



Nonprofit Survey Series
Community Report #12

**SCOTT
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,
ABIGAIL POWELL, AND
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Copies of this report are available on the Indiana Nonprofit Sector website (www.indiana.edu/~nonprof).

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AND

**THE JOHNS HOPKINS
NONPROFIT EMPLOYMENT
DATA PROJECT**

**KIRSTEN A. GRØNBJERG
ABIGAIL POWELL
AND
PATRICIA BORNTRAGER TENNEN**

NOVEMBER 2006

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INTRODUCTION:

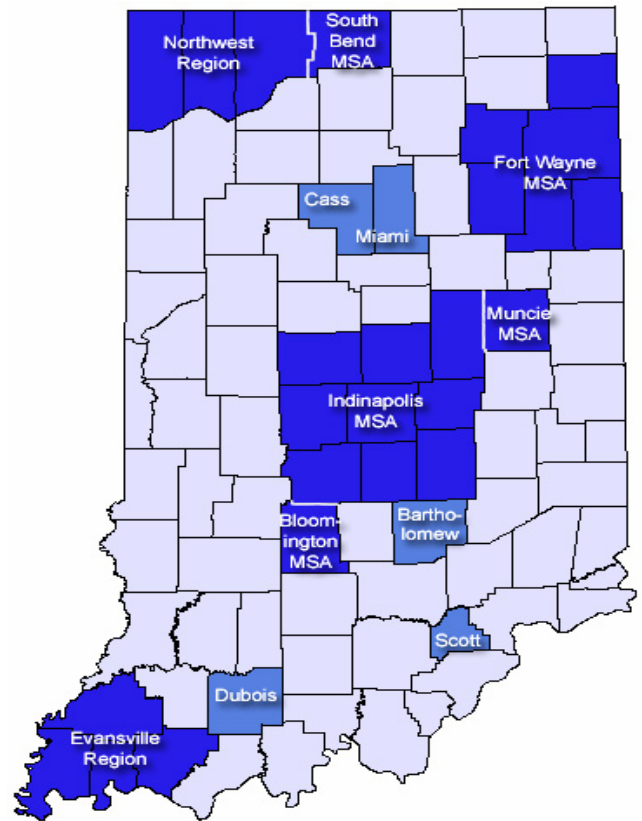
As part of the *Indiana Nonprofits: Scope and Community Dimensions* project, we and a team of colleagues have undertaken a comprehensive study of the nonprofit sector in Indiana. Through a series of reports, we have looked broadly at the distribution of different types of nonprofits across the state, but have also focused more in-depth on the internal structure and operations of individual nonprofit organizations. Drawing on a large survey,¹ 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. In addition we have presented in-depth analyses of their financial conditions, management challenges and capacities.

In this report, we focus on a specific geographic region – Scott 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 2,206 Indiana nonprofits, on which the report is based, included expanded samples of nonprofits in twelve communities across the state, including 63 in Scott 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.

We compare Scott nonprofits to all other nonprofits in the state (labeled in the figures that follow as “Not Scott”). We also compare Scott nonprofits to nonprofits in four other non-metropolitan areas in Indiana: Bartholomew, Cass, Dubois, and Miami counties (we refer to these as “Other Rural” nonprofits, shown in light colors in Figure 1).² Thus for every figure presented here we have conducted two analyses. One compares Scott nonprofits to all other nonprofits in the state (i.e. Scott vs. Not Scott); the other compares Scott nonprofits to other non-metro area nonprofits (i.e. Scott vs. Other Ru-

ral). 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 variations in responses to survey questions are sufficiently different that we can rule out random chance as the reason for any apparent differences. Scott nonprofits exhibit many similar characteristics to other nonprofits throughout the state and in other non-metro areas for most of the questions we asked, varying only in a few cases. When there are statistically significant differences, we make this known by including a note at the bottom of the figure.

In this report, we examine several broad themes: the characteristics of nonprofits in Indiana and Scott, 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 Scott nonprofits, including how they compare to nonprofits in the rest of the state and in other non-metro areas.

¹ For information on the survey and related results, please see www.indiana.edu/~nonprof

² 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 Scott” and “Other Rural” categories are not mutually exclusive, in that all Other Rural nonprofits are included in the Not Scott category.

KEY FINDINGS:

Our report shows that Scott nonprofits resemble other nonprofits throughout the state of Indiana and in other non-metro areas in most of the dimensions examined. However, they differ in a few respects. Here we will summarize the ways that Scott nonprofits deviate from those located elsewhere in the state (keeping in mind that, overall, they are similar in many ways).

- **Larger focus on arts and culture:** Scott has a larger percentage of arts and culture nonprofits (11 percent) than elsewhere in the state (4 percent) and other non-metro areas (6 percent).
- **Scott nonprofits are younger:** Only 29 percent of Scott nonprofits were established before 1960, compared to 43 percent of nonprofits throughout the state.
- **More likely to target by income:** About one-third (34 percent) of Scott nonprofits target their programs toward groups based on income levels, compared to 18 percent statewide.
- **Varying funding sources:** Scott nonprofits are more likely to depend on a mix of funding sources (18 percent) and on government funding (18 percent), compared to nonprofits throughout the state. They are also less likely to report a reliance on “other” major sources of funding.
- **Varying levels of change in amount of revenues from specific sources:** Nonprofits in Scott County are more likely to report increases in revenues from government sources (36 percent) than their counterparts throughout the state, but less likely to report increases in revenues from dues/fees (13 percent) than these counterparts.
- **More likely to have difficulty managing facilities:** One-quarter of Scott nonprofits report that managing facilities is a challenge, compared to 13 percent of nonprofits statewide and in other non-metro areas.
- **Fewer IT Tools:** Scott nonprofits are less likely to have computers available for key staff and volunteers (51 percent) and also less likely to have an organizational website (20 percent) compared to nonprofits statewide and in other non-metro areas.
- **More likely to receive funding from United Way:** Over one-fifth (21 percent) of Scott nonprofits indicate that they received funding from the United Way during the most recent fiscal year, a notably higher percentage than for other nonprofits throughout the state (8 percent) and in other non-metropolitan areas (6 percent).
- **More likely to formally collaborate:** Over two-thirds (37 percent) of Scott nonprofits report participating in formal collaborations or networks, compared to about a quarter of nonprofits statewide and in other non-metro areas.
- **More likely to collaborate with secular and advocacy organizations:** Scott nonprofits are more likely to report that they collaborate with secular nonprofits (64 percent) and advocacy organizations (53 percent) than nonprofits throughout the state and in other non-metro areas.
- **More likely to report that collaborations and networks made various activities more difficult:** Scott nonprofits are more likely than nonprofits statewide and in other non-metro areas to report that the following activities were harder because of collaborations and networks: enhancing visibility, meeting client needs, obtaining funding, recruiting volunteers, recruiting staff, and recruiting board members. These results should be interpreted with caution, though, because of relatively few observations related to these measures (n = 28-30).
- **Less likely to compete with business:** Only 13 percent of Scott nonprofits report competition with business, compared to 24 percent of nonprofits in other non-metro areas.
- **Varying perceptions of community conditions:** Scott nonprofits are more likely to report increases in population size (65 percent), employment opportunities (41 percent), and household income (31 percent) than their counterparts elsewhere.
- **Varying impacts from changing community conditions:** Scott nonprofits are also more likely to say that they are impacted by changes in household income (41 percent), population size (38 percent), and

crime and violence (24 percent) compared to non-profits statewide and in other non-metro areas.

- ***More policy changes:*** Scott nonprofits are significantly more likely to report stricter government contract policies (19 percent) and increased strictness in other policy conditions (23 percent) than are nonprofits in other non-metro areas.
- ***More impacts from policy changes:*** About one-fifth (21 percent) of Scott nonprofits report impacts from changes in client eligibility, significantly more than the rest of the state (11 percent). Scott nonprofits are also more likely to report impacts from other policy conditions (21 percent) and impacts from government contracts (17 percent) compared to nonprofits in the rest of the state.

I. PROFILE

Missions, Size, Age, Targeting, and Demands: In order to understand the nonprofit sector in Scott County, we first assess some basic characteristics of nonprofit organizations, such as field of activity³, size, age, targeting patterns, and how demands for programs and services have changed over time.⁴ We present an overview of state patterns before discussing how Scott nonprofits compare to nonprofits in other non-metro areas as well as to all other nonprofits in the state.⁵ For the most part, Scott nonprofits resemble other nonprofits in other regions throughout the state, but differ notably in a few cases.

- **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).

³ For our definitions of nonprofit fields, see Appendix A.

