



Nonprofit Trends and Impacts 2021–2023

National Findings on Government Grants and Contracts from 2019 to 2023

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Nonprofit organizations are crucial to the fabric of US society, offering programs and services that meet basic needs, improve quality of life, and strengthen democracy—and government funding makes up almost one-third of their revenue (Carter et al. 2019). Understanding trends in government grants and contracts—the second largest source of funding for nonprofits, behind private fee-for-service revenue (Carter et al. 2019)—helps nonprofit leaders and their stakeholders understand the critical role public funding plays in nonprofit operations. When the availability of public funding for nonprofits decreases, the communities nonprofits serve feel the effects. The new findings in this brief shed light on trends in government grants and contracts from 2019 to 2023.

This brief details the experiences of a nationally representative group of nonprofit organizations classified as 501(c)(3) public charities in the US with annual expenses of \$50,000 or more, using data from the 2021, 2022, and 2023 iterations of the [National Survey of Nonprofit Trends and Impacts](#).¹ The survey asks nonprofit leaders, defined as CEOs, executive directors, or equivalents, to reflect on key elements of their organizations over recent years, including their programs and services; staff and volunteers; fundraising, donations, and finances; and engagement with governments. Data from the survey are weighted to account for the sample design and nonresponse, ensuring the data are nationally representative. The survey includes nonprofits that engage in activities ranging from direct

service provision to community building and advocacy and primarily receive rather than provide funds. The survey excludes organizations that usually fund nonprofits, such as foundations. It also excludes hospitals, higher-education institutions, schools (including day cares, preschools, and K-12 schools), churches and other houses of worship, mutual benefit organizations, philanthropic support organizations, and other organizations because of their unique contexts.²

This brief is organized in four sections: Trends in Government Grants and Contracts; Differences by Nonprofit Size, Subsector, and Region; The Relationship between Government Funding and Nonprofit Civic Engagement; and Summary and Future Research. Throughout the brief, we call out in the text all differences that are statistically significant at alpha = 0.05. We report the confidence intervals in the appendix.

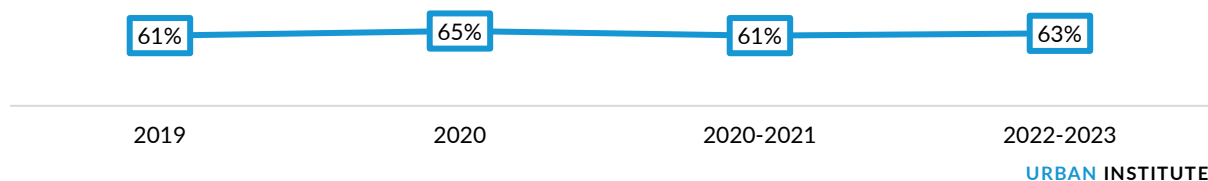
Trends in Government Grants and Contracts

Recognizing the importance of government grants and contracts to nonprofits, this section examines the extent to which nonprofits discussed obtaining grants and contracts with government officials, whether they applied for and received this funding, and what percentage of their revenue came from it—and how these had changed over time.

Figure 1 shows that nearly two in three nonprofits discussed obtaining grants or contracts with government officials in recent years.

FIGURE 1

Percentage of Nonprofits That Discussed Obtaining Grants or Contracts with Government Officials



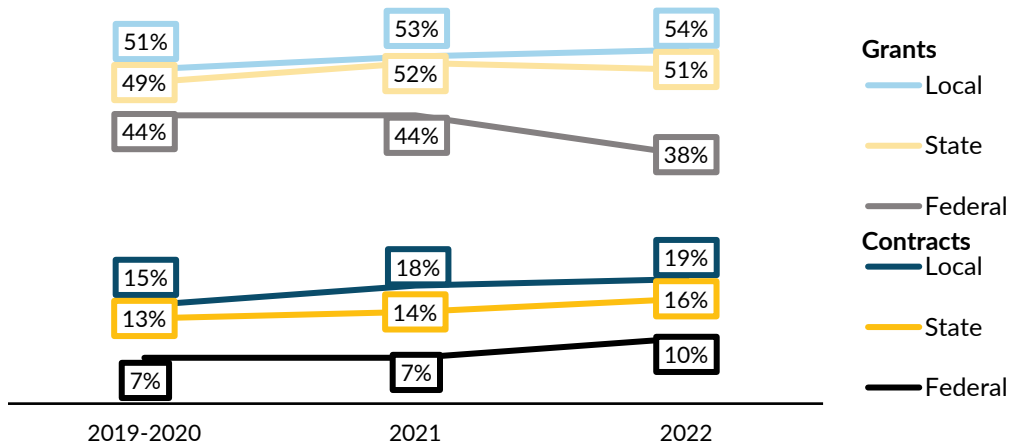
Sources: 2021, 2022, and 2023 National Survey of Nonprofit Trends and Impacts.

Notes: In the year 1 survey (2021), the question asked about the past two years (2019 and 2020) separately, whereas in the year 2 and year 3 surveys (2022 and 2023), it asked about the past two years (2020–2021 for year 2 and 2022–2023 for year 3) together. We report weighted responses that account for the sample design and nonresponse, ensuring that the estimates are nationally representative. See table A.1 in the appendix for the 95 percent confidence interval values.

Figure 2 shows the shares of nonprofits that sought or applied for grants and contracts at any level of government. As defined in the National Survey of Nonprofit Trends and Impacts, “contracts” include “contracts or fee-for-service payments (other than Medicare/Medicaid).”

FIGURE 2

Percentages of Nonprofits That Sought or Applied for Local, State, and Federal Grants and Contracts



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Sources: 2021, 2022, and 2023 National Survey of Nonprofit Trends and Impacts.

