household income had an impact on them.
- **Target group:** Not surprisingly, household income was twice as likely to have an impact on nonprofits that target programs or activities to people of a particular income as those that do not. Nonprofits that target by gender, age, race, religion, and geography are also considerably more likely than their counterparts to say that household income impacted them. See Figure 27.
- There is no relationship between the age of Indiana nonprofits and whether they report that household income has an impact on them.

- **Racial or ethnic diversity:** Racial or ethnic diversity ranked fourth overall among community conditions that had changed according to our survey respondents.

Figure 27: Percent of nonprofits impacted by household income, by target group (n=1,366-1,513)



- *Minority populations (official)*: Minority groups increased as a percent of total population in almost every region of focus (See Tables 4, 5, and 6), with corresponding decreases in the percent of the population that is white.
- The number of Hispanics in Indiana more than doubled between 1990 and 2000, growing from 1.8 percent to 3.6 percent of the state’s population. See Table 4.
- In nearly all 12 communities, the actual number of Hispanics, Blacks, and other minority groups increased between 1990 and 2000. (See Appendix C). The growth is especially notable for Cass County, where Hispanics were only one-half of one percent of the population in 1990, but had increased to 7.2 percent by 2000. The actual number of Hispanic residents more than doubled in Indianapolis MSA, Fort Wayne MSA, South Bend MSA, and Bartholomew, Cass, and Dubois Counties. (See Appendix C).
- The percent of the population that is Black also increased (from 7.8 to 8.5) between 1990 and 2000.
- Blacks have a significant presence in the South Bend MSA, the Northwest Region, and Indianapolis MSA. They also increased as a percent of the population in these communities. Muncie MSA and Fort Wayne MSA saw similar increases. See Table 5.

Table 4: Percent of total population that is Hispanic, 1990 and 2000*

Region	Percent of Population		Change in Percentage Points
	1990	2000	1990-2000
Indianapolis MSA	0.87	2.71	1.84
Northwest Region	7.02	9.55	2.53
Fort Wayne MSA	1.67	3.37	1.70
Evansville Region	0.49	0.86	0.37
South Bend MSA	2.11	4.82	2.72
Bloomington MSA	1.25	1.88	0.63
Muncie MSA	0.71	1.11	0.40
Bartholomew Cnty	0.68	2.26	1.58
Cass Cnty	0.60	7.16	6.56
Dubois Cnty	0.67	2.79	2.13
Miami Cnty	1.47	1.34	-0.13
Scott Cnty	0.71	0.97	0.27
State of Indiana	1.78	3.57	1.79

Source: <http://www.stats.indiana.edu/> (Retrieved February 15, 2004)
 *Data from 2000 are based only on single-race respondents¹⁹

Table 5: Percent of total population that is Black, 1990 and 2000*

Region	Percent of Population		Change in Percentage Points
	1990	2000	1990-2000
Indianapolis MSA	13.20	14.11	0.91
Northwest Region	17.81	18.55	0.74
Fort Wayne MSA	6.68	7.64	0.96
Evansville Region	5.54	5.96	0.42
South Bend MSA	9.79	11.69	1.89
Bloomington MSA	2.60	3.05	0.45
Muncie MSA	5.99	6.79	0.80
Bartholomew Cnty	1.58	1.85	0.27
Cass Cnty	0.86	1.30	0.44
Dubois Cnty	0.09	0.14	0.05
Miami Cnty	3.02	3.05	0.03
Scott Cnty	0.08	0.05	-0.03
Indiana State	7.79	8.49	0.70

Source: <http://www.stats.indiana.edu/> (Retrieved February 15, 2004)
 *Data from 2000 are based only on single-race respondents¹⁹

¹⁹ The 2000 census allowed respondents for the first time to select multiple race categories when defining their race. As a result, census data from earlier years are not directly comparable to the 2000 data. For reporting purposes and ease in comparison, we excluded all multi-race respondents from Tables 4-6 (2 percent or less in each of the communities, see Appendix C). The data from 2000 presented in these tables thus understate the percentage of minority groups.

- Other minorities increased from 1.7 percent to 2.9 percent of the Indiana population between 1990 and 2000. See Table 6. The actual number of other minorities more than doubled in Bartholomew County and Indianapolis MSA. Although still relatively small, their numbers increased five-fold in Cass County and six-fold in Dubois County. (See Appendix C).

Table 6: Percent of total population that is Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, or other, 1990 and 2000*

Region	Percent of Population		Change in Percentage Points 1990-2000
	1990	2000	
Indianapolis MSA	1.26	2.79	1.53
Northwest Region	3.94	4.86	0.92
Fort Wayne MSA	1.74	2.97	1.23
Evansville Region	0.76	1.22	0.45
South Bend MSA	2.38	4.31	1.93
Bloomington MSA	3.11	4.61	1.50
Muncie MSA	1.05	1.43	0.38
Bartholomew Cnty	1.38	3.07	1.69
Cass Cnty	0.83	4.15	3.33
Dubois Cnty	0.32	1.86	1.54
Miami Cnty	2.70	1.91	-0.79
Scott Cnty	0.60	0.78	0.18
State of Indiana	1.65	2.91	1.26

Source: <http://www.stats.indiana.edu/> (retrieved February 15, 2004)

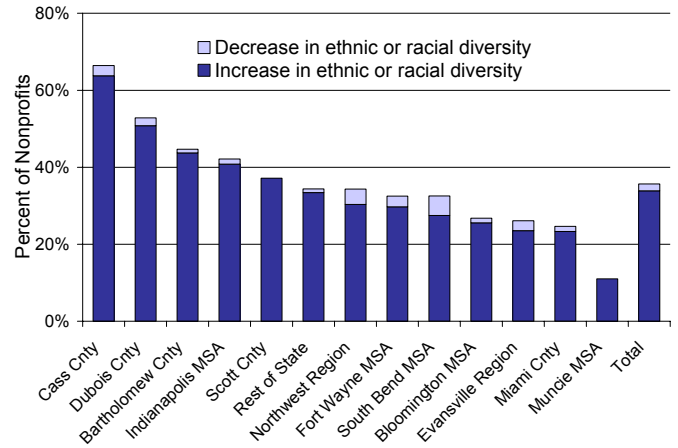
*Data from 2000 are based only on single-race respondents

- Perceived changes in racial or ethnic diversity: According to our survey, more than a third (36 percent) of Indiana nonprofits saw a change in racial or ethnic diversity over the prior three years. In nearly all cases, the respondents note that racial diversity *increased* (34 percent overall). Two-thirds (64 percent) say that it did not change. See the last column in Figure 28. These perceptions vary by region, size, and target population.

- Region: There is a notable relationship between where nonprofits are located and their assessments of whether ethnic or racial diversity changed. Thus nonprofits in Cass (64 percent) and Dubois (51 percent) Counties are much more likely than nonprofits in other areas to report that diversity increased, compared to only 11 percent of nonprofits in

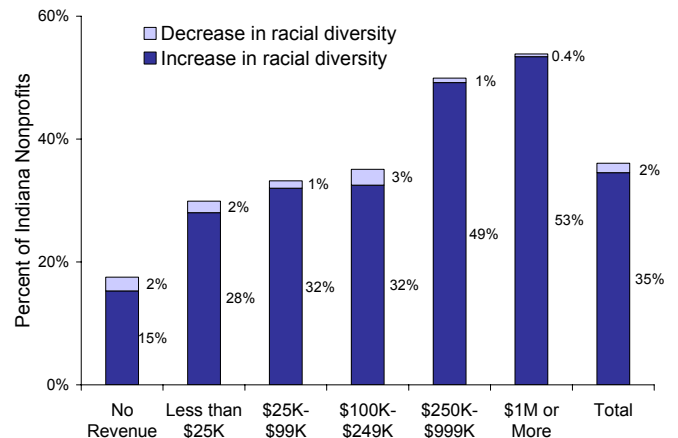
the Muncie MSA and from 23 to 44 percent for most other regions. See Figure 28.

Figure 28: Percent reporting changes in ethnic or racial diversity, by geographic region (n=1,725)



- These perceptions parallel actual changes in population composition. As noted earlier, the number of minorities in both Cass and Dubois Counties increased significantly (See Table 4 and Appendix C). Similarly, few Miami nonprofits saw a change in diversity, consistent with the fact that Miami County was one of the few areas where the Hispanic and other minority populations decreased.
- Size: Mid-sized and large organizations are the most likely to report that ethnic or racial diversity changed during the last three years. See Figure 29.

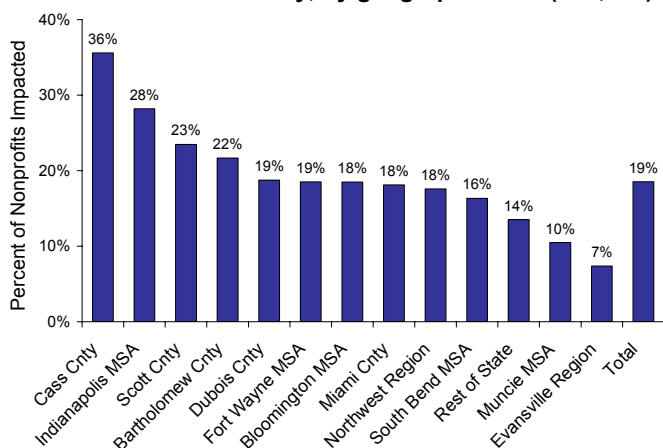
Figure 29: Percent reporting changes in racial diversity, by size (n=1,413)



- **Target group:** Diversity increased according to one-half (50 percent) of the nonprofits that target their programs or services to people of a particular race, compared to only 32 percent of those that do not target by race. Nonprofits that target by geography (40 percent) are also more likely than nonprofits that do not (27 percent) to report that diversity increased.
- There are no differences in perceptions of racial diversity among nonprofits by field of activity, primary source of funding, or age.

– **Impact of racial and ethnic diversity:** According to our survey, ethnic or racial diversity had an impact on about one in five (19 percent) Indiana nonprofits. See the last column in Figure 30.

Figure 30: Percent of nonprofits impacted by ethnic or racial diversity, by geographic area (n=1,731)



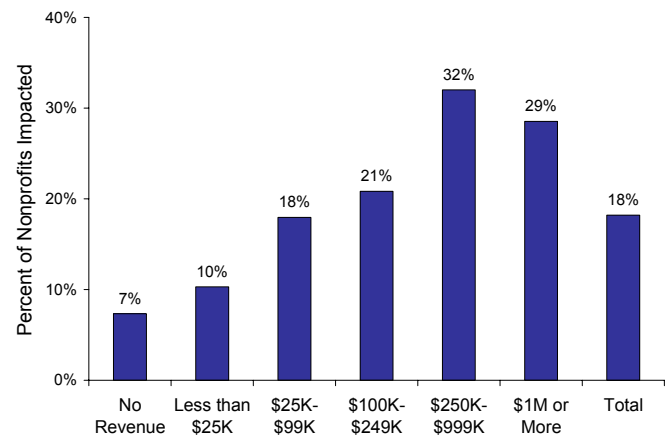
- Two-fifths (41 percent) of the nonprofits that say diversity *increased* also say this affected them, as do 43 percent of those that report a *decrease*. (See the third cluster of columns in Figure 13).²⁰ These impacts vary by size and target group.
- **Region:** Diversity impacted nonprofits in some areas considerably more frequently than in others. Thus 36 percent of Cass County nonprofits and 28 percent of those in the Indianapolis MSA noted an impact from

²⁰ Only 4 percent of nonprofits that reported no change in diversity said this impacted them.

diversity, compared to only 7 percent of the nonprofits in the Evansville Region and 10 percent of the Muncie MSA nonprofits. Differences were less pronounced among the remaining regions. See Figure 30.

- **Size:** Mid-sized and large nonprofits were three or four times more likely than smaller ones to report that ethnic or racial diversity had an impact on them. See Figure 31.

Figure 31: Percent of nonprofits impacted by ethnic or racial diversity, by size (n=1,416)

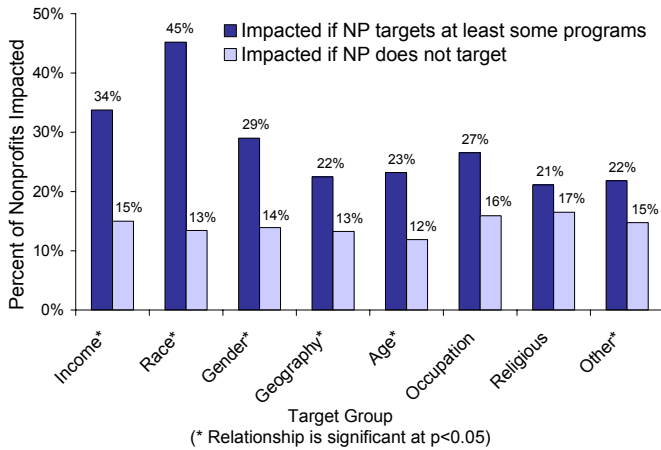


- **Target group:** As we might expect, ethnic and racial diversity was especially likely to have an impact on nonprofits that target by race or ethnicity. They are nearly 3.5 times as likely as organizations that do not target people of a particular race to say diversity impacted them. Nonprofits that target by gender or income are at least twice as likely as organizations that do not target these groups to say that diversity in the community impacted them. See Figure 32.
- There is no relationship between field of activity, age, or funding profile and whether nonprofits say that ethnic or racial diversity had an impact on their organization.
- **Crime and violence:** Relatively few nonprofits noted changes in crime or violence or an impact from it.

– **Perceptions of changes in crime and violence:** According to our survey, about one-fifth (19

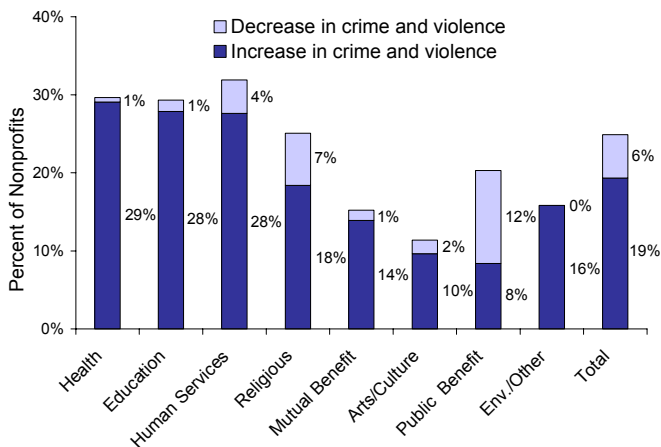
percent) of Indiana nonprofits noted *increased* crime and violence in their communities. Another 6 percent said it *decreased* and three-quarters did not notice any changes. See the last column in Figure 33. These perceptions vary by nonprofit field and target population.

Figure 32: Percentage of nonprofits impacted by ethnic or racial diversity, by target group (n=1,349-1,490)



- **Nonprofit field:** Health, education, and human services nonprofits were more likely to indicate that levels of crime and violence increased in their communities during the last three years. See Figure 33.

Figure 33: Percent reporting changes in levels of crime and violence, by major field of activity (n=1,698)



- **Target group:** Nonprofits that target by gender are more likely than those that do not (25 vs. 17 percent) to report that crime and

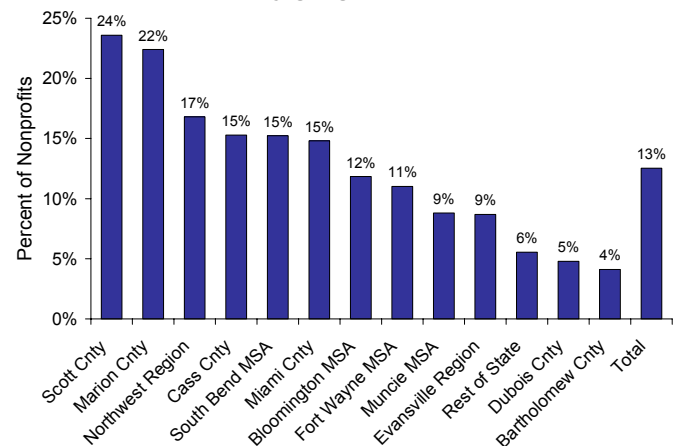
violence in the community increased.²¹

- Unlike most of the other community conditions, nonprofit perceptions of changes in the levels of crime do not differ among the twelve regions. Similarly, nonprofit size, age, and primary funding sources are not related to views on the changing level of crime and violence.

- **Impact from crime and violence:** According to our survey, crime and violence has no impact on the great majority (87 percent) of Indiana nonprofits.
- Among nonprofits that said crime and violence *increased* two-fifths (40 percent) said that this change impacted them, compared to only 21 percent of those that noted a *decrease*. See the fourth cluster of columns in Figure 13.²² The impact varies by region and target population.

- **Region:** Community crime and violence had an impact on more than a fifth of Scott County (24 percent) and Indianapolis MSA (22 percent) nonprofits, but on less than 10 percent of nonprofits in Muncie MSA, Evansville Region, Dubois County, and Bartholomew County. See Figure 34.

Figure 34: Percent of nonprofits impacted by crime and violence, by geographic area (n=1,705)

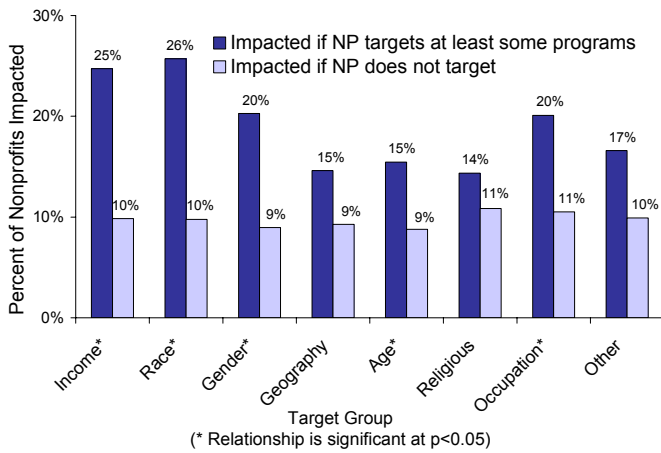


²¹ They are also slightly more likely to say that crime and violence decreased (9 percent compared to 5 percent).

²² Nonprofits that report crime and violence did not change in their communities almost unanimously agree (96 percent) that this had no impact on their organization.

- **Target group:** Nonprofits that target by race, income, and gender are significantly more likely than nonprofits that do not target by these groups to report that crime and violence in the community had an impact on their organization. See Figure 35.
- Crime and violence do not differentially impact nonprofits from the different fields of activity, or those of different sizes, ages, and with varied primary funding sources.

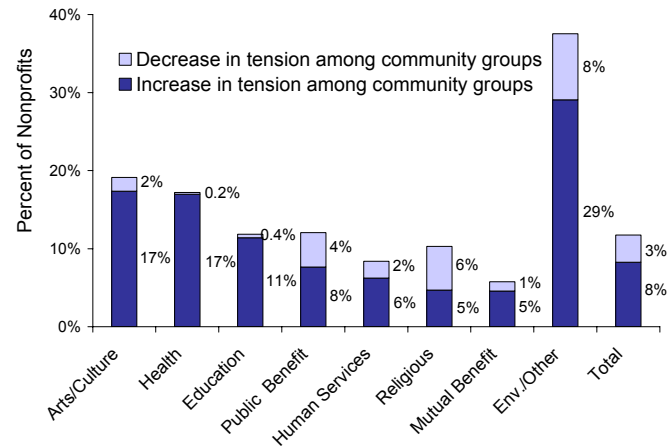
Figure 35: Percent of nonprofits impacted by crime and violence, by target group (n=1,328-1,468)



- **Tension or conflict among community groups:** Relatively few nonprofits saw changes in tension and conflict in their communities.
 - **Perceived changes in tension or conflict among community groups:** According to our survey, only 11 percent of Indiana nonprofits reported changes in tension or conflict among community groups. Of those that did, most note that it increased (8 percent overall). See the last column in Figure 36. These perceptions vary by nonprofit field.
 - **Nonprofit field:** Although less than 20 percent of nonprofits in most fields noted an increase in tension, 29 percent of the “other” category did so. See Figure 36. This is most likely because environmental and animal-related nonprofits (included in this category) were much more likely (46 percent) than nonprofits overall (11 percent) to report a change in the tension among community

groups. Most noted that it *increased* (32 percent of all environmental and animal nonprofits).

Figure 36: Percent reporting changes in tension or conflict among community groups, by major field of activity (n=1,665)

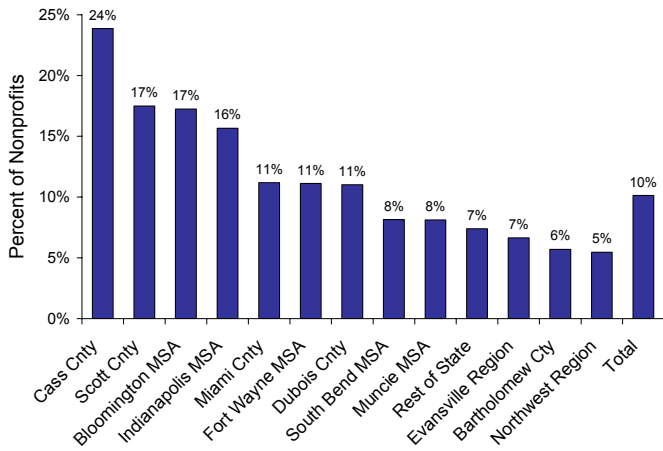


- There is no apparent relationship between the nonprofits’ location, size, age, primary funding sources, or target group and whether tension among community groups increased, decreased, or stayed the same.
- **Impact from tension or conflict among community groups:** According to our survey, tension among community groups had an impact on one in ten (10 percent) Indiana nonprofits.
 - Nearly half (46 percent) of the organizations in communities where tension *increased* report this had an impact on them, compared to only 14 percent of those that noted *decreased* tension. See the fifth cluster of columns in Figure 13.²³ The impact varies by region, size, age, and target group.
 - **Region:** Where nonprofits are located is related to whether tension and community conflict has an impact on them. Thus one quarter (24 percent) of Cass County nonprofits reported an impact, compared to only 5-7 percent of those in the Northwest Re-

²³ Almost all (94 percent) nonprofits that report no change in tension among community groups say this did not impact their organization.

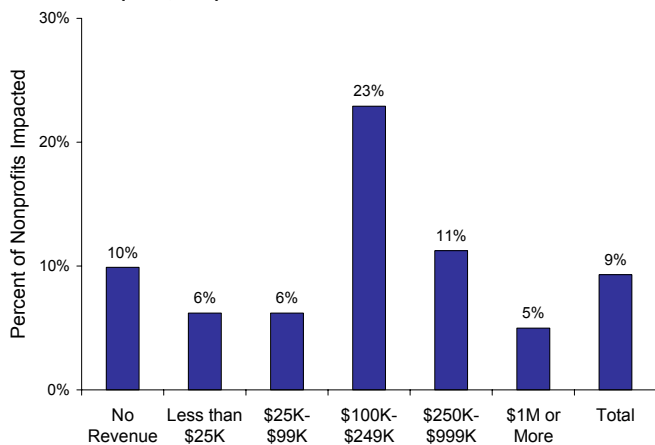
gion, Bartholomew County, or the Evansville Region. See Figure 37.

