



# INDIANA NONPROFITS

*Scope and Community Dimensions*

Nonprofit Survey Series  
Community Report #11

## MIAMI NONPROFITS: SCOPE AND DIMENSIONS

A JOINT PRODUCT OF

THE CENTER ON PHILANTHROPY  
AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY

AND

THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS  
AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY

NOVEMBER 2006

KIRSTEN A. GRØNBJERG,  
KERRY S. BROCK, AND  
PATRICIA BORNTRAGER TENNEN



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Copies of this report are available on the Indiana Nonprofit Sector website ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof)).

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AND

THE JOHNS HOPKINS  
NONPROFIT EMPLOYMENT  
DATA PROJECT

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction .....	2
Key Findings .....	4
I. Profile.....	6
Missions, Size, Age, Targeting, and Demands .....	6
Indiana Nonprofits .....	6
Miami Nonprofits.....	6
II. Managing Human and Financial Resources .....	8
Financial Conditions.....	8
Indiana Nonprofits .....	8
Miami Nonprofits.....	9
Financial Challenges and Tools.....	11
Indiana Nonprofits .....	11
Miami Nonprofits.....	11
Staff, Volunteer, and Board Resources, Challenges, and Tools	12
Indiana Nonprofits .....	12
Miami Nonprofits.....	12
Other Management Challenges and Capacities .....	14
Indiana Nonprofits .....	14
Miami Nonprofits.....	14
III. Affiliations, Collaborations, and Competition .....	16
Formal Affiliations .....	16
Indiana Nonprofits .....	16
Miami Nonprofits.....	16
Networks and Collaborations .....	16
Indiana Nonprofits .....	17
Miami Nonprofits.....	17
Most Important Relationship .....	17
Indiana Nonprofits .....	17
Miami Nonprofits.....	17
Effects of Networks and Collaborations.....	18
Indiana Nonprofits .....	19
Miami Nonprofits.....	19
Competition .....	19
Indiana Nonprofits .....	19
Miami Nonprofits.....	20
IV. Community and Policy Conditions .....	21
Community Conditions and Impacts .....	21
Indiana Nonprofits .....	21
Miami Nonprofits.....	21
Policy Conditions and Impacts .....	22
Indiana Nonprofits .....	22
Miami Nonprofits.....	23
Nonprofit Advocacy .....	23
Indiana Nonprofits .....	23
Miami Nonprofits.....	24
Appendix A .....	25
Project Publications and Reports.....	27

## INTRODUCTION:

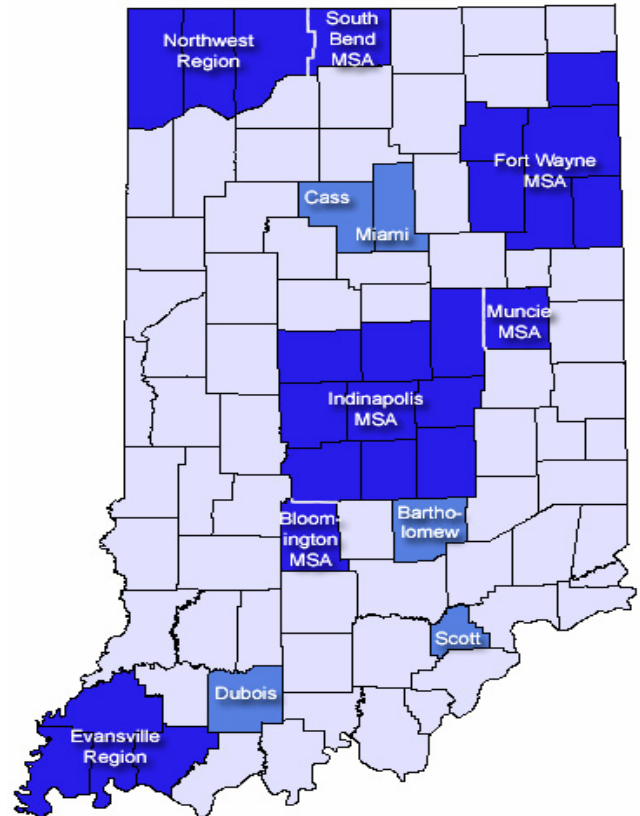
As part of the *Indiana Nonprofits: Scope and Community Dimensions* project, we and a team of colleagues have undertaken a comprehensive study of the nonprofit sector in Indiana. Through a series of reports, we have looked broadly at the distribution of different types of nonprofits across the state, but have also focused more in depth on the internal structure and operations of individual nonprofit organizations. Drawing on a large survey of 2,206 nonprofits of all types,<sup>1</sup> we have profiled Indiana nonprofits by assessing their basic organizational features and characteristics: revenues, funding sources, employees, volunteers, age, service capacity, and so on. We have also analyzed how they relate to the communities in which they operate and the types of relationships that they have developed with other organizations. And we have presented in-depth analyses of their financial conditions, management challenges and capacities.

In this report, we take a different approach by focusing on a specific geographic region – that of Miami County – to see how nonprofits in this area differ from or resemble others in the state. We are able to do so because the statewide survey of Indiana nonprofits, on which our analysis is based, included expanded samples of nonprofits in twelve communities across the state, including 101 in Miami County, shown in Figure 1. Though our overall state survey draws from a very large sample, we must note that these expanded community samples may not be fully representative of the nonprofit sectors in these communities.

For purposes of this analysis, we compare Miami nonprofits to all other nonprofits in the state (labeled in the figures that follow as “Not Miami”). We also compare Miami nonprofits to nonprofits in four other non-metropolitan areas in Indiana: Bartholomew, Cass, Dubois, and Scott Counties (we refer to these as “Other Rural” nonprofits – light colored regions in Figure 1).<sup>2</sup> Thus for every figure presented here we have conducted two analyses. One compares Miami nonprofits to all other nonprofits in the state (i.e. Miami vs. Not Miami); the other compares Miami nonprofits to other non-metro

area nonprofits (i.e. Miami vs. Other Rural). To conserve space, we present these in the same figure.

**Figure 1: The Indiana Nonprofit Sector Project, selected communities**



For each analysis, we have also conducted statistical tests to determine whether differences in responses to survey questions are sufficiently different that we can rule out random chance as the reason for any apparent differences. Interestingly, and to our surprise, Miami nonprofits exhibit characteristics that differ in many respects from other Indiana nonprofits. We find that the differences are more likely to occur between Miami nonprofits and those in other non-metro areas than between Miami nonprofits and those in the rest of the state. It is unclear whether these differences exist because non-metro areas may tend to differ markedly from one another by nature, because the five non-metro areas for which the extended survey was completed have distinctive characteristics and so differ markedly from other non-metro areas in the state, or because Miami County alone exhibits outstanding characteristics that make nonprofits there differ markedly from their other non-metropolitan counterparts. When there are statistically significant differences, we flag this by including a note at the bottom of the figure.

<sup>1</sup> For information on the survey and related results, please see [www.indiana.edu/~nonprof](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof)

<sup>2</sup> We refer to the other non-metropolitan areas as “Other Rural” in the graphs to conserve space and increase legibility. Also, please note that the “Not Miami” and “Other Rural” categories are not mutually exclusive since all Other Rural nonprofits are included in the Not Miami category.

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In this report, we examine several broad themes: the characteristics of nonprofits in Indiana and Miami County, the impact of community and policy changes on them, their relationships with other organizations, and their management of financial and human resources. For each topic we begin with a brief overview of all Indiana nonprofits, regardless of their geographic location in the state. This is followed by an analysis of Miami nonprofits, including how they compare to nonprofits in the rest of the state and those in other non-metro areas.

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## KEY FINDINGS:

Our report shows that while Miami nonprofits resemble other nonprofits throughout the state of Indiana and in other non-metro areas in several dimensions examined, they differ notably along other dimensions, particularly when compared to their other non-metro counterparts. Here we will summarize the ways that Miami nonprofits deviate from those located elsewhere in the state (keeping in mind that they do exhibit several similarities as well).

- **More likely to operate in the field of religion:** Almost one-third (31 percent) of Miami nonprofits are active in the field of religion, compared to only 18 percent of nonprofits in other non-metro areas of the state.
- **Older than their counterparts:** The mean age of Miami nonprofits is 60.3 years, making them significantly older than nonprofits in the rest of Indiana (where the mean age is 50.0 years) and in other non-metro areas (where the mean age is 44.9 years).
- **More significant decreases in demand for programs and services:** Miami nonprofits were more likely than nonprofits in other non-metro areas to indicate that demand for their programs and services “decreased significantly” (7 percent vs. 2 percent).
- **Greater reliance on donations as the primary source of revenue:** Almost one-half of Miami nonprofits (47 percent) rely on donations for their primary source of funding, compared to only 32 percent of nonprofits statewide and 26 percent of nonprofits in other non-metro areas. At the same time, Miami nonprofits are less reliant on revenue from dues/fees and from special events than are their counterparts elsewhere.
- **Greater increases in revenue from private sales:** Nearly one-third (30 percent) of Miami nonprofits say they experienced increases in revenue from private sales over the reporting period, while only 16 percent of other non-metro nonprofit experienced similar increases in this funding source.
- **More likely to utilize financial management tools:** Miami nonprofits (56 percent) are more likely to report that they have financial reserves for maintenance activities than are their non-metro (41 percent) and statewide (44 percent) counterparts. Likewise, Miami nonprofits are more likely to have financial reserves dedicated for capital improvement than their counterparts in other non-metro areas (41 percent vs. 31 percent).
- **More likely to have certain organizational tools in place:** Miami nonprofits are significantly more likely than their other non-metropolitan counterparts to have written job descriptions (65 percent) and personnel policies (53 percent). Only 51 percent of nonprofits in other non-metro areas have written job descriptions, and 43 percent have personnel policies.
- **More likely to experience specific management challenges:** Miami nonprofits are more likely to report challenges related to communicating with clients (25 percent), enhancing visibility (38 percent), strategic planning (32 percent), and maintaining good relations (15 percent) than are their other non-metro counterparts. Challenges related to communicating with clients and maintaining good relations are also more significant for Miami nonprofits than for nonprofits in the rest of the state.
- **More likely to have specific information technology tools:** Miami nonprofits are significantly more likely to have computers than their other non-metro counterparts (71 percent vs. 59 percent).
- **Less likely to participate in formal and informal relationships with other organizations:** Only 46 percent of Miami nonprofits participate in some form of formal or informal relationships, while 57 percent of statewide nonprofits do so.
- **More likely to partner with religious and other faith-based organizations:** Miami nonprofits are significantly more likely than nonprofits elsewhere in the state to name religious bodies (58 percent) and other faith-based organizations (52 percent) as the type of organization in their most important relationships.
- **Slightly more heterogeneous networks:** Nearly 9 out of 10 Miami nonprofits (87 percent) participate in collaborations that involve two or more organizations, while only about two-thirds of statewide and other non-metro area nonprofits can say the same.

- 
- ***Less likely to experience competition with other organizations:*** Less than one-third of Miami nonprofits (32 percent) report experiencing competition with other organizations, while 42 percent of statewide nonprofits and 48 percent of other non-metro nonprofits say that they compete with some other type of organization. Miami nonprofits are also less likely than other non-metropolitan nonprofits to compete specifically with secular organizations.
  - ***More changes in community conditions:*** Miami nonprofits reported perceived changes in several specific community conditions differently than their other non-metro counterparts, including changes in employment opportunities (53 percent experienced decreases), population size (47 percent experienced shifts in one direction or another), household income (34 percent experienced decreases), racial diversity (23 percent experienced increases), and tension between community groups (5 percent experienced increases). Differences in perceptions of changing community conditions were also statistically significant between Miami nonprofits and their statewide counterparts along the dimensions of employment opportunities, population size, and household income.
  - ***Less likely to be impacted from changes in select policy conditions:*** Miami nonprofits were less likely to feel impacts related to changes in policies regarding client eligibility than were their other non-metro counterparts (7 percent of Miami nonprofits vs. 16 percent of other non-metro nonprofits). They were also significantly less likely than nonprofits throughout the state to feel impacts from changes in policies related to government contracts (2 percent of Miami nonprofits vs. 9 percent of both statewide and non-metro nonprofits).
  - ***Presence of many religious nonprofits may drive other key differences:*** Overall, the greater prevalence of religious nonprofits in Miami County than in the rest of the state may explain at least some of the differences summarized above. Our most recent statewide analysis of Indiana's religion nonprofits and secular charities shows that religion nonprofits tend to be older, more reliant on donations, have financial reserves and IT, less likely to participate in collaborations, and more likely to collaborate with other religious nonprofits when they do. All of these

characteristics of religious nonprofits are consistent with our key findings in this study of Miami nonprofits in general, which leads us to believe that the significant presence of religious nonprofits in this county may account for the distinctive characteristics of the county's nonprofit sector.