Notes: In the year 1 survey (2021), the question asked about the past two years (2019 and 2020) separately, whereas in the year 2 and year 3 surveys (2022 and 2023), it asked about the past two years (2020–2021 for year 2 and 2022–2023 for year 3) together. We report weighted responses that account for the sample design and nonresponse, ensuring that the estimates are nationally representative. See table A.2 in the appendix for the 95 percent confidence interval values.

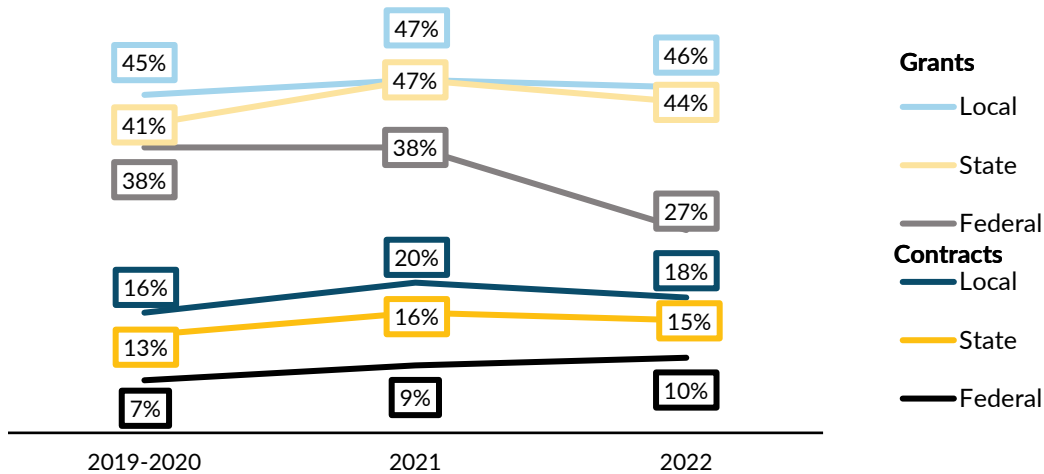
More nonprofits sought or applied for grants than for contracts at all levels of government. Regardless of whether nonprofits pursued grants or contracts, they were more likely to do so at the local and state levels than at the federal level.

Comparing figures 1 and 2, many nonprofits that discussed government funding did not go on to seek or apply for it. This could mean that discussions with government officials about obtaining grants or contracts can dissuade nonprofits from seeking or applying for funding. Alternatively, it could suggest that the types of nonprofits that have these discussions are uncertain of their ability to complete the applications or receive funding, perhaps the reason they reach out in the first place.

Figure 3 looks at whether nonprofits received government grants and contracts at any level of government.

FIGURE 3

Percentages of Nonprofits That Received Local, State, and Federal Grants and Contracts



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Sources: 2021, 2022, and 2023 National Survey of Nonprofit Trends and Impacts.

Notes: In the year 1 survey (2021), the question asked about the past two years (2019 and 2020) separately, whereas in the year 2 and year 3 surveys (2022 and 2023), it asked about the past two years (2020–2021 for year 2 and 2022–2023 for year 3) together. We report weighted responses that account for the sample design and nonresponse, ensuring that the estimates are nationally representative. See table A.3 in the appendix for the 95 percent confidence interval values.

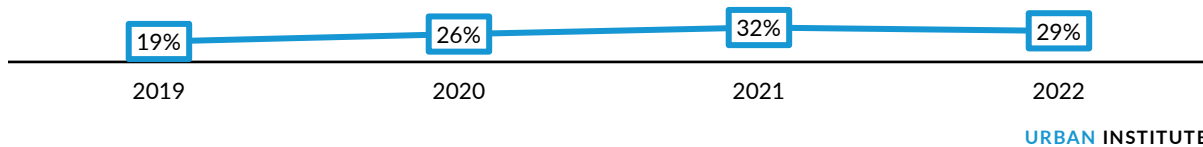
More nonprofits received government grants than contracts, and more received them at the local level than at the federal level, which aligns with where nonprofits sought or applied for funding (see figure 2). This is consistent with previous research, which also found that government grants are more common than contracts (Pettijohn et al. 2013).

The share of nonprofits that received federal grants decreased from 38 percent in 2019–2020 and 2021 to 27 percent in 2022, likely reflecting the drop in COVID-19 relief funding (Department of the Treasury). During the first two and a half years of the COVID-19 pandemic, 78 percent of nonprofits reported that they received government funding to help their organization, including funding from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act of 2020, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, Paycheck Protection Program loans, and state or local government programs. This means that 8 in 10 nonprofits benefited from public relief funds during this period.

Figure 4 shows the average percentage of nonprofit revenue that came from government agencies (federal, state, or local, including grants and contracts) between 2019 and 2022.

FIGURE 4

Average Percentage of Nonprofit Revenue from Government Agencies



Sources: 2021, 2022, and 2023 National Survey of Nonprofit Trends and Impacts.

Notes: We report weighted responses that account for the sample design and nonresponse, ensuring that the estimates are nationally representative. See table A.4 in the appendix for the 95 percent confidence interval values.

Nonprofits received almost a third of their revenue from government agencies in recent years. This aligns with previous research showing that about one-third of nonprofits' revenue comes from government sources (Carter et al. 2019). This shows that government agencies are a key funding source for nonprofits and that their support has remained steady in recent years, despite a decrease in the percentage of nonprofits that received federal government grants during this period. These findings suggest that while we know fewer nonprofits received federal grants, the overall value of revenue from government agencies remained constant.