⁴For a more detailed description of these dimensions across the entire nonprofit sector of Indiana see Kirsten A. Grønbyerg & Linda Allen: *The Indiana Nonprofit Sector: a Profile*. Report #2, January 2004. Muncie and other regions were described briefly in the appendices of this report. Available online:

<http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/insprofile.html>

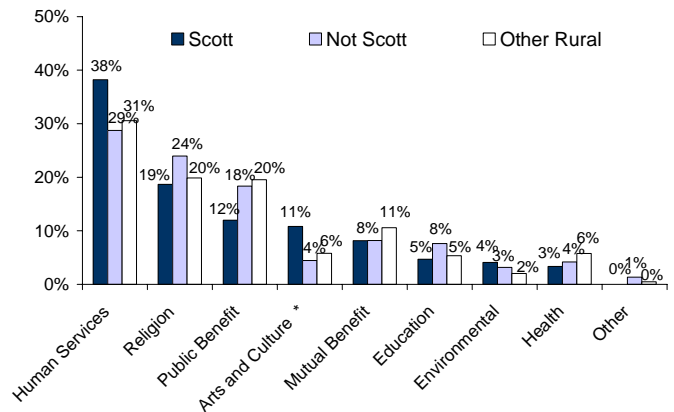
⁵ Please note that “Indiana Nonprofits” refers to *all* nonprofit organizations captured in the survey; while “Not Scott” (portrayed in the figures) refers to all nonprofits *aside from* Scott nonprofits. Consequently, the data presented for all Indiana nonprofits will not necessarily match the data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

- **Year of Establishment:** Almost one-half (48 percent) of nonprofits were established since 1970, including one-fifth (21 percent) since 1990. However, one-quarter is very old and was 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.

- **Scott Nonprofits:**

- **Fields of Activity:** Generally, the distribution of nonprofits across the different fields of activity in Scott County is similar to the distribution at the state level. However, Scott has a larger percentage of arts and culture nonprofits (11 percent) than elsewhere in the state (4 percent) and other non-metro areas (6 percent). See Figure 2.⁶

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



(* Significant difference between Scott and Not Scott)

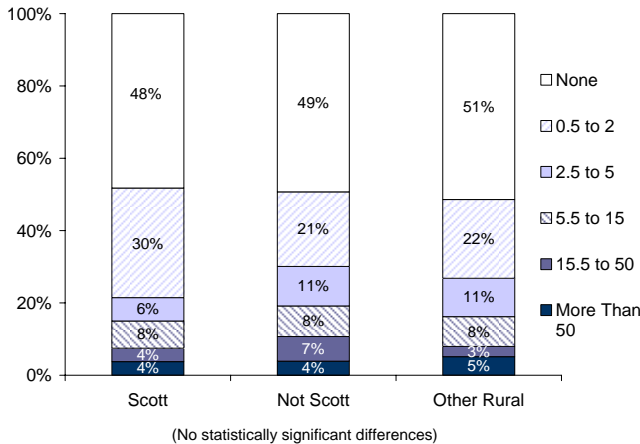
Note: Scott n=63; Not Scott n=2,143; Other Rural n=501

- **Employees:** Almost half of Scott nonprofits (48 percent) do not have any employees at all, which is on par with nonprofits statewide and in other

⁶ We refer to the other non-metropolitan areas as “Other Rural” in the graphs to conserve space and increase legibility. In addition, the apparent differences between Scott and Not Scott in the human services field, suggested by Figure 2, are only marginally significant. The same is true for the apparent differences between Scott and Other Rural for public benefit and arts and culture organizations.

non-metro areas. Scott 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 3.⁷

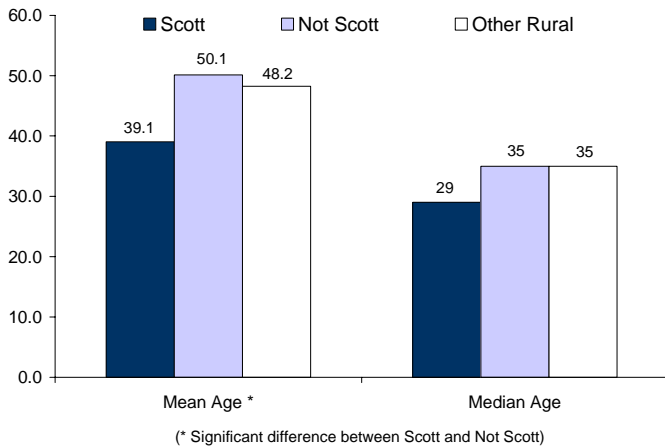
Figure 3: Number of nonprofit FTE staff, by region



Note: Scott n=57; Not Scott n=1,984; Other Rural n=471

- **Year of Establishment:** Scott nonprofits tend to be younger than other nonprofits throughout the state. The mean age of Scott nonprofits is 39 years, compared to an average age of 50 years in the rest of the state. See Figure 4.⁸

Figure 4: Mean and median age of nonprofits, by region



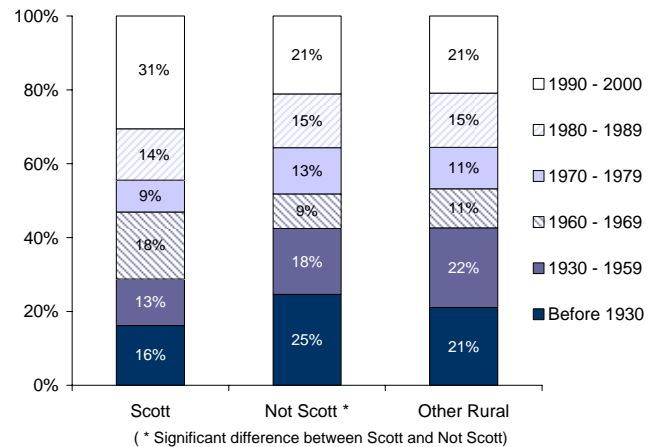
Note: Scott n=58; Not Scott n=1,977; Other Rural n=455

⁷ The apparent differences suggested by Figure 3 are not statistically significant.

⁸ The apparent difference in mean age between Scott and Other Rural, suggested by Figure 4, is only marginally significant. Also, there is no test for the difference between medians, so apparent differences in median ages cannot be tested for statistical significance.

- Only 29 percent of Scott nonprofits were established before 1960, compared to 43 percent of nonprofits throughout the state. Scott nonprofits are more likely to have been established recently (31 percent between 1990 to 2000) than nonprofits in the rest of Indiana (21 percent). See Figure 5.⁹

Figure 5: Year of establishment, by region



Note: Scott n=58; Not Scott n=1,977; Other Rural n=455

- **Program Targeting:** As with nonprofits across the state and in other non-metro areas, age and geographic location are the most common targets for Scott nonprofits. Over two-thirds of Scott nonprofits target their programs based on age (68 percent) and geographic location (67 percent). See Figure 6.¹⁰
- Compared to nonprofits in the rest of the state (18 percent), Scott nonprofits are more likely to target their programs based on income (34 percent).
- **Change in Demand:** Demand for programs and services increased for about half (49 percent) of Scott nonprofits, including 25 percent that report demand increased significantly. This report of significant increase in demand is higher than that

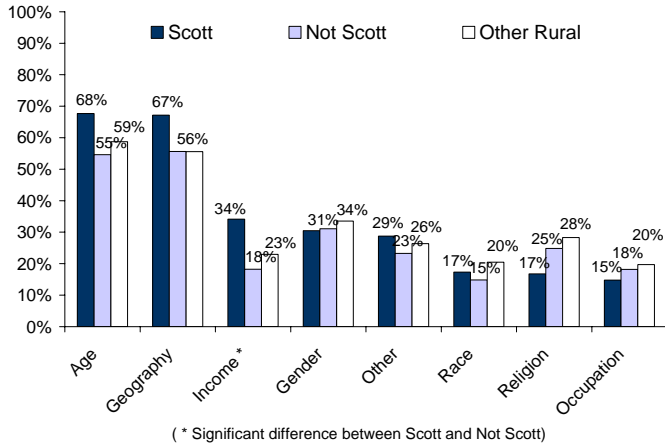
⁹ The apparent differences between Scott and Other Rural, suggested by Figure 5, are not statistically significant.

¹⁰ Apparent differences between Scott and Not Scott in the proportion that target by age and geography, suggested by Figure 6, are only marginally significant. The same is true for the apparent differences between Scott and Other Rural in the proportion that target by geography, income, and religion.

reported in the rest of the state and other non-metro areas (both 13 percent). See Figure 7.¹¹

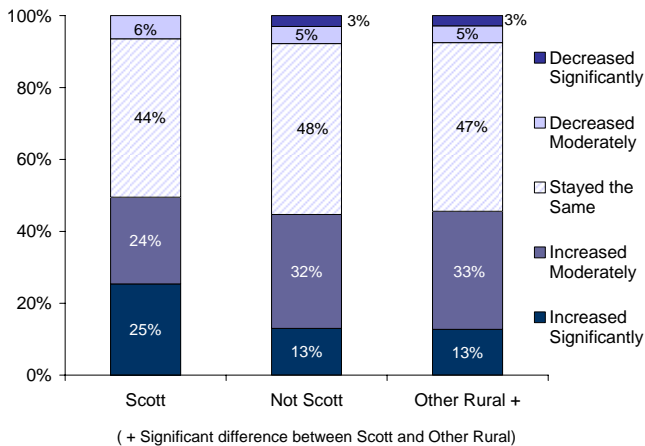
II. MANAGING HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

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



Note: Scott n=45-50; Not Scott n=1,543-1,703; Other Rural n=372-402

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



Note: Scott n=61; Not Scott n=2,027; Other Rural n=477

Financial Conditions: We asked Indiana nonprofits to provide information about their revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, as well as about how these have changed over the past three years.¹² Overall, the financial condition of Scott nonprofits appears to be somewhat similar to nonprofits throughout the state and in other non-metro areas, but it differs in a few respects.