## I. PROFILE

**Missions, Size, Age, Targeting, and Demands:** In order to understand Miami’s nonprofit sector we first assess some basic characteristics of nonprofit organizations, such as field of activity<sup>3</sup>, size, age, targeting patterns, and how the demands for their goods and services have changed over time.<sup>4</sup> We present an overview of state patterns before discussing how Miami nonprofits compare to nonprofits in other non-metro areas as well as all other nonprofits in the state.<sup>5</sup> Overall, Miami nonprofits differ from other nonprofits statewide across several of the characteristics examined.

- **Indiana Nonprofits:**

- **Fields of Activity:** Indiana nonprofits pursue a broad array of missions, but half focus on just two fields: human services and religious-spiritual development.
- **Employees:** Only 52 percent of Indiana nonprofits have paid staff, and of these 41 percent have two or fewer full-time equivalent (FTE) staff. On average, staff compensation absorbs half of all expenses.
- Health and education nonprofits tend to have a larger number of paid staff members, with 32 percent and 24 percent, respectively, reporting more than 50 FTE staff, while mutual benefit (64 percent), public benefit (56 percent), and arts, culture, and humanities (35 percent) nonprofits tend to have a small number of paid staff members (0.5 to 2 FTEs).
- **Year of Establishment:** Almost one-half (48 percent) of nonprofits were established since 1970, including one-fifth (21 percent) since 1990.

<sup>3</sup> For our definitions of nonprofit fields, see Appendix A.

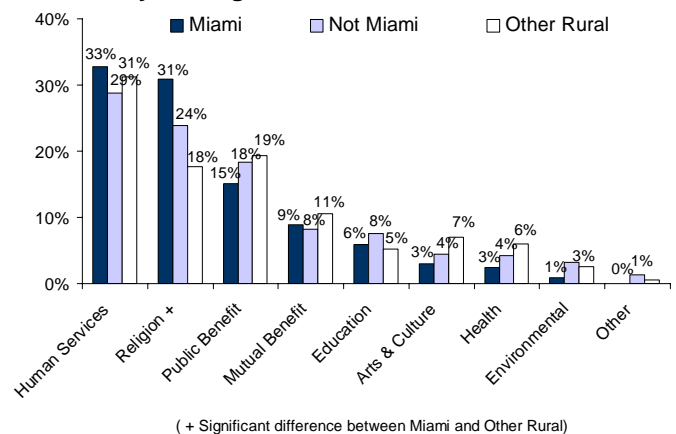
<sup>4</sup> For a more detailed description see Kirsten A. Grønberg & Linda Allen: *The Indiana Nonprofit Sector: a Profile*. Report #2, January 2004. Available online at [www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/insprofile.html](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/insprofile.html). Miami and other regions were described briefly in the appendices of this report.

<sup>5</sup> Please note that “Indiana Nonprofits” refers to *all* nonprofit organizations captured in the survey; while “Not Miami” (portrayed in the figures) refers to all nonprofits *aside from* Miami nonprofits. Consequently, the data presented for all Indiana nonprofits will not necessarily match the data for any of the regional segments presented under the “Not Miami” heading.

However, one-quarter of all nonprofits are very old and were established before 1930.

- **Targeting:** Many target their services to particular groups, especially based on age and geographic regions.
- **Change in Demand:** Many face increasing demands for services.
- **Miami Nonprofits:**
  - **Fields of Activity:** About one-third of Miami nonprofits work in human services (33 percent) and in religion (31 percent); 15 percent in public benefit; and less than one-tenth work in each of the fields of mutual benefit organizations (9 percent), education (6 percent), arts and culture (3 percent), health (3 percent), and the environment (1 percent). See Figure 2.<sup>6</sup>

**Figure 2: Distribution of nonprofits by major field of activity and region**



Note: Miami n=101; Not Miami n=2,105; Other Rural n=463

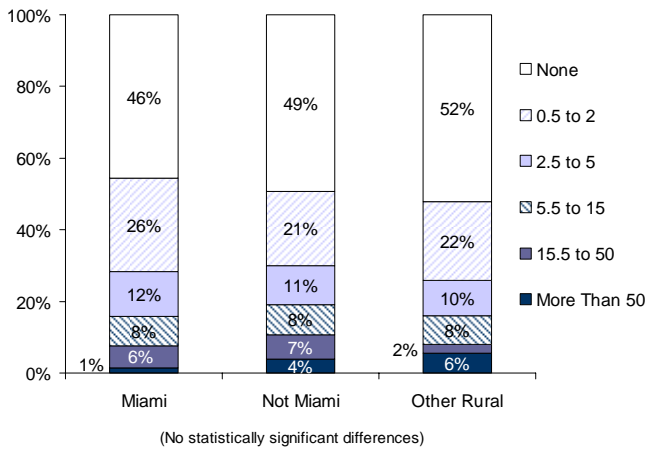
- The distribution of Miami nonprofits across the different fields of activity is similar to the distribution of nonprofits at the state level and in other non-metro areas except for in the field of religion. Nonprofits in Miami are significantly more likely to be involved in the field of religion than are nonprofits in other non-metro areas (31 percent vs. 18 percent).<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup> We refer to the other non-metropolitan areas as “Other Rural” in the graphs to conserve space and increase legibility.

<sup>7</sup> The apparent differences between Miami and Not Miami in the proportion of nonprofits operating in the field of religion, and between

- **Employees:** Some 46 percent of Miami nonprofits do not have any employees at all, which is on par with nonprofits statewide and in other non-metro areas. Miami nonprofits, other non-metropolitan area nonprofits, and nonprofits throughout the state have a median of 0.5 to 1 full-time equivalents (FTEs). See Figure 3.<sup>8</sup>

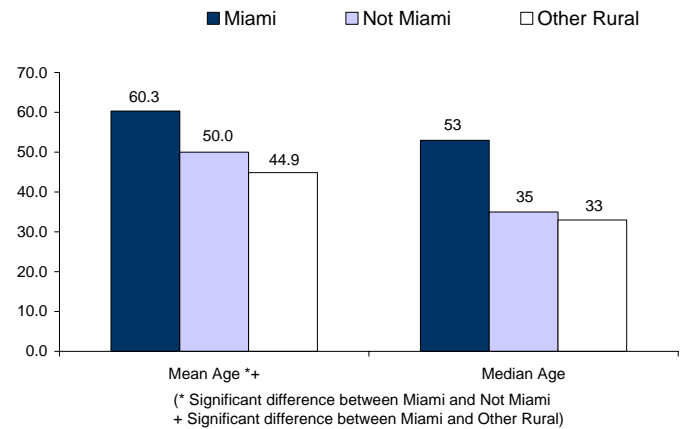
**Figure 3: Number of nonprofit FTE staff, by region**



Note: Miami n=93; Not Miami n=1,948; Other Rural n=435

- **Year of Establishment:** The mean age of Miami nonprofits is 60.3 years, making them significantly older than their counterparts throughout the rest of the state (50.0 years) and in other non-metropolitan areas (44.9 years). The median age is 7 years younger than the mean, at 53 years old, indicating that there are a few very old organizations. See Figure 4.<sup>9</sup>

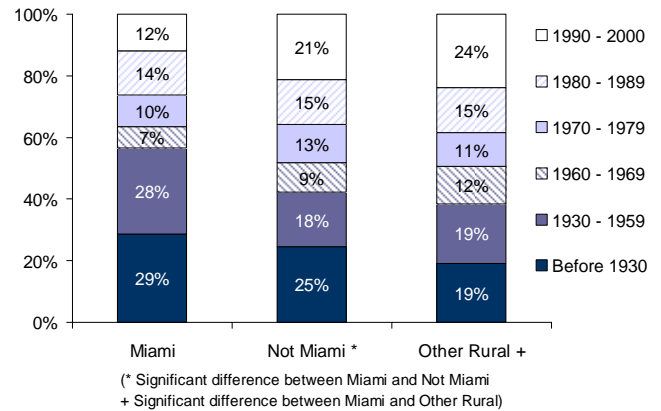
**Figure 4: Nonprofit age, by region**



Note: Miami n=90; Not Miami n=1,945; Other Rural n=423

- Almost one-third (29 percent) of nonprofits in Miami County were established before 1930 and another 28 percent between 1930 and 1959, again indicating that Miami nonprofits are significantly older than their statewide and other non-metro counterparts. See Figure 5.

**Figure 5: Year of establishment of nonprofits, by region**



Note: Miami n=90; Not Miami n=1,945; Other Rural n=423

Miami and Other Rural in the proportion operating in arts and culture, both suggested by Figure 2, are only marginally significant.

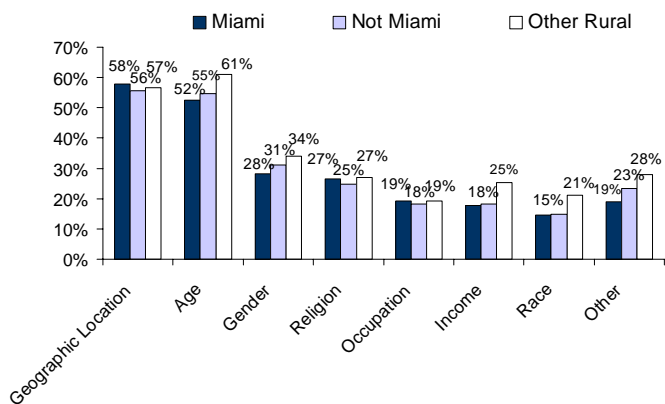
<sup>8</sup> The apparent differences between Miami and Other Rural in the number of employees, suggested by Figure 3, are only marginally significant.

<sup>9</sup> There is no statistical test for the difference between medians, so any apparent difference between median organization ages cannot be tested for statistical significance.

- **Program Targeting:** As with nonprofits across the state and in other non-metro areas, geographic location and age are the most common targets for programs offered by Miami nonprofits. Almost two-thirds (58 percent) of Miami nonprofits target their programs based on geographic location and over half (52 percent) target by age. Miami nonprofits targeted programs for people with other characteristics at similar rates to their counterparts statewide and in other non-metro areas. See Figure 6.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> The apparent differences between Miami nonprofits and Other Rural nonprofits in the number that target by age and by "other" characteristics, suggested by Figure 6, are only marginally significant.

**Figure 6: Percent of nonprofits targeting some or all programs to specific groups, by region**

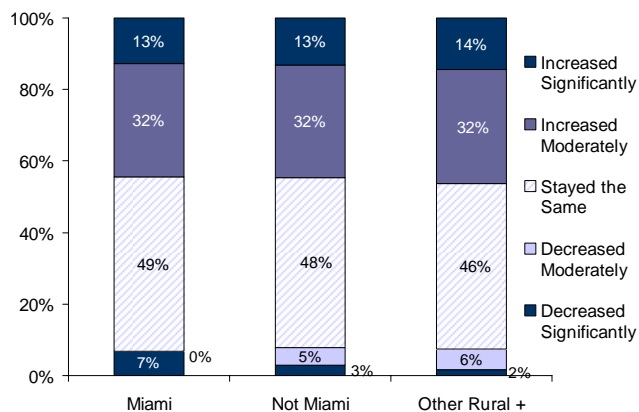


(No statistically significant differences)

Note: Miami n=72-82; Not Miami n=1,515-1,671; Other Rural n=342-370

- **Change in Demand:** Like other nonprofits in Indiana, most Miami nonprofits say demand for their services or programs stayed the same (49 percent) or increased (45 percent) over the last three years. Very few said that demand decreased (7 percent). See Figure 7.

**Figure 7: Changes in demand for programs and services over the last three years, by region**



(+ Significant difference between Miami and Other Rural)

Note: Miami n=94; Not Miami n=1,994; Other Rural n=444

- The only significantly divergent pattern in terms of changes in demand was the comparison between nonprofits in Miami and in other non-metropolitan areas. More Miami nonprofits (7 percent) say demand “decreased significantly” (as opposed to moderate decreases), compared to only 2 percent of other non-metro nonprofits that report experiencing similar significant decreases.