Figure 37: Percent of nonprofits impacted by tension or conflict among community groups, by geographic area (n=1,671)



- **Size:** Mid-sized nonprofits (those with \$100,000 to \$249,999 in annual revenues) were significantly more likely than both smaller and larger nonprofits to say that tension among community groups had an impact on them. See Figure 38.

Figure 38: Percent of nonprofits impacted by tension or conflict among community groups, by size (n=1,373)

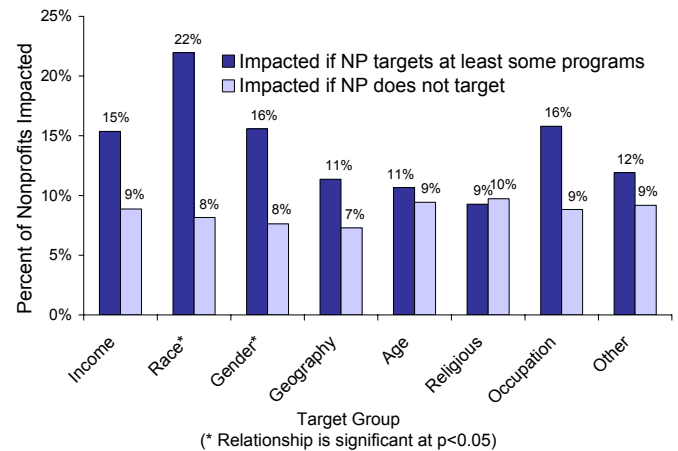


- **Age:** Nonprofits of different ages also vary in whether community tension and conflict has an impact on them, although the patterns are not very clear. Those established between 1980 and 1990 were the most likely (20 percent) to report an impact, followed by

nonprofits established before 1930 (10 percent) and those established since 1990 (10 percent).

- **Target group:** Nonprofits that target people of a particular race are more likely than those that do not to say that tension or conflict among community groups has an impact on their organization (22 percent vs. 8 percent). Nonprofits that target by gender are also more likely than those that do not to indicate that tension or conflict among community groups impacted them. There are no differences among nonprofits that target on the basis of other criteria. See Figure 39.

Figure 39: Percent of nonprofits impacted by tension or conflict among community groups, by target group (n=1,315-1,450)



- There is no relation between nonprofit field of activity or primary funding source and whether tension or conflict among community groups impacted the organizations.

Conclusions and implications: We draw several conclusions and implications from these findings.

- **Nonprofit awareness of community conditions:** Nonprofits vary in their perceptions of community conditions. Understandably, nonprofits located in different geographic areas hold particular views of their communities. However, nonprofits of different sizes, and in some cases in different fields of activity and with different target groups also have varying perceptions of their community conditions. These less intuitive results suggest that certain factors, such

as the size of nonprofits, shape how respondents view and experience their communities.

- **Communities are dynamic:** Indiana nonprofits do not operate in a static environment. The majority of our respondents report changes in two or more social and economic conditions over the past few years and our analysis of official census and other data confirm that many communities have indeed experienced significant changes. This suggests that nonprofits may need to monitor the conditions of their communities and then act strategically in response to or in anticipation of these changes.
- **Community conditions impact nonprofits:** Nonprofits are not immune to the social, demographic, and economic climates of the communities in which they operate: community conditions frequently have an impact on them. However, nonprofits do not experience these impacts equally. In fact, some conditions disproportionately impact certain types of nonprofits, such as mid-sized ones, those located in certain communities, or those that target particular groups.
- **Size matters:** The size of Indiana nonprofits affects their perceptions of community conditions and whether these impact them. Because of their limited resources, small organizations tend to have a narrower set of programs and services. Community conditions, therefore, may be less likely to impact small nonprofits, or at least their impacts might be more hit and miss.

At the other extreme, large nonprofits tend to have a wide array of programs and services that span geographic and programmatic boundaries. For them, community changes may have less salience because the local community may not be their primary service region or source of funding. Mid-sized organizations, like large ones, also have a wide range of programs but, like small ones, may be economically and programmatically tied to their local region so that community conditions may impact them.

- **Nonprofits that target their programs are more vulnerable:** Nonprofits that target their programs (especially by income, race, and gender) are significantly more likely than those that do not to say that community conditions impacted them. This is the case for almost every community condition consid-

ered here, perhaps because nonprofits that target these groups are more closely connected to the community and therefore vulnerable to a range of conditions. Nonprofits that target their programs are invested in the groups they target so that when communities change, the nonprofits most closely linked to them will be impacted as well. In any case, nonprofits that target their programs are likely more aware of certain community conditions than those that do not target.

- **Nonprofit field matters, but not much:** Mutual benefit associations stand out as fairly insulated from community conditions and their impacts. We speculate that they are less likely to provide the types of services that require them to interact regularly with broad segments of the communities in which they are located. Their efforts to meet the interests and needs of their members allow them to direct most of their attention to internal organizational issues, rather than the broader community. Responses from nonprofits in other fields were remarkably similar when we asked about community conditions and their impacts. This underscores the importance of the geographic location and size of Indiana nonprofits, and how these factors affect the organizations regardless of their field of activity.
- **Age of organization does not matter:** The age of Indiana nonprofits is not related to the extent to which they report changes in community conditions or whether these conditions have an impact on them. This suggests that nonprofits of all ages are equally vulnerable to the impacts of these conditions.
- **Results from higher-level analyses:** Using more sophisticated statistical techniques, we jointly consider all the factors examined here (e.g., size, field of activity, and so on) to see which ones are most important in explaining the impact of community conditions on nonprofits. This analysis confirms the key role of program targeting and size. Controlling for other factors, large nonprofits, and those that target certain groups, are significantly more likely than their counterparts to indicate that community conditions had an impact on them. In none of these analyses is age important, nor is major field of activity an important consideration (except that mutual benefit organizations are often much less likely than other types of nonprofits to report that the community condition impacted them). Nonprofits that depend on

government for most of their revenues are no more likely than other nonprofits to indicate that the community condition impacted them.

II. POLICY CONDITIONS AND CHANGES

Nonprofits in the health and human services fields, those that have relatively high revenues or that depend on government for the majority of their funding are the most likely to report that public policies have changed during the last three years (almost all report that policies became stricter). They are also the most likely to indicate that the policies had an impact on their organizations.

Nonprofits and government policies: Nonprofits come into contact with governments at all levels and in several broad policy arenas, but these relationships are likely to be more relevant to some nonprofits than others.²⁴

Government spending decisions affect nonprofits indirectly by influencing the need for their services. But they also affect nonprofits directly since government is an important source of nonprofit revenues in some fields, especially health and human services. Thus changes in public spending priorities or eligibility conditions (e.g., education, health, or welfare policies) are likely to impact some nonprofits more than others.

Government also impacts nonprofits in the *regulatory* arena, when establishing general health and safety regulations or by requiring employers to make accommodations for people with disabilities. Government (and professional societies) may impose licensing requirements on some organizations or occupations where nonprofits are active. In addition, some regulations are particularly relevant to nonprofits, such as those specifying the types of organizations eligible for tax-exempt status, the procedures under which nonprofits secure this status, the types of activities they can undertake, and the kinds of public disclosure they must make. Similarly, government restricts the political and legislative activity of some nonprofits more so than others, and in different ways.

Finally, government *taxation policies* affect nonprofits directly and indirectly because they are exempted from taxation and since donations to charities are deductible from the taxable income of individual taxpayers, corpo-

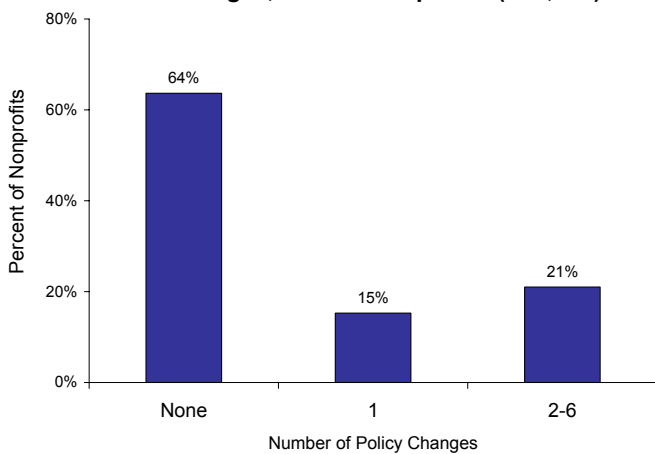
²⁴ For a more extensive discussion of government-nonprofit relations, see “Devolution, Marketization, and the Changing Shape of Government-Nonprofit Relations” by Kirsten A. Grønberg and Lester M. Salamon, pp. 447-70 in Lester M. Salamon (ed.), *The State of Nonprofit America* (Washington, D.C. Brookings Institution, 2003).

rations, and estates taxes (all within certain limits). Thus changes in tax rates or in what is taxable are likely to have important impacts on nonprofits.

Indiana nonprofits and policy conditions: We asked Indiana nonprofits to give their perceptions of changes in just a few of the many policy issues we could have examined: health and safety regulations (e.g. OSHA); client eligibility for government programs; professional licensing requirements; personnel/legal regulations; and government contract procurement policies. We also asked about any “other” policy changes to give everyone a chance to respond if we hadn’t captured a condition of potential relevance to all nonprofits. We asked them to indicate whether these policy conditions became more relaxed, stricter, or did not change over the last three years. (See Appendix B for actual survey questions.)

- **Scope of Changes:** Only 36 percent of Indiana nonprofits indicate that at least one policy changed (i.e. became more or less strict) over the last three years, including 21 percent (overall) which reported that two or more policies did so. See Figure 40. These perceptions vary by field, size, funding profile, and region.

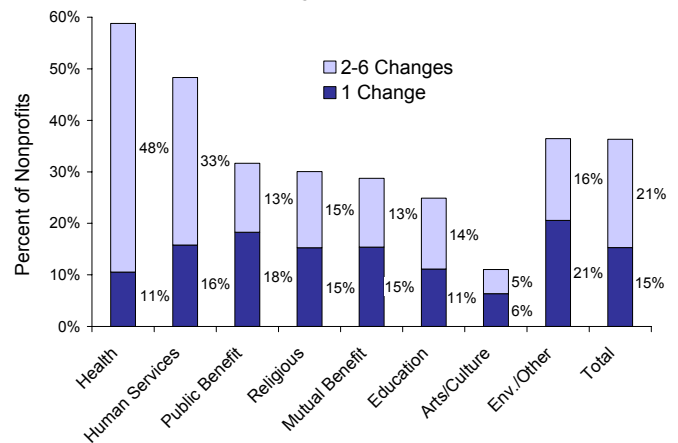
Figure 40: Percent reporting policy changes, by number of changes, Indiana nonprofits (n=1,647)



- **Nonprofit field:** These percentages, however, understate policy realities for some nonprofit fields, especially health and human services nonprofits. Thus three-fifths (59 percent) of health nonprofits—almost double the overall percentage—indicate that at least one policy changed over the last three years and almost half

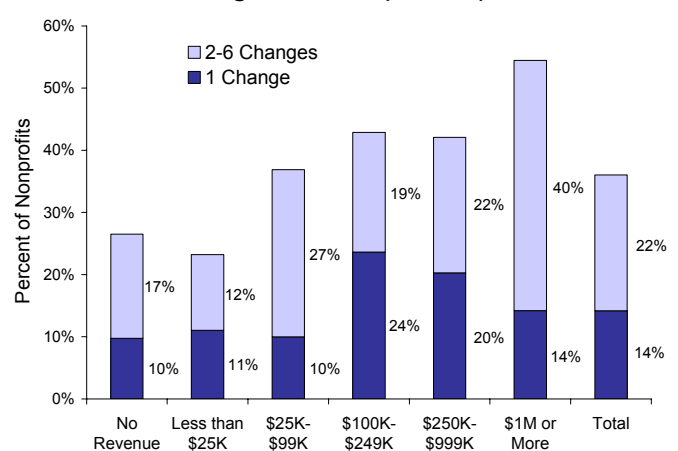
(48 percent overall) report that multiple policies changed. See Figure 41.

Figure 41: Percent reporting policy changes, by major field of activity (n=1,647)



- Human services nonprofits follow a similar pattern, although not as dramatic. One-third (33 percent overall) report that two or more policies changed over the last three years while 16 percent (overall) report that only one did so.
- **Size:** The percentages in Figure 40 also hide notable differences by size of revenues. Large nonprofits are more than twice as likely as smaller ones to indicate that at least one policy changed over the last three years. See Figure 42.

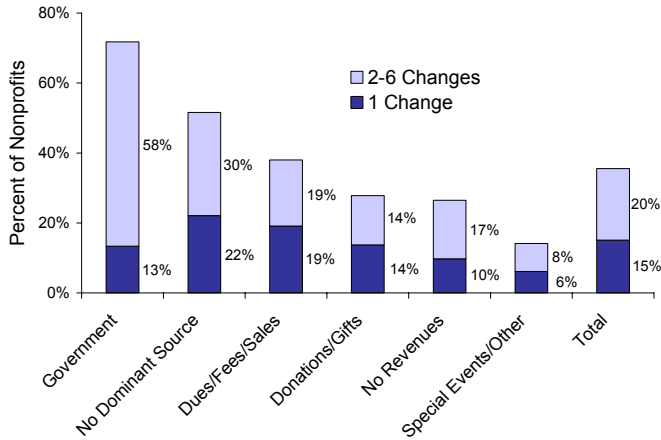
Figure 42: Percent reporting policy changes, by number of changes and size (n=1,345)



- **Primary source of funding:** Nonprofits that rely on government for more than one-half of their funding are far more likely than nonprofits that

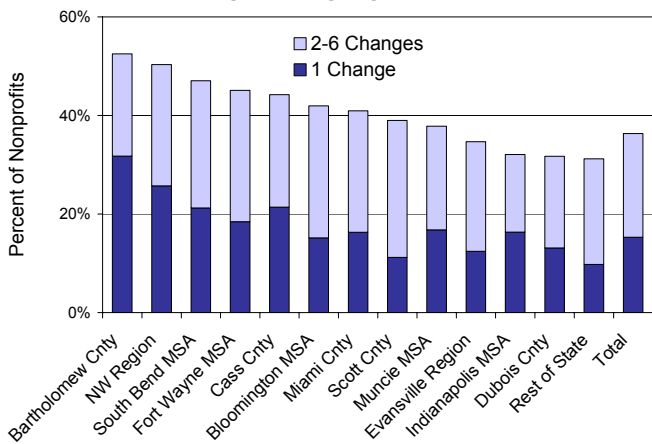
depend on other sources of funding to indicate that multiple policies changed. See Figure 43.

Figure 43: Number of policy changes, by primary source of funding (n=1,540)



- **Region:** Nonprofits from the various regions in Indiana differ somewhat in their views on the number of policies that have changed during the last three years. See Figure 44.

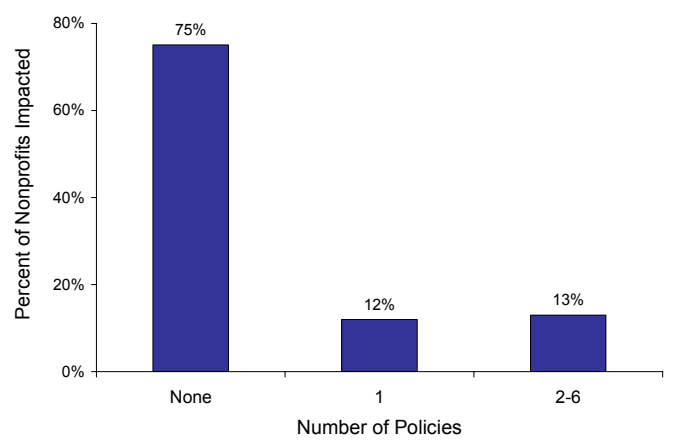
Figure 44: Percent reporting policy changes, by number of changes and geographic area (n=1,647)



- There are no differences among nonprofits with different ages in the number of policy changes that they report.
- **Scope of Impact:** Fully 75 percent of Indiana nonprofits report that none of the policy conditions had an impact on their organization. The rest (25 percent) split about evenly between those that reported an impact by one condition or more than one. See

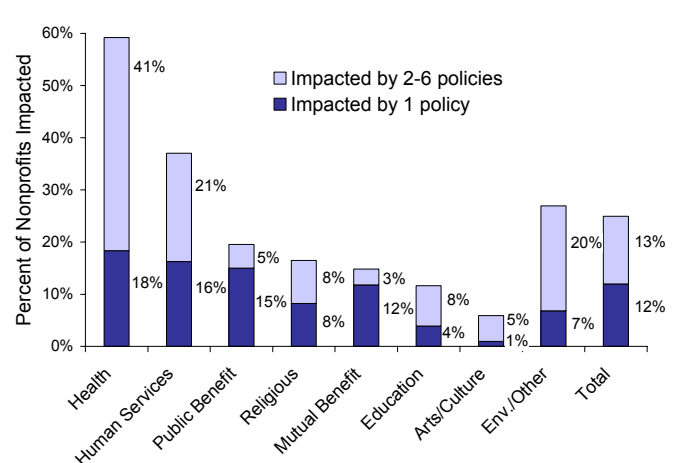
Figure 45. The impact varies by nonprofit field, size, and funding profile.

Figure 45: Percent of nonprofits impacted by policies, by number of policies (n=1,654)



- **Nonprofit field:** Although policies do not impact most Indiana nonprofits, there is great variation among nonprofit fields. Almost three-fifths (59 percent) of health nonprofits report that at least one policy impacted their organization, including 41 percent (overall) that say two or more policy conditions impacted them, far greater than any of the other fields. See Figure 46.

Figure 46: Percent of nonprofits impacted by one or more policies, by major field of activity (n=1,654)

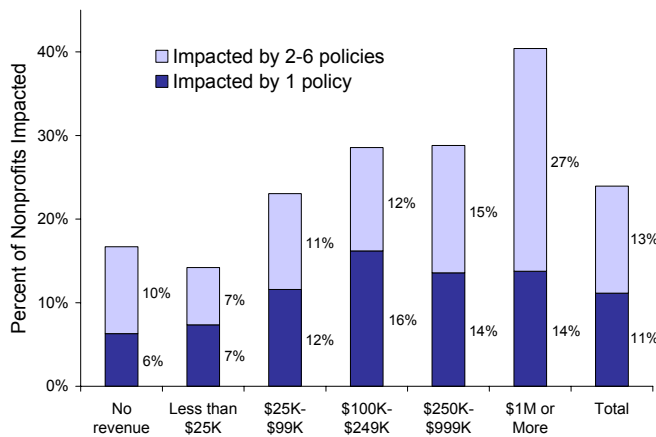


- While human services nonprofits are similar to health nonprofits in reporting that only one of the policies impacted them (16 percent vs. 18 percent), they are only half as likely as health nonprofits to report that two or more policies

impacted them (21 percent vs. 41 percent). Even so, this is still more than double the percentages in other fields.

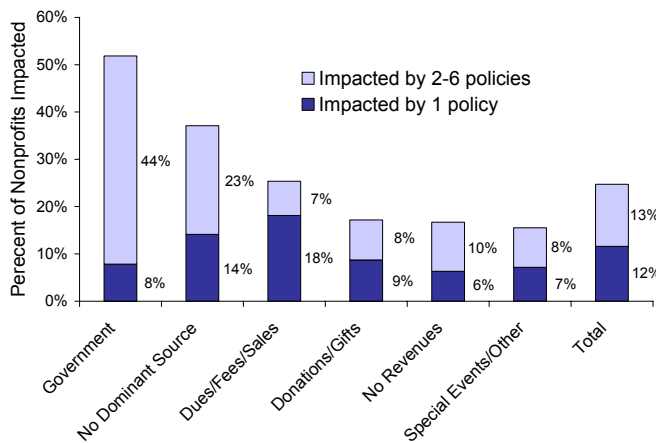
- **Size:** Large nonprofits are more likely than small ones to report that public policies had an impact on them. Nonprofits with \$1 million or more in revenues are especially likely (27 percent) to report that multiple policies impacted them. See Figure 47.

Figure 47: Percent of nonprofits impacted by one or more policies, by size (n=1,351)



- **Primary source of funding:** Not surprisingly, nonprofits that rely on government for most of their funding are the most likely to say that multiple policies impacted them. See Figure 48.

Figure 48: Percent of nonprofits impacted by one or more policies, by primary funding source (n=1,547)

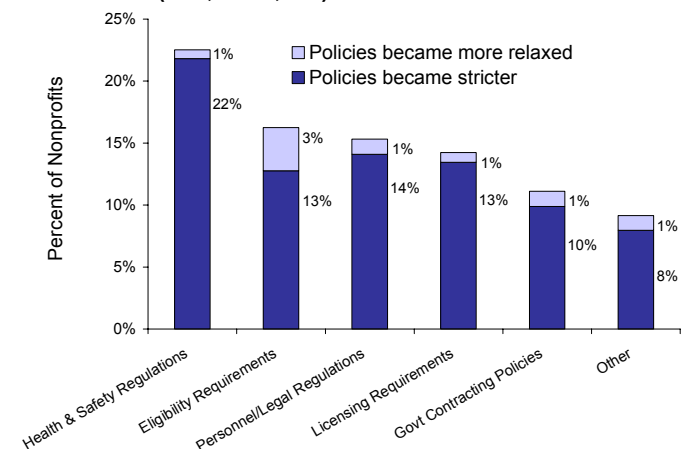


- There is no relationship between the number of policies that impact nonprofits and where the nonprofits are located or how old they are.

- **Assessment of each policy:** We now consider each specific policy condition, whether it became more relaxed or stricter, whether it had an impact on nonprofits, and how these assessments vary among different types of nonprofits.
- **Health and safety regulations:** Of the five policy conditions examined, health and safety regulations ranked first in terms of how many nonprofits thought there had been changes.