Differences by Nonprofit Size, Subsector, and Region

Given the importance of government funding to nonprofits, we looked for differences across nonprofit size, subsector, and region to see whether any subsets of organizations had different experiences discussing grants and contracts with government officials and applying for and receiving that funding, and whether the percentages of revenue that they received from it differed.

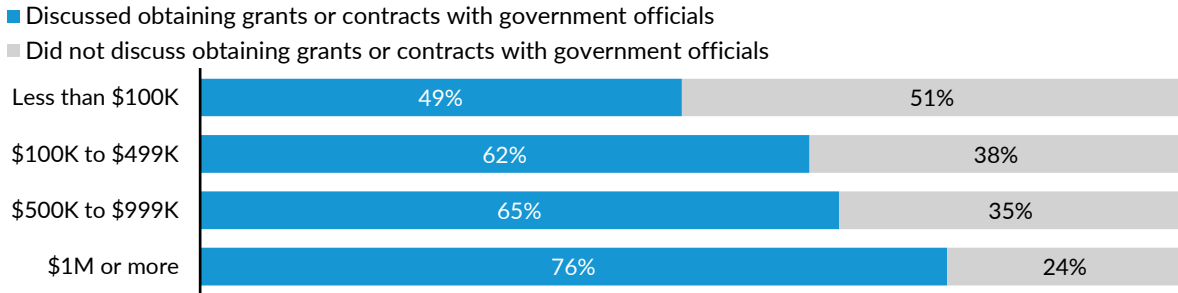
Nonprofit Size

Examining nonprofit size is important because it can uncover disparities between small and large nonprofits. We therefore analyzed government funding by nonprofit size defined by total annual expenses reported on nonprofits' most recently available IRS Form 990 (between 2015 and 2019) to determine whether size has an effect on that funding (figure 5).

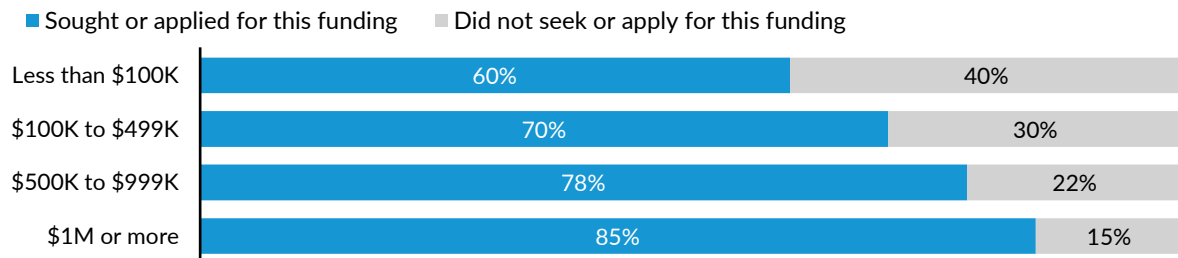
FIGURE 5

Government Funding by Nonprofit Size

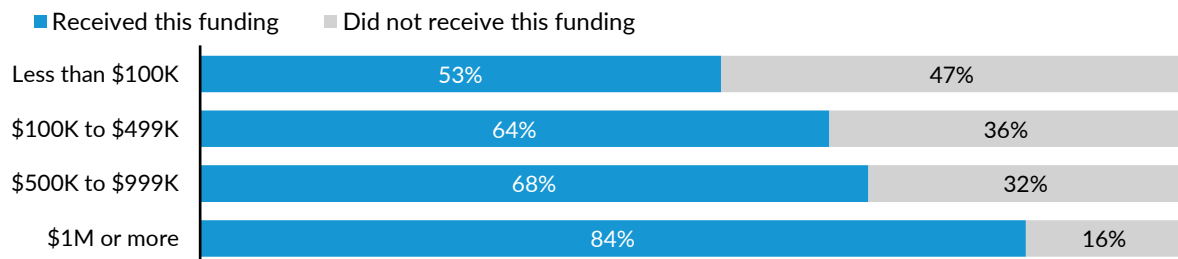
Percentage of nonprofits that discussed obtaining grants or contracts with government officials, 2022–2023



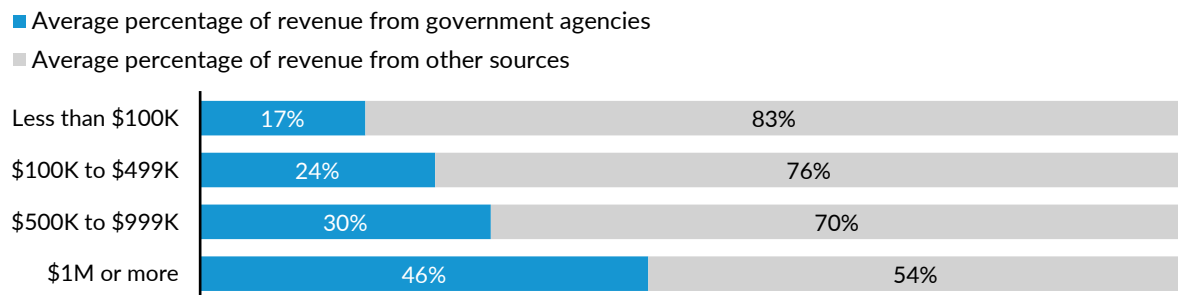
Percentage of nonprofits that sought or applied for local, state, and/or federal grants and/or contracts, 2022



Percentage of nonprofits that received local, state, and/or federal grants and/or contracts, 2022



Average percentage of nonprofit revenue from government agencies, 2022



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Source: 2023 National Survey of Nonprofit Trends and Impacts.

Notes: Sizes are the expenses reported on the IRS Form 990. We report weighted responses that account for the sample design and nonresponse, ensuring that the estimates are nationally representative. See table A.5 in the appendix for the 95 percent confidence interval values.