## II. MANAGING HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

**Financial Conditions:** We asked Indiana nonprofits to provide information about their revenues and expenses, as well as about how these have changed over the past three years.<sup>11</sup> Overall, the financial condition of Miami nonprofits is very similar to that of other nonprofits throughout the state and in other non-metro areas, except along the dimension of primary funding source.

### • Indiana Nonprofits:

- **Amount of Revenues:** Most Indiana nonprofits have low revenues (half have less than \$40,000 in annual revenues), but education and health nonprofits are quite large—respectively 15 and 14 percent have revenues of \$10 million or more, compared to 3 percent overall. More health nonprofits (37 percent) have assets in excess of \$1 million than those in other nonprofit fields (20 percent overall).
- **Change in Revenues and Expenses:** Aside from nonprofits in the health field, a greater proportion of nonprofits report at least a moderate increase in expenses (65 percent) than report a moderate increase in their revenues (57 percent), indicating that a large number of Indiana nonprofits face a challenge in developing a cushion of financial reserves to meet unforeseen organizational and community needs.
- **Funding Sources:** One-third (32 percent) receive half or more of their funding from donations and gifts, and 28 percent receive at least half of their funding from dues, fees, or private sales of goods and services. Another 14 percent of nonprofits receive at least half of their funding from special events or other sources, while government funding is the dominant source of funding for only 7 percent of nonprofits. The remaining nonprofits rely on a mix of funding sources (12 percent) or they have no revenues (6 percent).

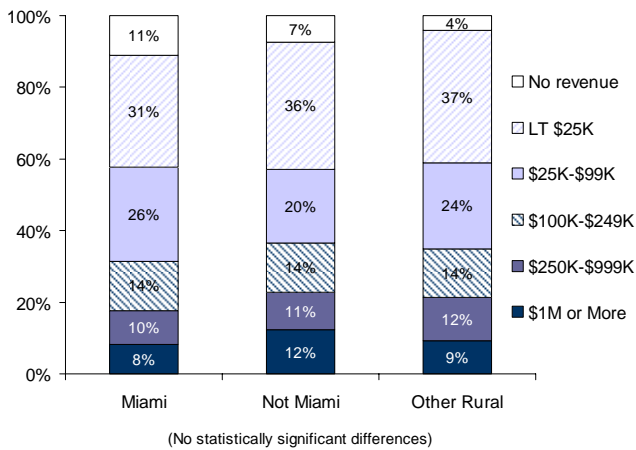
<sup>11</sup> For more detailed description see Kirsten A. Grønberg & Richard M. Clerkin, *Indiana Nonprofits: Managing Financial and Human Resources*, Report #4. August 2004. Available online at [www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/insman.html](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/insman.html).

- **Change in Funding Sources:** Larger nonprofits are more likely than smaller ones to report changes in the level of revenues they receive from government sources. Smaller nonprofits are more likely than larger ones to report changes in the level of revenues they receive from donations, dues/fees/sales, special events, and other sources of income.
- Nonprofits that depend upon a single type of revenue are the most likely to report a change in that revenue stream. Nonprofits that rely on a mix of funding are the second most likely group to report changes in each source of revenues, potentially allowing them to off-set decreases in one type of revenue with increases in a different type of revenue.

• **Miami Nonprofits:**

- **Amount of Revenues:** The median annual revenue for Miami nonprofits is approximately \$33,000, which is generally on par with nonprofits statewide (\$44,000) and in other non-metropolitan areas (\$40,000). One-third (31 percent) of Miami nonprofits have revenues under \$25,000 (an additional 11 percent have no revenues at all), while only 8 percent have revenues over \$1 million. On average, Miami nonprofits are not significantly different from nonprofits throughout the state in this respect. See Figure 8.

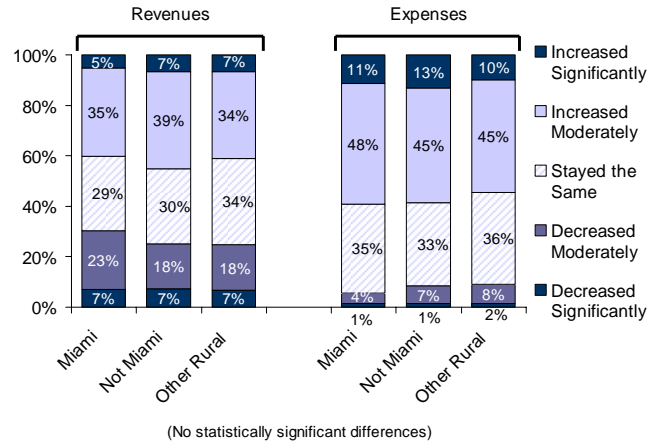
**Figure 8: Annual revenues of nonprofits, by region**



Note: Miami n=76; Not Miami n=1,648; Other Rural n=381

- **Change in Revenues and Expenses:** Reflecting the statewide pattern, the majority of Miami nonprofits indicate that their revenues stayed the same (29 percent) or increased (40 percent) over the last few years, although a substantial minority (30 percent) say that they decreased. See Figure 9.<sup>12</sup>

**Figure 9: Percent of nonprofits reporting changes in revenues and expenses, by region**



Note: Miami n=77-78; Not Miami n=1,701-1,704; Other Rural n=376-379

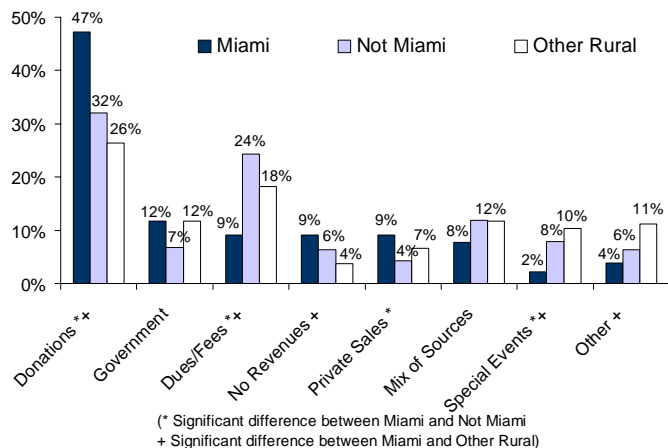
- More than 9 out of 10 Miami nonprofits said that expenses stayed the same (35 percent) or increased (59 percent). This is also true for nonprofits in other non-metro areas and for all nonprofits throughout the state. Miami nonprofits follow the statewide pattern of more pervasive increases in expenditures than in revenues.

- **Funding Sources:** Funding profiles of Miami nonprofits differ notably from the funding sources of their counterparts in the rest of the state and in other non-metro areas. More Miami nonprofits rely primarily on donations than on any other funding source, which is also the case among statewide and other non-metropolitan nonprofits. However, the proportion of nonprofits that rely primarily on donations is much higher in Miami than in other places—47 percent of Miami nonprofits indicate that more than one-half of their revenue comes from donations, compared to 32 percent of nonprofits in the rest

<sup>12</sup> The apparent differences between Miami nonprofits and those throughout the rest of the state (Not Miami), suggested by Figure 9, are not statistically significant.

of the state and only 26 percent of those in other non-metro areas. See Figure 10.

**Figure 10: Percent of nonprofits that receive more than one-half of their annual revenues from selected source, by region**



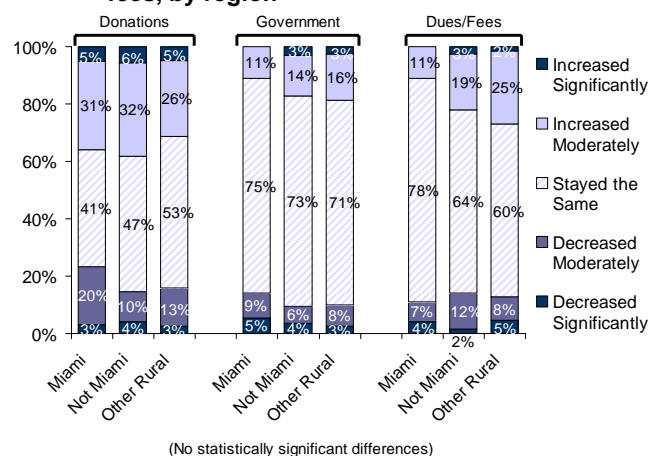
Note: Miami n=93; Not Miami n=1,905; Other Rural n=429

- While nearly a quarter of nonprofits statewide (24 percent) rely on dues/fees for more than half of their revenue, significantly fewer Miami nonprofits rely primarily on dues/fees (9 percent). Government sources are the primary source of revenue for 12 percent of Miami nonprofits.<sup>13</sup>
- Miami nonprofits are significantly more likely than their counterparts in other non-metro areas to operate with no revenue at all (9 percent vs. 4 percent). They are also more likely than nonprofits statewide to rely on private sales for more than one-half of their revenue (9 percent vs. 4 percent), and less likely than nonprofits statewide and in other non-metropolitan areas to rely primarily on special events for revenues (2 percent vs. 8 percent and 10 percent, respectively).
- Miami nonprofits (2 percent) are significantly less likely than statewide (8 percent) and other non-metro area (10 percent) nonprofits to rely on special events for more than one-half their funding.

<sup>13</sup> The apparent differences between Miami and Not Miami in the number of nonprofits that rely on government sources for more than one-half their revenue, suggested by Figure 10, are only marginally significant.

- Change in Funding Sources:** Miami nonprofits generally report similar changes in revenues from different sources as do nonprofits at the state level and in other non-metro areas. Revenues from donations stayed the same for 41 percent and increased for 36 percent of Miami nonprofits. Additionally, revenues from government sources and from dues/fees stayed the same for approximately three-quarters of Miami nonprofits, in patterns very similar to the rest of the state and other non-metro areas. See Figure 11.<sup>14</sup>

**Figure 11: Percent reporting changes in revenues from donations, government funding, and dues and fees, by region**



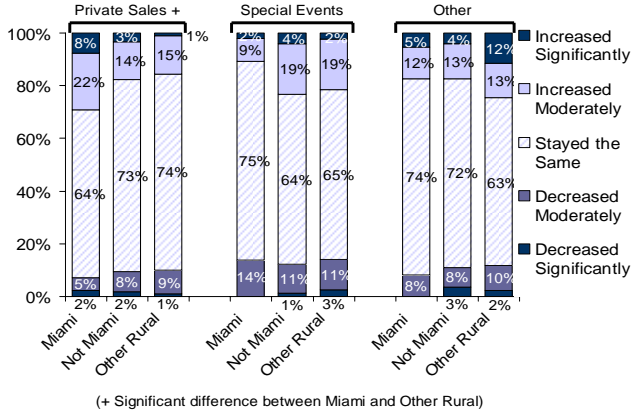
Note: Miami n=41-61; Not Miami n=943-1,414; Other Rural n=239-334

- Miami nonprofits (30 percent) are more likely to report significant increases in revenues from private sales than do their counterparts in other non-metro areas (16 percent). Changes in revenues from special events and all other sources are similar to patterns shown by nonprofits in the rest of the state and in other non-metro areas. See Figure 12.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>14</sup> The apparent differences between Miami and Not Miami / Other Rural in the revenues from dues/fees, suggested by Figure 11, are not statistically significant.

<sup>15</sup> The apparent differences between Miami and Not Miami / Other Rural in the revenues from special events, suggested by Figure 12, are not statistically significant.

**Figure 12: Percent reporting changes in revenues from private sales, special events, or other sources of funding, by region**



Note: Miami n=37-46; Not Miami n=910-1,207; Other Rural n=227-292

**Financial Challenges and Tools:** We asked Indiana nonprofits to report on the level of challenges they face in managing finances and the management tools they have to address these challenges. We find that Miami nonprofits face very similar challenges to those faced by other Indiana nonprofits, but they often possess more tools for addressing these challenges than their counterparts elsewhere.