- 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 resources 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).

¹¹ The apparent differences between Scott and Not Scott, suggested by Figure 7, are not statistically significant.

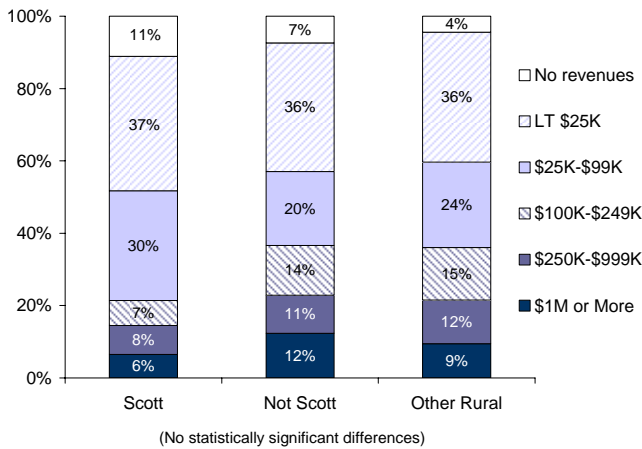
¹² For a more detailed analysis see Kirsten A. Grønberg & Richard M. Clerkin, *Indiana Nonprofits: Managing Financial and Human Resources*, Report #4. August 2004. Available online: <http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/insmanag.html>

- **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.

• **Scott Nonprofits:**

- **Amount of Revenues:** Median annual revenues for Scott nonprofits are approximately \$25,000. This is reflected in Figure 8, which shows that nearly half (48 percent) of Scott nonprofits have revenues under \$25,000, which includes 11 percent that have no revenues at all. Only 6 percent have revenues over one \$1 million. On average, Scott nonprofits appear slightly smaller than nonprofits in other areas, but these apparent differences are not statistically significant. See Figure 8.

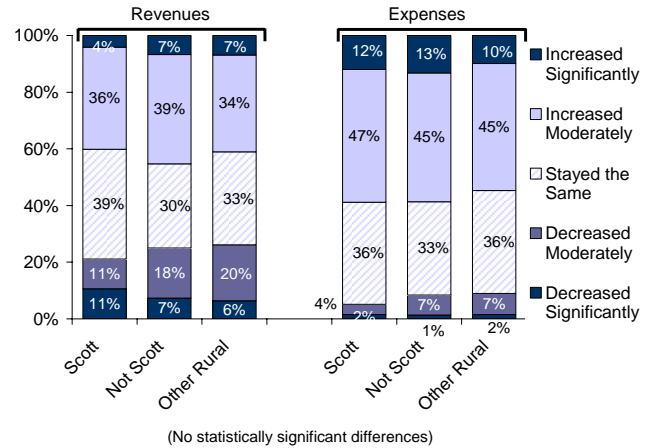
Figure 8: Amount of revenues reported by nonprofits, by region



Note: Scott n=50; Not Scott n=1,647; Other Rural n=407

- **Change in Revenues and Expenses:** Reflecting the statewide pattern, the majority of Scott nonprofits indicate that their revenues stayed the same (39 percent) or increased (40 percent) over the last few years. A little over one-fifth (22 percent) indicate that their revenues decreased. See Figure 9.

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

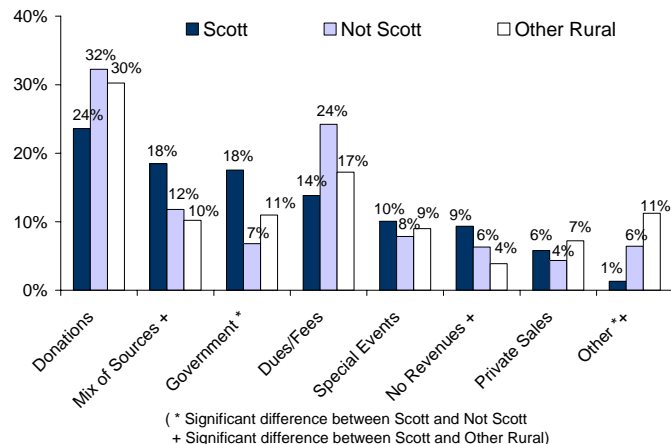


Note: Scott n=51-52; Not Scott n=1,727-1,730; Other Rural n=402-405

- Expenses increased moderately (47 percent) or significantly (12 percent) for the majority of Scott nonprofits. This is similar to organizations in other non-metropolitan areas and throughout the state. Scott nonprofits follow the statewide pattern of more pervasive increases in expenditures than in revenues.
- **Funding Sources:** Like nonprofits in the rest of the state and other non-metro areas, Scott nonprofits are most likely to get their revenues from donations (24 percent). However, Scott nonprofits are more likely to depend on a mix of sources (18 percent) compared to nonprofits in other non-metro areas (10 percent). See Figure 10.
- Scott nonprofits are also more likely to rely on government funding (18 percent) than nonprofits in the rest of the state (7 percent). They are also more likely to report having no revenues (9 percent) compared to other non-metro nonprofits (4 percent). Scott nonprofits are less likely to report “other” major sources of funding (1 percent) than are nonprofits in the rest of the state

(6 percent) and other non-metro areas (11 percent).¹³

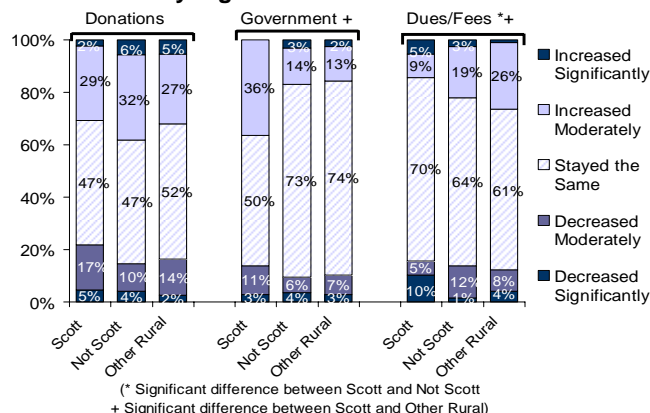
Figure 10: Percent of nonprofits that receive more than one-half of their annual revenues from selected source, by region



Note: Scott n=58; Not Scott n=1,940 ; Other Rural n=464

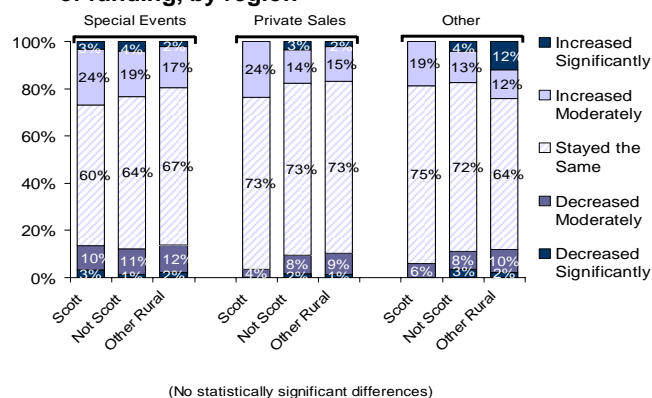
- **Change in Funding Sources:** Scott nonprofits are most likely to report increases in revenues from government funding sources (36 percent) than from any other source, and are significantly more likely to have experienced these increases than are their counterparts in other non-metropolitan areas of the state. See Figure 11.¹⁴
- On the other hand, the number of Scott nonprofits that report an increase in revenues from dues/fees (14 percent) is not as high as the number of their statewide (22 percent) and other non-metro (26 percent) counterparts.
- Like nonprofits throughout the state and in other non-metro areas, the great majority of Scott nonprofits said that the level of revenues generated through special events (60 percent), private sales (73 percent), and other funding sources (75 percent) stayed the same. See Figure 12.¹⁵

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



Note: Scott n=30-47; Not Scott n=954-1,428; Other Rural n=250-348

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



Note: Scott n=22-33; Not Scott n=930-1,151; Other Rural n=240-297

Financial Challenges and Tools: We asked Indiana nonprofits to report on the level of challenges they face in managing finances and on the management tools they have to address these challenges. We find that, for the most part, Scott nonprofits face very similar challenges to other Indiana nonprofits and possess a similar range of tools.

