

PENNIES FOR PROGRESS:

A DECADE OF BOOM FOR PHILANTHROPY,
A BUST FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

A Report from The Philanthropic Landscape Series
By Ryan Schlegel

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In 2008, on the eve of the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression, America's foundations were doing better than ever. According to Foundation Center data, between 2003 and 2008, more than 10,000 new foundations were endowed, and total foundation assets grew by more than 40 percent. The boom years were especially good to the top 1 percent of funders, whose giving, and so it follows their assets, grew by 70 percent. Wealthy patrons were practically printing money, and their public spiritedness (and, cynics might say, their thirst for tax relief) redounded to the philanthropic sector's benefit. In five years, American foundations were the beneficiaries of \$164 billion in tax-subsidized gifts.

During the economic calamity that followed – as the housing, labor and stock markets collapsed – foundations weathered the storm better than most. Their assets bottomed out at 17 percent below pre-recession highs, while the stock market lost, by most measures, more than half its value. Most laudably, their total grantmaking only shrank by 2 percent, quickly recovering by 2011 to its 2008 peak. Foundation assets followed close behind, and by 2013 foundations had \$116 billion more in the bank than they had in 2007 and \$321 billion more than in 2003.¹

Meanwhile, the public these foundations serve was suffering. U.S. Census data show the national unemployment rate doubled between 2008 and 2010 alone,² private home equity was cut in half,³ and the number of Americans living at or near the poverty line grew by 13 million.⁴ National indicators portrayed an economy shuddering to a halt, but the headlines only told part of the story. Across the country people who were already living on the margins of the economy in 2008 – the persistently poor, segregated communities of color, recent immigrants and others – bore the brunt of the economic storm. The decimation of housing wealth, the explosion of unemployment, the persistent depression of wages – each of these economic trends was harder on those who entered the recession worse off than their white, wealthy neighbors. And each of these trends' effects lingered longer for the poor, extending and deepening the recession's impacts among those least able to bear them.

In the decade that included the worst global economic crisis in 70 years, America's philanthropic sector ballooned. Foundation assets grew by 70 percent; the charitable American upper classes channeled almost half a trillion dollars to their coffers.⁵ And America's marginalized communities saw what little wealth and stability they had hollowed out.

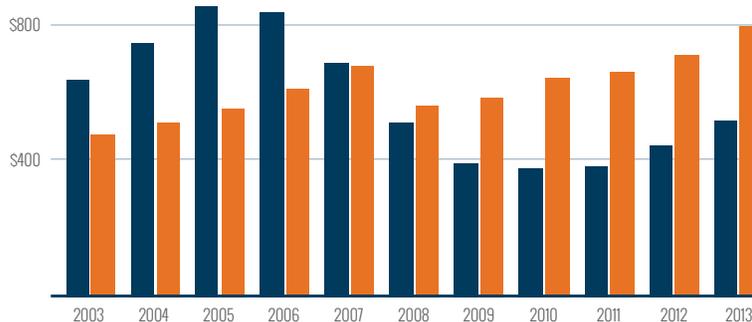


**\$321
BILLION**
the growth in
foundation assets between
2003 and 2013

Foundation Assets vs. Private Home Investment

2003-2013 (IN BILLIONS)

■ Private Home Investment
■ Foundation Assets



One might expect foundations, whose charitable dollars escape taxation by virtue of serving the public good, to have increased their support for underserved communities during and after the Great Recession. Given the structural barriers to advancement for the poor, for people of color, for immigrants and for other marginalized Americans, one might also expect the philanthropic sector to have increased their investments in long-term change strategies such as public policy change, advocacy and community organizing.

NCRP analyzed 11 years of Foundation Center data on foundation grantmaking spanning 2003 to 2013; 11 years that included the Great Recession and the early stirrings of now-prominent movements for social justice nationwide. We found that in the decade that ended in 2013, foundation support for America’s marginalized communities grew just 15 percent as a share of all grantmaking. Support for long-term change strategies proven most effective at improving the lives of the poor did not increase at all. Among the nation’s largest 1,000 grantmakers, less than half the impressive growth in grantmaking between 2003 and 2013 was directed to underserved communities, and just 1 out of every 10 of those new dollars was for long-term systemic change strategies.⁶

All this raises the question: Where did the increase in foundation grantmaking – over \$6 billion – go if not to benefit the poor, communities of color, immigrants, women and girls, and other underserved communities? Where did that \$6 billion go if not to strategies that affect long-term change?

There are bright spots, however. A small cadre of foundations remained committed to investing in communities that need it most and in strategies that will lead to systemic change, and their support has meant hundreds of millions of dollars more for the nonprofit grantees who fight each day for a more just, inclusive and equitable society. A handful of new arrivals to the world of large foundations has demonstrated great potential to lead the sector on grantmaking for systemic change. And U.S. foundations have dramatically expanded their international footprint with a focus on underserved communities abroad.

In spite of these promising trends among a subset of funders, the broader philanthropic sector has shirked its responsibility to invest in communities most in need at a time when those investments were most urgently required. Philanthropic funding for the people who need it most has lagged behind booming assets, and foundations have continued to avoid strategies that have the greatest potential to change the status quo.

How long will foundations enjoy their generous tax benefits in a political environment increasingly hostile to entrenched inequality and elite complacency? How long will the philanthropic sector watch from the sidelines as progressive social movements combat reactionary forces to reshape American society for the better?