• **Indiana Nonprofits:**

- **Challenges in Financial Management:** Many Indiana nonprofits face major challenges in obtaining funding. Those in the health (78 percent) and the environment and animals (72 percent) fields are the most likely to say that obtaining funding is a major challenge.
- **Financial Management Tools:** Larger nonprofits are more likely than smaller ones to report facing financial management challenges. However, they are also more likely to have organizational tools to address these challenges.
- Nonprofits that rely on government sources for more than half of their revenues are more likely to report financial management challenges than nonprofits with other resource dependencies (83 percent of government-dependent nonprofits say obtaining funding is a major challenge vs. 43 percent of nonprofits overall; 20 percent say managing finances is a major challenge vs. 10 percent overall). At the same time, those that rely on dues/fees/sales for more than half of

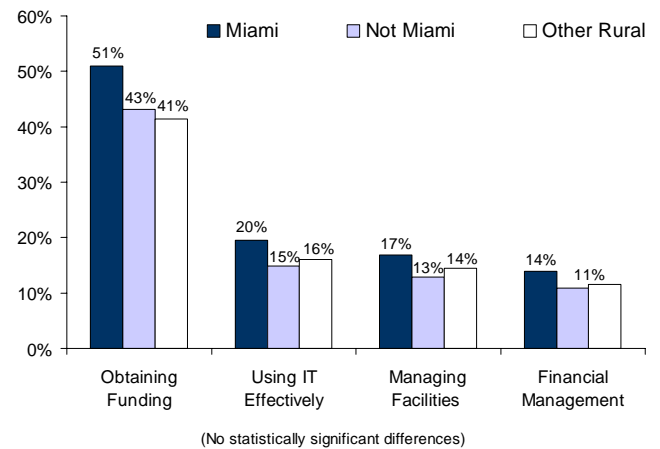
their resources appear to face the lowest level of financial management challenges, but they are also the least likely to report having financial management tools.

- Older nonprofits are more likely to have reserves dedicated to maintenance or capital needs than younger nonprofits.

• **Miami Nonprofits:**

- **Challenges in Financial Management:** Miami nonprofits are not immune to the financial challenges that nonprofits face in other non-metropolitan areas and in the state more generally. More than one-half (51 percent) say that obtaining funding is a major challenge, although relatively few indicate that using information technology (20 percent), managing facilities (17 percent), and financial management (14 percent) are challenges. See Figure 13.<sup>16</sup>

**Figure 13: Percent of nonprofits that indicate select issues are a major challenge, by region**



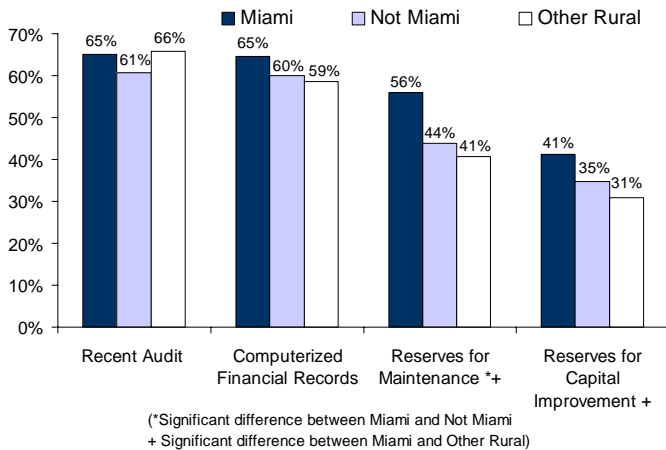
Note: Miami n=87-91; Not Miami n=1,855-1,865; Other Rural n=409-414

- **Financial Management Tools:** Like nonprofits throughout the state and in other non-metro areas, some nonprofits in Miami County have acquired tools to help them address potential or current financial challenges. Almost two-thirds of Miami nonprofits have recently completed financial audits and utilize computerized financial

<sup>16</sup> The apparent difference between Miami nonprofits and Other Rural nonprofits in the proportion that report challenges in obtaining funding, suggested by Figure 13, is only marginally significant.

records (65 percent each), which is on par with nonprofits elsewhere. See Figure 14.

**Figure 14: Percent of nonprofits that have select organizational components, by region**



Note: Miami n=91-92; Not Miami n=1,907-1,933; Other Rural n=424-431

- However, significantly more Miami nonprofits (56 percent) have dedicated financial reserves for general maintenance when compared to statewide nonprofits (44 percent) and those in other non-metro areas (41 percent). Miami nonprofits (41 percent) are also more likely than their counterparts in other non-metro areas (31 percent) to have reserves dedicated for capital improvements.

**Staff, Volunteer, and Board Resources, Challenges, and Tools:** We asked Indiana nonprofits about how many volunteers and paid staff they have, as well as about the challenges they face in managing them and the tools they have to address these challenges. We found that Miami nonprofits closely resemble other Indiana nonprofits, including those in other non-metropolitan areas, in these respects.

- **Indiana Nonprofits:**

- **Paid and Volunteer Staff:** Just over half (52 percent) of Indiana nonprofits report that they have paid staff. However, volunteers are vital to Indiana nonprofits. Almost three-fourths report using volunteers (other than board members) over the past year. Of these, 74 percent report that volunteers are essential or very important to their organization. Volunteers tend to be more

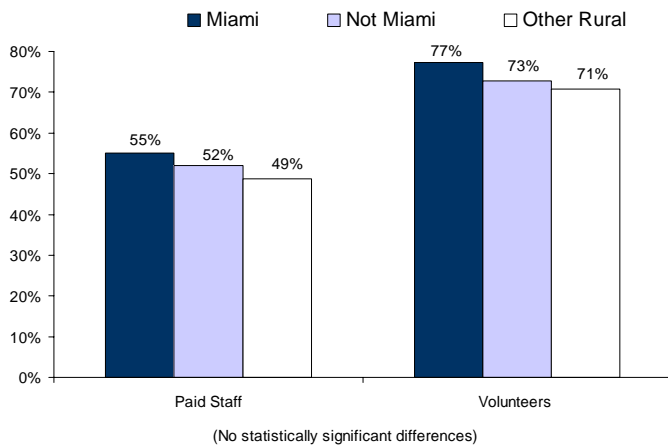
important to older nonprofits than to younger ones.

- **Challenges:** We find no statistically significant difference by nonprofit field in the challenges related to managing human resources, recruiting/retaining qualified staff.
- **Tools:** We also did not find statistically significant differences by nonprofit field in the challenges related to the tools associated with managing paid employees (written personnel policies or written job descriptions).
- Nonprofits that rely on government sources for more than half of their revenues have more employees (25 percent have over 50 FTEs), are more likely to have basic organizational structures in place to manage employees, and are also more likely to face challenges in managing employees than those with other funding profiles.
- Larger nonprofits, most likely because they tend to have more employees, are more likely than smaller ones to face challenges in managing employees, but are also more likely to have the tools to manage their staff.
- Health nonprofits are more likely than any other group to report having a written conflict of interest policy (70 percent vs. 30 percent on average), most likely reflecting special pressures associated with funding, accreditation, or professional licensing requirements.
- Few nonprofits have volunteer recruitment (18 percent) or volunteer training (21 percent) programs.

- **Miami Nonprofits:**

- **Paid Staff and Volunteers:** Over half (55 percent) of Miami nonprofits have paid staff. Additionally, more than three-quarters (77 percent) report that they used volunteers (other than board members) during the most recent fiscal year. This is on par with nonprofits throughout the state. See Figure 15.

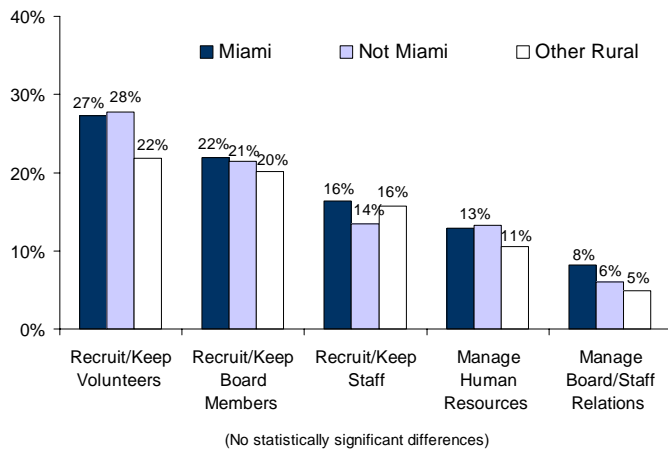
**Figure 15: Percent of nonprofits that use paid staff and/or volunteers, by region**



Note: Miami n=92-94; Not Miami n=1,971-1,995; Other Rural n=438-442

- **Challenges:** Miami nonprofits are no more or less likely than other nonprofits in the state to indicate that recruiting and retaining volunteers, board members, and staff is a major challenge. The same is true for the likelihood of indicating that managing human resources and relations between boards of directors and organizational staff are challenges. See Figure 16.

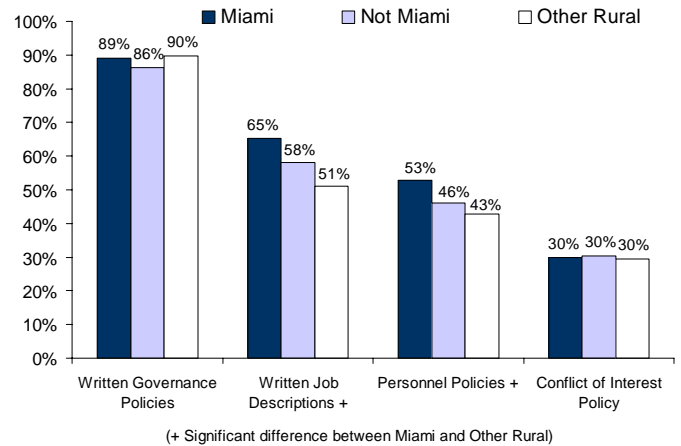
**Figure 16: Percent of nonprofits that indicate selected issues are a major challenge, by region**



Note: Miami n=88-101; Not Miami n=1,841-2,105; Other Rural n=401-463

- **Tools:** The majority of Miami nonprofits have written governance policies (89 percent) while less than one-third have conflict of interest policies (30 percent), making them similar to nonprofits throughout the state and other non-metro areas in these respects. See Figure 17.

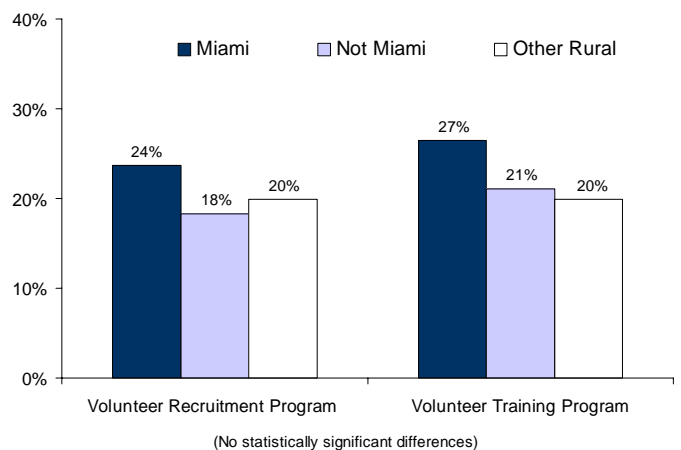
**Figure 17: Percent of nonprofits that have selected organizational components, by region**



Note: Miami n=90-94; Not Miami n=1,893-1,939; Other Rural n=420-433

- However, Miami nonprofits are better equipped than their other non-metro counterparts to deal with some of these organizational challenges in that significantly more have written job descriptions (65 percent) and personnel policies (53 percent) than nonprofits in other non-metro areas (51 percent and 43 percent respectively).
- About a quarter of Miami nonprofits have formal volunteer recruitment (24 percent) and formal volunteer training programs (27 percent). This is on par with nonprofits throughout Indiana and in other non-metropolitan areas. See Figure 18.

**Figure 18: Percent of nonprofits that have selected organizational components, by region**



Note: Miami n=89; Not Miami n=1,910-1,922; Other Rural n=426



## Other Management Challenges and Capacities:

We asked Indiana nonprofits about other challenges they face and the organizational tools they have to address various challenges. Miami nonprofits vary notably from other Indiana nonprofits along several of these dimensions.