• **Indiana Nonprofits:**

- **Challenges in Financial Management:** Almost half of Indiana nonprofits (49 percent) face major challenges in obtaining funding. Those in the health (78 percent) and environment and animals (72 percent) fields are the most likely to say that obtaining funding is a major challenge.

¹³ The differences between Scott and Other Rural in reliance on government funding, and between Scott and Not Scott in reliance on dues/fees, are only marginally significant. Also, the apparent differences between Scott and Not Scott in the percent that rely primarily on donations, suggested by Figure 10, are not statistically significant.

¹⁴ The apparent differences between Scott and Not Scott in changes in government revenues, suggested by Figure 11, are only marginally significant.

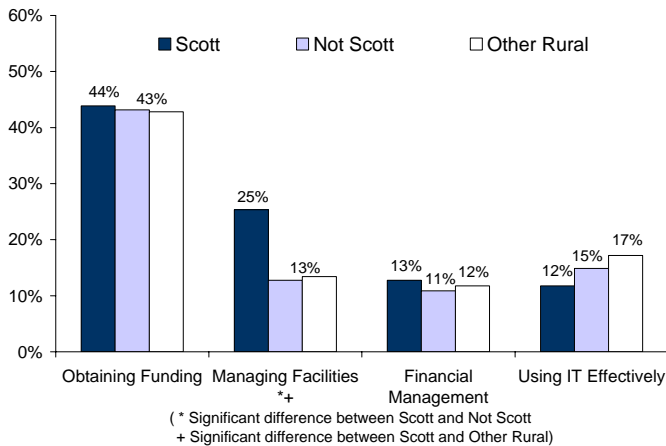
¹⁵ Note that due to the small number of cases, results should be interpreted with caution.

- **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.

• **Scott Nonprofits:**

- **Challenges in Financial Management:** Scott nonprofits are not immune to the financial challenges that nonprofits face in other non-metro areas and the rest of the state. More than two-fifths (44 percent) say that obtaining funding is a major challenge. See Figure 13.

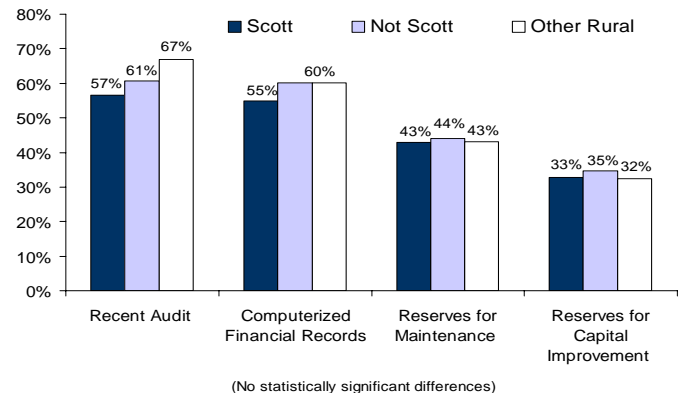
Figure 13: Percent of nonprofits that indicate select issues are a major challenge, by region



Note: Scott n=57-58; Not Scott n=1,887-1,895; Other Rural n=441-446

- Scott nonprofits are more likely to report that managing facilities is a problem (25 percent), compared to the rest of the state and other non-metropolitan areas (13 percent each).
- **Financial Management Tools:** Like nonprofits throughout the state and in other non-metro areas, some Scott nonprofits have tools to help them address potential or real financial challenges. A majority has a recently completed audit (57 percent) and computerized financial records (55 percent). A smaller proportion has reserves dedicated to maintenance (43 percent) and capital improvements (33 percent). See Figure 14.¹⁶

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



Note: Scott n=57-58; Not Scott n=1,940-1,967; Other Rural n=457-463

Staff, Volunteer, and Board Resources, Challenges, and Tools:

We asked Indiana nonprofits 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 Scott nonprofits closely resemble other Indiana nonprofits throughout the state and in non-metro areas in this respect.

• **Indiana Nonprofits:**

- **Paid and Volunteer Staff:** Just over half (52 percent) of Indiana nonprofits report that they have paid staff. Volunteers are vital to Indiana nonprofits. Almost three-fourths report using volun-

¹⁶ The apparent difference between Scott and Other Rural in the number of nonprofits with recent audits, suggested by Figure 14, is only marginally significant.

teers (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.

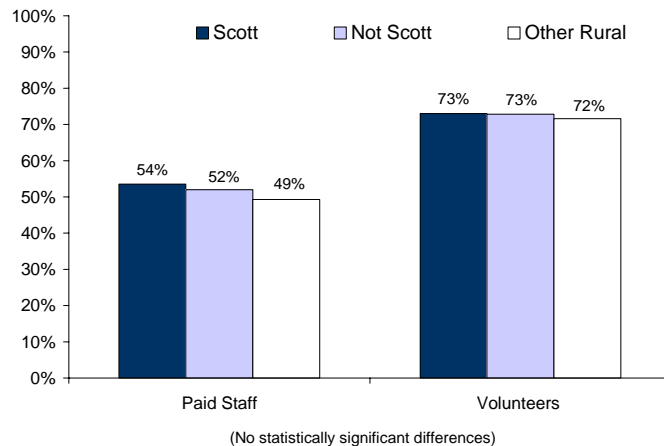
- **Challenges:** We find no statistically significant difference by nonprofit field in the challenges related to managing human resources or recruiting/retaining qualified staff.
- **Tools:** We also did not find statistically significant differences by nonprofit field in the challenges related to the 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.

• **Scott Nonprofits:**

- **Paid and Volunteer Staff:** Over half (54 percent) of Scott nonprofits have paid staff. Nearly three-quarters (73 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 and in other non-metro areas. See Figure 15.

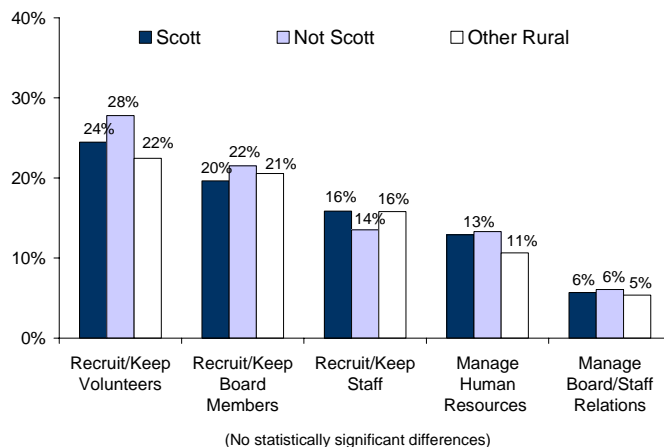
Figure 15: Percent of nonprofits that use paid staff and/or volunteers, by region



Note: Scott n=59-60; Not Scott n=2,003-2,030; Other Rural n=470-477

- **Challenges:** Scott 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 managing human resources or board and staff relations. See Figure 16.

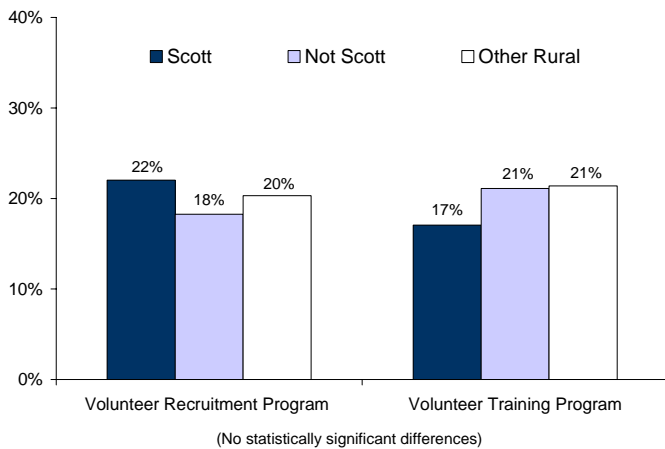
Figure 16: Percent of nonprofits that indicate selected issues are a major challenge, by region



Note: Scott n=55-63; Not Scott n=1,874-2,143; Other Rural n=434-501

- **Tools:** Similar to other nonprofits throughout the state and in other non-metro areas, about one-fifth of Scott nonprofits have volunteer recruitment programs (22 percent) and volunteer training programs (17 percent). See Figure 17.