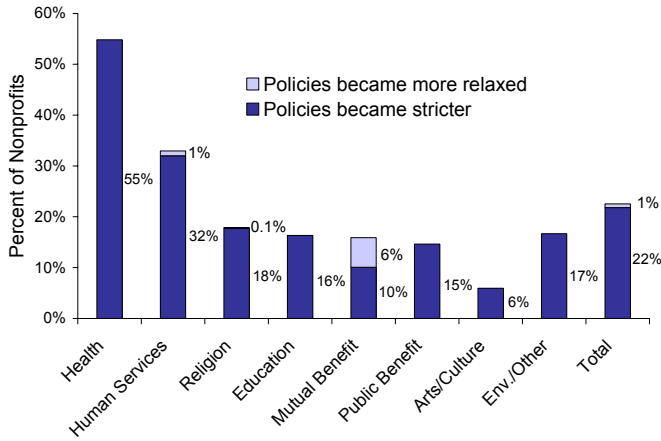
- **Perceived changes in health and safety regulations:** According to our survey, nearly a quarter (23 percent) of Indiana nonprofits indicate that health and safety regulations changed over the last three years. Almost all (22 percent overall) note that they became stricter. See column one in Figure 49. These perceptions vary by nonprofit field, size, funding profile, and target population.

Figure 49: Percent reporting changes in policy conditions, by type of policy, Indiana Nonprofits (n=1,014-1,507)



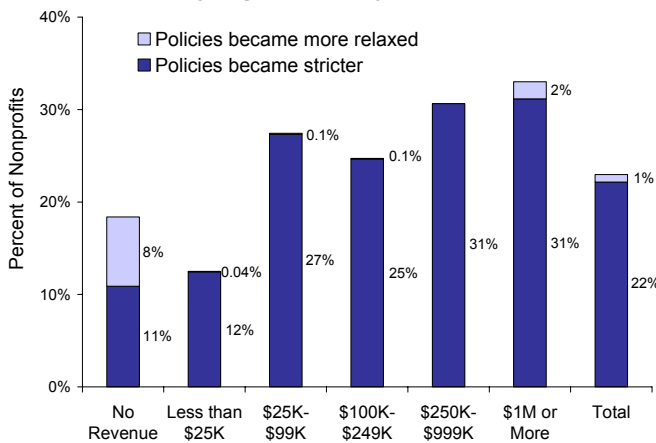
- **Nonprofit field:** More than half (55 percent) of health and almost a third (32 percent) of human services nonprofits reported that health and safety standards became stricter (approximately twice the percentage in the remaining fields). See Figure 50.

Figure 50: Percent reporting changes in health and safety regulations, by major field of activity (n=1,507)



- **Size:** Large nonprofits were more likely than smaller ones to indicate that health and safety regulations became stricter. We note that nonprofits without revenue were almost as likely to say that policies became more relaxed as they were to say that policies became stricter. See Figure 51. However, the majority of nonprofits, regardless of their size, report that policies have not changed over the last three years.

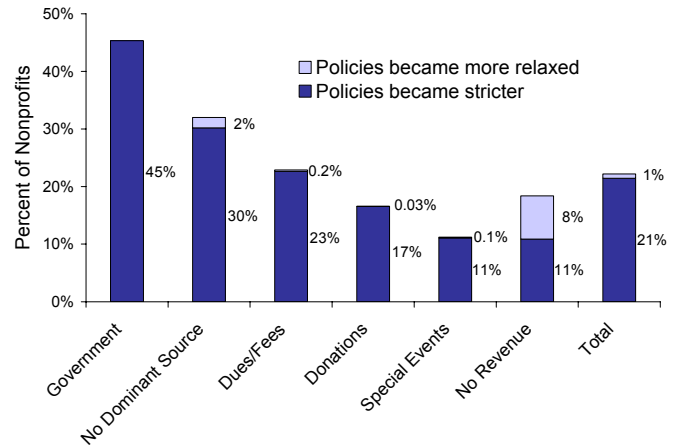
Figure 51: Percent reporting of changes in health and safety regulations, by size (n=1,238)



- **Primary source of funding:** Nonprofits that rely on government for more than half of their funding are considerably more likely than nonprofits that depend on other sources to report that health and safety regulations

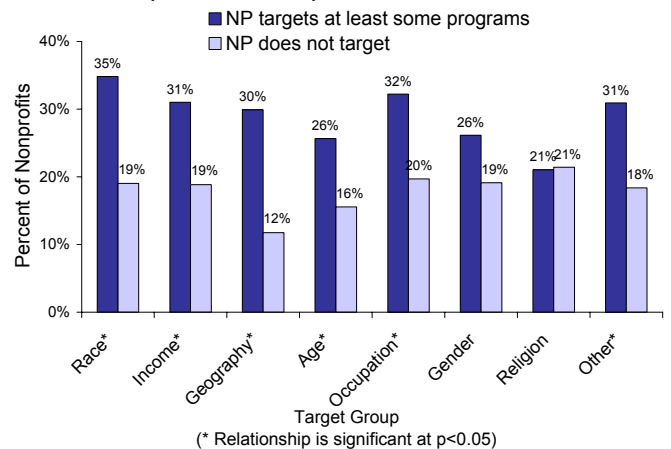
became stricter (45 percent vs. 22 percent overall). See Figure 52.

Figure 52: Percent reporting changes in health and safety regulations, by primary source of funding (n=1,413)



- **Target group:** Nonprofits that target by race, income, geography, age, and/or occupation are significantly more likely than those that do not target these groups to report that health and safety regulations became stricter during the last three years. See Figure 53.

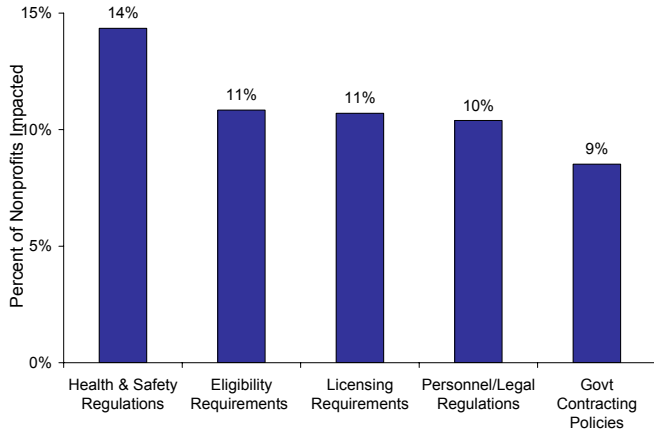
Figure 53: Percent reporting that health and safety regulations became stricter, by target group (n=1,194-1,313)



- Nonprofits with different ages and in different regions do not vary in their perceptions of health and safety regulations.

- **Impacts of health and safety regulations:** According to our survey, most of the policy conditions have an impact on only one in ten Indiana nonprofits, although health and safety regulations affected more nonprofits than other types of policies. See Figure 54.

Figure 54: Percentage of nonprofits impacted by each policy condition, Indiana nonprofits (n=1,457-1,513)



- The overall pattern, however, masks underlying complexities. For example, while only 14 percent of all Indiana nonprofits say that health and safety regulations had an impact on them, this increases to more than half (55 percent) when we focus only on those that said health and safety regulations became stricter. Compare column four of Figure 55 to column one of Figure 54. The impact varies by nonprofit field, size, funding profile, region, and target population.

- **Nonprofit field:** The percentages in Figure 54 also understate the impact of policies on certain types of nonprofits. Thus nearly half (48 percent) of nonprofits in the health field said that health and safety regulations had an impact on them, more than twice the rate of nonprofits in other fields. See Figure 56.

- **Size:** One-quarter (26 percent) of the nonprofits with \$1 million or more in revenues report that health and safety regulations affected them, more than three times the rate for nonprofits with less than \$25,000 in revenues, or no revenues (7-8 percent). See Figure 57.

Figure 55: Percentage of nonprofits impacted by policy condition if the condition became stricter, Indiana nonprofits (n=165-364)

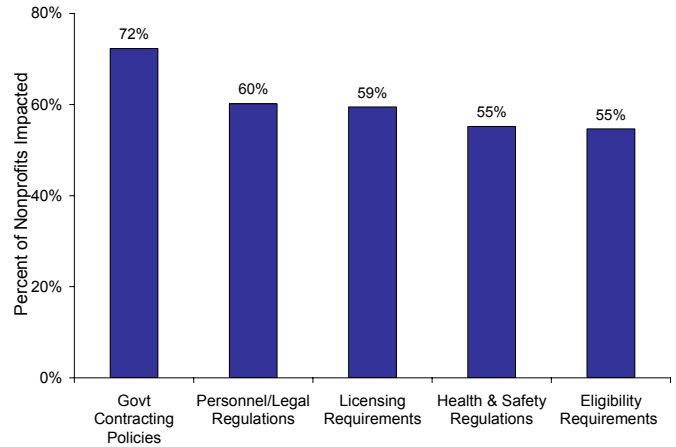


Figure 56: Percent of nonprofits impacted by health and safety regulations, by major field of activity (n=1,512)

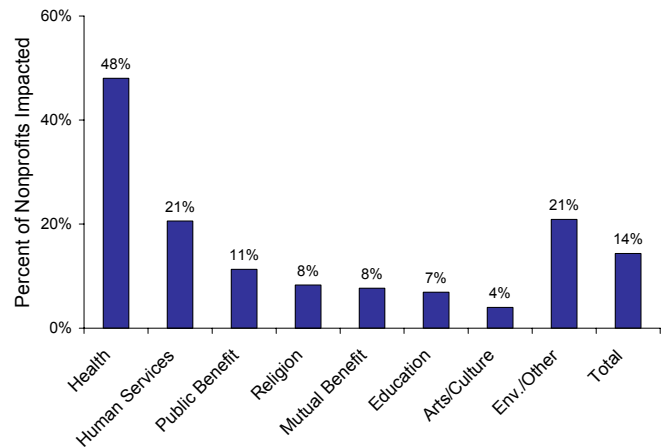
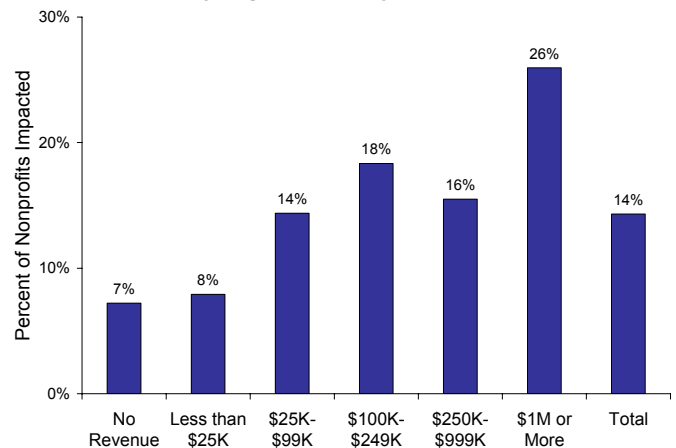
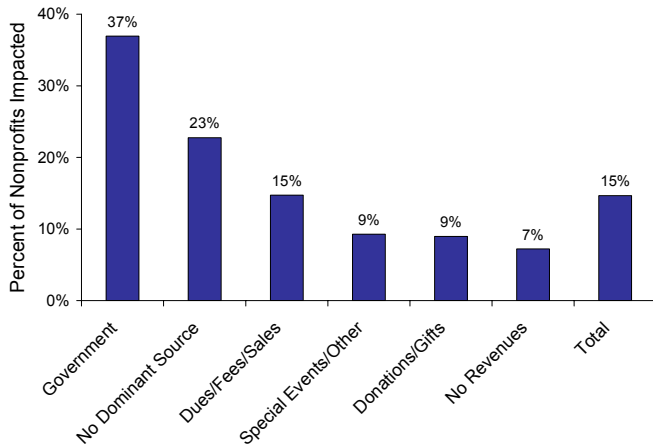


Figure 57: Percent of nonprofits impacted by health and safety regulations, by size (n=1,242)



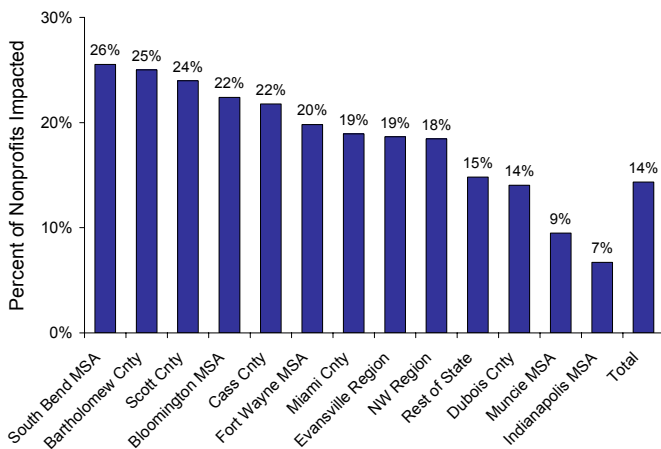
- **Primary source of funding:** Almost two-fifths (37 percent) of the Indiana nonprofits that depend primarily on government for their revenues said that health and safety regulations affected them. Nonprofits that rely on other sources of funding are significantly less likely to say that this is the case. See Figure 58.

Figure 58: Percent of nonprofits impacted by health and safety regulations, by primary source of funding (n=1,418)



- **Region:** Nonprofits located in different parts of the state also vary in the degree to which they say health and safety regulations impacted them. See Figure 59.

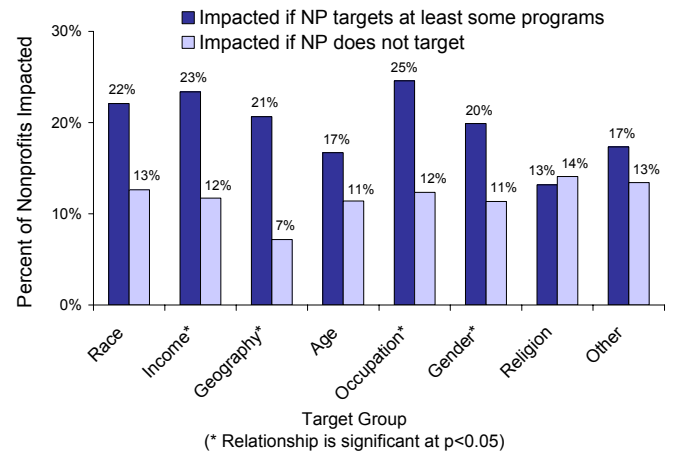
Figure 59: Percent of nonprofits impacted by health and safety regulations, by geographic area (n=1,512)



- **Target group:** Nonprofits that target by income, geography, occupation, or gender are

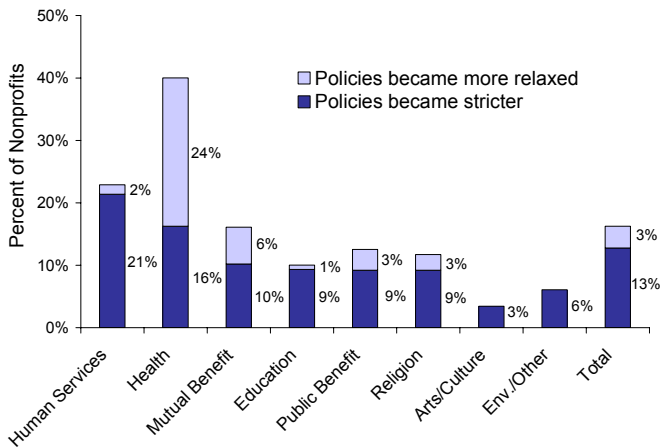
roughly two or three times as likely as those that do not target these groups to report that health and safety regulations impacted them. See Figure 60.

Figure 60: Percent of nonprofits impacted by health and safety regulations, by target group (n=1,199-1318)



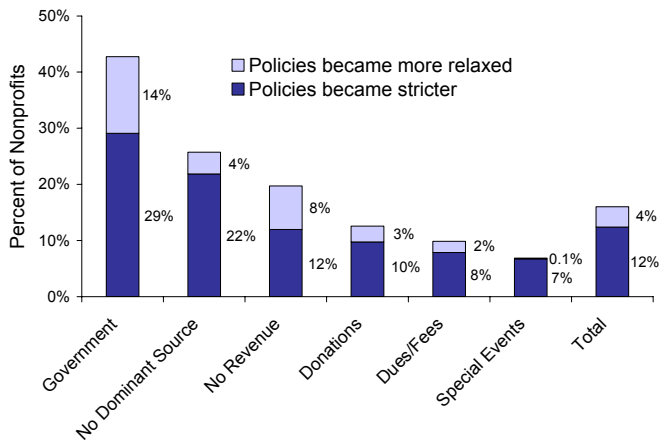
- There is no relationship between the age of Indiana nonprofits and whether health and safety regulations affected them.
- **Client eligibility requirements for government programs:** This policy ranked second in the extent to which Indiana nonprofits perceive that it changed.
 - **Perceived changes in client eligibility requirements for government programs:** According to our survey, changes in client eligibility requirements for government programs were the second most common changes in policies affecting nonprofits. More than one in ten (13 percent) nonprofits in the state indicated that these policies became stricter during the last three years. Three percent said the policies became more relaxed. See the last column in Figure 61. These perceptions vary by nonprofit field, funding profile, region, and target population.
 - **Nonprofit field:** Nonprofits in the human services field are the most likely to report that client eligibility requirements for government programs became stricter (21 vs. 12 percent overall). See Figure 61.

Figure 61: Percent reporting changes in client eligibility requirements for government programs, by major field of activity (n=1,504)



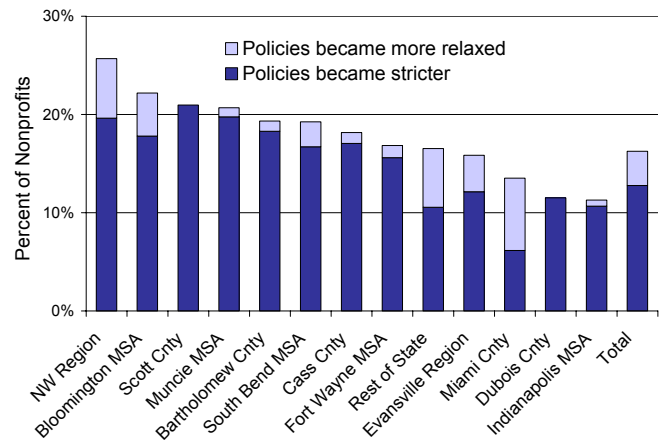
- While only 16 percent of health nonprofits said that client eligibility requirements for government programs became stricter, one-quarter (24 percent) indicated that these requirements became more relaxed.
- Primary source of funding:* About three in ten (29 percent) Indiana nonprofits that rely on government funding for more than half of their revenue say that client eligibility requirements for government programs became stricter, and about half that percentage (14 percent) said these requirements became more relaxed. The rest said they did not change. See Figure 62.

Figure 62: Percent reporting changes in client eligibility requirements for government programs, by primary source of funding (n=1,409)



- About 10 percent or less of nonprofits that receive most of their revenues from donations, dues and fees, or special events say that government policies became stricter; most report they did not change at all.
- Region:* Nonprofits in the Northwest Region are significantly more likely than nonprofits in areas such as Miami and Dubois Counties or Indianapolis MSA to report that client eligibility requirements for government programs became stricter. See Figure 63.

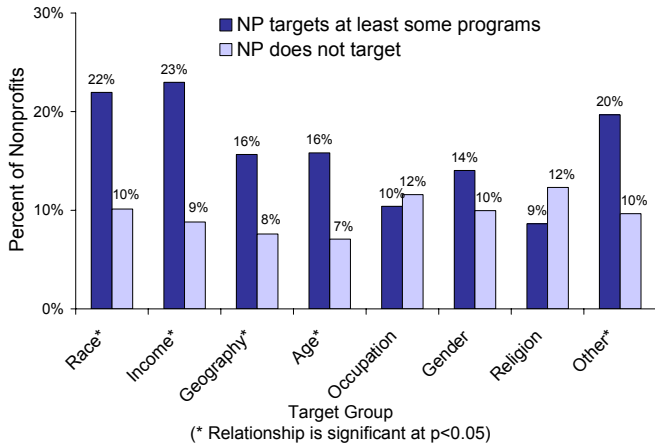
Figure 63: Percent reporting changes in client eligibility requirements for government programs, by region (n=1,504)



- Target group:* Nonprofits that target by race, income, age, and/or geography are at least twice as likely as those that do not target by these groups to indicate that client eligibility requirements became stricter. See Figure 64.
- Nonprofits of different sizes and with different ages report similarly about the changes in client eligibility requirements for government programs:

- Impacts of client eligibility requirements for government programs:* According to our survey, 11 percent of Indiana nonprofits indicate that client eligibility requirements for government programs had an impact on their organization. See column two in Figure 54.

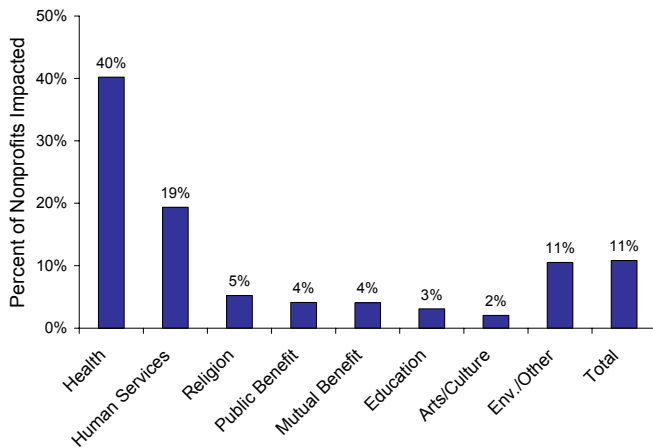
Figure 64: Percent of nonprofits reporting that client eligibility requirements became stricter, by target group (n=1,190-1303)



— Focusing only on those that said client eligibility requirements for government programs became stricter we find that over half (55 percent) say that this change impacted their organization. See column five of Figure 55. These perceptions vary by nonprofit field, size, funding profile, and target population.

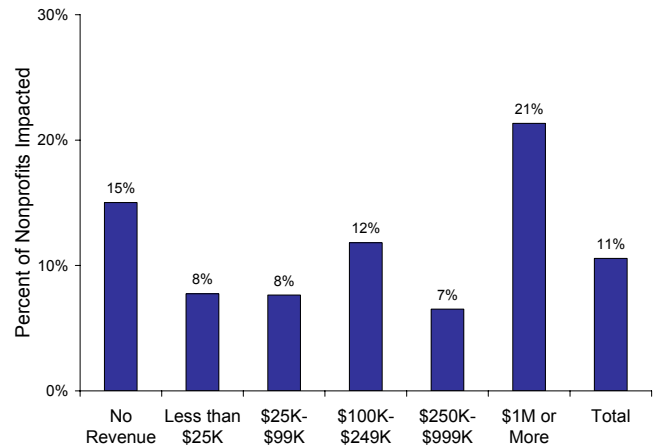
- *Nonprofit field:* As with other policies, government eligibility requirements disproportionately impact health and human services nonprofits. The impact of these policies on religion, education, arts, mutual benefit, and public and societal benefit nonprofits is virtually non-existent. See Figure 65.