How can foundations change course in the next decade to ensure they guard the public trust with which they’ve been entrusted?



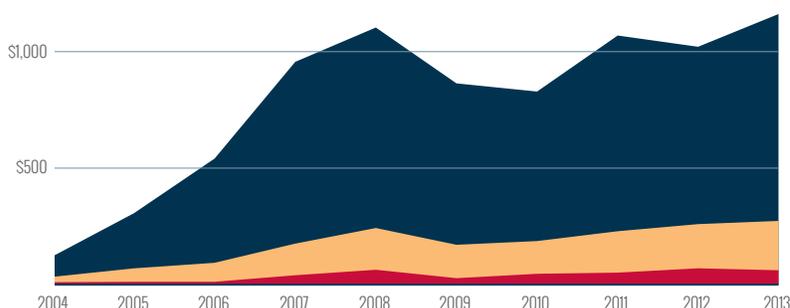
HOW DOES NCRP DEFINE “UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES” AND “SOCIAL JUSTICE GRANTMAKING?”

See Appendix A >>

Growth in Foundation Giving

2004-2013 (IN MILLIONS)

- All Other Giving
- Underserved Communities Giving
- Social Justice Strategies Giving



BEGIN OR INCREASE FUNDING FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

In the decades since the term first came into use, “social justice philanthropy” has been used across the sector to describe diverse modes of philanthropy. For NCRP, the concept has two tenets:

1. FUNDING INTENDED TO BENEFIT UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES: THE POPULATION ELEMENT.
2. FUNDING WHOSE EXPLICIT GOAL IS LONG-TERM SYSTEMIC CHANGE: THE STRATEGY ELEMENT.

The logic and demonstrated value of these elements of social justice philanthropy can be found in nearly 10 years of NCRP research. In 2009, NCRP combined them – along with other philanthropic best practices – into aspirational goals for philanthropy in the landmark *Criteria for Philanthropy at Its Best*. Not until now, however, has NCRP been able to look back on a decade of data to observe just how well the sector has measured up to those benchmarks.

WHO BENEFITS FROM PHILANTHROPY?

Between 2003 and 2013, foundation giving to intentionally benefit underserved communities in the U.S. increased slowly, both in total dollars and as a share of all giving. Still, it remains disturbingly low: Domestic grantmaking to benefit underserved communities grew from 26 to 31 percent in those 11 years and from \$3.2 billion to \$5.7 billion in total dollars.

One third of those dollars came from 250 funders whose overall grantmaking showed stalwart commitment to prioritizing populations that were underserved and marginalized. Most of these grantmakers were very large independent and family foundations, with a few notable exceptions. Twenty percent of the grantmaking that explicitly benefitted at least one underserved community between 2003 and 2013 came from just 20 other large foundations, none of whom met NCRP’s benchmark.

Almost 9 out of every 10 foundations in the sample devoted less than half of their grant dollars between 2003 and 2013 for the intended benefit of underserved communities. Together, they were responsible for \$200 billion in grantmaking during that decade.

Whose public good do those dollars serve if not communities that need them most? One understands, in light of these data, the frustration felt by nonprofit organizations working tirelessly on behalf of the poor, of immigrants, of women and girls, of victims of crime and abuse and others when they face dire budgetary shortfalls despite the hundreds of billions of dollars cached in foundation assets.

? WHAT ARE NCRP’S BENCHMARKS FOR PHILANTHROPY AT ITS BEST?

See Appendix B >>

? WHAT ABOUT INTERNATIONAL GRANTMAKING TO BENEFIT UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES?

See Appendix C >>

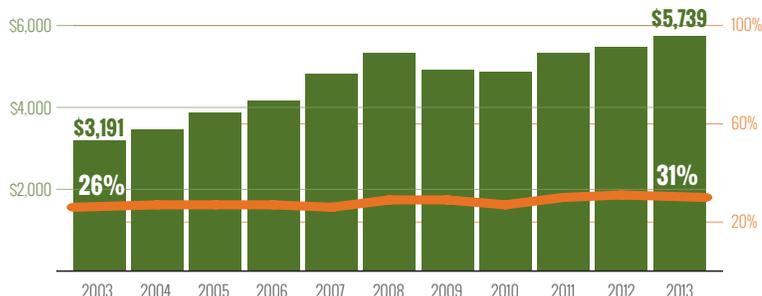
90% GIVE < 1/2

90% of foundations give less than half their grant dollars to benefit underserved communities between 2003 and 2013

Funding for underserved communities: Dollars and share of all grantmaking

2003-2013 (IN MILLIONS)

- Underserved communities dollars
- Share of all grant dollars to underserved communities



KEY TRENDS IN FOUNDATION GIVING TO UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES FROM 2003-2013



= 10 FOUNDATIONS

33% of funding came from **250** foundations that prioritized underserved communities

20% of funding came from **20** large foundation funders that did not prioritize underserved communities

47% of funding came from **1700** foundations

Funding is top-heavy with a group of large foundations that are **not** prioritizing underserved communities.

IMAGINE WHAT WE COULD ACCOMPLISH IF FOUNDATIONS GAVE AT LEAST HALF OF GRANT DOLLARS TO BENEFIT THE POOR, WOMEN & GIRLS, PEOPLE OF COLOR AND OTHER MARGINALIZED GROUPS.