- **Indiana Nonprofits:**

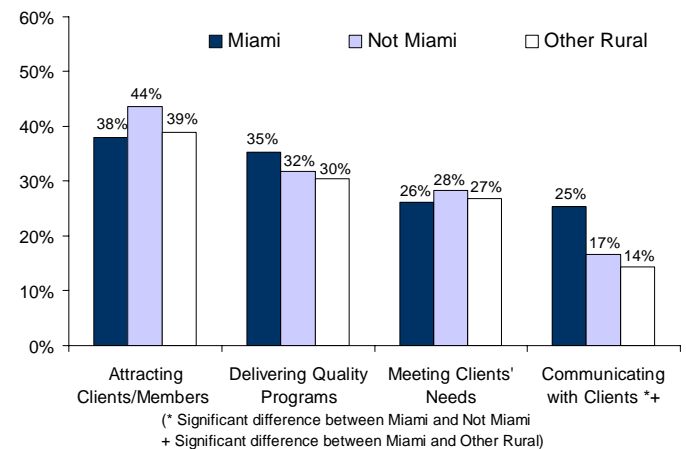
- **Challenges:** We asked Indiana nonprofits whether certain aspects of delivering and managing programs are a challenge. According to their responses, we find that attracting clients and members is perhaps most challenging, with approximately one-half of Indiana nonprofits citing it as a challenge. This is especially the case for nonprofits in the environment and religion fields.
- Approximately one-third of Indiana nonprofits report that meeting the needs of members and clients is a major challenge, though religion nonprofits are disproportionately more likely to cite this challenge. Another one-third find that delivering high quality programs is a major challenge, with nonprofits in the religion and human services fields more likely to say so.
- Health nonprofits are particularly likely to face major challenges in enhancing the visibility or reputation of their organization. Over half (53 percent) report such challenges, compared to 31 percent of Indiana nonprofits overall.
- Strategic planning is most widely reported as a major challenge by religion nonprofits.
- Arts, culture and humanities nonprofits (36 percent) are more likely than human services nonprofits (17 percent) to say they face a major challenge in evaluating their outcomes or impacts.
- Only 9 percent of Indiana nonprofits report major challenges in maintaining good relations with other entities.
- **IT Tools:** A majority of Indiana nonprofits have computers (65 percent) and internet access (54 percent) available for key staff and volunteers.

Some 47 percent of organizations have their own e-mail address and 34 percent have their own website.

- **Miami Nonprofits:**

- **Challenges:** Attracting clients/members is the most common challenge reported by Miami nonprofits (38 percent); this is also the most common challenge reported by nonprofits elsewhere. More than one-third of Miami nonprofits (35 percent) also report major challenges in delivering quality programs, and more than one-quarter (26 percent) experience challenges in meeting clients' needs. These patterns are on par with those reported by nonprofits elsewhere. See Figure 19.

**Figure 19: Percent of nonprofits that indicate selected issues are a major challenge, by region**

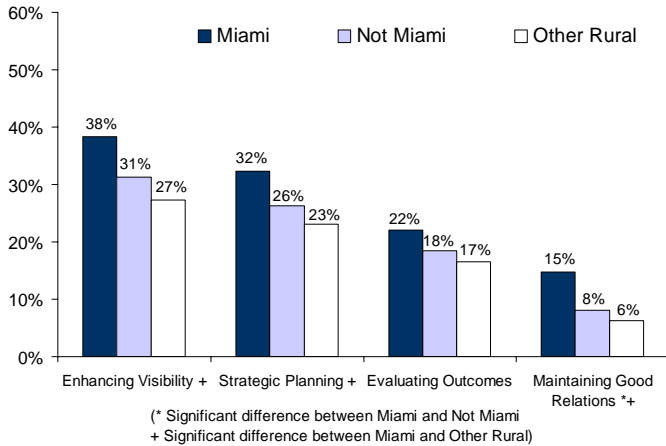


Note: Miami n=90-101; Not Miami n=1,873-2,105; Other Rural n=410-463

- One quarter of Miami nonprofits (25 percent) also experience challenges in communicating with clients. This is a challenge for a significantly larger proportion of Miami nonprofits than for nonprofits reporting throughout the state (17 percent) and in other non-metro areas (14 percent).
- Miami nonprofits are also significantly more likely to report challenges related to enhancing visibility (38 percent) and strategic planning (32 percent) than are their other non-metro counterparts (27 percent and 23 percent respectively). Also, more of them report challenges related to maintaining good relations with other organiza-

tions (15 percent) than their counterparts, both statewide (8 percent) and in other non-metro areas (6 percent). See Figure 20.

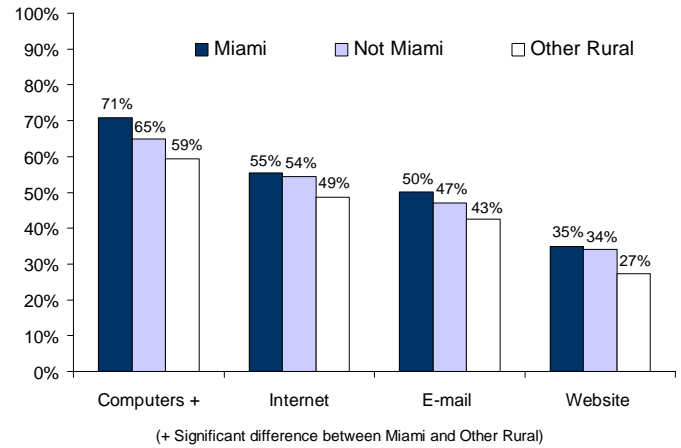
**Figure 20: Percent of nonprofits that indicate selected issues are a major challenge, by region**



Note: Miami n=101; Not Miami n=2,105; Other Rural n=463

- The number of Miami nonprofits reporting challenges related to evaluating outcomes (22 percent) is similar to those that report these challenges statewide (18 percent) and in other non-metro areas (17 percent).
- **Tools:** Information and communication technology, among other things, helps nonprofits organize records and files, develop and maintain relationships with other organizations, keep up to date with funding opportunities and deadlines, and retrieve important information and data from the Internet. Almost three-quarters (71 percent) of Miami nonprofits have computers, which is significantly more than the number of nonprofits with computers in other non-metropolitan areas of Indiana (59 percent). See Figure 21.
- Similar to nonprofits in the rest of Indiana and other non-metro areas, about half of Miami nonprofits have access to the Internet (55 percent) and to an organizational email account (50 percent). Also on par with other statewide and non-metro nonprofits, about one-third of Miami nonprofits have an organizational website (35 percent).

**Figure 21: Percent of nonprofits that have selected organizational components, by region**



Note: Miami n=90-93; Not Miami n=1,904-1,940; Other Rural n=421-434

### III. AFFILIATIONS, COLLABORATIONS, AND COMPETITION

**Formal Affiliations:** We asked Indiana nonprofits whether they are affiliated with another organization as a headquarters, local subsidiary, or in another way.<sup>17</sup> Miami nonprofits do not differ in any significant ways from other nonprofits statewide and in non-metro areas in most of these respects.

- **Indiana Nonprofits:**

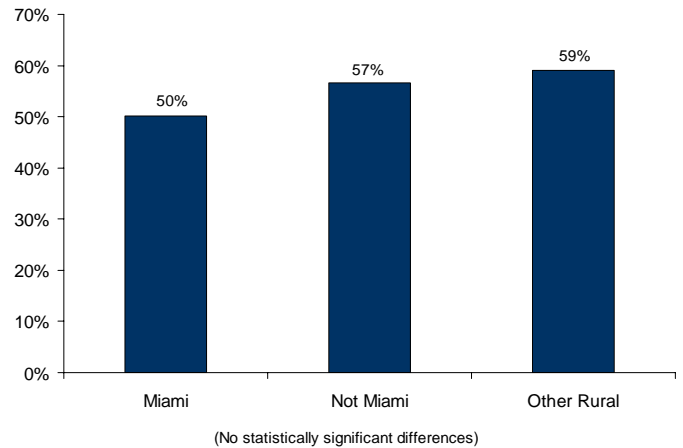
- **Affiliations:** More than half of Indiana nonprofits are affiliated with another organization in some way. This is especially the case for nonprofits in the public and societal benefit (e.g., advocacy, community development, philanthropy) and religion fields, older nonprofits, and medium-sized and large organizations. Besides religious bodies, with whom most religion nonprofits are affiliated, Indiana nonprofits in every field are most likely to be affiliated with various mutual benefit or membership associations (e.g., fraternal organizations, professional or trade associations and the like).
- **Support from Federated Funders:** Some 14 percent of Indiana nonprofits received funds from federated funders during the most recently completed fiscal year. This is disproportionately so for nonprofits in the health and human services fields.

- **Miami Nonprofits:**

- **Affiliations:** One-half (50 percent) of Miami nonprofits are formally affiliated with another organization. This mirrors statewide patterns and those in other non-metro areas. See Figure 22.<sup>18</sup>
- **Support from Federated Funders:** Some 6 percent of Miami nonprofits indicate that they received funding from the United Way during the past fiscal year. Only 3 percent received support

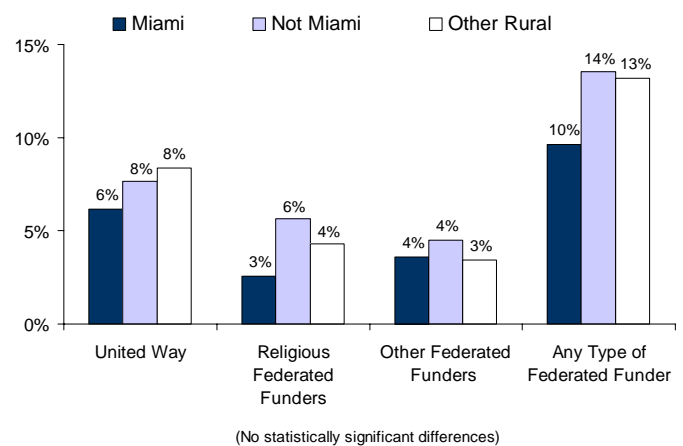
from religious federated funders and 4 percent received revenue from other federated funders. In all, 10 percent of Miami nonprofits received financial support from any one of these types of federated funders. This pattern is similar to that of other nonprofits throughout Indiana. See Figure 23.

**Figure 22: Percent of nonprofits formally affiliated with another organization, by region**



Note: Miami n=89; Not Miami n=1,992; Other Rural n=434

**Figure 23: Percent of nonprofits that receive grants or support from federated funders, by region**



Note: Miami n=84-85; Not Miami n=1,830-1,843; Other Rural n=423-425

**Networks and Collaborations:** We asked Indiana nonprofits whether they participate in formal collaborations or informal networks with other entities. Miami nonprofits differ slightly from other Indiana nonprofits in this respect.

<sup>17</sup> For more detailed description of all Indiana nonprofits see Kirsten A. Grønberg & Curtis Child, *Indiana Nonprofits: Affiliations, Collaborations, and Competition*. Report #5. November 2004. Available online at [www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/insaffil.html](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/insaffil.html).

<sup>18</sup> The apparent differences between Miami and Other Rural, suggested by Figure 22, are only marginally significant.

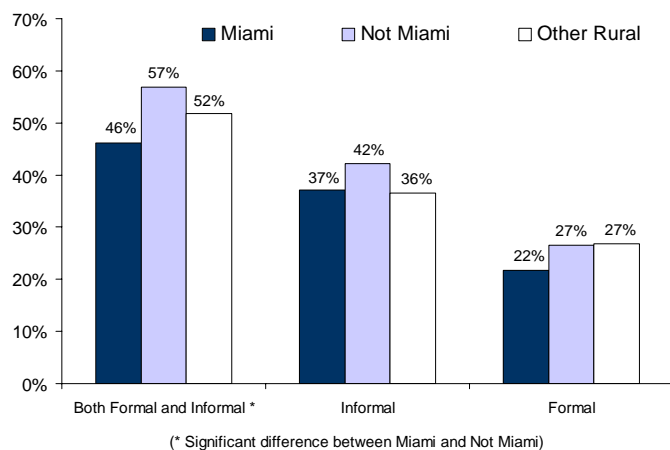
- **Indiana Nonprofits:**

- More than half (57 percent) of Indiana nonprofits are involved in collaborations or networks. Informal networks are more common than formal collaborations.
- Overall, participation in collaborations or networks relates most significantly to the nonprofits’ size and their access to technology—larger nonprofits and those with basic information technology components are most likely to indicate that they participate in such relationships.

- **Miami Nonprofits:**

- Just over one-third (37 percent) of Miami nonprofits participate in informal networks, while approximately one-fifth (22 percent) are involved in formal collaborations. Nonprofits in Miami are slightly less likely than nonprofits in the rest of the state to indicate that they participate in informal and formal relationships (46 percent vs. 57 percent). See Figure 24.