The largest nonprofits discussed, sought/applied for, and received government funding more than the smallest ones. The largest nonprofits also received a greater percentage of their revenue from government agencies than the smallest nonprofits, presenting equity challenges.

These differences between the largest and smallest nonprofits likely owe to many reasons. Larger nonprofits are more likely to have capacity to engage in conversations with government officials, in addition to capacity to develop and maintain those relationships. Nonprofits have reported that the biggest problem with government grants and contracts is the “complexity of/time required by [the] application process” (Pettijohn et al. 2013, 25), reinforcing the important role of capacity in applying for funding. Larger nonprofits have also been shown to be more likely to receive government grants and contracts (Pettijohn et al. 2013), including at the state level: in Minnesota, nonprofits with budgets over \$10 million—which make up only 5 percent of the state’s nonprofits—were found to receive 25 percent of state grant funding (Aanestad et al. 2024).

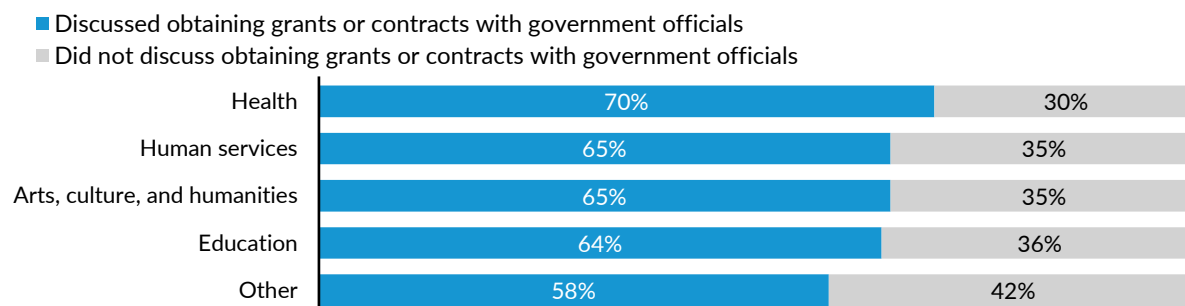
Nonprofit Subsector

We examined government funding by nonprofit subsector to look for differences between organizations with different areas of focus (figure 6). We get the nonprofit subsector designations from organizations’ National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities codes, as reported on their most recently available IRS Business Master File (between 2015 and 2019).³ NTEE codes are used to classify nonprofits into subsectors, and we report the five subsectors most commonly examined in nonprofit research: arts, culture, and humanities; education; health; human services; and other.

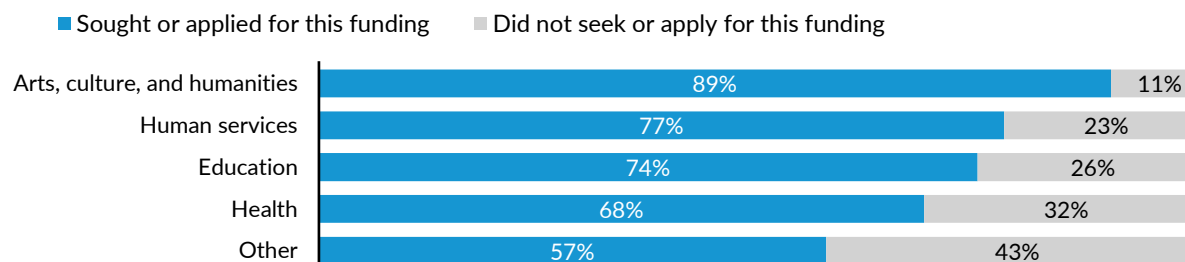
FIGURE 6

Government Funding Engagement by Nonprofit Subsector

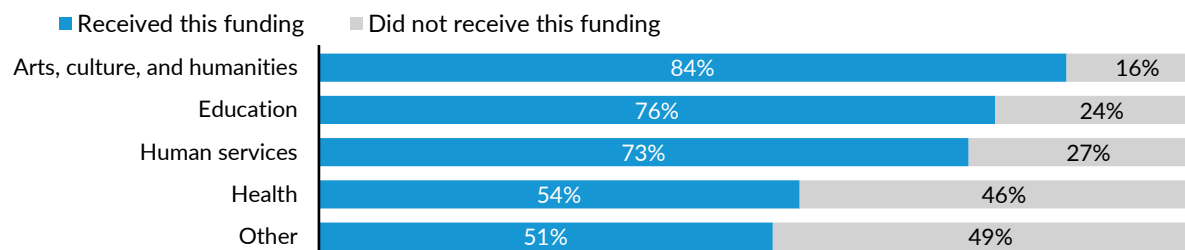
Percentage of nonprofits that discussed obtaining grants or contracts with government officials, 2022–2023



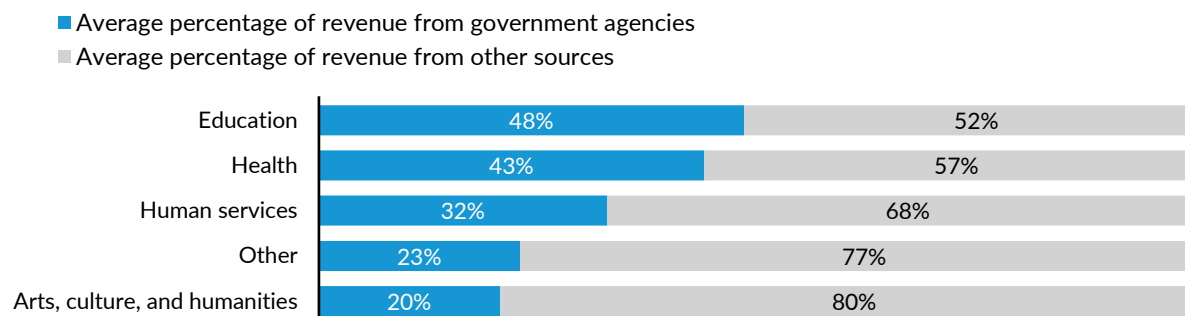
Percentage of nonprofits that sought or applied for local, state, and/or federal grants and/or contracts, 2022



Percentage of nonprofits that received local, state, and/or federal grants and/or contracts, 2022



Average percentage of nonprofit revenue from government agencies, 2022



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Source: 2023 National Survey of Nonprofit Trends and Impacts.