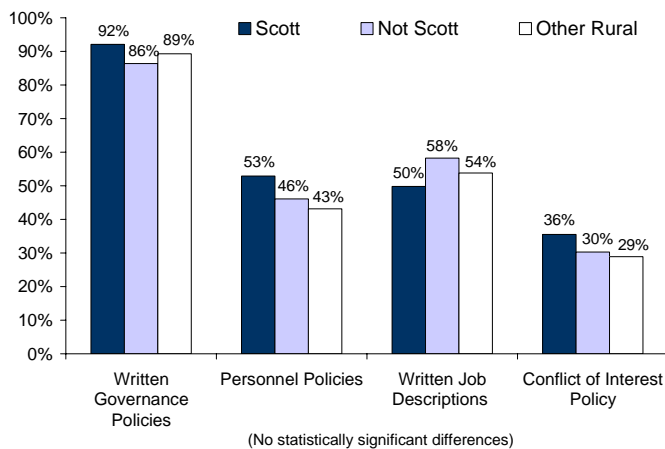
Figure 17: Percent of nonprofits that have selected organizational components, by region



Note: Scott n=58; Not Scott n=1,941-1,953; Other Rural n=457

- The great majority (92 percent) of Scott nonprofits have written governance policies. About half have personnel policies (53 percent) and written job descriptions (50 percent). Over one-third (36 percent) have written conflict of interest policies. This is similar to the rest of the state and other non-metro areas. See Figure 18.

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



Note: Scott n=58-59; Not Scott n=1,925-1,972; Other Rural n=452-466

Other Management Challenges and Capacities:

We asked Indiana nonprofits about other challenges they face and the IT tools they have to address various challenges. We find that Scott nonprofits face similar challenges to nonprofits statewide and in other non-metro areas. However, they are less likely than other nonprofits in the state to possess the IT tools to combat these challenges.

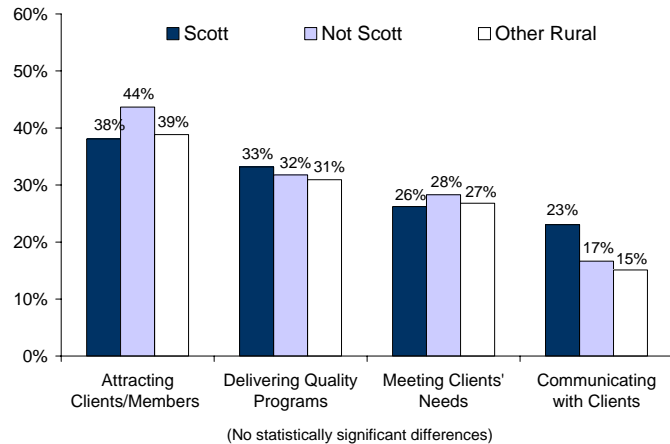
Indiana Nonprofits:

- **Program 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.

• **Scott Nonprofits:**

- **Program Challenges:** Of all program challenges, Scott nonprofits are most likely to name attracting new clients as a major challenge (38 percent). One third (33 percent) of Scott nonprofits name delivering quality programs as a major challenge. About one quarter of Scott nonprofits report meeting clients' needs (26 percent) and communicating with clients (23 percent) as challenges. This is similar to nonprofits throughout the state and in other non-metropolitan areas. See Figure 19.¹⁷

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



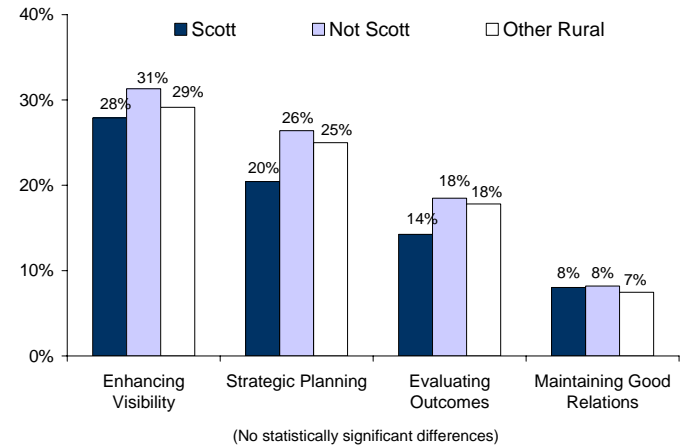
Note: Scott n=55-63; Not Scott n=1,908-2,143; Other Rural n=445-501

- In a pattern that resembles other nonprofits statewide and in other non-metro areas, 28 percent of Scott nonprofits also face major challenges in enhancing visibility; 20 percent face major challenges in strategic planning; 14 percent face major challenges in evaluating outcomes; and 8 percent face major challenges in maintaining good relations with other entities. See Figure 20.
- **IT 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

¹⁷ The apparent difference between Scott and Other Rural in the proportion of nonprofits experiencing challenges in communicating with clients, suggested by Figure 19, is only marginally significant.

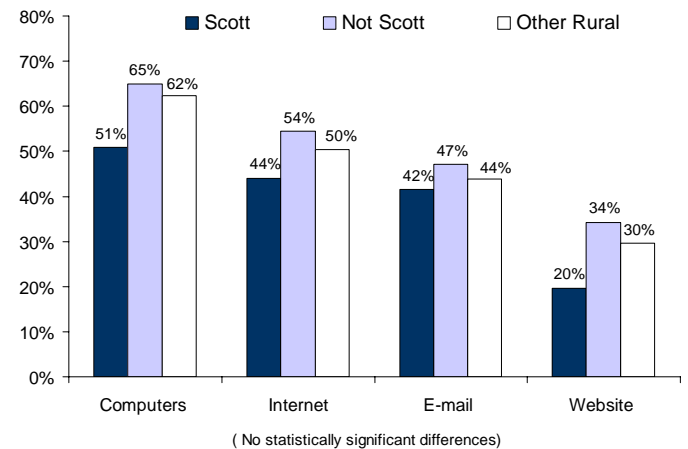
from the internet. Two-fifths of Scott nonprofits have internet access (44 percent) or an organizational email address (42 percent). These trends are on par with nonprofits in the rest of the state and in other non-metro areas. See Figure 21.¹⁸

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



Note: Scott n=63; Not Scott n=2,143; Other Rural n=501

Figure 21: Percent of nonprofits that have selected IT tools by region



Note: Scott n=57-59; Not Scott n=1,937-1,974; Other Rural n=454-468

- However, only one half (51 percent) of Scott nonprofits have computers available for key staff and volunteers, compared to 65 percent of nonprofits statewide and 62 percent of nonprof-

¹⁸ The apparent differences between Scott and Other Rural in the number that have computers and website, suggested by Figure 21, are only marginally significant. Other apparent differences are not statistically significant.

its in other non-metro areas. Additionally, significantly fewer Scott nonprofits (20 percent) than nonprofits throughout the state (34 percent) report having an organizational website.

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.¹⁹ Scott nonprofits have similar rates of affiliation as other nonprofits in the state. However, they are more likely to receive funding from federated funders.

- **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).
- **Grants 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.

- **Scott Nonprofits:**

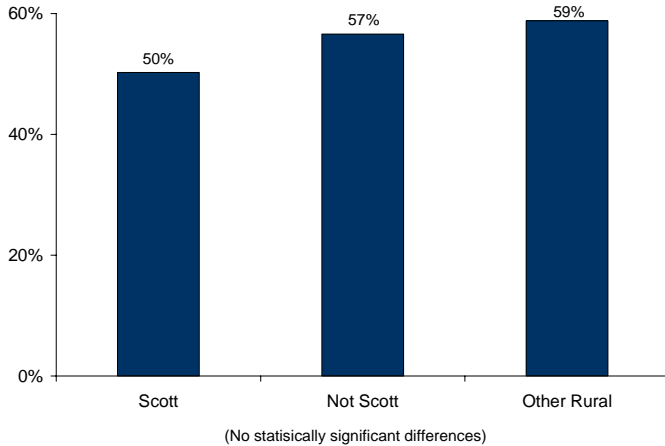
- **Affiliations:** Half of Scott nonprofits (50 percent) are formally affiliated with another organization. This mirrors the statewide and non-metropolitan area pattern. See Figure 22.²⁰
- **Funding from Federated Funders:** Some 21 percent of Scott nonprofits indicate that they received support from the United Way during the

¹⁹ For a more detailed analysis of all Indiana nonprofits see Kirsten A. Grønberg & Curtis Child, *Indiana Nonprofits: Affiliations, Collaborations, and Competition*. Report #5. November 2004. Online at: <http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/insaffil.html>

²⁰ The apparent differences suggested by Figure 22 are not statistically significant.