Figure 65: Percent of nonprofits impacted by client eligibility requirements for government programs, by major field of activity (n=1,513)



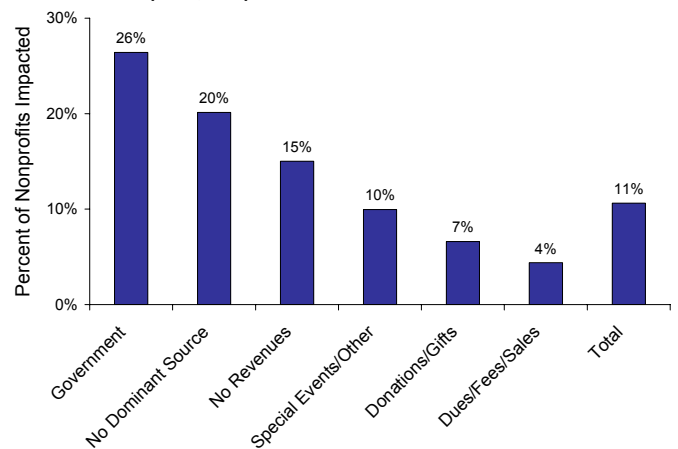
- *Size:* The impact of client eligibility requirements on nonprofits follows a pattern similar to other policies—large organizations are the most likely to report that the requirements impacted them. See Figure 66.

Figure 66: Percent of nonprofits impacted by client eligibility requirements for government programs, by size (n=1,252)



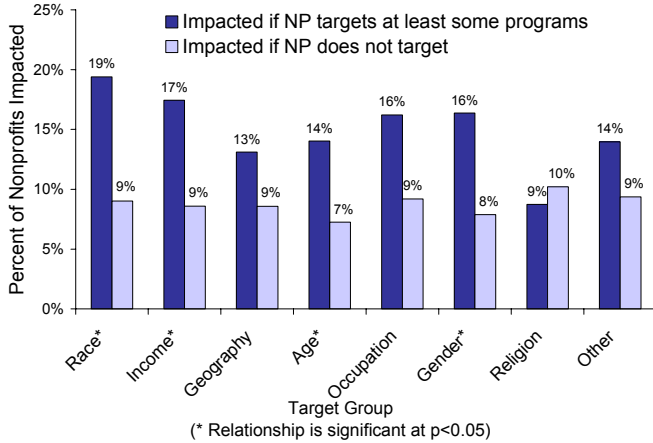
- *Primary source of funding:* Consistent with other policies, organizations that rely heavily on government for revenues are more likely than their counterparts to say that client eligibility requirements for government programs impacted them. See Figure 67.

Figure 67: Percent of nonprofits impacted by client eligibility requirements for government programs, by primary source of funding (n=1,418)



- **Target group:** Client eligibility requirements were more likely to impact nonprofits that target people by race, income, age, and gender than those that do not. See Figure 68.

Figure 68: Percent of nonprofits impacted by client eligibility requirements for government programs, by target group (n=1,196-1,312)



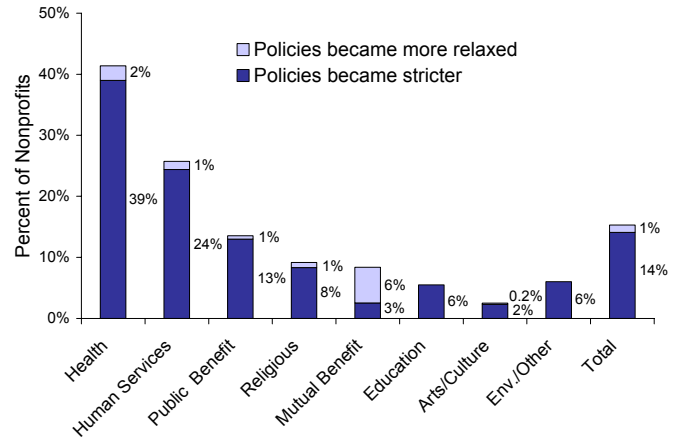
- There are no differences in whether nonprofits with dissimilar ages or from distinct geographic areas say that these requirements impacted them.

- **Personnel or legal regulations:** Personnel and legal regulations ranked third in the extent to which Indiana nonprofits perceived changes in governmental policies.

– **Perceived changes in personnel or legal regulations:** According to our survey, personnel and legal regulations became stricter for 14 percent of all Indiana nonprofits. Only 1 percent said these regulations became more relaxed. See the last column in Figure 69. These perceptions vary by nonprofit field, size, funding profile, age, and target population.

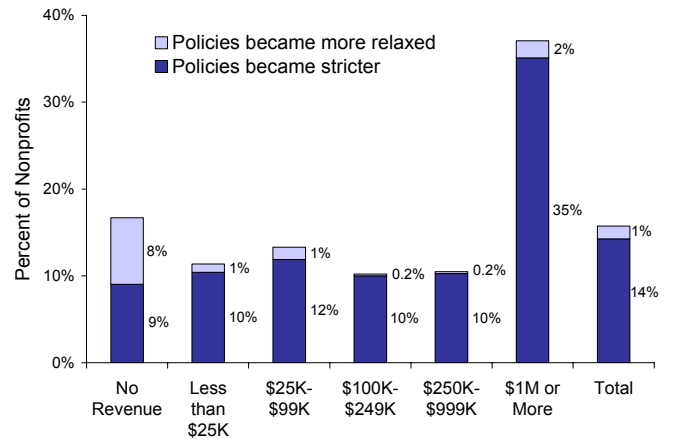
- **Nonprofit field:** Health nonprofits stand out as more likely (39 percent) to report that personnel and legal regulations became stricter, followed by 24 percent of human services nonprofits, compared to 14 percent overall. See Figure 69. Across all the fields, very few nonprofits report that personnel and legal regulations became more lenient.

Figure 69: Percent reporting changes in personnel/legal regulations, by major field of activity (n=1,449)



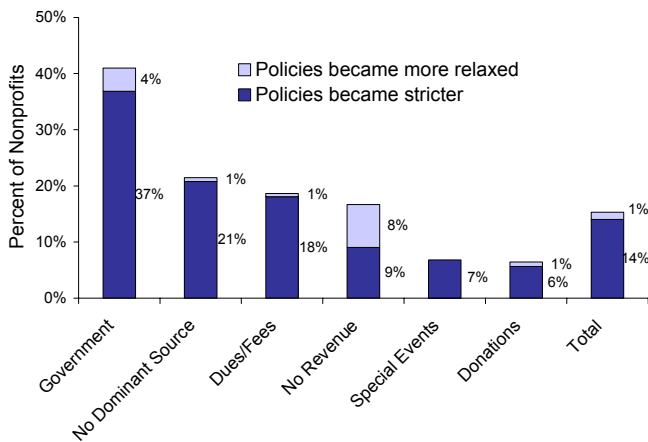
- **Size:** Personnel and legal regulations are considerably more likely to impact nonprofits with \$1 million or more in revenues than smaller ones. See Figure 70.

Figure 70: Percent reporting changes in personnel/legal regulations, by size (n=1,201)



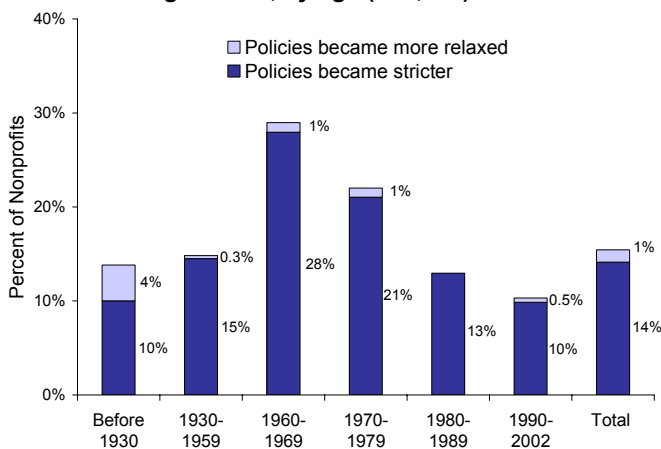
- **Primary source of funding:** More than one-third (37 percent) of the nonprofits that rely on government for the majority of their revenues say that personnel and legal regulations became stricter, compared to only one-fifth (18 percent) of nonprofits that rely on dues and fees and just over one in twenty (7 and 6 percent, respectively) that depend on special events or donations. See Figure 71.

Figure 71: Percent reporting changes in personnel/legal regulations, by primary source of funding (n=1,360)



- **Age:** Nonprofits established during the 1960s, and to some extent those founded in the 1970s, are more likely than nonprofits from other time periods to say that personnel or legal regulations became stricter during the last three years. See Figure 72.²⁵

Figure 72: Percent reporting changes in personnel/legal regulations, by age (n=1,363)



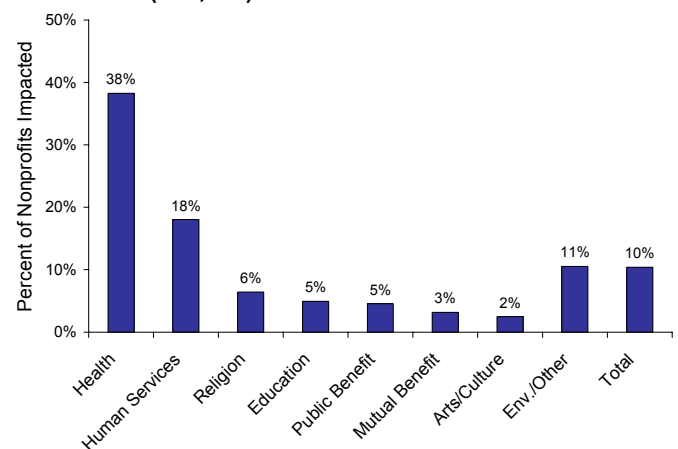
- **Target group:** Nonprofits that target by geography are considerably more likely than nonprofits that do not (20 vs. 7 percent) to say that personnel or legal regulations became stricter during the last three years. The

²⁵ This pattern – where nonprofits established during the 1960s appear to deviate from those established earlier or later – reoccurs throughout this section of our report. One plausible explanation is that this subset of organizations (those roughly 30 to 40 years old) was established during a unique social, economical, and political climate that still impacts their perspectives on a range of issues.

same holds for nonprofits that target by occupation (23 vs. 12 percent).

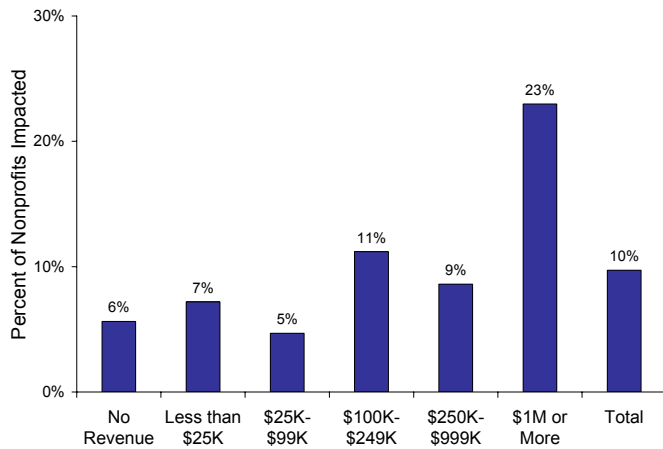
- There are no significant differences in the perceptions of changes in personnel or legal regulations from nonprofits located in different geographical areas.
- **Impact of personnel or legal regulations:** According to our survey, personnel or legal regulations impacted relatively few (10 percent) Indiana nonprofits. See column four in Figure 54.
- Focusing just on those that said personnel and legal regulations became stricter, we find that 60 percent said these changes impacted them. See column two in Figure 55.
- **Nonprofit field:** Nonprofits in the health field are twice as likely as human services nonprofits and at least six or seven times as likely as nonprofits in other fields to report that personnel and legal regulations had an impact on them. See Figure 73.

Figure 73: Percent of nonprofits impacted by personnel/legal regulations, by major field of activity (n=1,457)



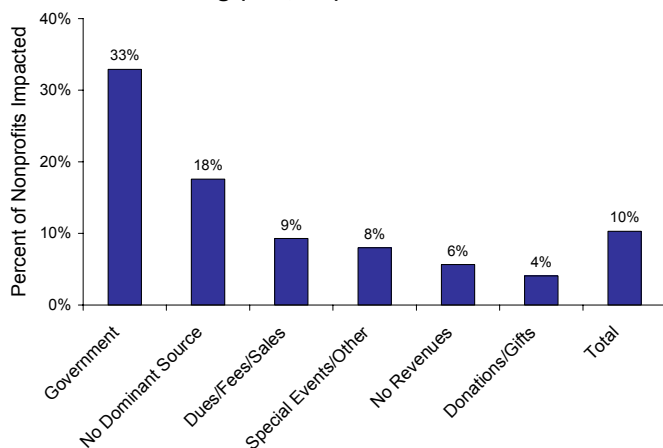
- **Size:** Only about one in ten or fewer nonprofits with revenues below \$1 million say that personnel or legal regulations impact them, compared to one-quarter (23 percent) of those with revenues of \$1 million or more. See Figure 74.

Figure 74: Percent of nonprofits impacted by personnel/legal regulations, by size (n=1,207)



- **Primary source of funding:** One-third (33 percent) of the nonprofits that rely on government funding for more than half of their revenue indicate that personnel and legal regulations impacted them, as do 18 percent of those without any dominant source of funding. See Figure 75.

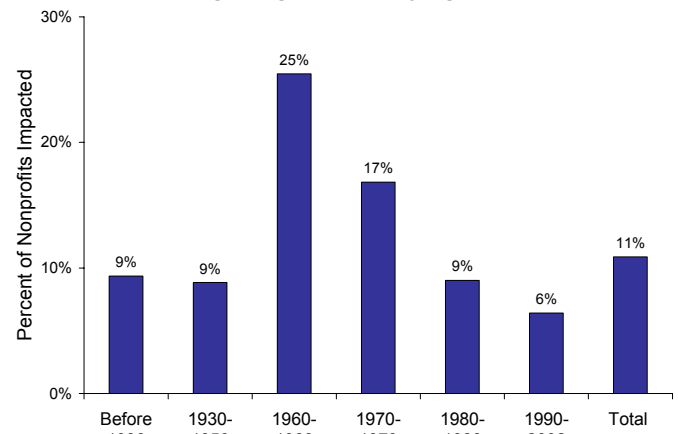
Figure 75: Percent of nonprofits impacted by personnel/legal regulations, by primary source of funding (n=1,368)



- **Age:** Nonprofits that were established during the 1960s are the most likely to report that personnel or legal regulations impacted them.²⁶ See Figure 76.
- **Target group:** Nonprofits that target a particular occupation or industry are the most

likely to report that personnel or legal regulations impacted them (21 vs. 8 percent of those that do not target this way).

Figure 76: Percent of nonprofits impacted by personnel/legal regulations, by age (1,370)



- Nonprofits that target by geography are also slightly more likely than those that do not to say that personnel or legal regulations impacted them (14 vs. 7 percent).
- There are no differences among the nonprofits of different regions in the extent to which they report that these types of regulations impacted them.
- **Professional licensing requirements:** Relatively few nonprofits report changes in professional licensing requirements.

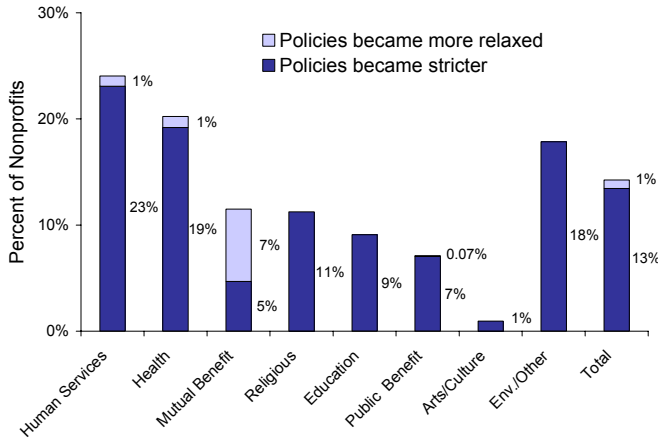
– **Perceived changes in professional licensing requirements:** According to our survey, licensing requirements became stricter for 13 percent of Indiana nonprofits during the last three years. Only 1 percent say they became more relaxed and the rest note that they did not change. See the last column of Figure 77. There is, however, considerable variation in these responses among different types of nonprofits.

- **Nonprofit field:** Professional licensing requirements became stricter for one-fifth or more of nonprofits in the human services (23 percent) and health (19 percent) fields during the last three years. Only a small percentage of the mutual benefit, religion, edu-

²⁶ See Footnote 25.

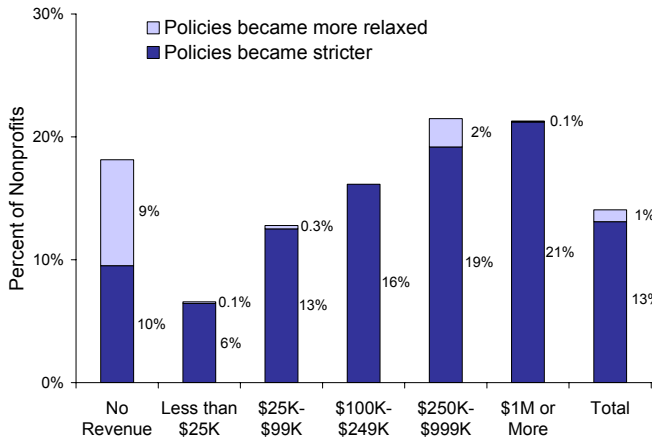
ation, public benefit, and arts nonprofits report likewise. See Figure 77.

Figure 77: Percent reporting changes in professional licensing requirements, by major field of activity (n=1,458)



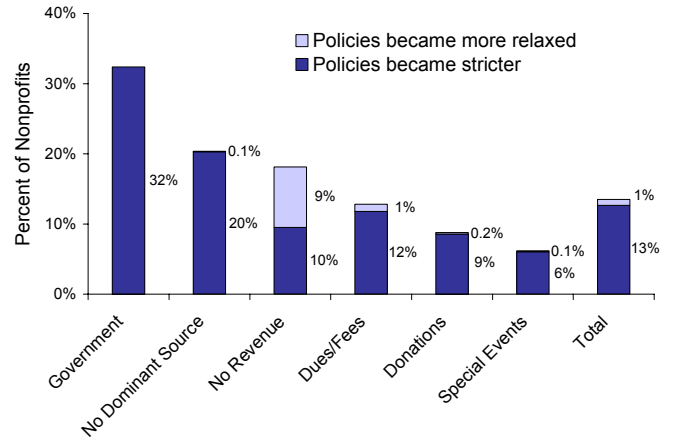
- **Size:** Large nonprofits are slightly more likely than smaller ones to say that professional licensing requirements became stricter, although four-fifths or more of nonprofits of all sizes note that such requirements did not change at all. See Figure 78.

Figure 78: Percent reporting changes in professional licensing requirements, by size (n=1,200)



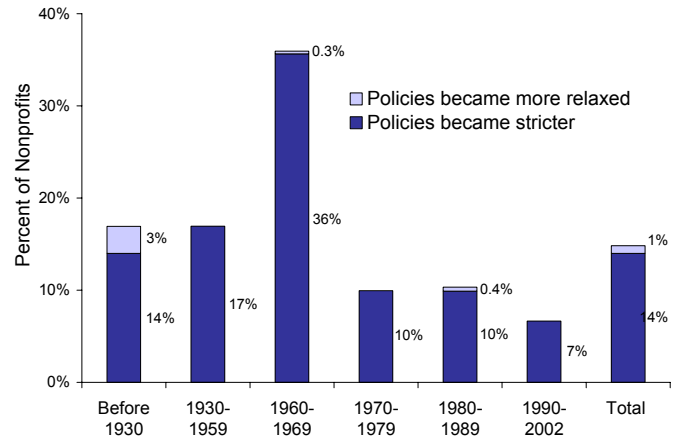
- **Primary source of funding:** Similar to the nonprofits' reports on other policies, nonprofits that rely on government for more than half of their funding are the most likely to say that policy requirements became stricter. See Figure 79.

Figure 79: Percent reporting changes in professional licensing requirements, by primary source of funding (n=1,367)



- **Age:** Once again, we find that nonprofits established during the 1960s stand out from those founded during other time periods and more likely to feel that professional licensing agreements became stricter during the last three years. See Figure 80.²⁷

Figure 80: Percent reporting changes in professional licensing requirements, by age (n=1,368)



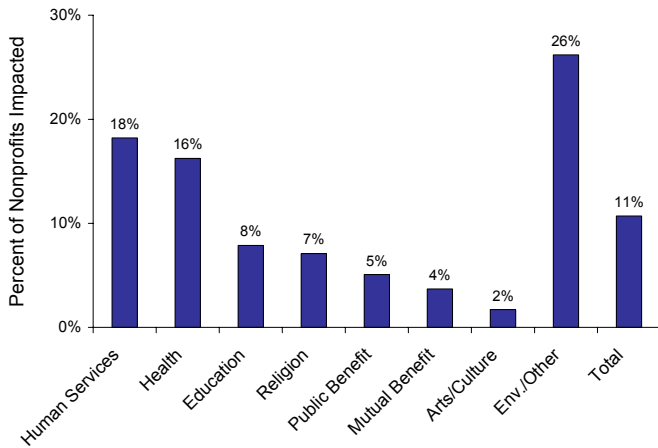
- There are no differences in how nonprofits from the various regions or those that target particular groups²⁸ perceive this policy change.

²⁷ See Footnote 25.

²⁸ The one exception is that organizations targeting by geography are slightly more likely to say that professional licensing requirements impacted them. Eighteen percent of the organizations that target by geography say that this is the case, compared to 10 percent of those that do not.

- **Impact of professional licensing requirements:** According to our survey, professional licensing requirements impacted one in ten (11 percent) Indiana nonprofits. See the third column in Figure 54.
- Closer analysis reveals that when we look only at those nonprofits that say licensing requirements became stricter, nearly three-fifths (59 percent) note that the requirements impacted them. See the third column in Figure 55.
 - **Nonprofit field:** Professional licensing requirements had an impact on more of the health and human services nonprofits than on organizations in the other fields, except for the “other” category (which includes environmental and animal-related nonprofits, where 31 percent reported being affected by professional licensing requirements). See Figure 81.

Figure 81: Percent of nonprofits impacted by professional licensing requirements, by major field of activity (n=1,464)



- **Primary source of funding:** Nonprofits that rely on government for the majority of their funding (26 percent) and those that do not have any dominant source of funding (21 percent) are the most likely to say that professional licensing requirements impacted them. See Figure 82.
- **Age:** Nonprofits that were established in the 1960s are considerably more likely than nonprofits founded in other time periods to

say that professional licensing requirements impacted them. See Figure 83.