BAND AID PHILANTHROPY

Making matters worse, foundation giving for strategies that lead to long-term change for underserved communities did not increase between 2003 and 2013. Foundations gave \$18 billion domestically for these social justice strategies in those 11 years, and \$700 million more in 2013 than in 2003. But the increase was not enough to keep up with the explosive growth in foundation giving and assets.

Half of this funding came from just 20 foundations, all of them very large independent or family foundations. Clearly, these 20 leading funders have realized the potential for leveraged impact in funding strategies such as organizing, civic engagement and public policy change. They should be proud of their sustained contribution to progressive change, but it should worry the philanthropic sector at large that such a substantial portion of all funding for these strategies is coming from such a small cohort.

? WHICH TYPES OF FOUNDATIONS ARE GIVING MOST TO UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES?

See Appendix D >>

? ARE CORPORATE AND COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS INVESTING IN UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES?

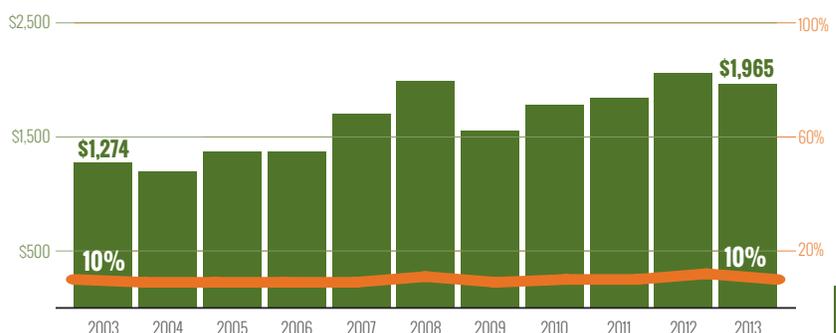
See Appendix E >>

Funding for social justice strategies:

Dollars and share of all grantmaking

2003-2013 (IN MILLIONS)

Social justice dollars
 Share of all grant dollars to social justice



That cohort has welcomed a slew of new members since 2003. More than 75 percent of the funders that met NCRP's social justice strategies benchmark in 2013 did not appear in the sample in 2003. Sector leaders like Unbound Philanthropy, Northwest Area Foundation, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Foundation for the Mid-South and NoVo Foundation have shown that wisdom doesn't just come with age. All five have entered the upper echelon of foundations, and all have given more than 90 percent of their domestic grantmaking to systemic change strategies since 2003. Their emergent leadership is especially important in the light of the projected sunset of The Atlantic Philanthropies in 2020, whose consistent and significant support for social justice strategies will be missed in their absence. These data might indicate that new, young and growing foundations are increasingly attuned to the opportunity presented by social justice grantmaking.

Fifty other large foundations appear to be flirting with a commitment to social justice strategies, having given between 15 and 25 percent of their domestic grantmaking for social justice between 2003 and 2013. Together, they were responsible for 16 percent of all social justice strategies funding in those 11 years, despite not meeting NCRP's benchmark.

These foundations represent an exciting opportunity for the sector. If they take the next step and commit to funding long-term systemic change, \$10 billion more could flow to social justice grantees in the next decade. NCRP's analysis indicates that, once funders reach the 25 percent benchmark, they are less likely to backslide in their commitment to social justice funding than they are at 20 or 15 percent. In other words, the 2003 to 2013 data indicate a commitment threshold for systemic change grantmaking around 25 percent of all grant dollars. If grantmakers in the 15 to 25 percent range can increase their commitment by just a few percentage points, they are likely to continue leading the sector toward more systemic change funding.

The \$18 billion devoted to systemic change strategies between 2003 and 2013 had an enormous impact on underserved communities, but it is not enough. The share of all domestic funding for social justice strategies did not budge in those 11 years, and more than half of the 1,000 funders in the data set gave less than 10 percent of their grant dollars for long-term change strategies. The median foundation's share of social justice strategies grantmaking was just 8 percent.



WHICH FOUNDATIONS GAVE THE MOST IN SUPPORT OF UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES?

See Appendix F >>



WHY AREN'T CORPORATE OR COMMUNITY FUNDERS INVESTING IN SYSTEMIC CHANGE?

See Appendix G >>



WHICH FOUNDATIONS INVESTED MOST IN SOCIAL JUSTICE STRATEGIES?

See Appendix H >>



8%

the percent of the median foundation's grant dollars devoted to long-term change strategies between 2003 and 2013

HOW YOU GIVE IS AS IMPORTANT AS THE AMOUNT YOU GRANT.

When it comes to the administration of social justice grantmaking, foundations are not doing much better. Between 2003 and 2013 foundation giving as general support increased very slowly, with the share of domestic grantmaking as general support inching up from 18 to 21 percent. This means that, in those 11 years, 80 percent of all domestic grantmaking was given as restricted project support, a grantmaking practice that hamstringing grantees.

This disappointing trend holds for general support grantmaking for underserved communities. Social justice strategies grantmakers may be doing a bit better – the share of those grant dollars given as general support surpassed the sector-wide share in 2012 – but more data are needed to determine whether this is a signal for hope or just noise.