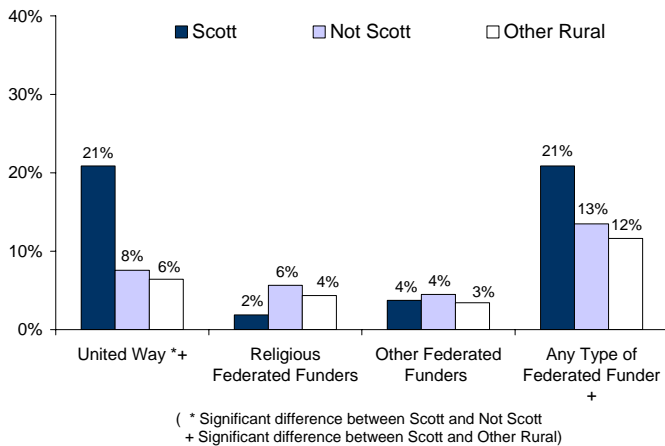
most recent fiscal year, a notably higher percentage than for other nonprofits throughout the state (8 percent) and in other non-metro areas (6 percent). In all, Scott nonprofits are more likely to report support from any one of the different types of federated funders (21 percent) shown in Figure 23.²¹

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



Note: Scott n=59; Not Scott n=2,022; Other Rural n=464

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



Note: Scott n=57; Not Scott n=1,858-1,871; Other Rural n=450-453

Networks and Collaborations: We asked Indiana nonprofits whether they participate in formal collaborations or informal networks with other entities. Scott nonprofits are more likely to report formal relationships.

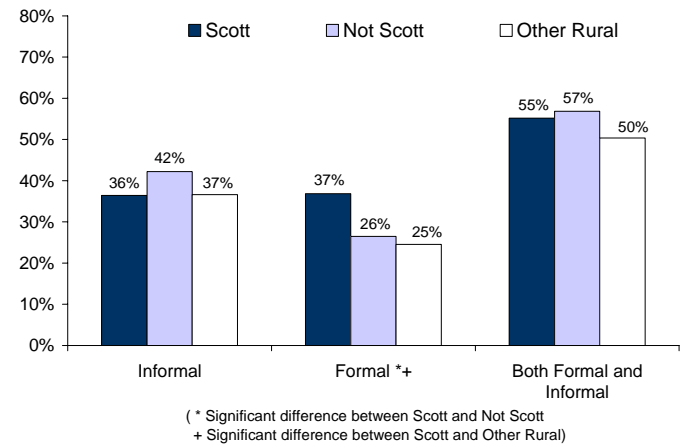
• **Indiana Nonprofits:**

- 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 nonprofit size and access to technology—larger nonprofits and those with basic information technology components are most likely to indicate that they participate in such relationships.

• **Scott Nonprofits:**

- Scott nonprofits are more likely to report participating in formal collaborations or networks (37 percent) than the rest of the state (26 percent) or other non-metro areas (25 percent). See Figure 24.

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



Note: Scott n=60; Not Scott n=1,965-2,009; Other Rural n=454-469

- Similar to the rest of the state, over half (55 percent) of Scott nonprofits are involved in formal and informal collaborations or networks of some kind.

Most Important Relationship: We asked nonprofits that participate in networks or collaborations to focus on the most important one and to tell us how many and what types of organizations are part of the relationship. We found that Scott nonprofits have similar patterns of

²¹ The apparent differences between Scott and Not Scott in the category “Any Type of Federated Funder”, suggested by Figure 24, are only marginally significant.

collaboration to other nonprofits statewide and in other non-metro areas.

Indiana Nonprofits:

- **Size of Networks:** The median number of organizations in Indiana nonprofits' most important network or collaboration is five, 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).

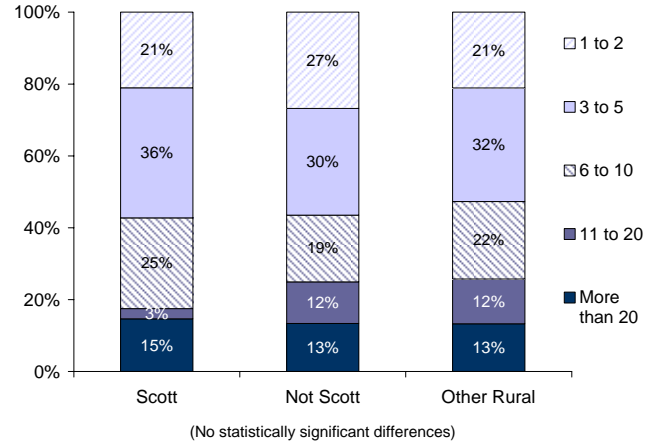
Scott Nonprofits:

- **Size of Networks:** The networks of Scott nonprofits are similar in size to those of their counterparts in the rest of the state and other non-metro areas. Over half (57 percent) report that there are between 1 and 5 organizations in their most important relationship. See Figure 25.²²
- **Types of Organizations in Networks:** Scott nonprofits are more likely to report that they collaborate with secular nonprofits (64 percent) and advocacy organizations (53 percent) than nonprofits throughout the state and in other non-metro areas. Otherwise, Scott nonprofit collabo-

²² Note that due to the small number of cases, results should be interpreted with caution.

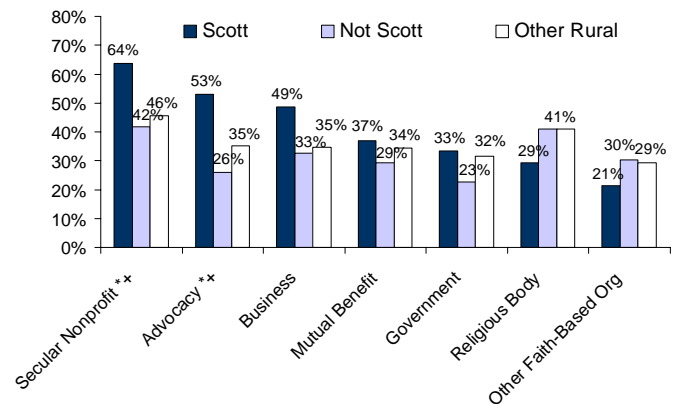
rations reflected the pattern in the rest of the state. See Figure 26.²³

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



Note: Scott n=26; Not Scott n=873; Other Rural n=173

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



(* Significant difference between Scott and Not Scott
+ Significant difference between Scott and Other Rural)

Note: Scott n=30-32; Not Scott n=1,065-1,088; Other Rural n=213-218

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 capacities. We find that Scott nonprofits are more likely to report that networks and collaboration make selected activities harder. However, there are only 28-30 observations for Scott County in response to this set of question, and therefore results should be interpreted with caution.

²³ Apparent differences in involvement with government agencies, portrayed in Figure 26, are only marginally significant. All other apparent differences are not statistically significant. Note that due to the small number of cases, results should be interpreted with caution.

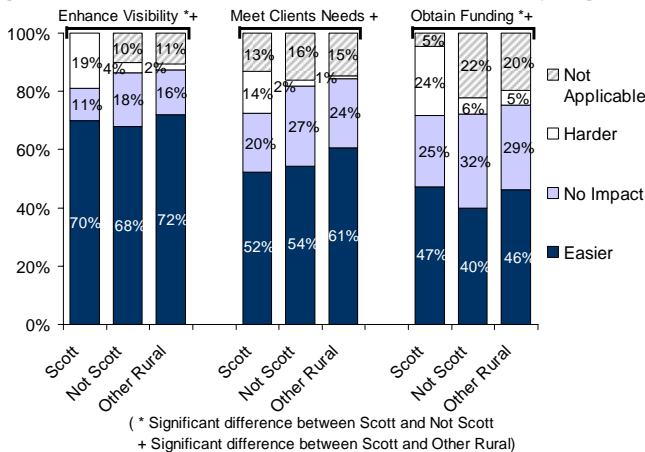
- **Indiana Nonprofits:**

- 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.

- **Scott Nonprofits:**

- Scott nonprofits are more likely than nonprofits in the rest of the state to report that collaborating makes it harder to enhance visibility (19 percent), meet client needs (14 percent), and obtain funding (24 percent). See Figure 27.²⁴

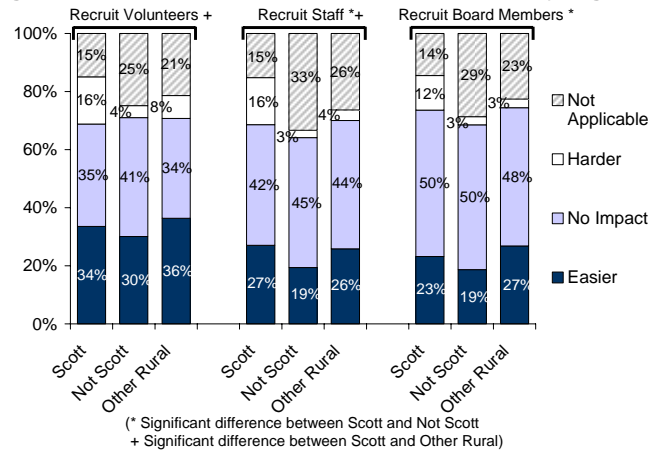
Figure 27: Effects of collaboration or networks, by region



Note: Scott n=28-30; Not Scott n=1,005-1,010; Other Rural n=194-198

- Scott nonprofits are also more likely than those in the rest of the state and other non-metropolitan areas to report that networks and collaborations make the following activities harder: recruiting volunteers (16 percent), recruiting staff (16 percent) and recruiting board members (12 percent). See Figure 28.²⁵

Figure 28: Effects of collaboration or networks, by region



Note: Scott n=28-29; Not Scott n=999-1,009; Other Rural n=195-199

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. For the most part, nonprofits in Scott face the same competition as their counterparts in the rest of the state and other non-metro areas.