Figure 82: Percent of nonprofits impacted by professional licensing requirements, by primary source of funding (n=1,373)

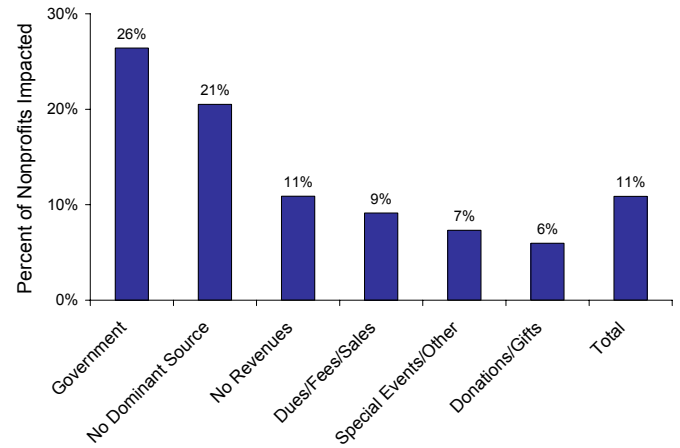
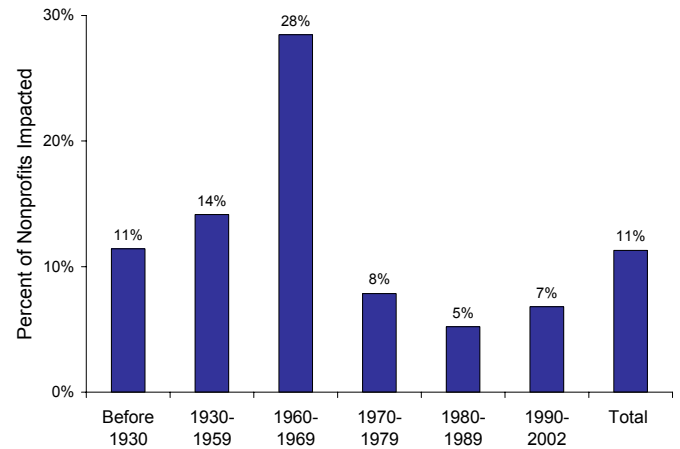


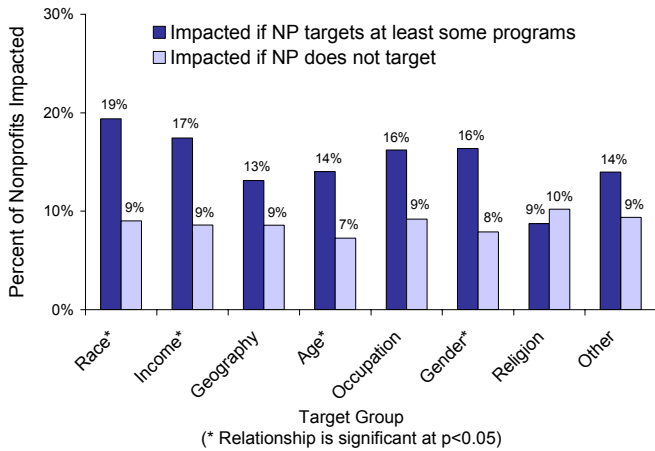
Figure 83: Percent of nonprofits impacted by professional licensing requirements, by age (n=1,374)



- **Target group:** Nonprofits that target by race, income, age, and gender are approximately twice as likely as nonprofits that do not target by these groups to indicate that professional licensing requirements impacted them. See Figure 84.
- Different from other policy conditions, the size of nonprofits is not related to whether the organizations report that professional licensing requirements impact them. Neither is there any relationship between where the

nonprofits are located and whether the requirements impacted them.

Figure 84: Percent of nonprofits impacted by professional licensing requirements, by target group (1,171-1,286)



- **Government contract procurement policies:** Government contract procurement policies were the least prevalent of the five policy changes we surveyed.

- **Perceived changes in government contract procurement policies:** According to our survey, government contract procurement policies became stricter for one in ten (10 percent) Indiana nonprofits, 1 percent say they relaxed and the remaining 89 percent indicate that they did not change at all. See the last column in Figure 85. These perceptions vary among nonprofits from the different fields and with different sizes and funding profiles.

- **Nonprofit field:** Health nonprofits, followed by human services organizations, stand out as the most likely type of nonprofits to report that government contract procurement policies became stricter. See Figure 85.
- **Size:** As with most other policies, very large nonprofits are the most likely to say that the policy became stricter, although the relationship is not as clear. See Figure 86.
- **Primary source of funding:** Likewise, as with all other policies, nonprofits that depend on government for the majority of their funding are considerably more likely than

other nonprofits to say that the policy became stricter (36 percent vs. 14 percent or less for those with other funding profiles). See Figure 87.

Figure 85: Percent reporting changes in government contract procurement policies, by major field of activity (n=1,473)

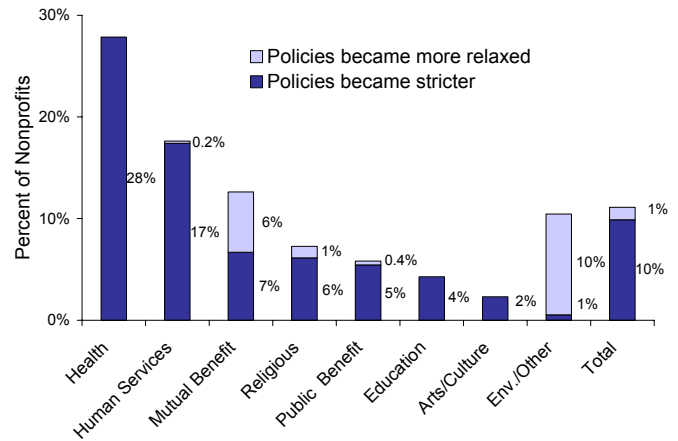
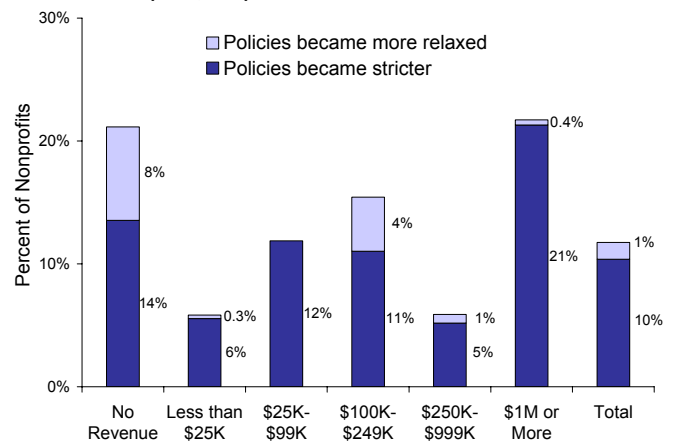


Figure 86: Percent reporting changes in government contract procurement policies, by size (n=1,217)



- **Target group:** Nonprofits that target by race, income, and/or age are more than twice as likely as organizations that do not target these groups to report that government contract procurement policies became stricter during the last three years. See Figure 88.
- There are no differences in these perceptions among nonprofits with different ages or that are located in different regions.

Figure 87: Percent reporting changes in government contract procurement policies, by primary source of funding (n=1,380)

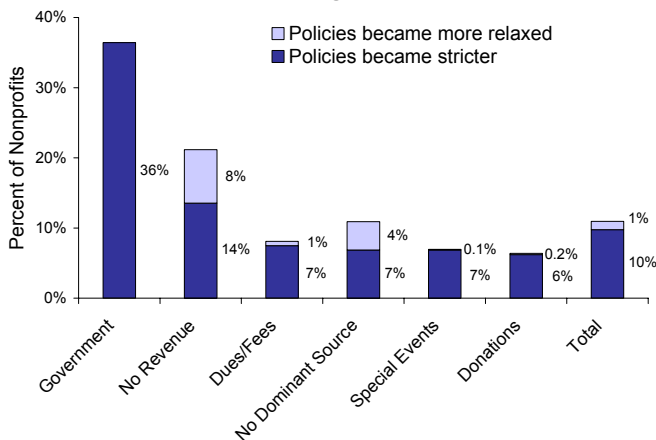


Figure 89: Percent of nonprofits impacted by government procurement policies, by major field of activity (n=1,479)

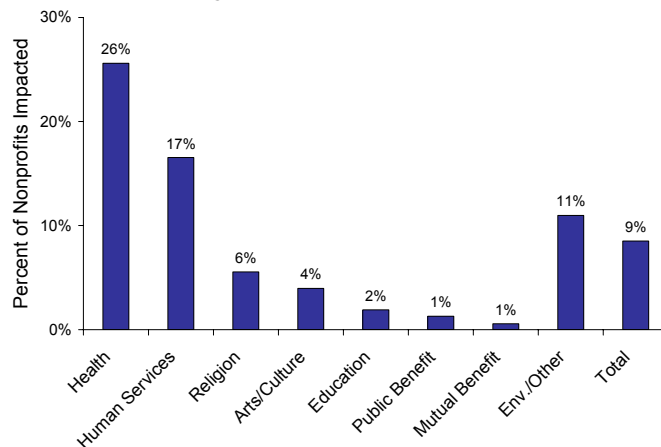
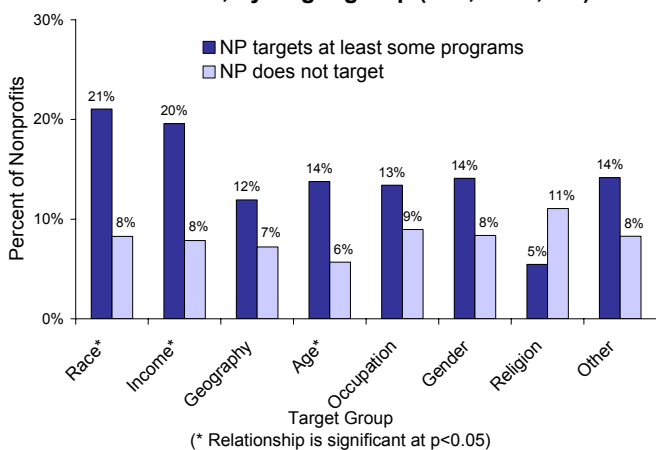
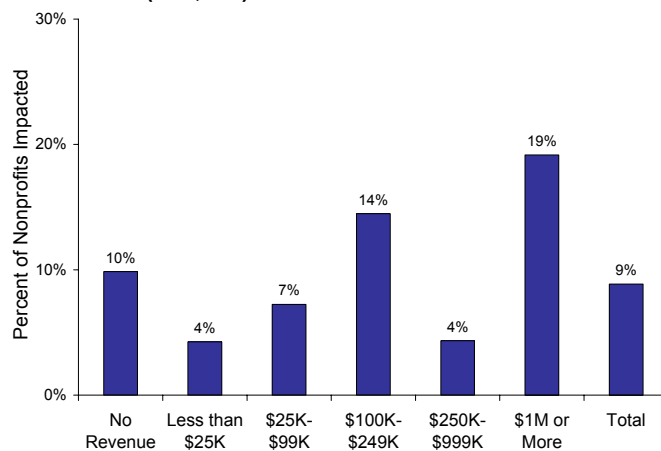


Figure 88: Percent of nonprofits reporting that government contract procurement policies became stricter, by target group (n=1,160-1,280)



- **Size:** Nonprofits with \$1 million or more in revenues are the most likely to say that these policies impacted them. See Figure 90.

Figure 90: Percent of nonprofits impacted by government contract procurement policies, by size (n=1,222)



— Impacts from government contract procurement policies:

Although only one in ten Indiana nonprofits say that government contract procurement policies impacted them, when these policies became stricter, more than seven in ten (72 percent) organizations indicate that the policies had an impact on them. Compare the last column in Figure 89 to column one in Figure 55.

- **Nonprofit field:** Government contract procurement policies impacted one-quarter (26 percent) of the health and 17 percent of the human services nonprofits, compared to only one in twenty or less of the nonprofits in other fields. See Figure 89.

- **Primary source of funding:** Nonprofits that rely on government for more than half of their funding are at least three times as likely as nonprofits that rely primarily on other sources of funding to say that government contract procurement policies had an impact on them. See Figure 91.
- **Target group:** Nonprofits that target by income are the most likely to indicate that government contract procurement policies impacted them, although less than one-fifth

(16 percent) said that this was the case. Organizations that target by age and/or gender are also more likely than nonprofits that do not target these groups to say that procurement policies impacted them. See Figure 92.

Figure 91: Percent of nonprofits impacted by government contract procurement policies, by primary source of funding (n=1,386)

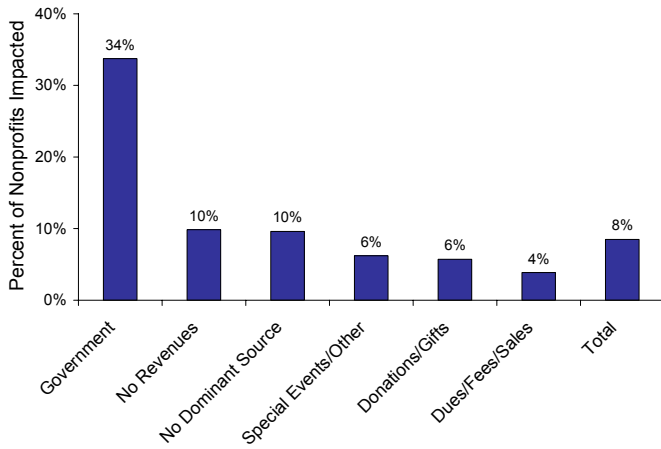
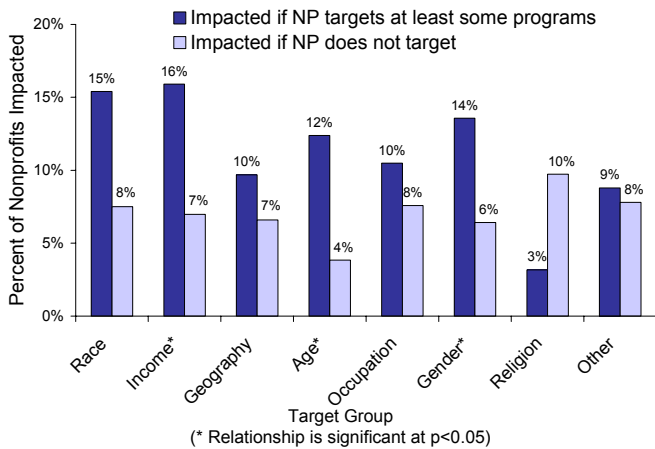


Figure 92: Percent of nonprofits impacted by government contract procurement policies, by target group (n=1,165-1,286)



- There is no relationship between the ages of Indiana nonprofits or where they are located and the extent to which they report government contract procurement policies impacted them.

Conclusions and implications: We draw several conclusions and implications from these findings.

- Public policy matters:** Overall, these findings confirm that nonprofits are connected to their policy environments. Policies outlined and enforced by government impact many nonprofits to some degree. Even so, there are also many nonprofits (indeed three-quarters of them) that say none of the policies that we considered in the survey had an impact on them.

This striking result may have two interpretations. First, many nonprofits may in fact be immune to a broad range of policy conditions. The data suggests that these are the small nonprofits, presumably limited in scope, that do not rely heavily on the government for funding, and that operate in fields such as religion, mutual benefit, education, arts, and public and societal benefit.

Second, and perhaps more disconcerting, is the possibility that many nonprofits may not recognize the extent to which policies have an impact on their organization. This interpretation suggests that nonprofits are not necessarily immune from policy as much as unaware of the ways in which policies impact their organizations.

- Nonprofit field matters:** Unlike what we found in our analysis of community conditions, policy conditions impact nonprofits in some fields more frequently than others. Policy developments are most relevant to nonprofits in the health and human services fields. On average, these nonprofits are notably more likely than any other fields to perceive the policy conditions and to report being impacted by a wide range of them. Health and human services nonprofits are also, by far, the most likely organizations to report multiple changes in policy strictness over the last few years. This suggests that these nonprofits operate in environments where governmental policies are in flux.

By comparison only about 10 percent of nonprofits in the public and societal benefit, religion, mutual benefit, education, and arts fields indicated that any one policy impacted their organization. The percentages of nonprofits in these fields that reported the policy changed (regardless of whether it impacted them) was only slightly higher.

- Size and funding profile matter:** Policies are most likely to impact large organizations (those with \$1

million or more in revenues) and those that depend on government for the majority of their revenues. Receiving public funding connects nonprofits directly to government. It is therefore not surprising that perceptions and impacts of policy changes depend on the revenue profiles that nonprofits have, especially when that revenue profile is intimately linked to government.

- ***Region does not matter:*** Unlike the influences of community conditions, which had a differential impact on nonprofits depending on their location, the impacts from policy conditions do not generally depend on the communities in which nonprofits are located. We speculate that this may be because state-wide or federal policies have more impact on nonprofits than those imposed at the local level.
- ***Policy changes have an impact on nonprofits:*** Although most Indiana nonprofits report that any given policy did not impact them, if we look only at those that noted a stricter policy, we find that at least half of the nonprofits (and in some cases many more) say that this change had an impact on their organization.
- ***Organizations that target their programs to particular groups are more vulnerable:*** Nonprofits that target their programs and services to certain groups (especially by race, income, or geography) are more likely than their counterparts to indicate that public policies became stricter during the last three years. They are also more likely to report that these policies had an impact on them.

We speculate that this may indicate that government is actually stricter in regulating organizations that target certain groups, especially at-risk or marginalized groups. Alternatively, it is also possible that nonprofits that target their programs or activities to certain groups *perceive* policies that affect them as stricter because they become aware of how the changing policy environments affect the groups they target.

- ***Results from higher-level analyses:*** Using more rigorous statistical techniques, we considered all the factors examined here (e.g., size, field of activity, and so on) to further explore which combinations is best able to explain the impact of policy conditions on Indiana nonprofits. These findings lend some

support to the argument that health and human services organizations are most likely to report that a given policy impacted them, although the relationship between field of activity and whether the policy impacted the organization is not as pronounced. Controlling for all other factors, the relationship between size of the organization and the impact of policy conditions is also not very clear, while some nonprofits that target their programs to certain groups are more likely than those that do not to indicate that the policy impacted them. Age is rarely a significant factor.

However, nonprofits that rely on government for more than half of their funding are often significantly more likely than organizations that do not depend on the government to say that the policies impacted them, controlling for all other factors. This is different from what we found for the impacts of community changes and is especially the case for government contract procurement policies, professional licensing requirements, and personnel/legal regulations.

III. INVOLVEMENT IN ADVOCACY

Just over one-quarter of Indiana nonprofits are involved in some form of advocacy. Such involvement is particularly prevalent among health and environment/animal protection nonprofits, among larger ones, and among those that rely primarily on government funding and are therefore closely tied to the public service system. However, very few Indiana nonprofits engaged in advocacy see it as one of their primary purposes. Moreover, many do not devote staff time, volunteer time, or financial resources to it. Only a minority of nonprofits that advocate have access to useful technology tools, such as computers, e-mail, access to the Internet, or a web site.

Nonprofit advocacy and political activities: As indicated by the findings presented above, Indiana nonprofits are directly affected not only by a variety of regulatory policies, but also a broad range of community conditions. They have, therefore, a deep stake in the broader policies that governments pursue. Indeed, policy advocacy is a principal function of the nonprofit sector and a major contribution of nonprofits to American society. One of the great strengths of the American democratic system is the freedom it affords individuals to come together to promote the common good through pressuring government to respond to disadvantaged groups or attend to unresolved problems, whether they exist in the local community or the world.

Although IRS-registered charities are prohibited from engaging in partisan politics, they may undertake public interest and grass roots lobbying as long as these activities do not exceed specified limits on spending.²⁹ Many do so as part of their service programs. Congregations generally have greater latitude. Advocacy nonprofits are free to undertake such political activities as influencing legislation. For some this is their major activity. They may engage in partisan politics, e.g., support a candidate for public office, but this cannot be their primary activity and they must pay a tax on related expenditures. Mutual benefit nonprofits have greater latitude in the range of political activities they are allowed to undertake although they are also subject to tax on political expenses.

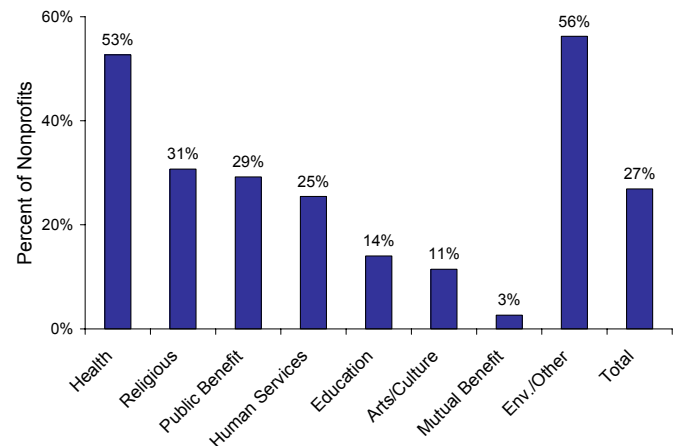
- **Nonprofit involvement in advocacy:** Relatively few Indiana nonprofits are involved in advocacy ac-

²⁹ Bruce R. Hopkins, *The Law of Tax-Exempt Organizations*, 7th edition (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1998), chapter 21.

tivities, although advocacy is far more prevalent among certain types of nonprofits than others.³⁰

- Overall, just over one-quarter (27 percent) of Indiana nonprofits engage in some form of advocacy, including promoting positions on certain policy issues (18 percent), positions relevant to the interests of certain groups (14 percent), or certain political groups (3 percent).³¹ However, only 3 percent (of all Indiana nonprofits) view advocacy as one of their three most important programs or activities.
 - **Nonprofit field:** There is significant variation among the fields of activity in the percentage of nonprofits that participate in advocacy. Thus health nonprofits are more likely to engage in some form of advocacy than their counterparts, with 53 percent doing so, twice the average for the sector as a whole. See Figure 93. “Other” nonprofits also have a disproportionately high percentage because this group includes environmental and animal protection nonprofits, of which 64 percent participate in advocacy.

Figure 93: Percent of nonprofits participating in advocacy, by major field of activity (n=1,962)



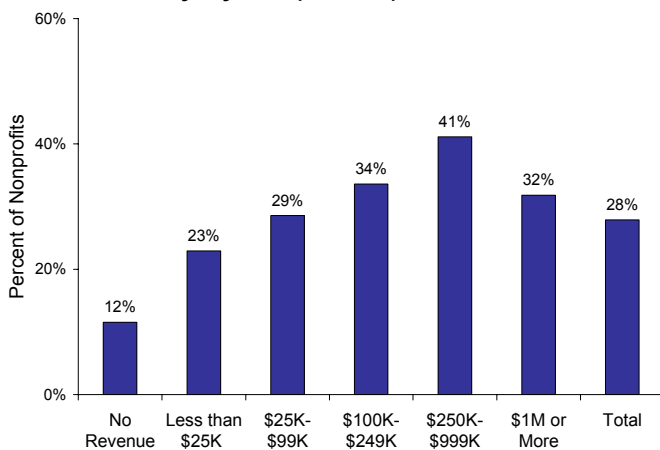
- At the other extreme, only 3 percent of mutual benefit nonprofits, 11 percent of the arts, culture and humanities nonprofits, and 14 percent of the education nonprofits engage in advocacy.