**Figure 24: Percent of nonprofits involved in informal or formal relationships, by region**



Note: Miami n=90-91; Not Miami n=1,935-1,978; Other Rural n=424-438

**Most Important Relationship:** We asked nonprofits that participate in networks or collaborations to focus on the one most important to them and to tell us how many and what types of organizations are part of the relationship. We found that Miami nonprofits tend to have slightly more heterogeneous networks and partner with

different types of organizations in their most important relationships than do other nonprofits statewide.

- **Indiana Nonprofits:**

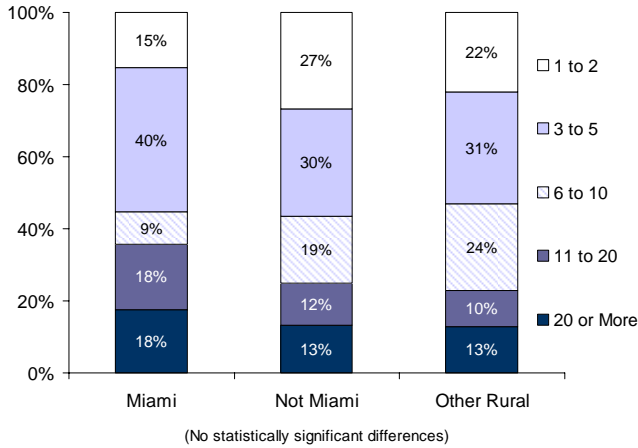
- **Size of Networks:** The median number of organizations in Indiana nonprofits’ most important network or collaboration is 5, although the number is disproportionately higher for health nonprofits and for religion nonprofits that provide human services.
- Nonprofits that are small in size and lack technology are disproportionately likely to participate in small networks and collaborations.
- **Types of Organizations in Networks:** About half of the relationships are homogeneous in scope, involving only one or two different types of organizations. The variety of organizations involved is positively related to how many organizations are involved in the relationship.
- Generally, Indiana nonprofits are most likely to say that secular service organizations (42 percent) and religious bodies (41 percent) are involved in these relationships, although this varies according to the field of service in which they are active. Many nonprofits are also involved with government agencies (33 percent) or for-profit organizations (23 percent).

- **Miami Nonprofits:**

- **Size of Networks:** For Miami nonprofits that participate in networks and collaborations, the median number of organizations in these relationships is 5. The same is true for nonprofits in other non-metro areas and for nonprofits across the state.
- In Miami, as well as the rest of the state, the majority of nonprofits that participate in relationships say that there are 5 or fewer members in their most important collaboration or network. See Figure 25.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>19</sup> The apparent differences between Miami and Not Miami, suggested by Figure 25, are not statistically significant. Also note that due to the small number of cases, results should be interpreted with caution.

**Figure 25: Number of organizations involved in most important relationship, by region**



Note: Miami n=31; Not Miami n=868; Other Rural n=168

- **Types of Organizations in Networks:** We asked nonprofits to identify the types of organizations with which they collaborate in their most important relationship. Nonprofits in Miami differ somewhat from nonprofits outside of Miami in the extent to which they collaborate with various types of organizations.

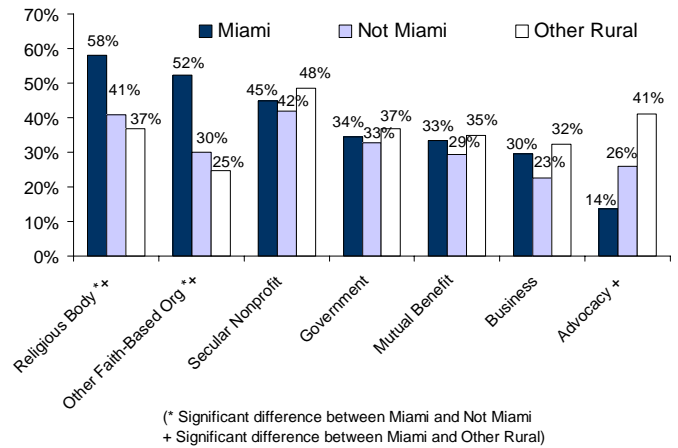
- The majority of nonprofits in Miami identify religious bodies and other faith-based organizations as members of their most important relationships in collaborative networks (58 percent and 52 percent respectively). In this way Miami nonprofits differ from their counterparts elsewhere. Statewide nonprofits are more likely to rely on relationships with secular nonprofits, with religious bodies being their second most important relationship in networks. Other non-metro nonprofits are more likely to partner with first secular nonprofits and then advocacy organizations. These differences should be interpreted with caution, however, because only a small number of Miami nonprofits provided information regarding this dimension. See Figure 26.<sup>20</sup>

- While Miami nonprofits participate in collaborations that involve a similar number of relationships as the collaborations of other nonprofits throughout the state and in other non-metro ar-

<sup>20</sup> The apparent differences between Miami and Not Miami in the percentages of organizations that identify advocacy organizations as part of their most important relationship, suggested by Figure 26, are only marginally significant.

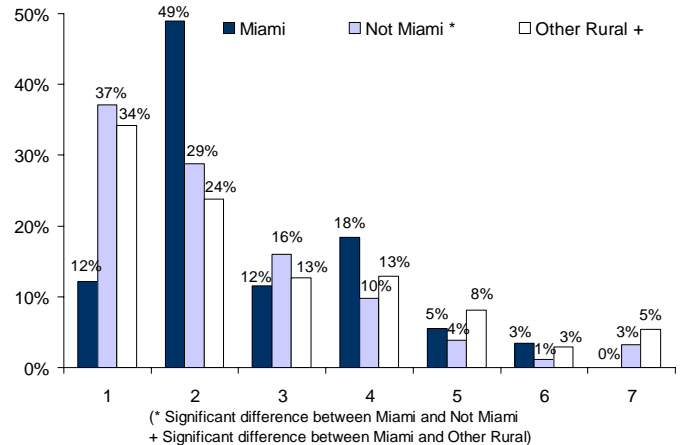
reas, the collaborations of Miami nonprofits are slightly more heterogeneous. Nearly 9 out of 10 Miami nonprofits (87 percent) participate in collaborations that involve 2 or more types of organizations, while only 63 percent of other statewide nonprofits and 66 percent of nonprofits in other non-metropolitan areas say the same. See Figure 27.<sup>21</sup>

**Figure 26: Types of organizations identified in most important relationship, by region**



Note: Miami n=36-37; Not Miami n=1,058-1,082; Other Rural n=206-212

**Figure 27: Number of types of organizations in most important relationship, by region**



Note: Miami n=35; Not Miami n=999; Other Rural n=132

**Effects of Networks and Collaborations:** We asked Indiana nonprofits to indicate whether their involvement in networks and collaborations makes it easier, harder, or has no impact on maintaining key organizational capaci-

<sup>21</sup> Note that due to the small number of cases, results should be interpreted with caution.

ties. Miami nonprofits respond in a pattern similar to nonprofits statewide and in other non-metro areas.

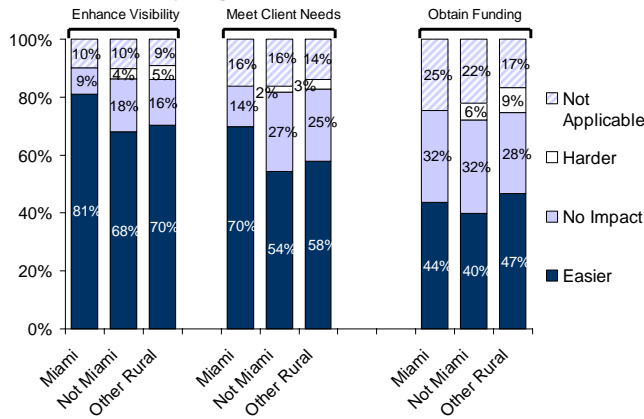
• **Indiana Nonprofits:**

- Respondents are most likely to say that participation in networks or collaborations makes it easier for them to enhance their visibility or reputation, meet client or member needs, and obtain funding.
- Arts, culture and humanities nonprofits stand out as most likely to indicate that they benefit from involvement in networks and collaborations.

• **Miami Nonprofits:**

- A large majority of Miami nonprofits (81 percent) indicate that participating in networks and collaborations helps enhance their visibility or reputation. A majority (70 percent) also say that their relationships make it easier to meet client or member needs. Inter-organizational relationships make obtaining funding easier for just over two-fifths (44 percent) of the nonprofits in Miami. This pattern is similar to other nonprofits throughout the state. See Figure 28.<sup>22</sup>

**Figure 28: Effect of participation in networks or collaborations on maintaining key organizational capacities, by region**



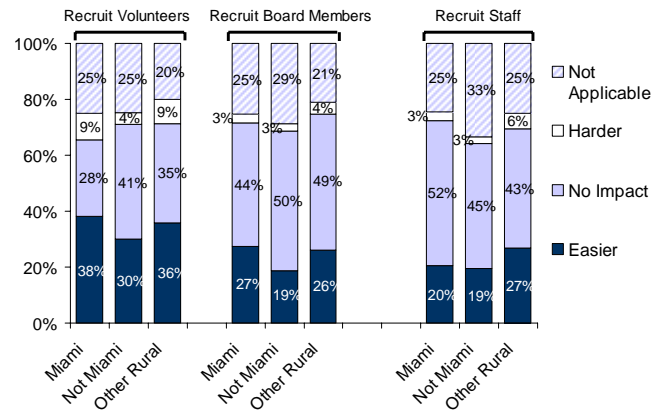
(No statistically significant differences)

Note: Miami n=33-34; Not Miami n=1,000-1,006; Other Rural n=189-194

<sup>22</sup> Any apparent differences between Miami and Not Miami, suggested by Figure 28, are not statistically significant. Also note that due to the small number of cases, results should be interpreted with caution.

- Miami nonprofits, like other nonprofits throughout the state, are relatively unlikely to say that their participation in networks and collaborations helps them address some of the challenges of human resources management, such as recruiting and retaining volunteers (38 percent), board members (27 percent) and staff (20 percent). See Figure 29.<sup>23</sup>

**Figure 29: Effects of participation in networks or collaborations on maintaining key organizational capacities, by region**



(No statistically significant differences)

Note: Miami n=33-34; Not Miami n=993-1,003; Other Rural n=191-193

**Competition:** We asked Indiana nonprofits to identify the arenas in which they compete with other organizations, as well as the different types of organizations with which they do so. Miami nonprofits are different from their counterparts in notable ways, generally experiencing less competition overall.

• **Indiana Nonprofits:**

- **Extent of Competition:** Two-fifths of Indiana nonprofits compete with other organizations (both in and outside of the nonprofit sector) for a variety of resources.
- **Types of Competitors:** They compete most extensively with secular nonprofits (29 percent), followed by religious nonprofits (22 percent), businesses (13 percent), and governments (10 percent).
- Generally, the prevalence of competition with

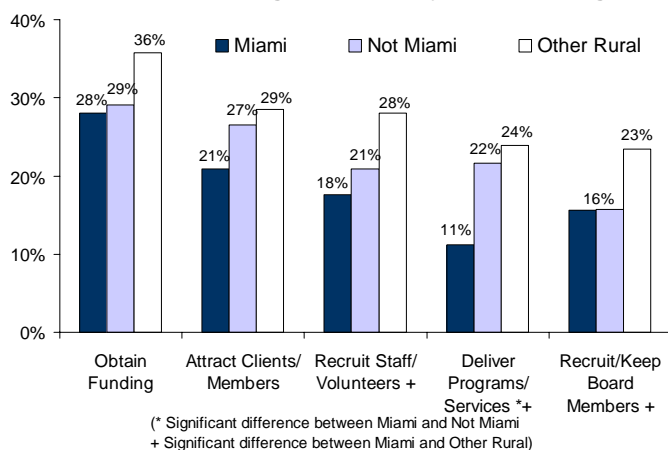
<sup>23</sup> Note that due to the small number of cases, results should be interpreted with caution.

other organizations increases with size and access to technology. Nonprofits that participate in formal or informal relationships are also more likely to compete than those that do not.