- **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 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.

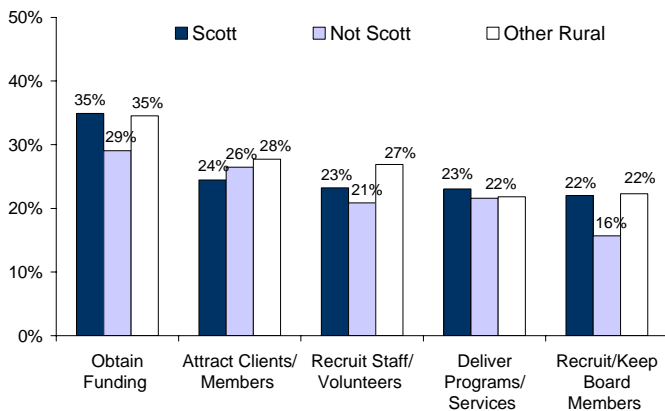
- **Scott Nonprofits:**

- **Extent of Competition:** Scott nonprofits are most likely to report competition in obtaining funding (35 percent), followed by attracting clients/members (24 percent). See Figure 29.

²⁴ Note that due to the small number of cases, results should be interpreted with caution.

²⁵ Note that due to the small number of cases, results should be interpreted with caution.

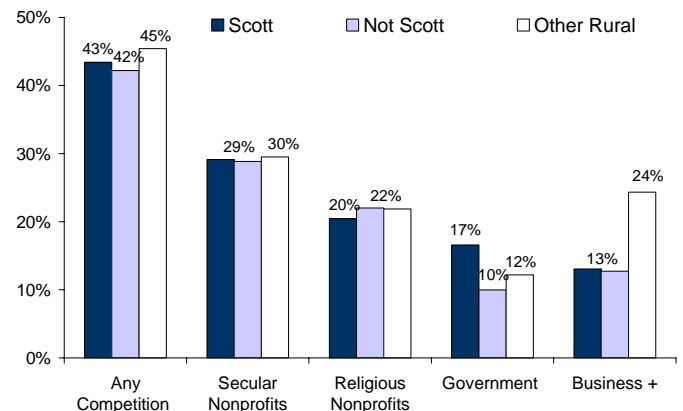
Figure 29: Percent of nonprofits reporting competition in selected arenas, by region



(No statistically significant differences)

Note: Scott n=63; Not Scott n=2,143; Other Rural n=501

Figure 30: Percent of nonprofits reporting competition with selected entities, by region



(+ Significant difference between Scott and Other Rural)

Note: Scott n=63; Not Scott n=2,143; Other Rural n=501

- About one-fifth of Scott nonprofits also report competition in recruiting staff/volunteers (23 percent), delivering programs/services (23 percent), and recruiting and retaining board members (22 percent). This is on par with the rest of the state and other non-metro areas.
- **Types of Competitors:** Overall, two-fifths (43 percent) of Scott nonprofits say that they compete with at least one of the types of organizations identified in the survey. Reflecting the statewide and non-metro area patterns, Scott nonprofits are most likely to compete with secular nonprofits (29 percent), followed by religious nonprofits (20 percent), and government agencies (17 percent). See Figure 30.²⁶
- Competition with business is reported less frequently for Scott nonprofits (13 percent) than for other non-metro nonprofits (24 percent), but with the same frequency as the average reported by nonprofits statewide.

²⁶ Apparent differences between Scott and Not Scott in levels of competition with government agencies, portrayed in Figure 30, are only marginally significant.

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.²⁷ Scott nonprofits diverge most from their counterparts across the state and in other non-metro areas in this respect.

- **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.

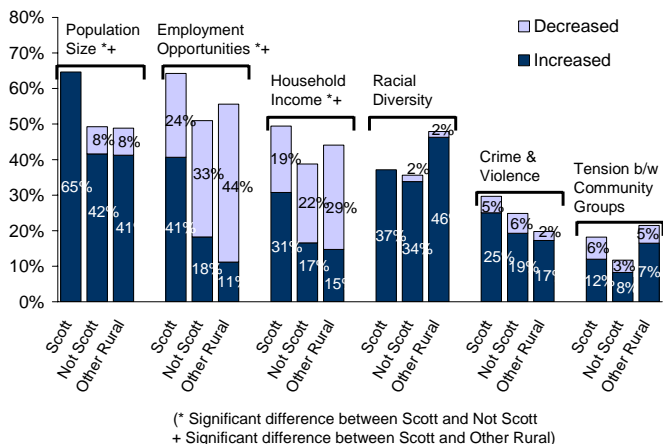
- One in four say crime and violence changed, with most (19 percent overall) noting an increase.
- About one in ten (11 percent) noted a change in tension or conflict among community groups, with almost all of those (8 percent overall) saying it increased.
- For some conditions there are striking similarities 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 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.

- **Scott Nonprofits:**

- **Changes in Community Conditions:** About two thirds (65 percent) of Scott nonprofits report an increasing population size, compared to about two fifths of nonprofits throughout the state (42 percent) and in other non-metro areas (41 percent). Scott nonprofits are also more likely to report an increase in employment opportunities (41 percent), compared to other nonprofits in the state (18 percent) and in other non-metro areas (11 percent). See Figure 31.
- Almost one third (31 percent) of Scott nonprofits report an increase in household income, compared to only 17 percent of nonprofits statewide and 15 percent of non-metro nonprofits.

²⁷ For a more detailed analysis on all Indiana nonprofits see Kirsten A. Grønberg & Curtis Child, *Indiana Nonprofits: Impact of Community and Policy Changes*. Report #3. July 2004. Available online: <http://www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscom.html>

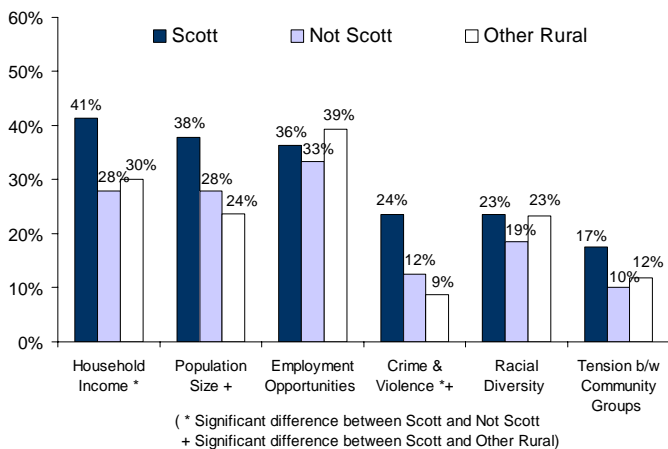
Figure 31: Percent of nonprofits reporting selected changes in community conditions, by region



Note: Scott n=52-57; Not Scott n=1,613-1,700; Other Rural n=390-428

- **Impacts from Community Conditions:** Over two-fifths (41 percent) of Scott nonprofits report that they are impacted by changes in household income, compared to 28 percent in the rest of the state and 30 percent in other non-metropolitan areas. Scott nonprofits are also significantly more likely to report an impact from changes in population size (38 percent) than are other non-metro nonprofits (24 percent). See Figure 32.²⁸

Figure 32: Percent of nonprofits reporting impacts from selected community conditions, by region



Note: Scott n=53-58; Not Scott n=1,618-1,760; Other Rural n=390-414

- One quarter (24 percent) of Scott nonprofits report impacts from changes in crime and vio-

²⁸ Apparent differences between Scott and Other Rural in impacts from changing levels of household income, and between Scott and Not Scott in impacts from changing population size, suggested by Figure 32, are only marginally significant.

lence. This is notably more than nonprofits statewide (12 percent) and in other non-metro areas (9 percent).

Policy Conditions and Impacts: We asked Indiana nonprofits about changes in five government policies and whether the changes affect their organizations. Scott nonprofits have experiences similar to nonprofits in the rest of the state and other non-metro areas with policy conditions and subsequent impacts, with a notable difference in the category of government contract policies.