³⁰ For the purposes of this report, the basis for determining whether a nonprofit participated in advocacy was question 22 from the survey (see Appendix B). We coded organizations as “advocating nonprofits” if they checked any of the first three boxes of this question.

³¹ These percentages do not sum to 27 percent because many groups are involved in more than one form of advocacy.

- Religious, public and societal benefit, and human services nonprofits fall in the middle, with 31, 29, and 25 percent, respectively, involved in some form of advocacy.
- *Size*: Nonprofits of different sizes vary in their degree of advocacy involvement, with larger nonprofits more likely than smaller ones to participate in advocacy. The percent increases from 12 percent for the very smallest nonprofits (those with no revenues) to 32 percent for the largest ones (revenues of \$1 million or more). Mid-sized nonprofits are the most likely to engage in advocacy (41 percent of those with revenues between \$250,000 and \$1 million). See Figure 94.

Figure 94: Percent of nonprofits participating in advocacy, by size (n=1,581)



- *Primary source of funding*: Almost two-fifths (37 percent) of nonprofits that depend primarily on government funding engage in advocacy, more than those that receive a majority of their funding from other sources. Only one-fifth (19 percent) of nonprofits that depend on funding from special events participate in advocacy, less than any other group of nonprofits, except for those with no revenues. See Figure 95.
- Neither the age of nonprofits nor the region in which they are located is significantly related to their involvement in advocacy.

- **Advocacy issues**: Indiana nonprofits that advocate focus on a wide range of issues. Nearly one-quarter (23 percent) advocate according to group interests,

such as for senior citizens or veterans. Slightly more than one in ten advocate for health care (14 percent), pro-life (12 percent), and/or environmental (11 percent) issues, and less than 10 percent advocate for youth, religious principles, or low income, organizational, work force, and/or public safety issues. See Table 7.

Figure 95: Percent of nonprofits participating in advocacy, by primary source of funding (n=1,821)

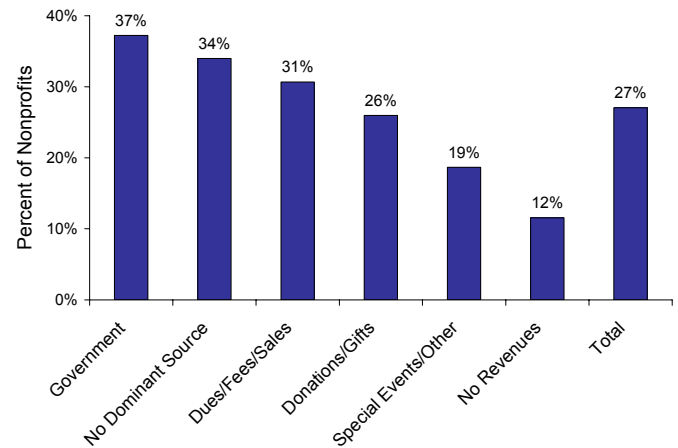


Table 7: Percentage of advocating nonprofits that advocate for particular issues (n=525)³²

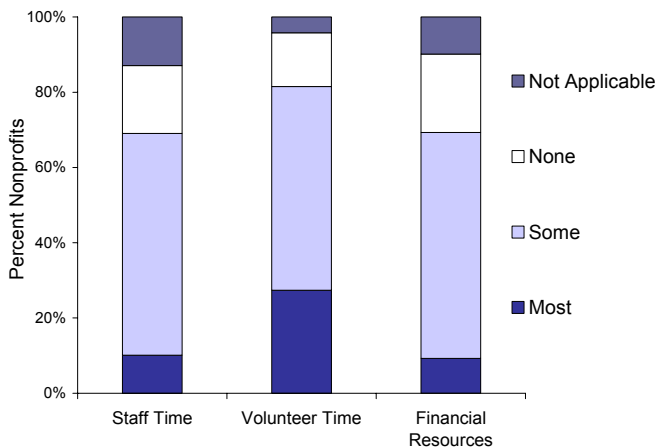
Advocacy Issues	Percent of Advocating Nonprofits*	Examples
Group Interests	23	Race; gender; senior citizens; HIV-positive individuals; veterans
Health care	14	Health care for children; care for elderly; health and life insurance
Pro-life	12	Right to life; family planning birth control; alternatives to abortion
Environment	11	Conservation and wildlife issues; hazardous landfills; hunting/fishing
Youth	9	Preventing child abuse and neglect; adoption; standards for child care
Religious principles	9	Christian teaching/rights; general morality issues; faith-based beliefs
Low income	7	Feeding the poor; poverty-related issues; single-parent families
Organizational	7	Council of clubs; nonprofit organizations; fraternal clubs
Work force	6	Labor issues; union organizing; working women
Public safety	6	Safety issues; criminal justice system; law enforcement
Other	25	Agriculture; housing; gambling, death penalty; church-state; taxes

* These percentages do not add to 100% because organizations can advocate for multiple issues

³² See Appendix D for more details on these issues.

- Use of human and financial resources:** Relatively few nonprofits involved in advocacy dedicate substantial human or financial resources to these efforts. Although seven out of ten Indiana nonprofits that engage in some form of advocacy devote at least some staff time (69 percent), financial resources (69 percent), or volunteer time (82 percent) to it, only a minority devote most of their staff (10 percent), volunteer (27 percent), or financial (9 percent) resources to it. Moreover, nearly one in five do not devote any staff time (18 percent) or financial resources to it (21 percent). Slightly less (14 percent) do not devote any volunteer time to advocacy. See Figure 96.

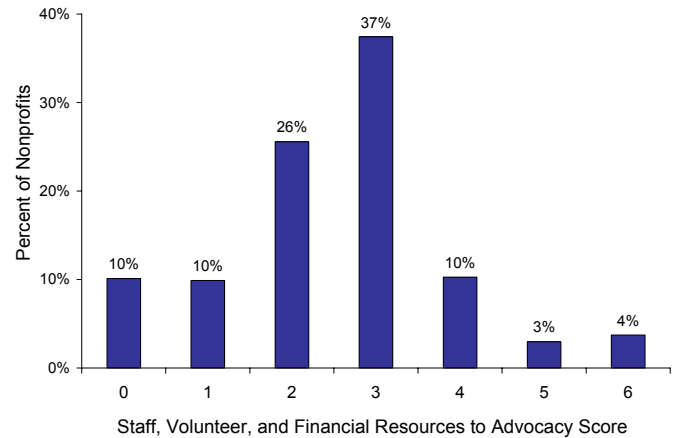
Figure 96: Resources devoted to advocacy, advocating nonprofits (n=487-536)



- These results parallel our earlier finding that nearly all of the Indiana nonprofits that participate in advocacy do not see it as their primary purpose or mission.
- To examine how Indiana nonprofits use combinations of financial, staff and volunteer resources, we assigned each nonprofit that participates in advocacy a score of 0, 1 or 2 depending on whether it devoted none, some, or most of a given resource to advocacy. We then summed these scores for all three types of resources so that the scores ranged from 0 (i.e. the nonprofit did not devote any of the three resources to advocacy) to 6 (i.e. the nonprofit devoted most of each resource type to advocacy). The intermediary scores of 4 or 5 are also telling in that they indicate that the nonprofit devoted most of at least one type of resource to advocacy. At the other extreme, a score of 1 indicates that the organization devoted

only some of one resource to advocacy and did not commit any of the other resources to it. See Figure 97.

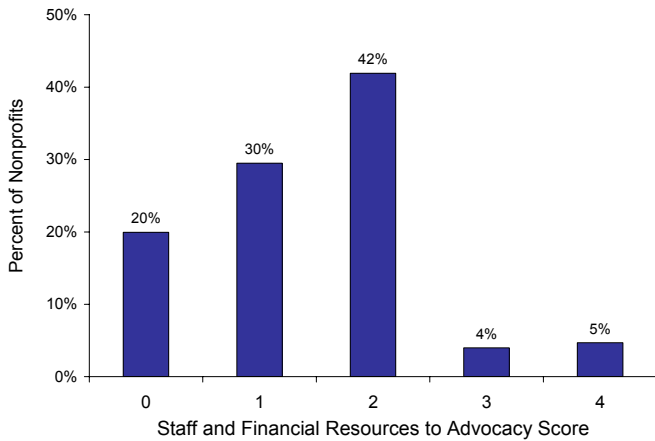
Figure 97: Percent reporting devoting combinations of staff, volunteer, and financial resources to advocacy, advocating nonprofits (n=465)



- The distribution of this score reemphasizes the findings noted above: Many nonprofits involved in advocacy do not devote substantial resources to it. One-tenth devotes no resources to advocacy and another 10 percent devote only some resources of one type (staff, finances or volunteers) to advocacy. Nearly two-thirds (63 percent) scored a 2 or 3 on our scale. Relatively few (17 percent) scored higher, including only a small minority (4 percent overall) that devote most of their staff, volunteer, and financial resources to advocacy.
- Because allocating staff and financial resources to advocacy requires a more substantial commitment than devoting volunteer resources, we created a scale that considered only the staff and financial resources devoted to advocacy.³³ Figure 98 shows that one in five (20 percent) Indiana nonprofits involved in advocacy do not devote any staff or financial resources to it. An additional 30 percent say that they devote some of one and none of the other.

³³ A score of zero indicates that the organization devotes neither staff nor financial resources to advocacy; 1 that it devotes some of one and none of the other resource to advocacy; 2 that the nonprofit devotes some of both resources to advocacy or most of one resource and none of the other; 3 that the nonprofit devotes most of one resource and some of the other; and 4 that the nonprofit devotes most of both resources to advocacy.

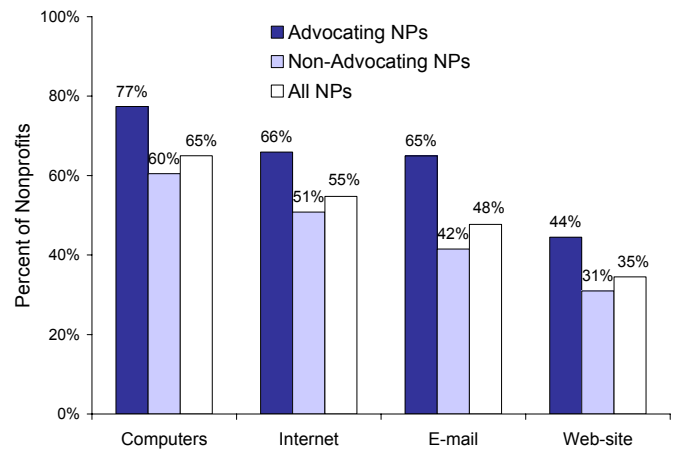
Figure 98: Percent devoting combinations of staff and financial resources to advocacy, advocating nonprofits (n=465)



- **Access to technology tools:** In order for nonprofits to effectively advocate positions on policy issues or promote group interests, they must be able to communicate with various stakeholders and mobilize support. We highlight four tools that are particularly relevant to advocating organizations: a web site, an e-mail address, computer availability, and direct internet access for key staff or volunteers. We asked nonprofits to indicate whether they have any of these tools.³⁴

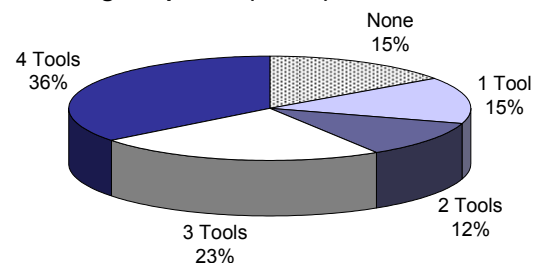
- **Computers:** Three-quarters (77 percent) of Indiana nonprofits that participate in advocacy have computer accessibility for key staff and volunteers. They are more likely to have computers than nonprofits that do not advocate.
- **Internet tools:** Nonprofits that participate in advocacy are significantly more likely than other nonprofits to have a web site, e-mail, or Internet service. See Figure 99.
- Two-thirds of Indiana nonprofits that engage in advocacy have Internet access (66 percent) and/or an organizational e-mail address (65 percent), while less than one-half (44 percent) have their own web site.
- Although the percentage of advocating nonprofits that possess these technological components is significantly higher than for their non-advocating counterparts, there is still a considerable proportion of advocating nonprofits that do not have these basic technological tools. Thus one-third of advocating nonprofits do not have access to the Internet. A similar percentage does not have the capacity to communicate electronically with policy-makers or constituencies through e-mail.

Figure 99: Percent of nonprofits possessing technological components, by advocacy status and technology tool, advocating nonprofits (n=1,834-1,869)



- **Number of technology tools:** We examine these organizational components in more detail by totaling the number of these tools that each advocating nonprofit possesses. This score provides a rough indication of the organization's technological capacity. A nonprofit scoring 4 possesses each of the components while a nonprofit scoring zero does not possess any. See Figure 100.

Figure 100: Total number of technological tools, advocating nonprofits (n=568)



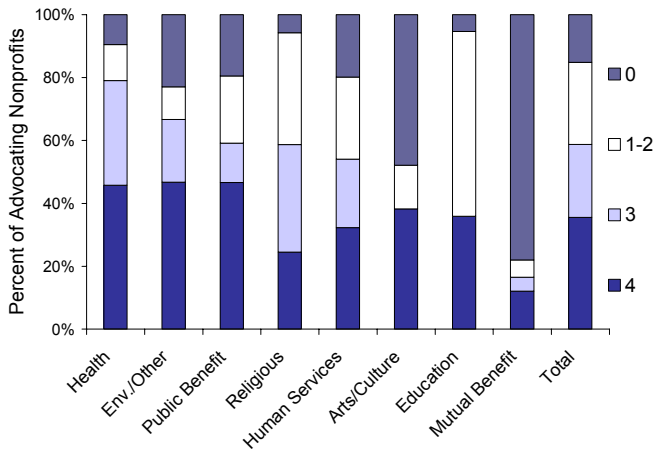
- On average, nonprofits that advocate have 2.5 technological tools. Four in ten (41 percent) have 2 or

³⁴ We have no information about the quality of these technological tools, e.g., type of operating system or speed of internet connections.

less, including 15 percent without any of the four tools. Only 36 percent have all four tools.

- *Nonprofit field:* Advocating nonprofits vary in the extent to which they possess technological tools according to their primary field of activity. See Figure 101.

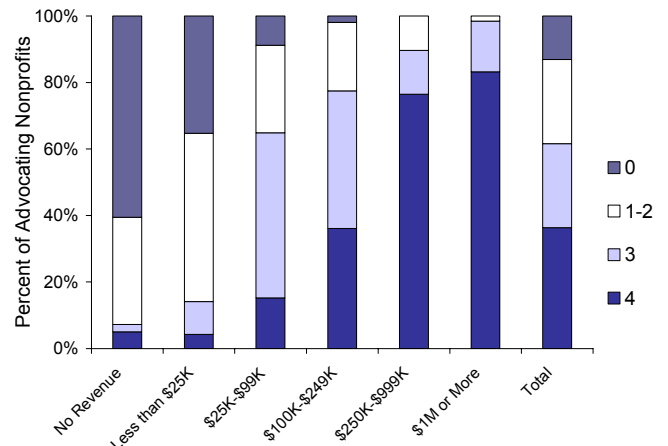
Figure 101: Percent with technological components, by number of tools and major field of activity, advocating nonprofits (n=568)



- Health nonprofits are the most likely to have the technological resources to engage in effective advocacy, with 79 percent of those involved in advocacy possessing at least three tools.
- Mutual benefit nonprofits involved in advocacy, in contrast, are least likely to have technological capacities, with 78 percent having none of the four tools.
- The public and societal benefit field, while showing a large percentage (47 percent) with all four of the tools, also has a large percentage (41 percent) with less than three tools, including 19 percent (overall) with none of them. The same is true for education nonprofits.
- *Size:* There is a very clear relationship between the total revenue size of Indiana nonprofits involved in advocacy and the likelihood that they have technological tools for advocacy. See Figure 102.
- Nearly all nonprofits without revenues that advocate have less than three tools, including more

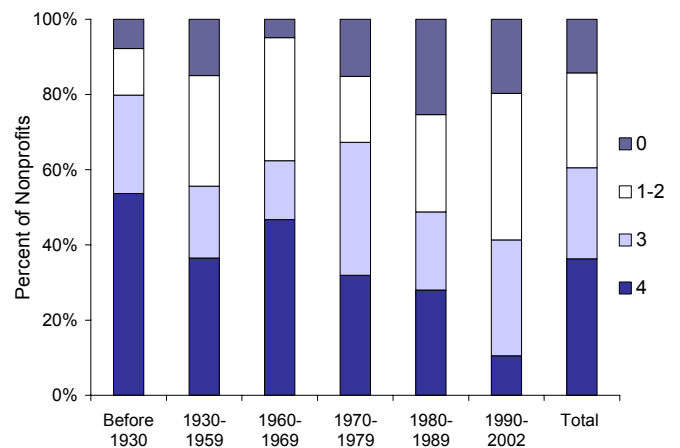
than half with none of them. The percentage with no or very few tools declines changes dramatically for each increasing revenue category.

Figure 102: Percent with technological components, by number of tools and total revenue, advocating nonprofits (n=470)



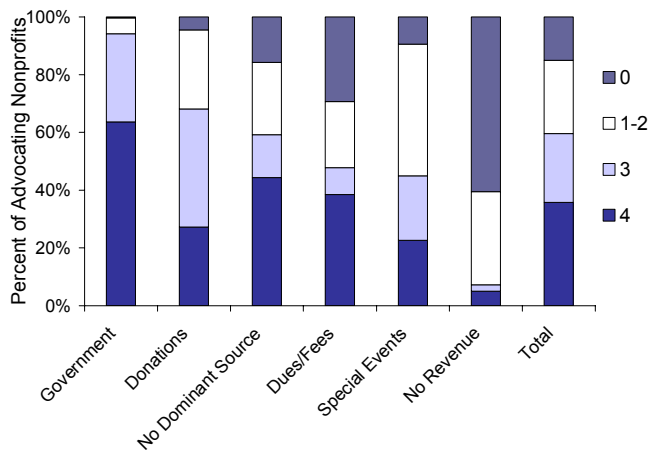
- *Age:* Younger nonprofits are less likely than older ones to hold any of the four tools. While more than half (54 percent) of advocating nonprofits established prior to 1930 have all four advocacy tools, very few (11 percent) of those established since 1990 do. See Figure 103.

Figure 103: Percent reporting technological components, by number of tools and age, advocating nonprofits (n=539)



- *Primary source of funding:* Advocating nonprofits that receive more than one-half of their funding from government sources clearly stand out as the most likely to have all four of the tools. See Figure 104.

Figure 104: Percent reporting technological components, by number of tools and primary funding source, advocating nonprofits (n=535)



Conclusions and implications: Several conclusions and implications stand out from our analysis of the advocacy activities of Indiana nonprofits.

- **Advocacy not a primary activity:** The majority of nonprofits that participate in advocacy are not advocacy nonprofits per se. Instead, most view advocacy as ancillary to their primary missions. Only a small minority (less than 3 percent) of Indiana nonprofits report that advocacy is one of their three most important activities.
- **Nonprofit field matters:** Not only are health nonprofits the most likely to report that public policies impacted them, they are also the most likely to indicate that they seek to influence public policy through advocacy activity. In contrast, mutual benefit nonprofits are the least likely to participate in advocacy.
- **Limited resources devoted to advocacy:** Although approximately one-quarter of Indiana nonprofits report that they engage in some form of advocacy, many of these organizations devote very limited resources to it. In fact, 18 percent of nonprofits involved in advocacy do not dedicate any staff to it, 21 percent allocates no financial resources to it. Only 4 percent indicate that they commit most of these resources to it.
- **Lack of technology tools:** Many nonprofits do not have a full complement of technological and communication tools to undertake advocacy. These tools, such as computers, Internet capability, e-mail, and

web sites provide, among other things, a forum for mass communication and the ability to mobilize supporters or communicate with community leaders. Although these may seem like standard organizational components, large percentages of Indiana nonprofits that participate in advocacy do not possess them. One-quarter do not have a computer, one-third do not have the Internet access or e-mail, and two-thirds do not have a web site. Such deficiencies seriously undermine their ability to successfully advocate.

- **Size matters:** Across the entire sector, large organizations are more likely than smaller ones to participate in advocacy. They are also more likely to have sufficient technological tools to do so.
- **Primary source of funding matters:** Nonprofits that receive most of their revenues from government are significantly more likely to be involved in advocacy and to have all four technological tools.

IV. CONCLUSION

Five key findings stand out from our analysis.

1. **Perceptions of community conditions:** Indiana nonprofits' perceptions of community conditions vary significantly depending on their characteristics. For the most part, nonprofits have different views of their communities based on where they are located. This is not surprising since communities vary in economic and social conditions, qualities that impact most nonprofits to some degree. Nonprofit perceptions of their communities also vary according to their size, field of activity, or types of groups they target. For example, large nonprofits are typically more likely than small ones to report that community conditions changed. This suggests that nonprofit perceptions are filtered through an organizational lens that reflects their size, field of activity, and/or target population.
2. **Impacts of community conditions:** We find that mid-sized and large organizations, as well as those that target their programs and services (especially when they target by income, race, and gender), are more likely than other nonprofits to indicate that community conditions of all types have an impact on them. The impacts of some community conditions vary by other characteristics of nonprofits, but size and target group are the only ones that do so across almost all of the conditions.
3. **Policy conditions and impacts:** Four types of nonprofits stand out when we examine policy conditions and their impacts: Organizations in the health and human services fields, large nonprofits, and those that rely on government for the majority of their funding are, by far, the most likely to say that policies changed (in most cases they became stricter) and that the policies had an impact on their organization. Other nonprofits (those outside of the health and human services fields, relatively small ones, and those that rely on other sources for their funding) are considerably less likely to report that policies changed or that they impacted their organization.
4. **Involvement in advocacy:** While more than one-quarter of Indiana nonprofits participate in some form of advocacy, very few (3 percent) say that it describes one of their three most important programs

or activities. A surprisingly low percentage of the organizations that participate in advocacy report that they devote most of their staff, volunteer, and/or financial resources to it, and many that say they participate in advocacy do not devote any of these resources to it.

Moreover, while three-fourths of the nonprofits possess relevant technological tools, such as computers, disconcertingly low percentages have access to the Internet and e-mail, or operate their own web site. Such deficiencies may seriously inhibit their ability to participate in effective advocacy activities, such as communicating with key constituencies, policy makers, and community leaders, or staying up-to-date on relevant news and information that is accessible through the Internet. These concerns appear to be most apparent for nonprofits in the mutual benefit, arts, and human services fields. Small nonprofits and young ones also lack sufficient resources for advocacy.