In any given year between 2003 and 2013, about 90 percent of the foundations in the FC1000 did not report making any multi-year grants. Although imperfections in the sector’s multi-year funding data limit robust year-to-year analysis, NCRP is confident based on lack of reporting and other anecdotal evidence from the sector indicates that that multi-year grantmaking – the best way to sustain a healthy nonprofit and a healthy sector for the long term – is still vanishingly rare. Between 2003 and 2013, the 2,079 foundations in the sample reported that just 16 percent of all their domestic grantmaking was given as multi-year support, and that share does not appear to have changed significantly in those 11 years.

In the next decade, foundations must change course if they are serious about being agents of sustainable, just social change and not just vehicles for elite tax relief. Here are three things that foundations can do now:

1. **Increase funding to benefit underserved communities.** Foundation grantmaking serves the public good when it prioritizes those with the least wealth, power and opportunity in our society.
2. **Begin funding strategies proven most effective at addressing root causes of the issues we are seeking to address.** Charity is the bedrock of American philanthropy, but foundations squander their potential for long-term sustainable change when they choose not to use all the advocacy and power-building tools at their disposal.
3. **Give more dollars as general support and multi-year funding.** True partnership between grantees and funders is based in trust, and the best way to put that trust into practice is with long-term, unrestricted general support grantmaking.



80%

the share of all grantmaking between 2003 and 2013 given as restricted project support.



16%

the share of all grantmaking between 2003 and 2013 given as multi-year support.

General Operating Support Trends

2003-2013

- Share of social justice dollars that is GOS
- Share of underserved communities dollars that is GOS
- Share of all dollars that is GOS



LISTEN, LEARN FROM AND FOLLOW

GROWING MOVEMENTS FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

Ultimately, NCRP's analysis of these data and the recommendations that have followed have brought us back to our roots at a time of troubling change for our country.

NCRP's founding in 1976 was the response to a movement of grantees and activists who felt the philanthropic sector had not listened deeply enough and had not cooperated fully enough with them and with others doing the work of progressive social change. Forty years later, the nation finds itself in a movement moment – movement in both positive and dangerously negative directions. The election of a president who campaigned on racist, misogynist and anti-immigrant rhetoric presents a serious challenge to the nonprofit sector and to the decades of progress we've made around human rights, racial justice, environmental protection and other causes.

Each day, NCRP hears from grantees across the country of exceptional vision and capacity who are ready and willing to partner with foundations and donors prepared to listen. These data show that, from 2003 to 2013, the philanthropic sector still had a long way to go when it came to listening to, learning from and following the lead of nonprofits on the frontlines.

In the wake of the Great Recession, in the midst of a global war, in the shadow of centuries of racial violence, in light of ascendant regressive political and social forces at home and abroad, vibrant movements for social justice have grown. Their leaders understand what their communities need. They know what must be done next to achieve their goals. They are ready to stand in solidarity with their vulnerable neighbors.

What they too often lack are the financial means to put their vision into action. It is obvious in the decade's stagnant funding for social justice strategies and slow-moving support for underserved communities that foundations have not yet heard the invitation from community leaders to work together.

NCRP has watched this gap between movement leaders and foundation dollars over the last 40 years, and we understand that, sector-wide, it has not closed. This must change, and the time is now.

In 2016, NCRP announced a new strategic framework that will guide our work over the next decade, much of it informed by these data. In the coming 10 years we will do what we have always strived to do: connect foundations and their plentiful resources with people who know best how to allocate them. Now, we will focus especially on connecting philanthropic dollars to movements to benefit underserved communities – movements that will likely employ advocacy, community organizing, civic engagement, policy change and other systemic change tactics to achieve their goals and resist forces of exclusion and alienation.

The next decade will be a time of great trial for our country. Our national economy will need to be remade. The relationship between communities and police will need renegotiated. Our education, health care and transportation systems will need reformed. All this will take place in an environment that will likely be hostile to progressive social change.

The philanthropic sector can live up to its full potential and work in authentic, enriching partnerships with movements for equity and justice. It can play a key role in the change that is coming – change that benefits all. Or it can continue to fund as it has over the last 10 years and stand in opposition to it.

APPENDIX A

HOW DOES NCRP DEFINE “UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES” AND “SOCIAL JUSTICE GRANTMAKING?”

NCRP looked at the list of beneficiaries tracked by the Foundation Center and identified the following populations as “underserved:”



- Children
- Domestic workers
- Economically disadvantaged people
- Immigrants and refugees
- Incarcerated and formerly incarcerated people
- LGBTQ people
- People of color
- People with disabilities
- People with HIV/AIDS
- Sex workers
- Victims of crime and abuse
- Women and girls

NCRP helped to craft the Foundation Center’s definition of social justice philanthropy: the granting of philanthropic contributions to nonprofit organizations based in the United States and other countries that work for structural change in order to increase the opportunity of those who are the least well off politically, economically and socially. We used the following Foundation Center codes to identify grant dollars in support of social justice efforts:

- Equal opportunity in education
- Environmental justice
- Climate change
- Health care access
- Advocacy journalism
- Open data
- Media access and policy (includes internet neutrality and addressing the digital divide)
- Democracy (includes civic participation, election regulation, campaign finance reform, political organization, voter education and registration, and public integrity)
- Community organizing
- Anti-predatory lending
- Human rights (includes reproductive rights, privacy rights, right of speech and association, freedom of religion, right to marry, environmental rights, voter rights, labor rights, freedom of information, economic justice etc.)
- Youth organizing
- Immigration Law
- Housing Law
- Public Interest Law
- Systems reform

APPENDIX B

WHAT ARE NCRP'S BENCHMARKS FOR PHILANTHROPY AT ITS BEST?