Notes: Subsectors are defined using organizations' National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities codes. We report weighted responses that account for the sample design and nonresponse, ensuring that the estimates are nationally representative. See table A.6 in the appendix for the 95 percent confidence interval values.

Arts, culture, and humanities nonprofits were more likely than human services and other nonprofits to seek or apply for government grants and/or contracts at any level of government. They were also more likely than health and other nonprofits to receive them. This may be because two major funders of arts, culture, and humanities organizations are government agencies: the National Endowment of the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.⁴

Arts, culture, and humanities nonprofits, however, received a smaller average percentage of their revenue (20 percent) from government agencies than education (48 percent), health (43 percent), and human services (32 percent) nonprofits. This suggests that although arts, culture, and humanities nonprofits actively sought and received government grants and contracts, the grants and contracts they received were smaller. This finding is also consistent with past research finding that these nonprofits received the smallest grants and contracts compared with other nonprofit subsectors (Pettijohn et al. 2013).

In addition to being less likely than arts, culture, and humanities nonprofits to seek or apply for and receive government grants and/or contracts, nonprofits in the “other” category were less likely than those in human services to seek or apply for this funding, and they were less likely than human services and education nonprofits to receive it. Further, they received a smaller percentage of their revenue from government agencies than education nonprofits. The “other” category is broad, however, and examining the individual subsectors it comprises might reveal more nuanced findings.

Nonprofit Region

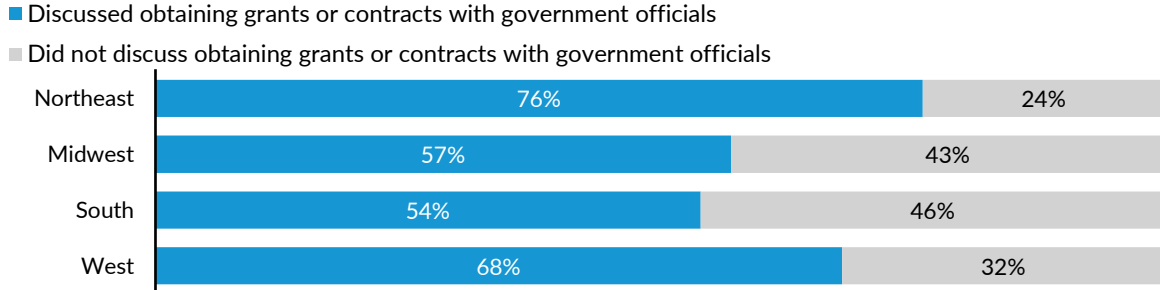
Analyzing nonprofit region can show inequities between the experiences of nonprofits in different areas of the country. We assigned each nonprofit to one of the four regions defined by the US Census Bureau: Northeast, Midwest, South, and West,⁵ based on the nonprofit headquarters listed on the recently available IRS Exempt Business Organization Business Master File data (between 2015 and 2019).

Figure 7 examines government funding by nonprofit region.

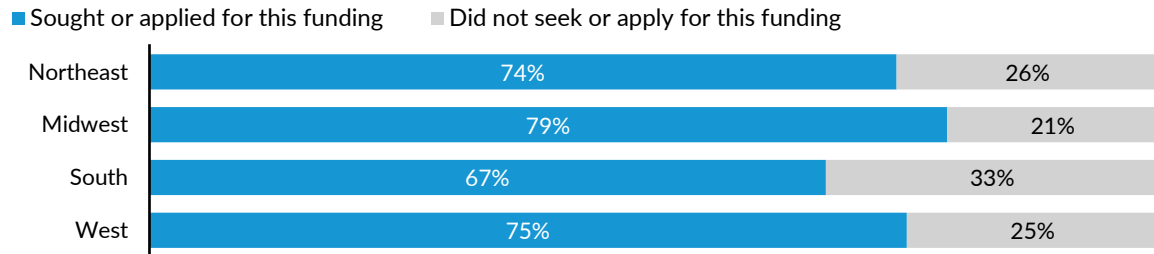
FIGURE 7

Government Funding Engagement by Nonprofit Region

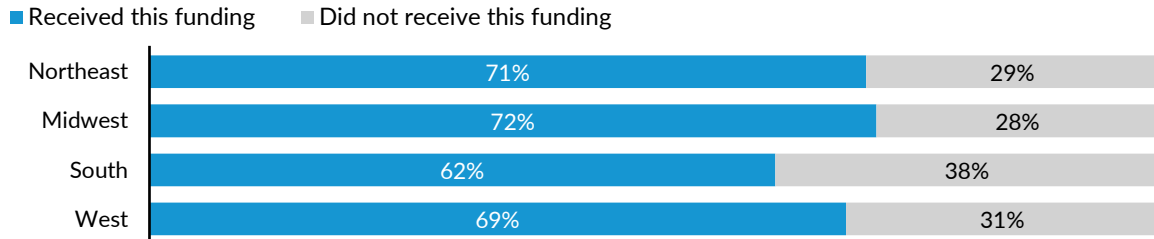
Percentage of nonprofits that discussed obtaining grants or contracts with government officials, 2022–2023



