

nonprofit georgia

G E O G R A P H Y



SUBURBAN



URBAN



RURAL

Data in this publication were compiled from:

- publicly available and custom digitized files of 990 and 990-PF tax returns provided by the National Center for Charitable Statistics;
- the Foundation Center's Foundation Directory Online, <http://fconline.fdncenter.org/>;
- Urban/Rural Continuum Codes by county from the Department of Agriculture, at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/ruralurbcon/> ; and
- the Census Bureau's Georgia Cartographic Boundary Shapefile, at http://www.census.gov/geo/www/cob/bdy_files.html.

The analysis was completed by a team of researchers including: Shena Ashley, Ph.D., Chase Bricker, Grace Chikoto, M.P.A., Christopher Ferguson and Janet Johnson, Ph.D.

This analysis is part of ongoing research on public charities and foundations in the state of Georgia, made possible through a generous grant from the Wilbur and Hilda Glenn Family Foundation.

A PDF of this report is available on the Nonprofit Studies Program website aysps.gsu.edu/nonprofit.

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GEOGRAPHY

The *Nonprofit Georgia* series of reports summarizes some of the research on the nonprofit sector conducted by the Nonprofit Studies Program at the Andrew Young School of Policy Studies. This analysis reports on Georgia charitable organizations, including both:

- Public Charities: 501c(3) organizations serving the public benefit in areas such as the arts, education, health care, human services, the environment, and other causes; and
- Private and Public Foundations: 501c(3) organizations that are primarily engaged in grantmaking to other nonprofit organizations or individuals.

The following tables and exhibits are based primarily on an analysis of 990 and 990-PF tax forms filed by Georgia public charities and foundations. They do not include either public charities with gross revenues under \$25,000 annually or religious congregations, as neither of these two groups are required to file 990 forms. Foundation reporting includes independent, corporate, community and operating foundations, as well as grantmaking public charities.

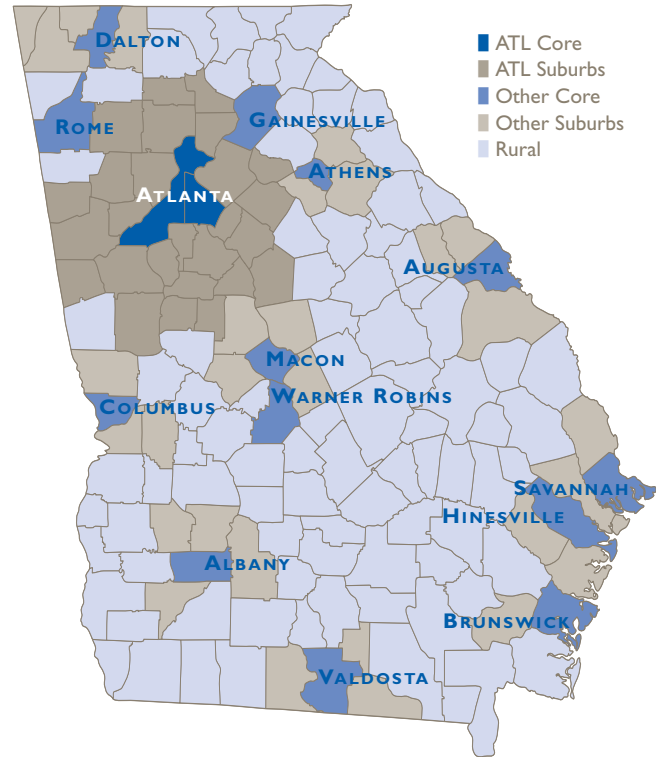
GEOGRAPHIC CATEGORIES

Wealth in Georgia is not evenly distributed throughout the state. Is there an urban/rural divide in terms of nonprofit resources and operations? Where do nonprofit revenues come from, and where do they go? What do we know about how the nonprofit sector affects the flow of resources within and without the state? How well does nonprofit capacity match need in various locales across Georgia?

Analysis of these questions involving Georgia's public charities and foundations revealed distinct differences by geographic location, especially within the following five groupings:

- **ATL CORE:** Fulton and DeKalb counties;
- **ATL SUBURBS:** The 26 counties comprising the Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) except Fulton and DeKalb counties;
- **OTHER CORE:** The 13 counties in the state that contain the core city of an MSA other than Atlanta;
- **OTHER SUBURBS:** The 29 counties that are a part of an MSA outside of Atlanta, excluding the counties containing the MSA core city; and
- **RURAL:** The 89 counties that are classified by the U.S. Census Bureau as not part of an MSA.

GEORGIA COUNTIES CODED BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION, 2005



The two most populous counties in the state, Fulton and DeKalb, referred to here as ATL Core, hosted more than one-third of Georgia's public charities in 2005, which comprised more than half of all Georgia's public charity revenues. Forty-three percent of all foundations in Georgia were located in the ATL Core counties in 2005, and these foundations comprised over 70% of Georgia's foundations' assets.

On the other end of the urban/rural continuum, the 89 rural counties in Georgia contained 14% of the state's public charities and only 7% of all public charity revenues. These rural counties contained 13% of Georgia's foundations and only 6% of state-wide foundation assets. Fifty-five of Georgia's counties (35% of Georgia's 159 counties) had fewer than five reporting nonprofits; 41 of these counties were rural. Fifty-three of Georgia's counties (33% of all counties) had no foundation; 67% of these were rural counties.