- **Miami Nonprofits:**

- **Extent of Competition:** Miami nonprofits are no different than other nonprofits throughout the state in that approximately one-third (28 percent) compete with other organizations for financial resources and two-fifths compete to attract clients or members (21 percent). See Figure 30.<sup>24</sup>

**Figure 30: Percent of nonprofits reporting competition with other organizations, by arena and region**



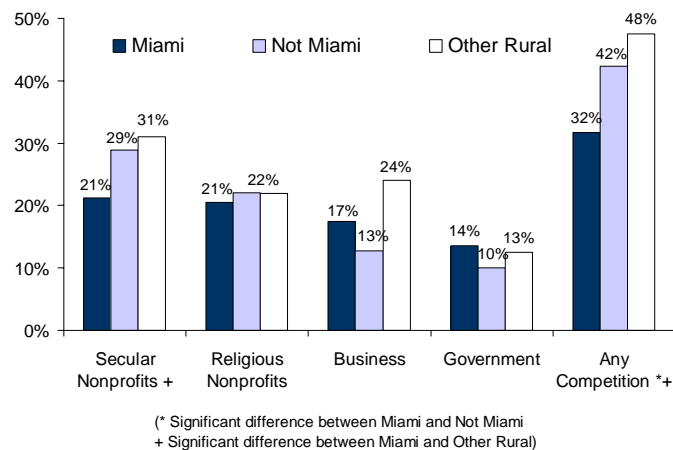
Note: Miami n=101; Not Miami n=2,105; Other Rural n=463

- However, Miami nonprofits tend to face less competition in recruiting staff/volunteers (18 percent) and in recruiting/keeping board members (16 percent) than their other non-metro counterparts (28 percent and 23 percent respectively). They also face significantly less competition in delivering programs and services (11 percent) than other nonprofits throughout the state, both non-metro (24 percent) and statewide (22 percent).
- **Types of Competitors:** Miami nonprofits are also somewhat different from their counterparts in other areas of the state in the types of organizations with which they compete. Miami nonprofits

<sup>24</sup> The apparent differences between Miami and Other Rural in competition for funding and attracting clients/members, suggested by Figure 30, are only marginally significant.

its (21 percent) are significantly less likely to compete with secular nonprofits than are their non-metro counterparts (31 percent), and they are less likely (32 percent) than both non-metro and statewide nonprofits (42 percent and 48 percent respectively) to experience any competition at all. See Figure 31.<sup>25</sup>

**Figure 31: Percent of nonprofits reporting competition, by type of competitor and region**



Note: Miami n=101; Not Miami n=2,105; Other Rural n=463

- However, Miami nonprofits are similar to their statewide and non-metro counterparts in the degree to which they compete with religious nonprofits (21 percent), business (17 percent), and government (14 percent).

<sup>25</sup> The apparent differences between Miami nonprofits and other statewide nonprofits in the number that compete with secular nonprofits, suggested by Figure 31, are only marginally significant. The same is true for the apparent differences between Miami nonprofits and other rural nonprofits in the number that compete with businesses.

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## IV. COMMUNITY AND POLICY CONDITIONS

**Community Conditions and Impacts:** We asked Indiana nonprofits for their perceptions of changes in seven community conditions and whether the changes have an impact on them.<sup>26</sup> In this respect Miami nonprofits appear to be more unusual. We found that Miami nonprofits report changing conditions quite differently from other nonprofits statewide, but tend to experience the impacts of these changes similarly to their counterparts.

- **Indiana Nonprofits:**

- **Changes in Community Conditions:** 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.
- Changes in employment opportunities are followed by perceived changes in 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 of those (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.
- **Impacts from Community Conditions:** One-half of Indiana nonprofits indicate that at least one of the community 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.

- **Miami Nonprofits:**

- **Changes in Community Conditions and Impacts:** Compared to other non-metro area nonprofits (40 percent) as well as nonprofits across the state (33 percent), Miami nonprofits are more likely to report that employment and business opportunities decreased within the geographic areas in which they operate (53 percent), but they are no more likely than nonprofits from other areas to say that these changes impacted them. See Figures 32 and 33.
- Some 47 percent of Miami nonprofits say that population size changed, although opinions differ on whether it increased (21 percent) or decreased (26 percent). This differs notably from nonprofits statewide and in other non-metro areas, where only 8 percent and 3 percent of nonprofits, respectively, report population declines. However, again, despite these differences in perceptions of changing community conditions,

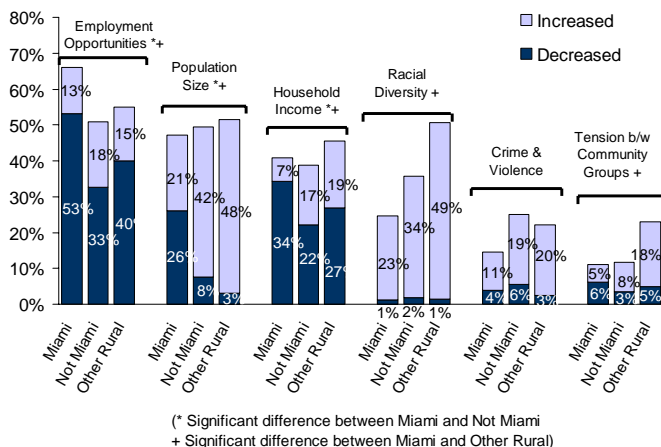
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<sup>26</sup> For more detailed description on all Indiana nonprofits see Kirsten A. Grønberg & Curtis Child, *Indiana Nonprofits: Impact of Community and Policy Changes*. Report #3. July 2004. Available online at [www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscom.html](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscom.html).



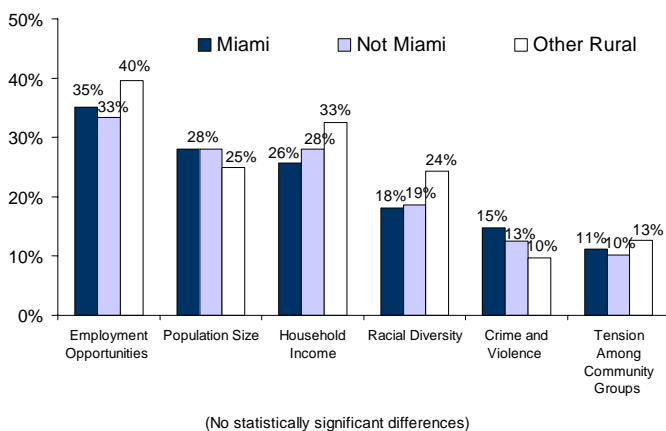
Miami nonprofits are no more likely than nonprofits in other areas to say that changes in population size impacted their organizations.

**Figure 32: Percent of nonprofits reporting changes in selected community conditions, by region**



Note: Miami n=81-85; Not Miami n=1,584-1,721; Other Rural n=361-399

**Figure 33: Percent of nonprofits reporting being impacted by selected community conditions, by region**



Note: Miami n=81-86; Not Miami n=1,590-1,731; Other Rural n=362-401

- Miami nonprofits are also more likely than nonprofits statewide and in other non-metro areas to say that family and household income decreased over the last three years (34 percent vs. 22 percent and 27 percent respectively); however, they again report related impacts from those changes similarly to their counterparts.
- Finally, Miami nonprofits experienced fewer increases in both racial diversity (23 percent) and

tension between community groups (5 percent) than their counterparts in other non-metro areas (49 percent and 18 percent respectively), though again Miami nonprofits report similar organizational impacts from these changing conditions as do their counterparts elsewhere.<sup>27</sup>

**Policy Conditions and Impacts:** We also asked Indiana nonprofits about changes in five government policies and whether the changes affect their organizations. While perceptions of community conditions by Miami nonprofits differ from those in the rest of the state, perceptions of policy conditions and their impacts are very similar for Miami and other nonprofits in non-metro areas and statewide, differing only along a few dimensions.

• **Indiana Nonprofits:**

- **Changes in Policies:** 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 are 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).
- **Impacts from Policies:** One-quarter of all Indiana nonprofits say that at least one of these policies had an impact on their organization. As

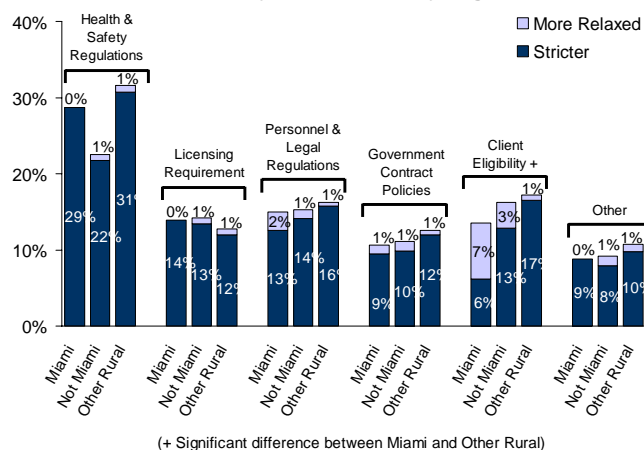
<sup>27</sup> The apparent differences between Miami and Not Miami in perceptions of changes in racial diversity and in crime and violence, suggested by Figure 32, are only marginally significant. The same is true for the apparent differences between Miami and Other Rural in perceptions of changes in crime and violence. Any apparent differences in impacts from these changes between Miami nonprofits and those in other areas, suggested by Figure 33, are not statistically significant.

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 versus when they became more lenient.

• **Miami Nonprofits:**

- **Changes in Policy and Impacts:** Miami nonprofits report changes in policy conditions at similar rates as their counterparts statewide and in other non-metropolitan areas regarding every policy condition except one. Miami nonprofits (6 percent) are significantly less likely than nonprofits in other non-metro areas (17 percent) to experience stricter policies related to client eligibility. Similarly, Miami nonprofits (7 percent) also report fewer impacts from changes in policies related to client eligibility than their other non-metro counterparts (16 percent). See Figures 34 and 35.<sup>28</sup>

**Figure 34: Percent of nonprofits reporting changes in selected policy conditions, by region**



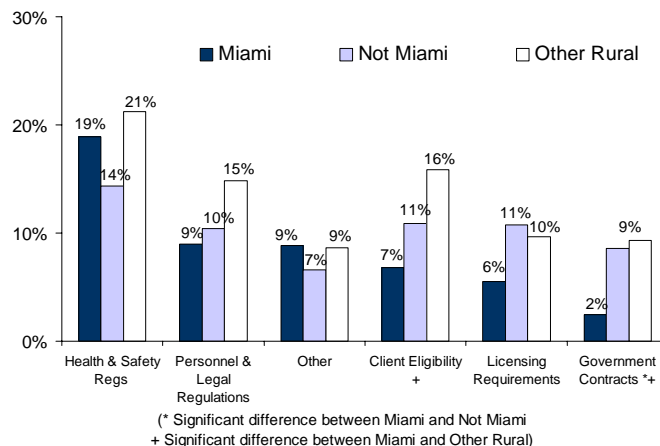
Note: Miami n=46-73; Not Miami n=968-1,434; Other Rural n=232-331

- Interestingly, despite similar perceptions of policy changes related to government contracts, Miami nonprofits (2 percent) are significantly less likely to report impacts from these changes than are their counterparts throughout the state,

<sup>28</sup> The apparent differences between Miami and Not Miami in perceptions of changes in policies related to client eligibility, suggested by Figure 34, are only marginally significant.

including those in other non-metro areas (9 percent each).

**Figure 35: Percent of nonprofits impacted by selected policy conditions, by region**



Note: Miami n=46-73; Not Miami n=974-1,443; Other Rural n=232-333

**Nonprofit Advocacy:** We asked Indiana nonprofits whether they promote positions on certain policy issues or on issues related to the interests of certain groups. Miami nonprofits show patterns quite similar to other Indiana nonprofits in this respect, both non-metropolitan and statewide.

• **Indiana Nonprofits:**

- **Participation in Advocacy:** 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.
- **Resources for Advocacy:** 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 are involved in advocacy lack key information technology tools for it. While three-quarters of them have computers available, only two-thirds have Internet

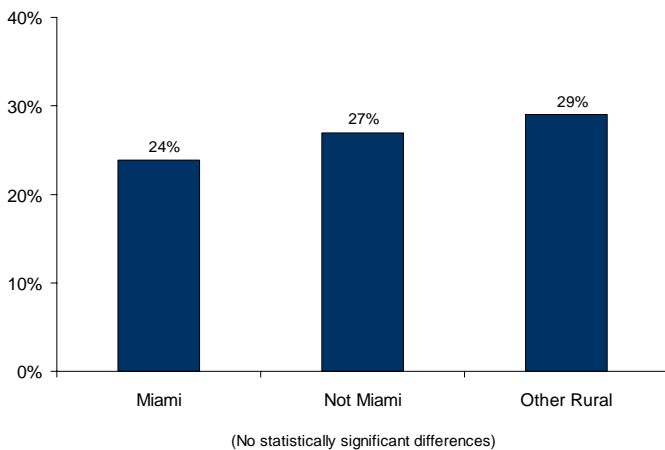
access and/or e-mail, and less than half have a web site.