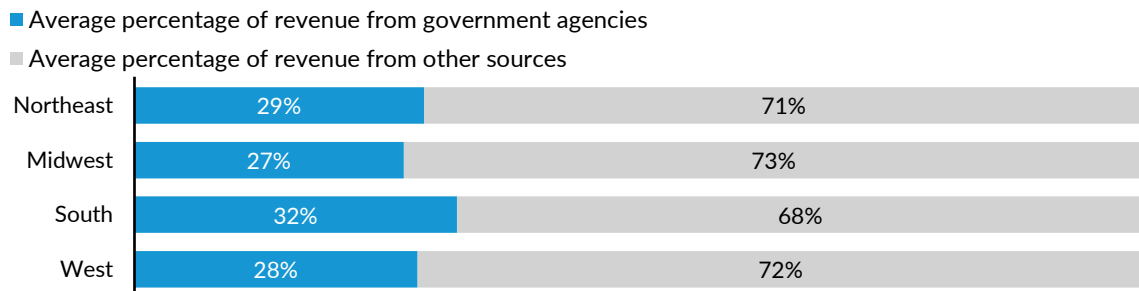
Percentage of nonprofits that sought or applied for local, state, and/or federal grants and/or contracts, 2022



Percentage of nonprofits that received local, state, and/or federal grants and/or contracts, 2022



Average percentage of nonprofit revenue from government agencies, 2022



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Source: 2023 National Survey of Nonprofit Trends and Impacts.

Notes: Regions are defined by the US Census Bureau. We report weighted responses that account for the sample design and nonresponse, ensuring that the estimates are nationally representative. See table A.7 in the appendix for the 95 percent confidence interval values.

Nonprofits in the Northeast were more likely than nonprofits in the Midwest and South to discuss obtaining grants or contracts with government officials. Across regions, however, there were no meaningful differences in the percentage of nonprofits that sought or applied for government funding, the percentage that received government funding, or the average percentage of their revenue that comes from government agencies. This suggests that overall, the regions nonprofits are located in and the characteristics of governments in those regions are not major factors in those nonprofits' government funding.

The Relationship between Government Funding and Nonprofit Civic Engagement

Research on the effects of government funding on nonprofit advocacy shows conflicting results, with some studies concluding that this funding hampers organizations' advocacy efforts and others concluding the opposite. A meta-analysis of these studies found that receiving government funding is associated with greater nonprofit advocacy (Lu 2018).

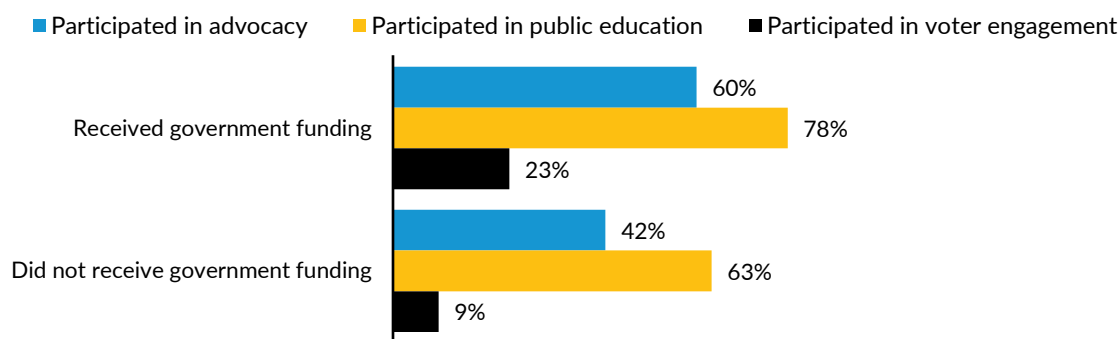
In figure 8, we examine nonprofits that did and did not receive government funding and whether they participated in

- advocacy (attempting to influence policy, including via lobbying and nonlobbying activities),
- public education (informing the public, media, and policymakers about issues), and
- voter engagement (nonpartisan voter registration and get-out-the-vote work, like election reminders and registration drives, and nonpartisan voter education, like candidate guides, candidate forums, and sample ballots).

FIGURE 8

Relationships between Government Funding and Nonprofit Civic Engagement, 2022–2023

Civic-engagement activities of nonprofits that did and did not receive government funding



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Sources: 2023 National Survey of Nonprofit Trends and Impacts.

Notes: We report weighted responses that account for the sample design and nonresponse, ensuring that the estimates are nationally representative. See table A.8 in the appendix for the 95 percent confidence interval values.

Nonprofits that received government funding were more likely than those that did not to participate in advocacy, public education, and voter engagement. This suggests that concerns about government funding constraining nonprofit civic engagement may be unfounded and that the types of nonprofits that engage civically share similarities with those that receive government funds.

Summary and Future Research

In this brief, we provide updated data on government grants and contracts awarded to nonprofits. We found the following:

- Government funding is a crucial source of revenue for nonprofits. In 2022, 68 percent of nonprofits received government grants or contracts and 29 percent of nonprofits' revenue came from government agencies.
 - » However, the percentage of nonprofits receiving federal grants decreased in 2022.
 - » In addition, while 63 percent of nonprofits discussed obtaining government grants and contracts with government officials in 2022–2023, fewer (up to 54 percent) actually sought or applied for this funding.
- The largest nonprofits were more likely than the smallest ones to discuss (76 versus 49 percent), seek (85 versus 60 percent), and receive government funding (84 versus 53 percent) in recent years. They also relied on government agencies for a larger percentage of their revenue than smaller nonprofits (46 versus 17 percent).
- Although arts, culture, and humanities nonprofits were more likely than human services and other nonprofits to seek government funding (89 versus 77 and 59 percent) and more likely than health and other nonprofits to receive them (84 versus 54 and 51 percent) in 2022, a smaller percentage of their revenue came from government agencies compared with education, health, and human services nonprofits (20 versus 48, 43, and 32 percent).
- Nonprofits that receive government funding were more likely than those that do not to participate in advocacy (60 versus 42 percent), public education (78 versus 63 percent), and voter engagement (23 versus 9 percent) in 2022–2023.