• **Indiana Nonprofits:**

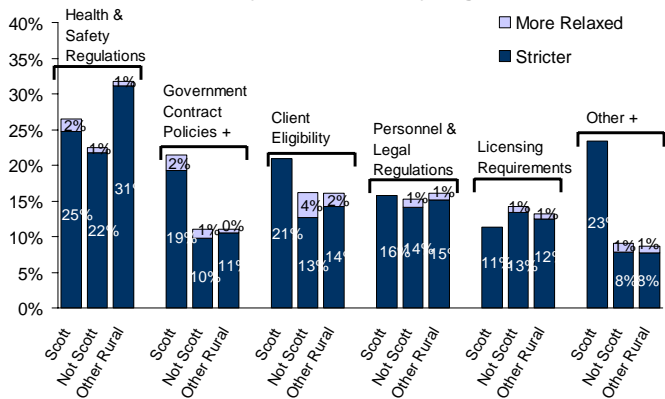
- **Changes in Policies:** More than one-third of Indiana nonprofits indicate that at least some public policies have changed during the last three years, although this varies considerably depending on the type, size, and funding structure of the nonprofit. For almost every policy, health and human services 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 are 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 says that at least one of these policies had an impact on their organization. As with perceptions of policy changes, significantly more of the health and human services nonprofits, large organizations, and those that rely primarily on the government for funding say that this is the case. Overall, the policies were at least four or five times as likely to impact the nonprofits when the policy became stricter as when they became more lenient.

• **Scott Nonprofits:**

- **Changes in Policies:** Scott nonprofits are significantly more likely to report stricter govern-

ment contract policies (19 percent) than are other non-metro nonprofits (11 percent). Almost one quarter (23 percent) also report increased strictness in other policy conditions compared to 8 percent in other non-metro areas. See Figure 33.²⁹

Figure 33: Percent of nonprofits reporting changes in selected policy conditions, by region

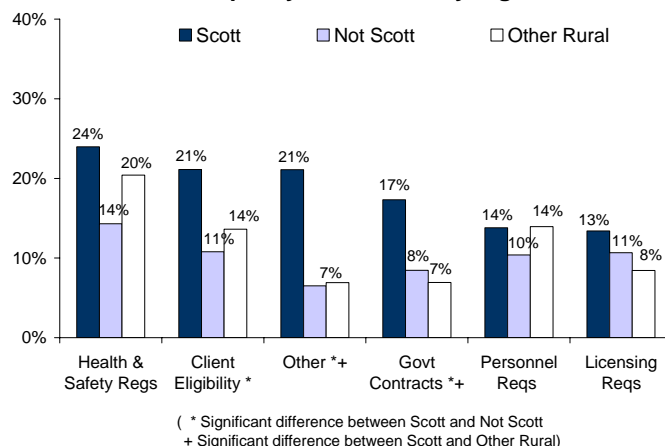


(+ Significant difference between Scott and Other Rural)

Note: Scott n=34-48; Not Scott n=980-1,461; Other Rural n=244-355

- **Impacts from Policies:** Similar to their counterparts in the rest of the state and other non-metro areas, Scott nonprofits are most likely to report impacts from health and safety regulations (24 percent). See Figure 34.³⁰
- About one fifth of Scott nonprofits (21 percent) report impacts from changes in client eligibility, significantly more than nonprofits in the rest of the state (11 percent). Scott nonprofits also differ from the rest of the state and other non-metro areas in that they are more likely to report impacts from other policy conditions (21 percent) and impacts from government contracts (17 percent).

Figure 34: Percent of nonprofits reporting impacts from selected policy conditions, by region



(* Significant difference between Scott and Not Scott
+ Significant difference between Scott and Other Rural)

Note: Scott n=34-49; Not Scott n=986-1,466; Other Rural n=244-356

Nonprofit Advocacy: We asked Indiana nonprofits whether they promote positions on certain policy issues or on issues related to the interests of certain groups. Scott nonprofits participate in advocacy at the same rate as other Indiana nonprofits, non-metro and statewide, and devote similar resources to these activities.

• **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 have insufficient technological tools for it. While three-quarters of them have computers available, only two-thirds have Internet access and/or e-mail, and less than half have a website.
- Health and education nonprofits that participate in advocacy tend to be better equipped with such

²⁹ Apparent differences in client eligibility, portrayed in Figure 33, are not statistically significant. Apparent differences between Scott and Not Scott in government contract policies are only marginally significant.

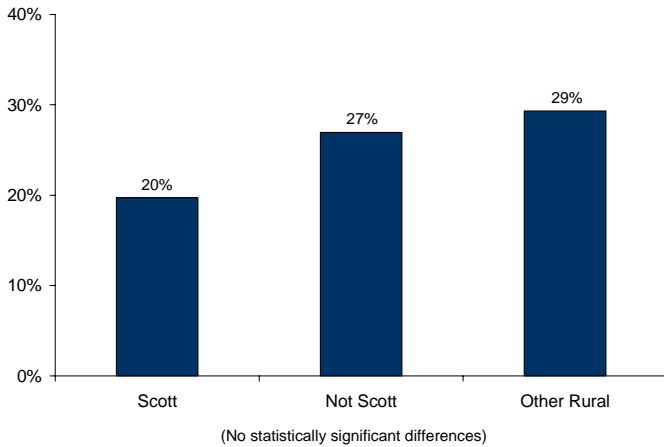
³⁰ Apparent differences between Scott and Not Scott in impacts from changes in health and safety regulations, suggested by Figure 34, are only marginally significant.

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.

- **Scott Nonprofits:**

- **Participation in Advocacy:** Approximately 1 in 5 Scott nonprofits participate in advocacy (20 percent). This is on par with nonprofits throughout the state and in other non-metropolitan areas. See Figure 35.³¹

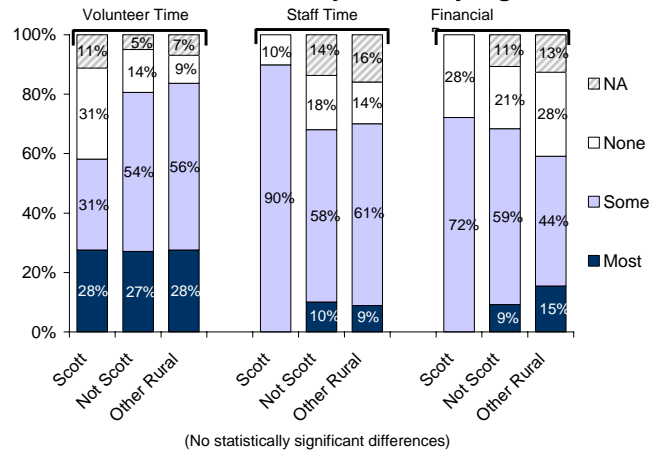
Figure 35: Percent of nonprofits involved in advocacy efforts, by region



Note: Scott n=56; Not Scott n=1906; Other Rural n=445

- **Resources for Advocacy:** Like their counterparts, Scott nonprofits devote significant resources to advocacy, with 59 percent giving some or most of their volunteer time to advocacy efforts and 90 percent giving most of their staff time. However, there are only 8-10 observations for these measures, so results should be interpreted with caution. See Figure 36.³²

Figure 36: Percent of nonprofits that devote selected resources to advocacy efforts, by region



Note: Scott n=8-10; Not Scott n=482-528; Other Rural n=102-117

³¹ Apparent differences between Scott and Other Rural, suggested by Figure 35, are only marginally significant.

³² Apparent differences portrayed in Figure 36 between Scott and “Not Scott” and “Other Rural” are not statistically significant.

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

NTEE Major Fields	NTEE Major Groups and Decile Categories	
V. Human Services (continued)	Public Safety, Disaster Preparedness, Relief (M)	Recreation & Sports (N)
	M20 Disaster preparedness & relief services M40 Safety education	N20 Recreational & sporting camps N30 Physical fitness, recreational facilities N40 Sports training facilities, agencies N50 Recreational, pleasure, or social club N60 Amateur sports clubs, leagues N70 Amateur sports competitions N80 Professional athletic leagues
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. To obtain a complete version of an unpublished paper please contact Kirsten Grønbjerg (kgronbj@indiana.edu, (812) 855-5971).

Indiana Nonprofit Survey Analysis

This survey of 2,206 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, 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).
- 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).
- 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).
- 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).
- 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).
- 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).

Online Regional Reports

- Scott Nonprofits: Scope and Dimensions, by Kirsten A. Grønbjerg, Abigail Powell, and Patricia Bortrager Tennen. Online report. Community Report #12. November 2006 (www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/npsurvey/inscomscott.pdf).

- 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).
- 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).
- 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).
- 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).
- 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).
- 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).
- 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).
- 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).
- 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).
- 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).
- 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).

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 Grønberg 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 Grønberg and Patricia Borntrager 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. Grønberg 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 Grønberg and Erich T. Eschmann. May 2005 (www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/innonprofitemploy.htm).
- Indiana Nonprofit Employment, 2001. Nonprofit Employment Report No. 1 by Kirsten Grønberg and Hun Myoung Park. July 2003 (www.indiana.edu/~nonprof/results/innonprofitemploy.htm).

Online Regional Reports

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

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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