- 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 technology tools we mentioned.

• **Miami Nonprofits:**

- Participation in Advocacy:** Similar to nonprofits throughout the state, approximately one-quarter (24 percent) of Miami nonprofits participate in advocacy. See Figure 36.

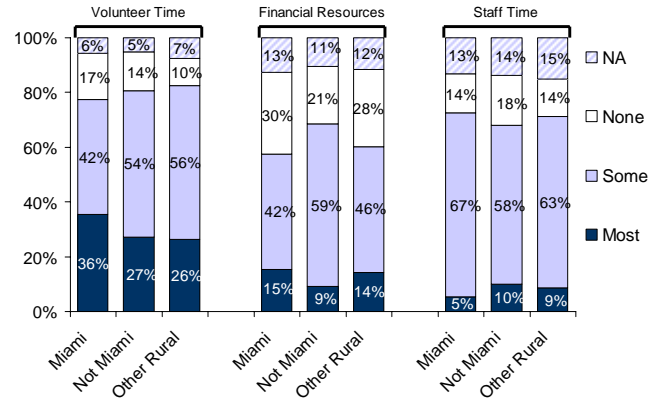
**Figure 36: Percent of nonprofits that participate in advocacy, by region**



Note: Miami n=87; Not Miami n=1,875; Other Rural n=414

- Resources for Advocacy:** Also reflecting the pattern throughout the state and in other non-metro areas, most Miami nonprofits that *do* engage in advocacy do not devote substantial financial and staff resources to it. Only one-third (36 percent) devote most of their volunteer time to advocacy, and even fewer devote most of their financial resources (15 percent) or staff time (5 percent) to this activity. These results should be interpreted with caution, however, because fewer than 20 Miami nonprofits provided information on this dimension. See Figure 37.

**Figure 37: Extent of nonprofit resources devoted to advocacy, by type of resource and region**



(No statistically significant differences)

Note: Miami n=16-19; Not Miami n=474-519; Other Rural n=94-108

# APPENDIX A

## NTEE 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	Mental Health & Crisis Intervention (F)	
	Diseases, Disorders & Medical Disciplines (G)		Medical Research (H)
	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.	
	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		Employment (J)	
I60 Law enforcement agencies		Food, Agriculture & Nutrition (K)	
I70 Protect, prevent: neglect, abuse, exploit.		Housing & Shelter (L)	
I80 Legal Services		L20 Housing devel., construction, management	
K20 Agricultural programs		L30 Housing search assistance	
K30 Food service, free food distribution		L40 Low-cost temporary housing	
K40 Nutrition programs		L50 Housing owners, renters' organizations	
K50 Home economics		L80 Housing support services: other	

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
VI International	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
VII Public and Societal Benefit	International, Foreign Affairs & National Security (Q)	
	Q20 Promotion of international understanding Q30 International development, relief services Q40 International peace & security	Q50 Foreign policy research & analysis Q70 International human rights
	Civil Rights, Social Action & Advocacy (R)	Community Improvement, Capacity Building (S)
	R20 Civil rights, advocacy for specific groups R30 Intergroup, Race Relations R40 Voter Education, Registration R60 Civil Liberties Advocacy	S20 Community, neighborhood devel/imprvm't S30 Economic development S40 Business & industry S50 Nonprofit management S80 Community service clubs
	Philanthropy, Voluntarism, Foundations (T)	Science & Technology (U)
	T20 Private grantmaking foundations T30 Public foundations T40 Voluntarism promotion T50 Philan., charity, voluntarism promotion T60 Non-grantmaking, non-operat. foundations T70 Fund-raising organizations var. categories T90 Named trusts, n.e.c.	U20 Science, general U30 Physical, earth sciences research & prom. U40 Engineering & technology research, serv. U50 Biological, life science research
	Social Science (V)	Public & Societal Benefit (W)
	V20 Social science research institutes, services V30 Interdisciplinary research V40 Mystic, paranormal studies: incl. astrology.	W20 Government & public administration W30 Military, veterans' organizations 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)	
IX Mutual Benefit	Mutual & Membership Benefit (Y)	
X Unknown	Unknown (Z)	

## 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 May 2006. Online reports, as well as summaries of all other items, are available on the project website: [www.indiana.edu/~nonprof](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof). To obtain a complete version of an unpublished paper please contact Kirsten Grønbjerg ([kgronbj@indiana.edu](mailto:kgronbj@indiana.edu), (812) 855-5971).

### Indiana Nonprofit Survey Analysis

This survey of 2,206 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](http://www.donorsforum.org), December, 2003).

#### Online Statewide Reports

- Indiana Nonprofits: A Portrait of Religious Nonprofits and Secular Charities, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg, Patricia Bortrager Tennen. Online report. Survey Report #7. June 2006 (<http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/insfaithbased.html>).
- Indiana Nonprofits: A Profile of Membership Organizations, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg and Patricia Bortrager Tennen. Online report. Survey Report #6. September 2005 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/insmember.html](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/insmember.html)).
- Indiana Nonprofits: Affiliation, Collaboration, and Competition, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg and Curtis Child. Online report. Survey Report #5. November 2004 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/insaffil.html](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/insaffil.html)).
- Indiana Nonprofits: Managing Financial and Human Resources, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg and Richard M. Clerkin. Online report. Survey Report #4. August 2004 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/insman.html](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/insman.html)).
- Indiana Nonprofits: Impact of Community and Policy Changes, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg and Curtis Child. Online report. Survey Report #3. June 2004 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscom.html](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscom.html)).
- The Indiana Nonprofit Sector: A Profile, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg and Linda Allen. Online report. Survey Report #2. January 2004 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/insprofile.html](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/insprofile.html)).
- The Indianapolis Nonprofit Sector: Management Capacities and Challenges, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg and Richard Clerkin. Online report. Preliminary Survey Report #1. February 2003 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/indymanag.html](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/indymanag.html)).

#### Online Regional Reports

- Miami Nonprofits: Scope and Dimensions, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg, Kerry S. Brock, and Patricia Bortrager Tennen. Online report. Community Report #11. November 2006 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscommiami.pdf](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscommiami.pdf)).
- Dubois Nonprofits: Scope and Dimensions, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg, Abigail Powell, and Patricia Bortrager Tennen. Online report. Community Report #10. November 2006 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscomdubois.pdf](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscomdubois.pdf)).

- Cass Nonprofits: Scope and Dimensions, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg, Andrea Lewis, and Patricia Bortrager Tennen. Online report. Community Report #9. November 2006 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscomcass.pdf](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscomcass.pdf)).
- Bartholomew Nonprofits: Scope and Dimensions, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg, Kerry S. Brock and Patricia Bortrager Tennen. Online report. Community Report #8. November 2006 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscombartholomew.pdf](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscombartholomew.pdf)).
- South Bend Nonprofits: Scope and Dimensions, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg, Kerry S. Brock, and Patricia Bortrager Tennen. Online report. Community Report #7. November 2006 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscomsouthbend.pdf](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscomsouthbend.pdf)).
- Fort Wayne Nonprofits: Scope and Dimensions, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg, Abigail Powell, Andrea Lewis, and Patricia Bortrager Tennen. Online report. Community Report #6. November 2006 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscomfortwayne.pdf](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscomfortwayne.pdf)).
- Indianapolis Nonprofits: Scope and Dimensions, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg and Patricia Bortrager Tennen. Online report. Community Report #5. November 2006 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscomindianapolis.pdf](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscomindianapolis.pdf)).
- Evansville Nonprofits: Scope and Dimensions, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg, Curtis Child, and Patricia Bortrager Tennen. Online report. Community Report #4. June 2006, revised November 2006 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscomevansville.pdf](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscomevansville.pdf)).
- Muncie Nonprofits: Scope and Dimensions, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg and Patricia Bortrager Tennen. Online report. Community Report #3. June 2006 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscommuncie.pdf](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscommuncie.pdf)).
- Northwest Region Nonprofits: Scope and Dimensions, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg and Patricia Bortrager Tennen. Online report. Community Report #2. February 2006 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscomnorthwest.pdf](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscomnorthwest.pdf)).
- Bloomington Nonprofits: Scope and Dimensions, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg and Patricia Bortrager Tennen. Online report. Community Report #1. September 2005 (revised, December 2005) ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscombloomington.pdf](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscombloomington.pdf)).

#### *Journal Articles and Conference Presentations*

- Nonprofit Advocacy Organizations: Their Characteristics and Activities, by Curtis Child and Kirsten A. Grønbjerg. *Social Science Quarterly*, forthcoming.
- Infrastructure and Activities: Relating IT to the Work of Nonprofit Organizations, by Richard Clerkin and Kirsten A. Grønbjerg. In Nonprofits and Technology, edited by Michael Cortés and Kevin Rafter. Chicago: Lyceum Press (forthcoming).
- The Capacities and Challenges of Faith-Based Human Service Organizations, by Richard Clerkin and Kirsten A. Grønbjerg. Public Administration Review (forthcoming, January-February 2007).
- Nonprofit Networks and Collaborations: Incidence, Scope and Outcomes, by Kirsten Grønbjerg and Curtis Child. Paper prepared for presentation at the annual meetings of ARNOVA, Washington, D.C., November 17-19, 2005.
- A Portrait of Membership Associations: The Case of Indiana, by Kirsten Grønbjerg and Patricia Bortrager Tennen. Paper prepared for presentation at the annual meetings of ARNOVA, Washington, D.C., November 17-19, 2005.

- Examining the Landscape of Indiana's Nonprofit Sector: Does What You See Depend on Where You Look? By Kirsten A. Grønbjerg and Richard Clerkin. Nonprofit & Voluntary Sector Quarterly 34 (No. 2, June): 232-59. 2005.

### **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 Statewide Reports*

- Indiana Nonprofit Employment, 2005 Report. Nonprofit Employment Report No. 2 by Kirsten Grønbjerg and Erich T. Eschmann. May 2005 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/innonprofitemploy.htm](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/innonprofitemploy.htm)).
- Indiana Nonprofit Employment, 2001. Nonprofit Employment Report No. 1 by Kirsten Grønbjerg and Hun Myoung Park. July 2003 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/innonprofitemploy.htm](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/innonprofitemploy.htm)).

#### *Online Regional Reports*

- Evansville Economic Region Nonprofit Employment: 2005 Report. Nonprofit Employment Series No. 2D by Kirsten Grønbjerg and Kerry Brock. May 2006 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/inemploy/evansvilleempl05.pdf](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/inemploy/evansvilleempl05.pdf)).
- Muncie Economic Region Nonprofit Employment: 2005 Report. Nonprofit Employment Series No. 2C by Kirsten Grønbjerg and Kerry Brock. May 2006 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/inemploy/muncieempl05.pdf](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/inemploy/muncieempl05.pdf)).
- Northwest Economic Region Nonprofit Employment: 2005 Report. Nonprofit Employment Series No. 2B by Kirsten Grønbjerg and Kerry Brock. February 2006 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/inemploy/northwestempl05.pdf](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/inemploy/northwestempl05.pdf)).
- Bloomington Economic Region Nonprofit Employment: 2005 Report. Nonprofit Employment Series No. 2A by Kirsten Grønbjerg and Erich T. Eschmann with Kerry Brock. January 2006 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/inemploy/bloomingtonempl05.pdf](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/inemploy/bloomingtonempl05.pdf)).
- Bloomington Nonprofit Employment, 2001. Nonprofit Employment Report No. 1, Supplement A, by Kirsten Grønbjerg and Sharon Kioko. August 2003 ([www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/inemploy/Bloomingtonempl03.pdf](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/inemploy/Bloomingtonempl03.pdf)).

### **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 Grønberg 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 in 2001 (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 was most recently updated in 2004 and is available in a searchable format through a link at [www.indiana.edu/~nonprof](http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof).

### *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 Grønberg 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 Scope of the Nonprofit Sector: Theory and Preliminary Findings, by Kirsten A. Grønberg and Laurie Paarlberg. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly 30 (No. 4, December, 2001) 684-706.



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