Questions for Future Research

Based on the findings in this brief, we offer the following questions for future research:

- Did the decrease in federal grants between 2021 and 2022 have to do with COVID-19 relief programs winding down or different reasons?
- How did nonprofits' experiences receiving COVID-19 relief funding change their views of government grants and contracts? Are those that received this funding any more or less likely to apply for government grants and contracts in the future?

- How does government funding relate to other sources of funding? Are nonprofits that receive more government funding any more or less likely to receive philanthropic funding or earned revenue?
- Are there state-level differences when it comes to government grants and contracts to nonprofits?
- Are nonprofits that receive government grants and contracts any more or less likely to belong to a state nonprofit association?
- Do nonprofits that receive government grants and contracts have larger or smaller boards? Do the connections on these boards make a difference in whether or not a nonprofit applies for public funding?
- Are nonprofits that receive government grants and contracts any more or less likely to have access to legal counsel?

Appendix

This appendix contains tables with the 95 percent confidence intervals for the point estimates in the figures throughout this brief.

TABLE A.1

Confidence Intervals for Percentage of Nonprofits That Discussed Obtaining Grants or Contracts with Government Officials

2019		2020		2020-2021		2022-2023	
Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)
55.08	67.68	59.27	71.62	56.94	64.95	58.89	67.93

Sources: 2021, 2022, and 2023 National Survey of Nonprofit Trends and Impacts.

Notes: In the year 1 survey (2021), the question asked about the past two years (2019 and 2020) separately, whereas in the year 2 and year 3 surveys (2022 and 2023), it asked about the past two years (2020-2021 for year 2 and 2022-2023 for year 3) together. We report weighted responses that account for the sample design and nonresponse, ensuring that the estimates are nationally representative. This table corresponds with figure 1.

TABLE A.2

Confidence Intervals for Percentages of Nonprofits That Sought or Applied for Local, State, and Federal Grants and Contracts

	2019–2020		2021		2022	
	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)
Grants						
Local government grants	48.76	53.23	49.70	57.28	49.36	58.11
State government grants	46.50	50.97	47.70	55.30	46.70	55.48
Federal government grants	41.67	46.11	40.57	48.12	33.59	42.10
Contracts						
Local government contracts	13.66	16.88	15.33	21.21	15.73	22.65
State government contracts	11.18	14.15	11.20	16.45	12.39	18.76
Federal government contracts	5.76	8.03	5.26	9.20	6.93	12.08

Sources: 2021, 2022, and 2023 National Survey of Nonprofit Trends and Impacts.

Notes: In the year 1 survey (2021), the question asked about the past two years (2019 and 2020) separately, whereas in the year 2 and year 3 surveys (2022 and 2023), it asked about the past two years (2020–2021 for year 2 and 2022–2023 for year 3) together. We report weighted responses that account for the sample design and nonresponse, ensuring that the estimates are nationally representative. This table corresponds with figure 2.

TABLE A.3

Confidence Intervals for Percentages of Nonprofits That Received Local, State, and Federal Grants and Contracts

	2019–2020		2021		2022	
	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)
Grants						
Local government grants	42.70	47.15	43.66	51.26	41.16	49.90
State government grants	39.00	43.40	43.50	51.09	39.53	48.24
Federal government grants	35.62	39.96	34.75	42.15	22.67	30.43
Contracts						
Local government contracts	14.06	17.32	16.76	22.82	14.83	21.61
State government contracts	11.49	14.50	12.94	18.47	11.99	18.28
Federal government contracts	5.67	7.92	7.17	11.60	7.09	12.28

Sources: 2021, 2022, and 2023 National Survey of Nonprofit Trends and Impacts.

Notes: In the year 1 survey (2021), the question asked about the past two years (2019 and 2020) separately, whereas in the year 2 and year 3 surveys (2022 and 2023), it asked about the past two years (2020–2021 for year 2 and 2022–2023 for year 3) together. We report weighted responses that account for the sample design and nonresponse, ensuring that the estimates are nationally representative. This table corresponds with figure 3.

TABLE A.4

Confidence Intervals for Average Percentage of Nonprofit Revenue from Government Agencies

2019		2020		2021		2022	
Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)
11.34	26.80	17.98	34.05	29.07	35.11	25.71	32.37

Sources: 2021, 2022, and 2023 National Survey of Nonprofit Trends and Impacts.

Notes: We report weighted responses that account for the sample design and nonresponse, ensuring that the estimates are nationally representative. This table corresponds with figure 4.

TABLE A.5

Confidence Intervals for Government Funding by Nonprofit Size

	Discussed Obtaining Grants or Contracts with Government Officials in 2022–2023		Sought/Applied for Government Grants and/or Contracts in 2022		Received Government Grants and/or Contracts in 2022		Average Percentage of Revenue from Government Agencies in 2022	
	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)
Nonprofit size								
Less than \$100K	37.43	59.67	49.33	69.77	42.80	63.58	10.11	23.50
\$100K to \$499K	55.17	68.64	64.39	76.36	57.81	70.39	19.59	28.21
\$500K to \$999K	52.04	76.97	67.57	87.86	57.09	79.76	20.01	39.16
\$1M or more	67.02	84.56	78.31	91.58	77.22	90.82	37.76	53.45

Source: 2023 National Survey of Nonprofit Trends and Impacts.