CRITERION I: VALUES

A grantmaker practicing Philanthropy at Its Best serves the public good by contributing to a strong, participatory democracy that engages all communities.

- a. Provides at least 50 percent of its grant dollars to benefit lower-income communities, communities of color and other marginalized groups, broadly defined.
- b. Provides at least 25 percent of its grant dollars for advocacy, organizing and civic engagement to promote equity, opportunity and justice in our society.

CRITERION II: EFFECTIVENESS

A grantmaker practicing Philanthropy at Its Best serves the public good by investing in the health, growth and effectiveness of its nonprofit partners.

- a. Provides at least 50 percent of its grant dollars for general operating support.
- b. Provides at least 50 percent of its grant dollars as multi-year grants.
- c. Ensures that the time to apply for and report on the grant is commensurate with grant size.

CRITERION III: ETHICS

A grantmaker practicing Philanthropy at Its Best serves the public good by demonstrating accountability and transparency to the public, its grantees and constituents.

- a. Maintains an engaged board of at least five people who include among them a diversity of perspectives—including of the communities it serves—and who serve without compensation.
- b. Maintains policies and practices that support ethical behavior.
- c. Discloses information freely.

CRITERION IV: COMMITMENT

A grantmaker practicing Philanthropy at Its Best serves the public good by engaging a substantial portion of its financial assets in pursuit of its mission.

- a. Pays out at least 6 percent of its assets annually in grants.
- b. Invests at least 25 percent of its assets in ways that support its mission.



APPENDIX C

WHAT ABOUT INTERNATIONAL GRANTMAKING TO BENEFIT UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES?

American philanthropists have always been interested in the well-being of people around the world, not just in their own country. Much of American foundations' international grantmaking has historically been to benefit poor and marginalized people abroad. But between 2003 and 2013 state-side grantmaking to benefit marginalized people worldwide expanded dramatically.

In absolute terms, almost four times as many dollars were given in 2013 to benefit underserved communities abroad than in 2003. Whereas domestic grantmaking for underserved communities grew 18 percent as a share of all grantmaking, international underserved communities funding grew 63 percent.

This growth was, more than any other type of grantmaking measured by NCRP's analysis, dominated by a small group of funders. Fully 65 percent of all international underserved communities grantmaking came from just one funder: The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. And 31 percent more came from 100 other funders, for a total share of 96 percent.

Surely these foundations deserve praise for investing in communities in need across the globe and doing so with such generosity and leadership. But they also deserve scrutiny. U.S. philanthropy abroad employs tax-subsidized dollars in pursuit of the common good, but it is also an expansion of American power beyond our borders, for better and for worse. Ninety-six percent of this power was between 2003 and 2013 held by the staff, executives and directors of just 100 foundations.

Further, these foundations warrant scrutiny in the coming decade, as many of them ought to be among the leaders of a renewed push to invest in and better the lives of America's marginalized communities. This need not be an "either/or" proposition. Foundations that have demonstrated a commitment to prioritizing the needs of underserved communities abroad can be expected to demonstrate a similar strategic preference with their domestic grantmaking.

APPENDIX D

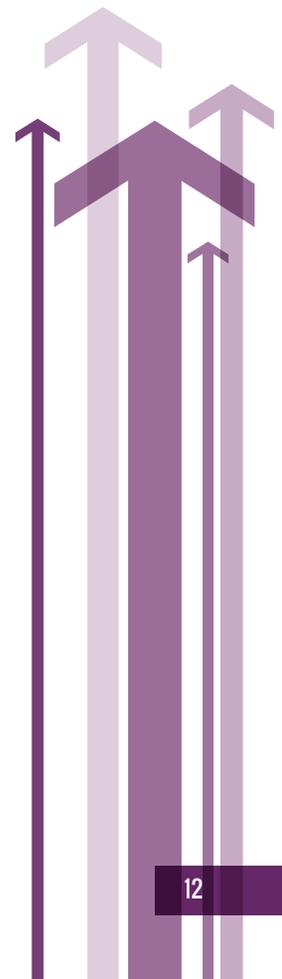
WHICH TYPES OF FOUNDATIONS ARE GIVING MOST TO UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES?

Between 2003 and 2013, corporate grantmakers surged ahead of their independent counterparts when it came to their share of grant dollars devoted to benefitting underserved communities.

Meanwhile community foundations saw their share of underserved communities grantmaking decline. The overall growth in grantmaking to underserved communities was driven primarily, however, by independent funders, since corporate funders make up just a small portion of the philanthropic sector. See Appendix E for more information.