5. **Overall conclusion:** This analysis suggests that community and policy conditions are often in flux for many nonprofits. Results from our survey also emphasize that nonprofits are not immune from these conditions: changes frequently impact large percentages of Indiana nonprofits. In response to these conditions—especially those influenced by public policy—we find that nonprofits are, for the most part, ill-prepared to advocate their positions.

APPENDIX A

NATIONAL TAXONOMY OF EXEMPT ENTITIES MAJOR CATEGORIES AND MAJOR FIELDS

NTEE Major Fields	NTEE Major Groups and Decile Categories	
I Arts and Culture	Arts, Culture and Humanities (A)	
	A20 Arts, cultural organizations	A60 Performing arts organizations, activities
	A30 Media, communications organizations.	A70 Humanities organizations
	A40 Visual art organizations, services	A80 Historical societies and related
	A50 Museums, museum activities	A90 Arts service organizations and activities
II Education	Education (B)	
	B20 Elementary, secondary education	B60 Adult, continuing education
	B30 Vocational, technical schools	B70 Libraries, library science
	B40 Higher education institutions	B80 Student servcs & organizations of students
	B50 Graduate, professional schools	B90 Educational services & schools—other
III Environment/Animals	Environment (C)	
	C20 Pollution abatement and control services	D20 Animal protection and welfare
	C30 Nat. resources conservation & protection:	D30 Wildlife preservation, protection
	C40 Botanical, horticultural, & landscape	D40 Veterinary services, n.e.c.
	C50 Envirnm't'l beautification & open spaces	D50 Zoo, zoological society
	C60 Environmental educ. & outdoor survival	D60 Other services—specialty animals
	Animal-Related (D)	
IV Health	Health Care (E)	
	E20 Hospitals, primary medical care facilities	F20 Alcohol, drug, & subs. Abuse, dependency prevention & treatment
	E30 Health treatment facilities, outpatient	F30 Mental health treatment
	E40 Reproductive health care facilities, allied	F40 Hot line, crisis intervention services
	E50 Rehabilitative medical services	F50 Addictive disorders, n.e.c.
	E60 Health support services	F60 Counseling support groups
	E70 Public health programs	F70 Mental health disorders
	E80 Health (general and financing)	F80 Mental health association
	E90 Nursing services	
	Diseases, Disorders & Medical Disciplines (G)	
	G20 Birth defects and genetic diseases	H20 Birth defects and genetic diseases
	G30 Cancer	H30 Cancer research
	G40 Diseases of specific organs	H40 Specific organ research
	G50 Nerve, muscle, and bone diseases	H50 Nerve, muscle, and bone research
	G60 Allergy related diseases	H60 Allergy related diseases
	G70 Digestive diseases, disorders	H70 Digestive diseases, disorders
	G80 Specifically named diseases, n.e.c.	H80 Specifically named diseases, n.e.c.
	G90 Medical Disciplines, n.e.c.	H90 Medical Specialty Research, n.e.c.
	Medical Research (H)	
	V Human Services	Crime & Legal Related (I)
I20 Crime prevention		J20 Employ. procurement assist. & job training
I30 Correctional facilities		J30 Vocational rehabilitation
I40 Rehabilitation services for offenders		J40 Labor unions, organizations
I50 Administration of justice, courts		
I60 Law enforcement agencies		
I70 Protect, prevent: neglect, abuse, exploit.		
I80 Legal Services		
Employment (J)		
Food, Agriculture & Nutrition (K)		
K20 Agricultural programs		L20 Housing devel., construction, management
K30 Food service, free food distribution		L30 Housing search assistance
K40 Nutrition programs		L40 Low-cost temporary housing
K50 Home economics		L50 Housing owners, renters' organizations
		L80 Housing support services: other
Housing & Shelter (L)		

NTEE Major Fields	NTEE Major Groups and Decile Categories	
V. Human Services (continued)	Public Safety, Disaster Preparedness, Relief (M)	Recreation & Sports (N)
	M20 Disaster preparedness & relief services M40 Safety education	N20 Recreational & sporting camps N30 Physical fitness, recreational facilities N40 Sports training facilities, agencies N50 Recreational, pleasure, or social club N60 Amateur sports clubs, leagues N70 Amateur sports competitions N80 Professional athletic leagues
	Youth Development (O)	Human Services (P)
	O20 Youth centers & clubs O30 Adult, child matching programs O40 Scouting organizations O50 Youth development programs, other	P20 Human service organizations P30 Children's & youth services P40 Family services P50 Personal social services P60 Emergency assist. (food, clothing, cash) P70 Residential, custodial care (group home) P80 Services to promote independence of groups
VI International	International, Foreign Affairs & National Security (Q)	
	Q20 Promotion of international understanding	Q50 Foreign policy research & analysis
	Q30 International development, relief services	Q70 International human rights
	Q40 International peace & security	
VII Public and Societal Benefit	Civil Rights, Social Action & Advocacy (R)	Community Improvement, Capacity Building (S)
	R20 Civil rights, advocacy for specific groups	S20 Community, neighborhood devel/imprvm't
	R30 Intergroup, Race Relations	S30 Economic development
	R40 Voter Education, Registration	S40 Business & industry
	R60 Civil Liberties Advocacy	S50 Nonprofit management
		S80 Community service clubs
	Philanthropy, Voluntarism, Foundations (T)	Science & Technology (U)
	T20 Private grantmaking foundations	U20 Science, general
	T30 Public foundations	U30 Physical, earth sciences research & prom.
	T40 Voluntarism promotion	U40 Engineering & technology research, serv.
	T50 Philan., charity, voluntarism promotion	U50 Biological, life science research
	T60 Non-grantmaking, non-operat. foundations	
	T70 Fund-raising organizations var. categories	
	T90 Named trusts, n.e.c.	
	Social Science (V)	Public & Societal Benefit (W)
	V20 Social science research institutes, services	W20 Government & public administration
	V30 Interdisciplinary research	W30 Military, veterans' organizations
	V40 Mystic, paranormal studies: incl. astrology.	W40 Public transportation systems, services
		W50 Telephone, telegraph, telecommunication
		W60 Financial institutions, services
		W70 Leadership development
		W80 Public utilities
		W90 Consumer protection & safety
VIII Religious and Spiritual Development	Religion-Related (X)	
	X20 Christian	X60 Confucian
	X30 Jewish	X70 Hindu
	X40 Islamic	X80 Religious media, communications orgs
	X50 Buddhist	X90 Interfaith Issues
IX Mutual Benefit	Mutual & Membership Benefit (Y)	
	Y20 Insurance Providers, Services	Y40 Fraternal Beneficiary Societies
	Y30 Pension and Retirement Funds	Y50 Cemeteries & Burial Services
X Unknown	Unknown (Z)	

APPENDIX B

ACTUAL SURVEY QUESTIONS

IMPACT OF COMMUNITY AND POLICY CHANGES – to understand better how Indiana nonprofits are being affected by changes in community conditions and public policy.

Q16 Over the last three years, has the geographic area, in which your organization carries out most of your activities, experienced increases or decreases in any of the following types of community conditions? (*Circle best response in first three columns*) Also, have any of these changes impacted your organization? (*Check all that apply in last column*)

Circle best response for each condition

<u>Community condition</u>			<u>Type of community change over the last three years</u>	<u>Check all that have impacted your organization</u>
<u>Has Decreased</u>	<u>Has not Changed</u>	<u>Has Increased</u>		
1	2	3	Employment and/or business opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	2	3	Family/household income	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	2	3	Ethnic/racial diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	2	3	Crime and violence	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	2	3	Tension or conflict among community groups	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	2	3	Population size	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	2	3	Other community changes (<i>Please specify below</i>):	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q17 Over the last three years, have any of the following types of government policies become stricter or more relaxed for nonprofit organizations like yours? (*Circle best response in first three columns*) Also, have any of these policies impacted your organization? (*Check all that apply in last column*)

Circle best response for each policy area

<u>Public policy has become</u>			<u>Type of public policy change over the last three years</u>	<u>Check all that have impacted your organization</u>
<u>More Relaxed</u>	<u>Not Changed</u>	<u>More Strict</u>		
1	2	3	Government contract procurement policies	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	2	3	Client eligibility for government programs	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	2	3	Professional licensing requirements	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	2	3	Health and safety regulations (e.g. OSHA)	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	2	3	Personnel/legal regulations (e.g., family leave)	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	2	3	Other public policy changes (<i>Please specify below</i>):	<input type="checkbox"/>

ADVOCACY AND POLITICAL ACTIVITIES – to learn more about the advocacy activities of Indiana nonprofits.

Q22 Does your organization promote certain positions on policy issues or on issues related to the interests of certain groups?

Check all that apply

- Yes, you seek to promote positions on certain policy issues
- Yes, you seek to promote positions relevant to the interests of certain groups
- Yes, you seek to promote certain political groups
- No, you are not involved in any of those activities (*Please check here and skip to Q23*)

Q22A If your organization promotes certain positions or interests, please describe the issues or groups with which your organization is most extensively involved:

Q22B If your organization promotes certain positions or interests, to what extent does your organization currently devote the following types of resources to this type of work?

Circle best response for each type of resource

<u>Proportion of overall resources</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Most</u>	<u>Not applicable</u>
Staff time	1	2	3	9
Volunteer time	1	2	3	9
Financial resources	1	2	3	9

APPENDIX C

POPULATION TABLES

	Total single-race population (1990, 2000)			Percent of population single & multi-race (2000)		
	1990	2000	Percent Change	2000 Population	Percent Single-Race	Percent Multi-Race
Indianapolis MSA	1,380,491	1,587,339	15.0%	1,607,486	98.7%	1.3%
Northwest IN Region	711,592	728,871	2.4%	741,468	98.3%	1.7%
Fort Wayne MSA	456,281	495,060	8.5%	502,141	98.6%	1.4%
Evansville Region	235,946	248,954	5.5%	251,366	99.0%	1.0%
South Bend MSA	247,052	260,336	5.4%	265,559	98.0%	2.0%
Bloomington MSA	108,978	118,596	8.8%	120,563	98.4%	1.6%
Muncie MSA	119,659	117,425	-1.9%	118,769	98.9%	1.1%
Bartholomew County	63,657	70,755	11.2%	71,435	99.0%	1.0%
Cass County	38,413	40,564	5.6%	40,930	99.1%	0.9%
Dubois County	36,616	39,488	7.8%	39,674	99.5%	0.5%
Miami County	36,897	35,568	-3.6%	36,082	98.6%	1.4%
Scott County	20,991	22,836	8.8%	22,960	99.5%	0.5%
State of Indiana	5,544,159	6,004,813	8.3%	6,080,485	98.8%	1.2%
	White non-Hispanic population (1990, 2000*)			Hispanic population (1990, 2000*)		
	1990	2000	Percent Change	1990	2000	Percent Change
Indianapolis MSA	1,173,470	1,299,311	10.7%	11,969	42,994	259.2%
Northwest IN Region	530,786	522,121	-1.6%	49,960	69,609	39.3%
Fort Wayne MSA	413,982	435,024	5.1%	7,621	16,707	119.2%
Evansville Region	220,236	229,795	4.3%	1,155	2,137	85.0%
South Bend MSA	214,455	213,890	-0.3%	5,201	12,557	141.4%
Bloomington MSA	101,814	108,314	6.4%	1,367	2,235	63.5%
Muncie MSA	110,733	107,068	-3.3%	853	1,304	52.9%
Bartholomew County	61,479	66,422	8.0%	435	1,598	267.4%
Cass County	37,608	36,921	-1.8%	230	2,905	1163.0%
Dubois County	36,258	38,266	5.5%	244	1,103	352.0%
Miami County	34,467	33,560	-2.6%	544	478	-12.1%
Scott County	20,752	22,538	8.6%	148	222	50.0%
State of Indiana	4,965,242	5,219,373	5.1%	98,788	214,536	117.2%
	Black population (1990, 2000*)			Other population (1990, 2000*)		
	1990	2000	Percent Change	1990	2000	Percent Change
Indianapolis MSA	182,196	223,974	22.9%	17,419	44,357	154.6%
Northwest IN Region	126,722	135,223	6.7%	28,052	35,440	26.3%
Fort Wayne MSA	30,478	37,845	24.2%	7,935	14,705	85.3%
Evansville Region	13,064	14,837	13.6%	1,804	3,034	68.2%
South Bend MSA	24,190	30,422	25.8%	5878	11208	90.7%
Bloomington MSA	2,835	3,615	27.5%	3391	5471	61.3%
Muncie MSA	7,167	7,977	11.3%	1260	1685	33.7%
Bartholomew County	1,005	1,310	30.3%	878	2174	147.6%
Cass County	330	527	59.7%	318	1685	429.9%
Dubois County	33	56	69.7%	117	734	527.4%
Miami County	1,115	1,084	-2.8%	998	680	-31.9%
Scott County	16	11	-31.3%	125	177	41.6%
State of Indiana	432,092	510,034	18.0%	91,367	174,757	91.3%

Source: <http://www.stats.indiana.edu/> (Retrieved February 15, 2004); *Data from 2000 are based only on single-race respondents

APPENDIX D

ADVOCACY ISSUES

Detailed Advocacy Issues (n=531)*

Advocacy Issues	Percent of Advocating Nonprofits	Examples
Group interests	23	Race; gender; senior citizens; HIV-positive individuals; veterans; gays/lesbians/-GLBT; abused women; childhood education; women's education; pro-life; pro-family; faith-based; child-adoption; rights of the poor; capital punishment; crisis pregnancy centers; women's rights; pro-choice; staff, students, faculty; freedom of worship; civil rights; youth; social status; persons who are blind; patient's rights; social nudity; capital punishment; drug-alcohol recovery groups; immigration policies; persons with developmental disabilities; individuals with mental retardation; abolition of sweat shops; cancer patients; China/Taiwan; jail and prison reform; motorcyclists rights; third world countries; Hispanics; losses related to multiple sclerosis
Health Care	15	Health care for children; care for elderly; HIV/AIDS awareness; health and life insurance; mental health; reproductive rights; tobacco cessation; suicide awareness; insurance equality; cancer research; home health services; education; euthanasia; alcohol and substance abuse treatment; Medicare; American Hospital Association; Hospital and Healthcare Association
Pro-Life	12	Right to life; human rights; pro-life; alternatives to abortion; birth control; family planning; welfare of orphans; pro-life education; abstinence
Environment	11	Conservation/wildlife issues; hazardous landfills; dog related; hunting, fishing, and trapping; Wildlife Legislative Fund of America, Sportsmen's Roundtable; endangered species; farmland; responsible land use; park programs/maintenance; drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge; spay/neuter; Indiana lakes; animal protection; clean air/water; open space; resource management; trails; I-69; hunting laws; animal care
Youth	9	Juvenile justice; legislation supporting schools; education; child abuse and neglect; juvenile delinquency; children with disabilities; adoption issues; licensing and quality standards for child care; promoting high quality in early childhood centers; youth development; homeless children; youth safety; no smoking for children; juvenile mental health
Religious Principles	9	Christian teaching; general morality issues; moral sexual issues; faith-based beliefs; Christian rights; promotion of the Gospel; religion in school; spiritual growth; homosexuality concerns among clergy; anti-homosexuality; Biblical standards/values; pornography; Catholic Church; conservative viewpoints; political morality
Low Income	8	Feeding the poor; poverty-related issues; working class people (men and women); single-parent families; homelessness; housing issues; welfare legislation; services to inner-cities; self-sufficiency; vouchers/grants for childcare; criteria for food-stamps; welfare to work; rights of poor; developing countries
Organizational	6	Tax issues; National Association of Community Action Agencies; council of clubs; nonprofit organizations; National Rifle Association; Sons of Confederate Veterans; fraternal clubs; National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association; religious interests; Democratic party; Republican party; lodging industry; school board; Boy Scouts of America
Work Force	6	Labor issues; union organizing; working women; workforce development; staff; persons with disabilities; U.S. workers; family friendly businesses and workplaces; electing politicians that are for working people; worker's compensation; railroad workers; union organizing; living wage/wage issues; rights of working people; AFL-CIO
Public Safety	6	Police officers; Indiana Volunteer Firemen's Association; hate crimes; domestic violence; safety issues; motorcycle safety; criminal justice system; law enforcement; strong national defense; military; non-violence as a way to deal with problems; safety on the lake; neighborhood crime watch; emergency response and preparedness; national security; issues that pertain to the Indiana State Police

Advocacy Issues	Percent of Advocating Nonprofits	Examples
Other		
Other Interest	12	Maintaining the Constitution; adherence to the Equal Protection Clause of the Constitution; freedom of advertising; home management; American Radio Relay League; Federal Communication Commission; leadership; educational institutions; patriotism; integrity in government; infrastructure concerns; city planning and zoning; government reform; solid waste management
Anti-Gambling	3	Anti-gambling issues; opposition to legalized gambling
Death Penalty	3	Opposition to capital punishment
Agriculture	2	Safe growing and handling policies; sheep industry; melon and produce industry; soy-bean products; small farmers; USDA regulations
Housing	2	Historic preservation; safe and affordable housing; housing and homeless issues; regulations dealing with property; rental property owners; housing education
Church-State Relationship	2	Separation of church and state; defeat faith-based initiatives; freedom of religion/worship; prayer in school groups
Taxes (personal /property)	2	Tax issues; property taxes; continued tax exempt status for property; tax status of life insurance; credit union issues on taxation
Arts	1	Vocal music in schools and community; individuals/groups and policies that support arts funding; jazz music and outreach; provide information to legislatures about arts issues; children's theatre
Pro-Choice	<1	Women's right to choose; pro-choice

* The percentages are the percentage of nonprofits that indicated they advocate for issues that fall within these categories. The percentages do not add to 100% because organizations can advocate for multiple issues.

APPENDIX E

COMMUNITY PROFILES

Dimension	Percent of Nonprofits In Region													Rest of State	Entire State of Indiana
	Selected Indiana Metropolitan Statistical Areas & Multiple-county Regions						Selected Indiana Non-metropolitan Counties								
	Indiana-polis MSA	North-west Re-gion*	Fort Wayne MSA	Evans-ville Re-gion**	South Bend MSA	Bloom-ing-ton MSA	Muncie MSA	Bar-tholomew	Dubois	Scott	Miami	Cass			
<i>Number of Community Changes***</i>															
None	30.8	21.3	30.3	30.9	30.4	24.7	31.5	20.5	24.7	21.2	23.7	18.5	27.9	28.1	
1 Community change	22.2	17.1	9.9	16.2	16.1	19.6	14.1	25.2	11.9	7.3	14.4	11.9	16.7	17.5	
2 Community changes	11.7	11.8	24.0	19.4	25.5	15.8	23.0	13.5	19.4	13.0	25.6	13.2	16.4	16.0	
3 Community changes	10.1	28.2	15.3	11.5	11.5	16.4	19.6	19.0	18.7	21.2	20.0	21.0	18.4	16.5	
4-7 Changes	25.2	21.6	20.5	22.0	16.5	23.6	11.8	21.8	25.3	37.3	16.3	35.3	20.7	21.9	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of cases	219	156	195	177	172	113	115	144	121	59	87	94	262	1,914	
<i>Number of Impacts from Community Conditions</i>															
None	52.7	51.6	47.4	54.5	50.3	46.5	55.3	50.2	52.2	42.9	49.3	37.9	51.1	51.2	
1 Condition	13.1	10.9	17.1	23.1	21.5	10.4	11.8	13.2	14.5	13.2	16.4	17.3	18.1	15.8	
2 Conditions	11.1	11.3	12.7	7.0	14.7	14.3	14.8	14.6	13.9	10.4	18.6	13.6	14.1	12.6	
3 Conditions	8.1	13.9	13.1	8.2	6.8	13.5	9.4	14.2	11.9	11.0	2.0	15.4	9.5	10.0	
4-7 Conditions	15.0	12.5	9.6	7.3	6.7	15.3	8.7	7.9	7.6	22.5	13.8	15.8	7.2	10.4	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of cases	220	156	195	177	175	115	118	144	121	59	88	97	262	1,927	
<i>Changes in Employment and Business Opportunities****</i>															
Decreased	19.6	55.6	38.4	17.1	35.4	42.4	50.3	49.2	31.0	23.6	53.1	45.1	32.9	32.7	
No Change	60.6	31.7	47.4	45.7	49.7	45.8	39.2	43.8	51.3	35.7	33.9	45.7	48.0	49.0	
Increased	19.8	12.7	14.2	37.2	14.9	11.8	10.5	7.0	17.7	40.7	13.0	9.3	19.2	18.4	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of cases	201	140	186	170	162	106	108	138	115	56	85	90	249	1,806	
<i>Impacted by Employment and Business Opportunities</i>															
No	70.8	56.4	59.8	66.5	71.1	57.1	65.0	56.2	66.8	63.7	64.9	58.0	69.3	66.6	
Yes	29.2	43.6	40.2	33.5	28.9	42.9	35.0	43.8	33.2	36.3	35.1	42.0	30.7	33.4	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of cases	202	141	187	170	163	108.0	110	139	115	57	86	90	249	1,817	