Notes: Sizes are the expenses reported on the IRS Form 990. We report weighted responses that account for the sample design and nonresponse, ensuring that the estimates are nationally representative. This table corresponds with figure 5.

TABLE A.6

Confidence Intervals for Government Funding Engagement by Nonprofit Subsector

Nonprofit subsector	Discussed Obtaining Grants or Contracts with Government Officials in 2022–2023		Sought/Applied for Government Grants and/or Contracts in 2022		Received Government Grants and/or Contracts in 2022		Average Percentage of Revenue from Government Agencies in 2022	
	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)
Arts, culture, and humanities	55.80	73.39	83.52	94.33	77.42	90.12	15.88	24.81

	Discussed Obtaining Grants or Contracts with Government Officials in 2022-2023		Sought/Applied for Government Grants and/or Contracts in 2022		Received Government Grants and/or Contracts in 2022		Average Percentage of Revenue from Government Agencies in 2022	
	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)
Education	45.52	82.03	58.33	89.44	61.45	91.50	32.11	63.51
Health	48.93	90.61	48.13	87.50	32.73	74.74	26.11	60.51
Human services	57.87	72.43	70.88	82.71	66.36	78.86	26.68	38.12
Other	47.97	67.47	47.52	66.23	41.52	60.41	15.88	29.33

Source: 2023 National Survey of Nonprofit Trends and Impacts.

Notes: Subsectors are defined using organizations' National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities codes. We report weighted responses that account for the sample design and nonresponse, ensuring that the estimates are nationally representative. This table corresponds with figure 6.

TABLE A.7

Confidence Intervals for Government Funding Engagement by Nonprofit Region

Region	Discussed Obtaining Grants or Contracts with Government Officials in 2022-2023		Sought/Applied for Government Grants and/or Contracts in 2022		Received Government Grants and/or Contracts in 2022		Average Percentage of Revenue from Government Agencies in 2022	
	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)
Northeast	67.95	84.15	66.03	82.14	62.73	79.40	21.97	35.36
Midwest	47.23	67.28	72.01	86.93	63.59	80.20	19.51	33.82
South	44.29	63.40	59.04	75.39	53.84	70.73	24.72	39.17
West	59.77	76.41	67.57	82.18	61.56	77.09	22.09	33.99

Source: 2023 National Survey of Nonprofit Trends and Impacts.

Notes: Regions are defined by the US Census Bureau. We report weighted responses that account for the sample design and nonresponse, ensuring that the estimates are nationally representative. This table corresponds with figure 7.

TABLE A.8

Confidence Intervals for Relationships between Government Funding and Nonprofit Civic Engagement, 2022–2023

	Contacted Regulatory Agencies		Participated in Advocacy Activities		Conducted Public Education Activities		Engaged Voters	
	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)	Lower bound (%)	Upper bound (%)
Received government funding	33.33	44.28	54.43	65.49	73.75	82.98	17.98	27.42
Did not receive government funding	27.28	43.89	33.17	50.35	55.08	71.80	3.95	13.93

Source: 2023 National Survey of Nonprofit Trends and Impacts.

Notes: We report weighted responses that account for the sample design and nonresponse, ensuring that the estimates are nationally representative. This table corresponds with figure 8.

Notes

- ¹ The 2021 survey ran from January to April 2021 and yielded 2,306 responses (a 9.7 percent response rate). The 2022 and 2023 surveys were sent to the nonprofits that completed the 2021 survey. The 2022 survey ran from April to September 2022 and yielded 691 responses (a 30.0 percent response rate). The 2023 survey ran from November 2023 to March 2024 and yielded 502 responses (a 21.8 percent response rate).
- ² For more details about the survey methodology, including the exact sample inclusion and exclusion criteria, see appendix B of Urban's *Nonprofit Trends and Impacts 2021*, available at <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/nonprofit-trends-and-impacts-2021>. To learn more about the survey, find other publications using the survey data, and access the public use data files, please visit <https://www.urban.org/partnering-understand-long-term-trends-nonprofit-organization-activities-and-needs>.
- ³ Examples of arts, culture, and humanities fields include media and communications, visual arts, and museums. Examples of education fields include libraries, educational services, and parent/teacher groups. Examples of health fields include community clinics, nursing services, and crisis intervention hotlines. Examples of human services fields include child day care, group homes, and senior centers. The “other” category includes environment and animals (e.g., pollution abatement and control services, recycling programs, forest conservation); international, foreign affairs (e.g., international cultural exchange, international economic development, international peace and security); public, societal benefit (e.g., military and veterans’ organizations, credit unions, leadership development); religion (e.g., religious television, religious radio, interfaith issues); mutual benefit (e.g., mutual insurance companies, pension and retirement funds, fraternal beneficiary societies); and unknown. See Deondre’ Jones, “National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities (NTEE) Codes,” National Center for Charitable Statistics, Urban Institute, April 2, 2019, <https://urbaninstitute.github.io/nccs-legacy/ntee/ntee-history.html>, and Deondre’ Dones, “IRS Activity Codes,” National Center for Charitable Statistics, Urban Institute, January 22, 2019, <https://urbaninstitute.github.io/nccs-legacy/ntee/ntee.html>.
- ⁴ “Impact,” National Endowment for the Arts, accessed July 15, 2024, <https://www.arts.gov/impact>; “Grants,” National Endowment for the Humanities, accessed July 15, 2024, <https://www.neh.gov/grants>.
- ⁵ “Census Regions and Divisions of the United States,” US Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration US Census Bureau, accessed July 2, 2024, https://www2.census.gov/geo/pdfs/maps-data/maps/reference/us_regdiv.pdf.

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