Share of underserved communities grantmaking by foundation type

2003-2013



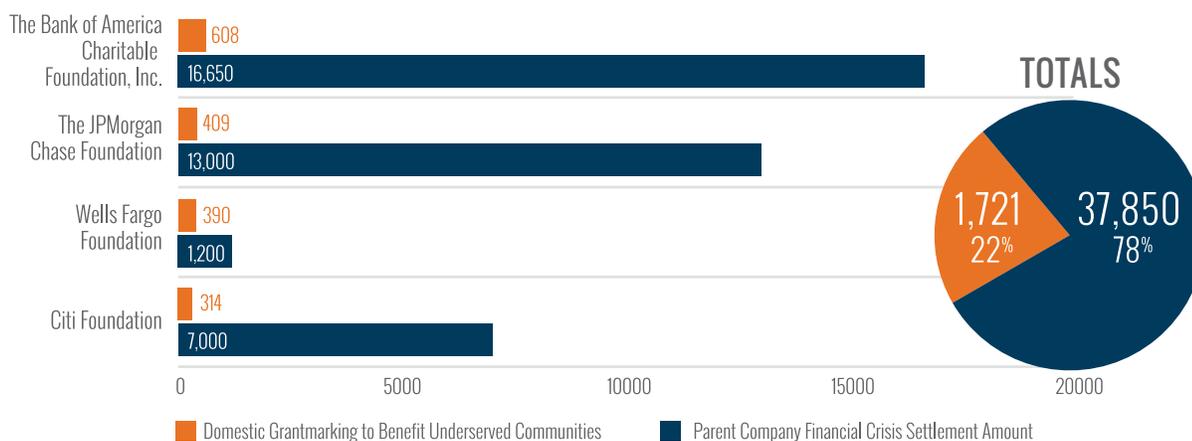
APPENDIX E

ARE CORPORATE AND COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS INVESTING IN UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES?

During a decade when runaway corporate greed crippled the global economy, several of the largest foundation contributors to funding for underserved communities were corporate funders.

Domestic Grantmaking vs. Parent Company Settlement Amount

2003-2013 (IN MILLIONS)



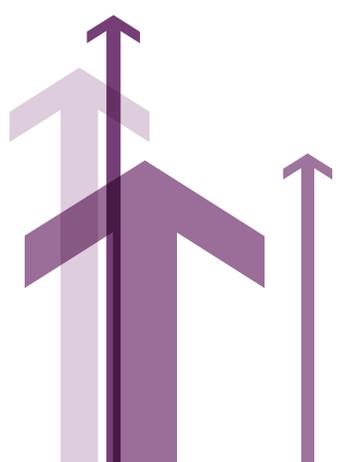
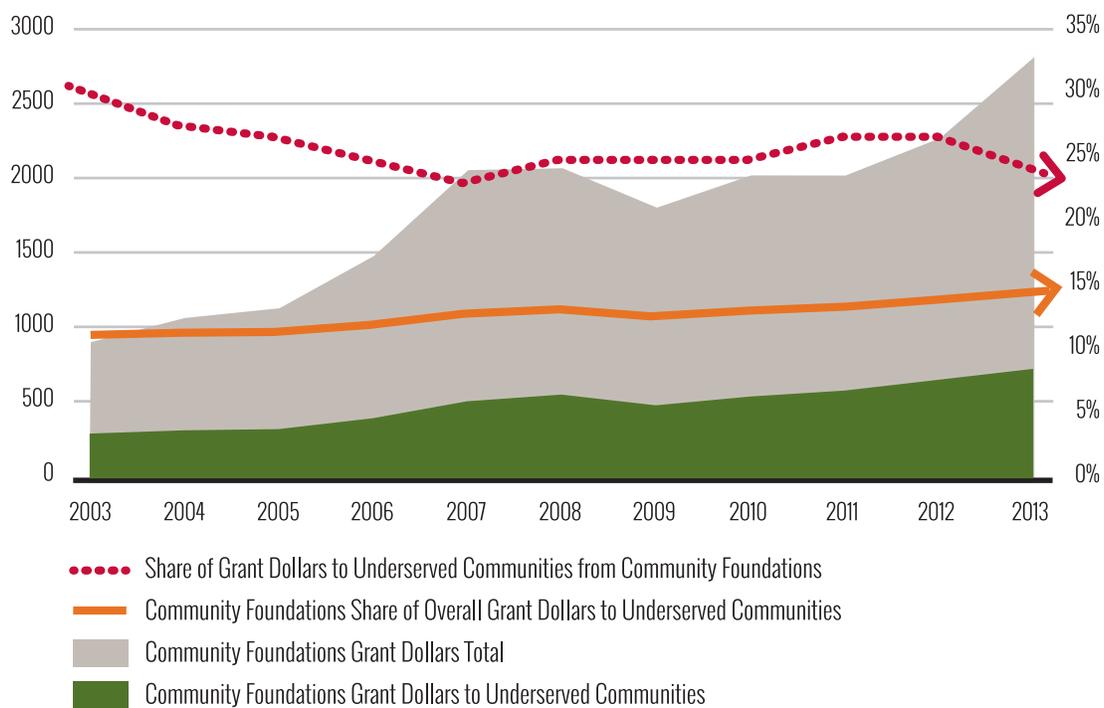
Bank of America, JP Morgan Chase and Wells Fargo – together responsible for \$1.4 billion in funding for underserved communities – have seen their parent companies subject to legal penalties in the tens of billions of dollars stemming from their role in the housing and financial crises of 2009, an economic disaster that disproportionately affected the same underserved communities their foundations’ grantmaking so dutifully addressed. Corporate foundations between 2003 and 2013 increased their funding for underserved communities as a share of their total grantmaking from 29 to 41 percent – an increase twice as large as their independent counterparts.