Percent of Nonprofits In Region														
Dimension	<i>Changes in Population Size***</i>	Selected Indiana Metropolitan Statistical Areas & Multiple-county Regions						Selected Indiana Non-metropolitan Counties					Rest of State	Entire State of Indiana
		Indiana-polis MSA	North-west Re-gion*	Fort Wayne MSA	Evans-ville Re-gion**	South Bend MSA	Bloomington MSA	Muncie MSA	Bar-tholomew	Dubois	Scott	Miami		
Decreased	2.4	17.5	2.2	13.5	8.7	1.2	29.8	3.2	1.7	0.0	26.1	6.5	7.8	7.6
No Change	52.3	44.3	60.9	55.7	69.2	46.9	58.7	57.6	44.9	35.3	52.9	46.7	46.0	50.6
Increased	45.3	38.3	36.9	30.8	22.1	51.9	11.4	39.2	53.4	64.7	21.0	46.8	46.2	41.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Number of cases</i>	203	142	179	163	154	97	104	125	112	56	85	89	247	1,756
<i>Impacted by Population Size</i>														
No	70.2	73.9	77.2	80.8	86.0	67.8	77.2	83.9	72.4	62.2	72.1	72.3	68.6	72.1
Yes	29.8	26.1	22.8	19.2	14.0	32.2	22.8	16.1	27.6	37.8	28.0	27.7	31.4	27.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Number of cases</i>	206	142	180	163	155	99.0	105	125	112	56	85	90	249	1,767
<i>Changes in Family or Household Income***</i>														
Decreased	11.1	41.0	30.1	16.8	24.1	27.4	31.2	34.7	21.0	18.7	34.3	26.1	21.1	22.2
No Change	71.3	43.9	56.6	58.7	64.2	55.7	60.1	43.7	61.8	50.6	59.1	67.4	61.5	61.1
Increased	17.6	15.1	13.3	24.6	11.7	17.0	8.7	21.5	17.2	30.7	6.6	6.6	17.3	16.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Number of cases</i>	197	142	180	162	157	105	104	132	112	57	83	86	240	1,757
<i>Impacted by Family or Household Income***</i>														
No	76.8	57.3	69.8	75.9	73.4	67.7	66.6	66.3	73.3	58.7	74.4	68.5	74.1	72.0
Yes	23.2	42.7	30.2	24.1	26.7	32.3	33.4	33.7	26.7	41.3	25.6	31.5	25.9	28.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Number of cases</i>	199	143	182	163	159	107.0	105	132	112	58	83	87	241	1,771
<i>Changes in Racial or Ethnic Diversity***</i>														
Decreased	1.3	4.0	2.8	2.6	5.1	1.2	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.0	1.3	2.6	0.9	1.8
No Change	57.8	65.7	67.5	73.9	67.5	73.3	89.0	55.3	47.2	62.8	75.3	33.6	65.6	64.4
Increased	40.8	30.3	29.7	23.5	27.5	25.6	11.0	43.7	50.8	37.2	23.3	63.8	33.4	33.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Number of cases</i>	196	138	177	160	157	97	100	129	109	54	82	88	238	1,725
<i>Impacted by Ethnic or Racial Diversity***</i>														
No	71.8	82.4	81.5	92.6	83.7	81.5	89.5	78.3	81.3	76.5	81.9	64.4	86.5	81.5
Yes	28.2	17.6	18.5	7.4	16.3	18.5	10.5	21.7	18.7	23.5	18.1	35.6	13.5	18.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Number of cases</i>	197	138	178	160	158	99.0	100	129	109	54	82	88	239	1,731

Percent of Nonprofits In Region														
Dimension	Selected Indiana Metropolitan Statistical Areas & Multiple-county Regions						Selected Indiana Non-metropolitan Counties						Entire State of Indiana	
	Indiana-polis MSA	North-west Region*	Fort Wayne MSA	Evansville Region**	South Bend MSA	Bloomington MSA	Muncie MSA	Bartholomew	Dubois	Scott	Miami	Cass		Rest of State
<i>Changes in Crime and Violence</i>														
Decreased	5.0	6.6	7.7	7.3	5.4	3.3	5.2	2.9	1.0	4.7	3.9	2.3	5.3	5.5
No Change	69.7	76.3	65.4	83.0	75.1	87.2	87.3	88.5	76.7	70.3	85.4	66.3	78.3	75.1
Increased	25.3	17.2	26.9	9.7	19.5	9.6	7.5	8.6	22.3	25.0	10.7	31.4	16.5	19.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	189	135	177	160	156	97	102	122	103	53	83	85	236	1,698
<i>Impacted by Crime and Violence***</i>														
No	77.6	83.2	89.0	91.3	84.8	88.2	91.2	95.9	95.2	76.4	85.2	84.7	94.4	87.5
Yes	22.4	16.8	11.0	8.7	15.2	11.8	8.8	4.1	4.8	23.6	14.8	15.3	5.6	12.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	190	135	177	160	157	99.0	102	123	103	53	83	86	237	1,705
<i>Changes in Tension or Conflict Among Community Groups</i>														
Decreased	2.6	5.9	1.5	5.1	3.1	4.0	5.4	4.2	2.7	6.2	6.2	7.9	3.4	3.5
No Change	91.4	87.4	87.5	88.0	84.3	74.9	88.8	86.8	73.5	81.8	89.0	61.3	88.7	88.2
Increased	6.0	6.7	11.0	7.0	12.6	21.1	5.8	9.0	23.8	12.0	4.8	30.8	7.9	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	184	132	173	156	149	100	100	122	107	52	81	80	229	1,665
<i>Impacted by Tension or Conflict Among Community Groups***</i>														
No	84.3	94.5	88.9	93.4	91.9	82.8	91.9	94.3	89.0	82.5	88.8	76.1	92.6	89.9
Yes	15.7	5.5	11.1	6.7	8.2	17.3	8.1	5.7	11.0	17.5	11.2	23.9	7.4	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	185	133	173	156	150	101.0	100	122	107	53	81	80	230	1,671
<i>Number of Policy Changes***</i>														
None	67.9	49.7	54.9	65.3	53.0	58.1	62.2	47.5	68.3	61.0	59.1	55.8	68.8	63.7
1 Policy change	16.3	25.7	18.5	12.4	21.2	15.2	16.8	31.8	13.1	11.2	16.3	21.4	9.8	15.3
2-7 Policy changes	15.8	24.6	26.6	22.3	25.8	26.8	21.1	20.8	18.6	27.8	24.7	22.8	21.4	21.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	197	124	173	157	141	93.0	100	121	104	50	76	83	228	1,647

Percent of Nonprofits In Region														
Dimension	Selected Indiana Metropolitan Statistical Areas & Multiple-county Regions						Selected Indiana Non-metropolitan Counties						Rest of State	Entire State of Indiana
	Indiana-polis MSA	North-west Region*	Fort Wayne MSA	Evansville Region**	South Bend MSA	Bloomington MSA	Muncie MSA	Bartholomew	Dubois	Scott	Miami	Cass		
<u>Number of Impacts from Policy Conditions</u>														
None	81.8	66.9	67.0	72.3	61.8	64.3	75.3	61.2	79.0	67.1	75.3	72.5	77.4	75.1
1 Policy condition	10.8	17.9	18.8	10.2	17.3	11.5	10.6	14.6	7.1	9.2	9.5	12.1	9.3	12.0
2-7 Policy conditions	7.5	15.2	14.2	17.5	20.9	24.2	14.2	24.2	13.9	23.6	15.2	15.4	13.3	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	197	124	174	158	141	95.0	101	121	104	51	76	83	229	1,654
<u>Changes in Health and Safety Regulation</u>														
Became More Relaxed	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.7
No Change	83.9	70.0	68.1	74.5	69.0	75.7	83.5	61.7	80.1	73.6	71.3	62.2	79.3	77.5
Became Stricter	16.1	30.0	29.5	24.9	30.7	24.4	16.5	37.3	19.9	24.8	28.7	36.8	19.6	21.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	177	111	156	140	130	82.0	96	108	98	46	73	76	214	1,507
<u>Impacted by Health and Safety Regulations***</u>														
No	93.3	81.5	80.2	81.4	74.5	77.6	90.5	75.0	86.0	76.0	81.1	78.2	85.2	85.7
Yes	6.7	18.5	19.8	18.7	25.5	22.4	9.5	25.0	14.0	24.0	18.9	21.8	14.8	14.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	177	111	156	141	130	84.0	96	108	98	47	73	76	215	1,512
<u>Changes in Client Eligibility Requirements for Government Programs***</u>														
Became More Relaxed	0.6	6.1	1.2	3.7	2.6	4.4	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	1.1	6.0	3.5
No Change	88.7	74.3	83.2	84.1	80.7	77.8	79.3	80.7	88.5	79.0	86.5	81.9	83.5	83.8
Became Stricter	10.7	19.6	15.6	12.1	16.7	17.8	19.8	18.3	11.5	21.0	6.2	17.1	10.6	12.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	175	110	157	144	131	80.0	92	114	99	46	70	72	214	1,504
<u>Impacted by Client Eligibility Requirements for Government Programs</u>														
No	90.9	86.2	90.2	88.4	84.2	76.8	87.8	81.6	89.0	78.9	93.2	86.1	90.1	89.2
Yes	9.1	13.8	9.9	11.7	15.8	23.2	12.2	18.4	11.0	21.1	6.8	13.9	9.9	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	175	110	158	145	132	82.0	92	115	99	47	70	72	216	1,513

Percent of Nonprofits In Region														
Dimension	Selected Indiana Metropolitan Statistical Areas & Multiple-county Regions						Selected Indiana Non-metropolitan Counties						Entire State of Indiana	
	Indiana-polis MSA	North-west Region*	Fort Wayne MSA	Evansville Region**	South Bend MSA	Bloomington MSA	Muncie MSA	Bartholomew	Dubois	Scott	Miami	Cass		Rest of State
<u>Changes in Personnel or Legal Regulations</u>														
Became More Relaxed	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.9	3.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.2	1.6	1.2
No Change	84.3	81.3	82.4	87.6	82.8	82.2	85.1	83.7	85.3	84.2	85.0	81.3	86.5	84.7
Became Stricter	14.3	18.8	17.1	12.3	15.3	14.8	14.9	15.6	14.7	15.8	12.5	17.6	11.9	14.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	174	107	147	133	126	77.0	91	102	98	45	72	68	209	1,449
<u>Impacted by Personnel or Legal Regulations</u>														
No	92.2	82.4	89.1	89.5	87.5	85.6	87.5	77.2	91.9	86.2	91.0	89.2	90.6	89.6
Yes	7.8	17.6	10.9	10.5	12.5	14.4	12.5	22.8	8.1	13.8	9.0	10.8	9.4	10.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	175	107	147	134	126	79.0	93	102	98	46	72	68	210	1,457
<u>Changes in Professional Licensing Requirements</u>														
Became More Relaxed	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.8
No Change	86.4	89.1	78.1	84.6	77.1	84.4	86.2	87.1	93.2	88.7	86.1	78.6	87.5	85.8
Became Stricter	12.7	10.9	21.7	15.4	23.0	15.6	12.0	11.0	6.8	11.3	13.9	21.4	11.3	13.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	168	106	148	139	129	77.0	91	105	98	44	71	69	213	1,458
<u>Impacted by Professional Licensing Requirements</u>														
No	92.8	90.2	82.9	89.5	87.3	83.7	93.6	91.6	93.0	86.6	94.5	87.1	88.2	89.3
Yes	7.2	9.8	17.1	10.5	12.7	16.3	6.4	8.4	7.0	13.4	5.5	12.9	11.9	10.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	168	106	149	140	129	79.0	91	105	98	45	71	69	214	1,464
<u>Changes in Government Contract Procurement Policies</u>														
Became More Relaxed	0.0	2.3	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.2	1.2	0.0	2.2	1.2
No Change	90.8	89.8	88.7	83.6	84.7	85.9	88.7	89.7	91.5	78.5	89.3	84.3	88.8	88.9
Became Stricter	9.3	7.8	10.1	15.2	15.1	14.1	11.3	9.6	8.5	19.3	9.5	15.8	9.0	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	168	104	150	144	131	77.0	93	107	98	48	70	71	212	1,473
<u>Impacted by Government Contract Procurement Policies</u>														
No	91.9	92.2	92.3	90.5	88.5	84.9	90.1	90.7	93.9	82.7	97.5	92.4	91.7	91.5
Yes	8.1	7.8	7.7	9.6	11.5	15.2	9.9	9.3	6.1	17.3	2.5	7.6	8.4	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	168	104	150	145	131	80.0	93	107	98	49	70	71	213	1,479

Percent of Nonprofits In Region														
Dimension	Selected Indiana Metropolitan Statistical Areas & Multiple-county Regions						Selected Indiana Non-metropolitan Counties						Entire State of Indiana	
	Indiana-polis MSA	North-west Re-gion*	Fort Wayne MSA	Evans-ville Re-gion**	South Bend MSA	Bloomington MSA	Muncie MSA	Bar-tholomew	Dubois	Scott	Miami	Cass		Rest of State
<i>Participate in Advocacy</i>														
No	76.0	68.3	71.6	74.6	59.2	65.8	66.7	72.4	69.8	80.3	76.2	64.2	75.1	73.1
Yes	24.0	31.7	28.4	25.4	40.8	34.2	33.3	27.7	30.2	19.7	23.8	35.8	25.0	26.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	229	159	197	187	186	118	121	151	115	56	87	92	264	1,962
<i>Proportion of Staff Time Devoted to Advocacy (Advocacy Nonprofits)</i>														
None	20.5	5.0	39.8	14.3	25.2	6.8	29.8	14.1	15.0	10.1	14.2	13.0	16.3	18.1
Some	59.8	77.1	52.4	63.3	42.5	58.3	48.7	53.6	60.3	89.9	67.2	69.5	54.8	58.8
Most	2.4	13.6	1.1	14.3	13.4	10.2	15.2	13.7	4.0	0.0	5.4	8.9	15.4	10.2
Not Applicable	17.3	4.3	6.8	8.1	18.9	24.6	6.3	18.6	20.7	0.0	13.2	8.6	13.5	12.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	69	38	44	47	52	34	31	33	28	8	16	25	61	486
<i>Proportion of Volunteer Time Devoted to Advocacy (Advocacy Nonprofits)</i>														
None	23.3	3.4	13.5	11.7	22.8	3.3	23.1	4.4	15.7	30.6	18.8	6.5	12.5	14.7
Some	56.6	52.0	49.3	53.1	41.6	63.0	41.7	62.4	45.8	30.6	41.5	64.1	58.0	54.4
Most	19.1	41.8	31.1	30.8	25.7	31.3	30.6	26.7	23.5	27.6	33.4	29.4	23.9	26.5
Not Applicable	1.0	2.8	6.0	4.5	9.9	2.4	4.7	6.5	15.1	11.2	6.3	0.0	5.6	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	68	40	49	52	55	36	34	38	31	10	17	28	65	523
<i>Proportion of Financial Resources Devoted to Advocacy (Advocacy Nonprofits)</i>														
None	18.0	11.3	9.9	16.6	32.6	23.5	48.5	27.2	26.2	27.8	30.0	30.6	24.9	20.9
Some	68.8	67.6	75.4	65.8	40.7	55.6	36.1	33.7	45.1	72.2	42.2	56.7	53.1	60.0
Most	6.5	9.8	11.3	12.0	7.9	14.4	12.7	19.8	11.9	0.0	15.4	12.7	9.2	9.3
Not Applicable	6.7	11.3	3.5	5.5	18.8	6.6	2.7	19.3	16.8	0.0	12.5	0.0	12.9	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	67	40	49	45	54	37	30	36	27	8	17	29	63	502
<i>Computers Available for Staff/Volunteers (Advocacy Nonprofits)</i>														
No	19.2	26.1	5.8	17.3	18.8	29.2	29.6	23.5	19.6	35.1	6.1	24.8	28.7	22.6
Yes	80.8	73.9	94.3	82.8	81.2	70.8	70.4	76.5	80.4	64.9	93.9	75.2	71.3	77.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	74	44	55	51	65	40	36	40	31	12	20	31	68	567

Percent of Nonprofits In Region														
Dimension	Selected Indiana Metropolitan Statistical Areas & Multiple-county Regions						Selected Indiana Non-metropolitan Counties						Rest of State	Entire State of Indiana
	Indianapolis MSA	Northwest Region*	Fort Wayne MSA	Evansville Region**	South Bend MSA	Bloomington MSA	Muncie MSA	Bartholomew	Dubois	Scott	Miami	Cass		
<i>Direct Internet Access for Staff/Volunteers (Advocacy Nonprofits)</i>														
No	25.6	46.0	22.0	27.6	29.1	35.7	48.0	39.0	22.9	35.1	25.3	38.0	39.1	34.1
Yes	74.4	54.0	78.0	72.4	70.9	64.3	52.0	61.0	77.1	64.9	74.7	62.0	60.9	65.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	73	43	55	51	64	40	34	39	31	12	20	31	67	560
<i>E-mail Address for Organization (Advocacy Nonprofits)</i>														
No	33.1	51.0	24.2	30.7	23.9	27.8	44.1	51.8	39.2	42.1	25.3	46.5	34.3	35.0
Yes	66.9	49.0	75.8	69.3	76.1	72.2	55.9	48.2	60.8	57.9	74.7	53.5	65.7	65.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	73	43	54	50	63	39	36	39	31	12	20	31	68	559
<i>Web site for Organization (Advocacy Nonprofits)***</i>														
No	51.1	49.0	52.5	31.7	36.5	26.3	77.7	64.8	58.6	71.1	59.2	68.5	68.2	55.5
Yes	48.9	51.0	47.5	68.3	63.5	73.8	22.3	35.2	41.5	28.9	40.8	31.5	31.8	44.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	73	44	54	49	66	40	34	39	31	12	19	28	64	553
<i>Total Number of Technological Tools (Advocacy Nonprofits)</i>														
None	14.7	15.0	5.0	13.6	15.0	14.7	22.8	14.1	12.6	35.1	6.1	14.5	18.1	15.2
1 tool	19.3	40.0	24.8	16.5	12.9	24.0	39.4	44.2	33.5	7.0	13.9	42.3	27.1	26.1
2 tools	24.2	14.0	26.5	14.8	21.8	4.3	19.0	20.1	15.7	28.9	51.5	18.5	28.3	23.3
3 tools	41.8	31.0	43.7	55.1	50.4	57.1	18.8	21.6	38.2	28.9	28.5	24.7	26.5	35.5
4 tools	14.7	15.0	5.0	13.6	15.0	14.7	22.8	14.1	12.6	35.1	6.1	14.5	18.1	15.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	74	44	55	51	66	40	36	40	31	12	20	31	68	568

* Northwest Region includes Lake, Porter, and La Porte Counties

** Evansville Region includes Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick, and Gibson Counties

*** Significant at p<.05

PROJECT PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

Over the last several years a number of reports and articles related to the Indiana Nonprofit Sector Project have been published, in addition to papers presented at various colloquiums and conferences. The following citations include project-related reports and papers as of January 2004. Online reports, as well as summaries of all other items are available on the project web site: www.indiana.edu/~nonprof. To obtain a complete version of an unpublished paper please contact Kirsten Grønbjerg (kgronbj@indiana.edu, (812) 855-5971).

Indiana Nonprofit Survey Analysis

This survey of 2,205 Indiana nonprofits, completed in spring and early summer of 2002, covered congregations, other charities, advocacy nonprofits, and mutual benefit associations. It used a stratified random sample drawn from our comprehensive Indiana nonprofit database and structured so as to allow for comparisons among (1) different nonprofit source listings (including those identified through the personal affiliation survey) and (2) twelve selected communities around the state. The survey included questions about basic organizational characteristics, programs and target populations, finances and human resources, management tools and challenges, advocacy activities, affiliations, and involvement in networking and collaboration. An almost identical instrument was used to survey Illinois congregations, charities and advocacy nonprofits for the Donors Forum of Chicago (report available Online at www.donorsforum.org, December, 2003).

Online Reports

- Indiana Nonprofits: Impact of Community and Policy Changes, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg and Curtis Child. Online report. Survey Report #3. June 2004.
- The Indiana Nonprofit Sector: A Profile, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg and Linda Allen. Online report. Survey Report #2. January 2004.
- The Indianapolis Nonprofit Sector: Management Capacities and Challenges, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg and Richard Clerkin. Online report. Preliminary Survey Report #1. February 2003.

Journal Articles and Conference Presentations

- "The Indiana Nonprofit Survey: Does What You Know Depend on How You Draw Your Sample?" by Kirsten Grønbjerg and Richard Clerkin. Paper presented at the Annual Meetings of ARNOVA, Denver, CO, November 20-22, 2003.
- "The Role of Congregations in Delivering Human Services" by Richard Clerkin and Kirsten Grønbjerg. Available Online. Paper presented at the Independent Sector Spring Research Forum, Washington, D.C., March 6-7, 2003.

Indiana Nonprofit Employment Analysis

An analysis, comparing ES202 employment reports with IRS registered nonprofits under all sub-sections of 501(c), using a methodology developed by the Center for Civil Society Studies at The Johns Hopkins University, to examine nonprofit employment in the state of Indiana for 2001 with comparisons to 2000 and 1995. The analysis includes detailed information by county, region, and type of nonprofit as well as industry and sector comparisons.

Online Reports

- Indiana Nonprofit Employment, 2001. Nonprofit Employment Report No. 1 by Kirsten Grønbjerg and Hun Myoung Park. July 2003.
- Bloomington Nonprofit Employment, 2001. Nonprofit Employment Report No. 1, Supplement A, by Kirsten Grønbjerg and Sharon Kioko. August 2003.

Personal Affiliation Survey Analysis

We completed a survey of 526 Indiana residents in May 2001, designed to make it possible to evaluate the utility of an alternative approach to sampling Indiana nonprofits (as compared to drawing a sample from a comprehensive nonprofit database). The survey probed for the respondents' personal affiliations with Indiana nonprofits as employees, worshippers, volunteers, or participants in association meetings or events during the previous 12 months. We recorded the names and addresses of the church the respondent had attended most recently, of up to two nonprofit employers, up to five nonprofits for which the respondent had volunteered, and up to five nonprofit associations.

Journal Articles and Conference Presentations

- "The Role of Religious Networks and Other Factors in Different Types of Volunteer Work" by Kirsten Grønbjerg and Brent Never. Nonprofit Management and Leadership 14 (Winter 2004, No. 3):263-90 .
- "Individual Engagement with Nonprofits: Explaining Participation in Association Meetings and Events" by Kirsten Grønbjerg. Paper presented at the ARNOVA Meetings, Montreal, Canada, November 14-16, 2002.
- "Volunteering for Nonprofits: The Role of Religious Engagement" by Kirsten Grønbjerg and Brent Never. Paper presented at the Association for the Study of Religion. Chicago, August 14-16, 2002.

Indiana Nonprofit Database Analysis

We developed a comprehensive database of 59,400 Indiana nonprofits of all types (congregations, other charities, advocacy nonprofits, and mutual benefit associations) using a unique methodology that combines a variety of data sources, most notably the IRS listing of tax-exempt entities, the Indiana Secretary of State's listing of incorporated nonprofits, and the yellow page listing of congregations. We supplemented these listings with a variety of local listings in eleven communities across the state and with nonprofits identified through a survey of Indiana residents about their personal affiliations with nonprofits. The database is available online at the Indiana Humanities Council's website: <http://www.ihc4u.org/>.

Journal Articles and Conference Presentations

- "Extent and Nature of Overlap Between Listings of IRS Tax-Exempt Registrations and Nonprofit Incorporation: The Case of Indiana" by Kirsten Grønbjerg and Laurie Paarlberg. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly 31 (No. 4, December, 2002): 565-94.
- "Evaluating Nonprofit Databases." American Behavioral Scientist 45 (July, 2002, No. 10): 1741-77. Resources for Scholarship in the Nonprofit Sector: Studies in the Political Economy of Information, Part I: Data on Nonprofit Industries.
- "Community Variations in the Size and Composition of the Nonprofit Sector: The Case of Indiana" by Kirsten Grønbjerg and Laurie Paarlberg. Paper presented at the Small Cities Conference, Muncie, IN, September 14-15, 2001.
- "Community Variations in the Size and Scope of the Nonprofit Sector: Theory and Preliminary Findings" by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg & Laurie Paarlberg. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly 30 (No. 4, December, 2001) 684-706.



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