Community foundations, on the other hand, lost ground. The share of all community foundation grant dollars devoted to underserved communities fell from 33 to 26 percent between 2003 and 2013, even as the portion of all dollars for underserved communities coming from community foundations increased.

In other words, a grant whose purpose is to benefit underserved communities was more likely to have come from a community funder in 2013 than in 2003, but community foundations were less likely to prioritize underserved communities in 2013 than they were in 2003. Community foundations are among the fastest growing in the country. But, as a group, their commitment to funding to benefit the marginalized communities they claim to serve has faltered.

Key trends in giving to underserved communities by community foundations

2003-2013 (IN MILLIONS)



APPENDIX F

WHICH FOUNDATIONS GAVE THE MOST IN SUPPORT OF UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES?

*Top 20 foundations by share of grant dollars for underserved communities
2003-2013*

Foundation Name	State	Type	Share of grant dollars for underserved communities
A Glimmer of Hope Foundation	TX	IN	100%
The Melville Charitable Trust	MA	IN	98
Craig H. Neilsen Foundation	CA	IN	96
The M.A.C. AIDS Fund	NY	IN	96
The Annie E. Casey Foundation	MD	IN	94
Lavelle Fund for the Blind, Inc.	NY	IN	92
The Christensen Fund	CA	IN	87
Marguerite Casey Foundation	WA	IN	87
New York Foundation	NY	IN	85
Oberkotter Foundation	PA	IN	85
The Edna McConnell Clark Foundation	NY	IN	85
Moriah Fund	DC	IN	85
NIKE Foundation	OR	CS	84
The California Wellness Foundation	CA	IN	84
Phoebe Snow Foundation	CA	IN	81
Gill Foundation	CO	IN	80
Tiger Foundation	NY	IN	80
Manoogian Simone Foundation	MI	IN	79
The California Endowment	CA	IN	79
The F. B. Heron Foundation	NY	IN	78

IN = INDEPENDENT FOUNDATION

CS = CORPORATE FOUNDATION

CM = COMMUNITY FOUNDATION

Top 20 foundations by total grant dollars for underserved communities

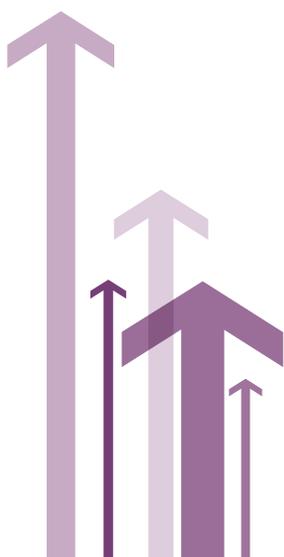
2003-2013

Foundation Name	State	Type	Total U.S. dollars for underserved communities
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	WA	IN	\$1,007,042,186
Ford Foundation	NY	IN	954,700,178
The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	NJ	IN	855,292,320
W. K. Kellogg Foundation	MI	IN	662,125,024
The California Endowment	CA	IN	510,565,477
The Annie E. Casey Foundation	MD	IN	510,131,195
Open Society Foundations	NY	IN	489,234,168
The Susan Thompson Buffett Foundation	NE	IN	486,159,694
The Bank of America Charitable Foundation, Inc.	NC	CS	346,795,810
The Kresge Foundation	MI	IN	322,479,074
Walton Family Foundation, Inc.	AR	IN	314,057,872
Lilly Endowment Inc.	IN	IN	300,523,069
The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	IL	IN	296,893,603
The Wal-Mart Foundation, Inc.	AR	CS	255,199,274
The Harry and Jeanette Weinberg Foundation, Inc.	MD	IN	239,594,997
The JPMorgan Chase Foundation	NY	CS	220,742,046
The Duke Endowment	NC	IN	210,314,560
Silicon Valley Community Foundation	CA	CM	207,846,323
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	MI	IN	206,618,204
The California Wellness Foundation	CA	IN	201,181,500

IN = INDEPENDENT FOUNDATION

CS = CORPORATE FOUNDATION

CM = COMMUNITY FOUNDATION



APPENDIX G

WHY AREN'T CORPORATE OR COMMUNITY FUNDERS INVESTING IN SYSTEMIC CHANGE?

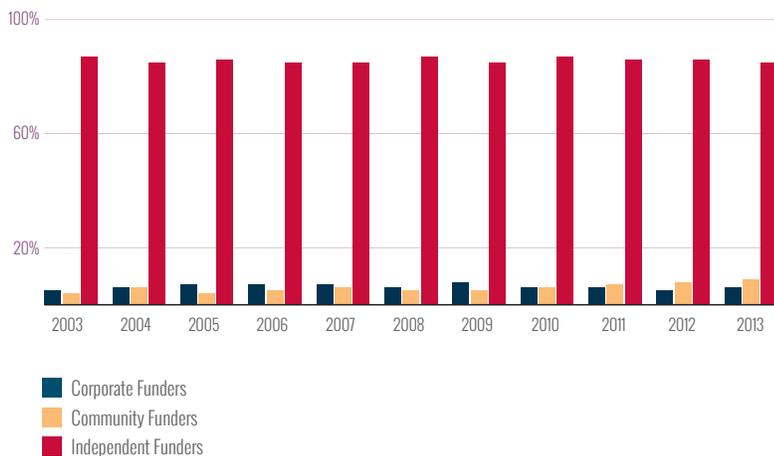
Year over year, between 2003 and 2013 support for social justice strategies came almost exclusively from independent foundations. And independent foundations have consistently maintained a higher level of social justice grantmaking support as a share of their total grantmaking. Of the top 50 funders by total social justice grantmaking between 2003 and 2013, only four were not independent foundations. When their share of total grantmaking devoted to social justice is considered, the number is still only six.

What about systemic change grantmaking spooks community and corporate foundations? For corporate grantmakers, a misperception of social justice grantmaking as inherently political or controversial may be to blame (though many corporations do not hesitate to spend millions on lobbying and campaign contributions).

The lack of support for community organizing, state and local advocacy, and public policy change on the part of community foundations is more perplexing. There are community foundations that have broken through this barrier and begun energetically funding social justice strategies – the Silicon Valley Community Foundation, the San Francisco Foundation and the New York Community Trust, for example. What will it take for other community funders to begin empowering and listening to the communities they serve by investing in grassroots change?

Share of social justice grantmaking by foundation type

2003-2013



APPENDIX H

WHAT ARE THE TOP 20 SOCIAL JUSTICE FOUNDATIONS?

Top 20 foundations by share of grant dollars for social justice

2003-2013

Foundation Name	State	Type	Share of grant dollars for SJ, 2003-2013
Public Welfare Foundation, Inc.	DC	IN	77%
Gill Foundation	CO	IN	75
The Hyams Foundation, Inc.	MA	IN	68
Marguerite Casey Foundation	WA	IN	66
New York Foundation	NY	IN	65
Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation, Inc.	NY	IN	63
Carnegie Corporation of New York	NY	IN	62
Arcus Foundation	NY	IN	60
Robert Sterling Clark Foundation, Inc.	NY	IN	58
Sea Change Foundation	CA	IN	58
The Overbrook Foundation	NY	IN	58
Mertz Gilmore Foundation	NY	IN	57
Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund	CA	IN	56
Open Society Foundations	NY	IN	54
Moriah Fund	DC	IN	54
The Nathan Cummings Foundation	NY	IN	54
Smith Richardson Foundation, Inc.	CT	IN	53
William T. Grant Foundation	NY	IN	53
The Fund for New Jersey	NJ	IN	52
The Commonwealth Fund	NY	IN	52

IN = INDEPENDENT FOUNDATION

Top 20 foundations by total grant dollars for social justice

2003-2013

Foundation Name	State	Type	Total dollars for SJ, 2003-2013
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	WA	IN	\$1,878,479,380
Ford Foundation	NY	IN	1,435,363,555
The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	NJ	IN	1,107,246,658
W. K. Kellogg Foundation	MI	IN	909,208,269
Open Society Foundations	NY	IN	706,622,723
The California Endowment	CA	IN	443,535,694
The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	CA	IN	416,194,831
Annenberg Foundation	CA	IN	381,569,764
Carnegie Corporation of New York	NY	IN	368,344,700
John S. and James L. Knight Foundation	FL	IN	368,164,161
Lilly Endowment Inc.	IN	IN	367,826,803
The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	IL	IN	332,655,776
The James Irvine Foundation	CA	IN	310,443,284
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation	CA	IN	293,882,675
The Wallace Foundation	NY	IN	286,134,944
The Susan Thompson Buffett Foundation	NE	IN	282,475,087
Walton Family Foundation, Inc.	AR	IN	274,837,252
The Kresge Foundation	MI	IN	247,691,881
The Annie E. Casey Foundation	MD	IN	212,241,962
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	MI	IN	201,847,470

IN = INDEPENDENT FOUNDATION



END NOTES

¹ NCRP analysis of Foundation Center data.

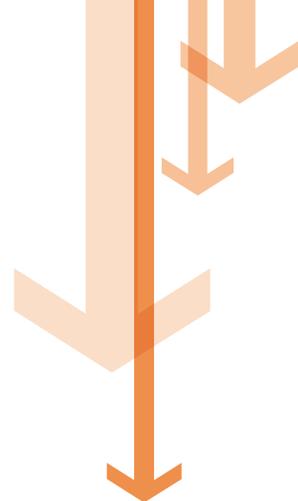
² Bureau of Labor Statistics, “Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey, <http://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LNS14000000>.

³ Bureau of Economic Analysis, “Table 5.2.5: Gross and Net Domestic Investment by Major Type,” <http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTablecfm?reqid=9&step=3&isuri=1&904=2004&903=139&906=q&905=2015&910=x&911=0#reqid=9&step=3&isuri=1&904=2004&903=139&906=q&905=2015&910=x&911=0>.

⁴ U.S. Census, “Table 6. People Below 125 Percent Poverty Level and the Near Poor: 1959-2015,” <http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cpstables/time-series/historical-poverty-people/hstpov6.xls>.

⁵ NCRP analysis of Foundation Center data.

⁶ NCRP analysis of Foundation Center’s FC1000 dataset. The data set is based on Foundation Center’s grants sample database, which includes all grants of \$10,000 or more awarded by the FC1000 – a set of 1,000 of the largest U.S. foundations by giving. For community foundations, discretionary grants are included as are donor-advised grants when provided by the foundation. Grants to U.S.-based private and community foundations are excluded to avoid double-counting grant dollars awarded. Grants to individuals are not included in the sample.



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