GEORGIA PUBLIC CHARITIES AND FOUNDATIONS BY LOCATION, 2005

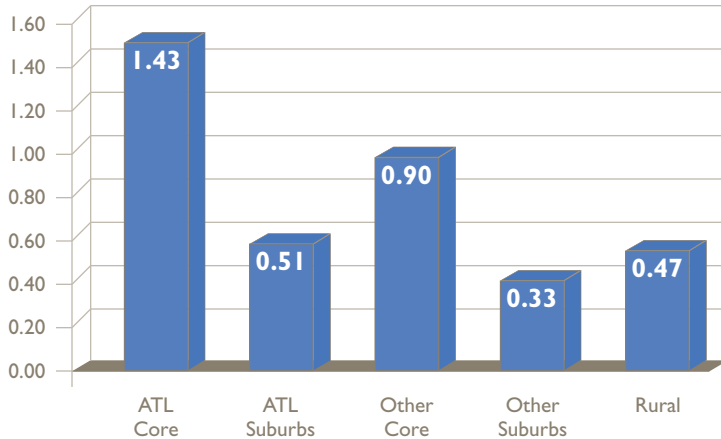
	ATL Core	ATL Suburbs	Other Core	Other Suburbs	Rural	State-wide TOTAL
PUBLIC CHARITIES						
Number of Public Charities	2,429	1,854	1,559	263	1,014	7,119
Revenues of Public Charities (in millions)	\$12,746	\$3,368	\$6,643	\$187	\$1,761	\$24,705
Revenues from Private Giving (in millions)	\$3,037	\$365	\$911	\$41	\$298	\$4,652
FOUNDATIONS						
Number of Foundations	669	252	386	60	206	1,573
Total Assets (in millions)	\$7,878	\$1,121	\$1,131	\$221	\$665	\$11,016
Total Giving (in millions)	\$555	\$35	\$90	\$7	\$34	\$721

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC CHARITIES RELATIVE TO POPULATION AND INCOME

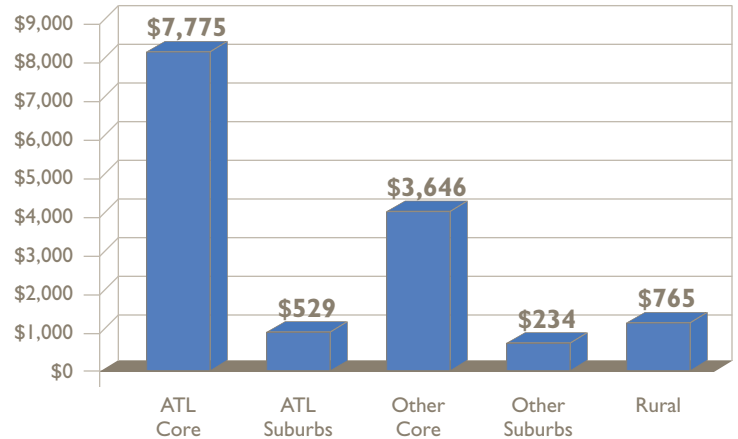
It is not surprising that the core Atlanta counties of Fulton and DeKalb, the center of population and economic activity in the state, would have the greatest concentration of nonprofit resources. But the ATL Core also has the highest number of public charities per capita, the greatest amount of public charity revenues per capita, and the highest ratio of public charity revenues as a percent of county income.

For instance, ATL Core has a higher number of public charities per 1,000 people (1.43) than the average for Other Core counties (.90). Both core county groupings have higher numbers than their respective suburbs. Rural counties average .17 public charities per 1,000 people, significantly lower than the core urban counties, but higher than the Other Suburbs. A similar pattern across the five geographic groupings can be seen for the charts showing

NUMBER OF PUBLIC CHARITIES PER 1,000 PEOPLE, 2005



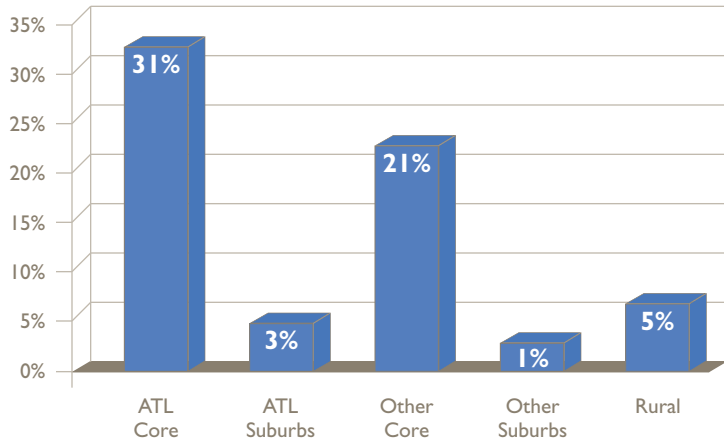
PUBLIC CHARITY REVENUES PER CAPITA, 2005



charity revenues per capita and charity revenues as a percent of county income.

The rationale for designating Fulton and DeKalb counties as the ATL Core, rather than grouping together the top 5 most populous counties or the 10-county planning region used by the Atlanta

PUBLIC CHARITY REVENUES AS A % OF COUNTY INCOME, 2005



Regional Commission is demonstrated by these same measures. The number of public charities per 1,000 people, revenues per capita, and revenues as a percent of county income all fall dramatically in counties outside of Fulton and DeKalb.

COMPARISONS ACROSS METRO ATLANTA COUNTIES

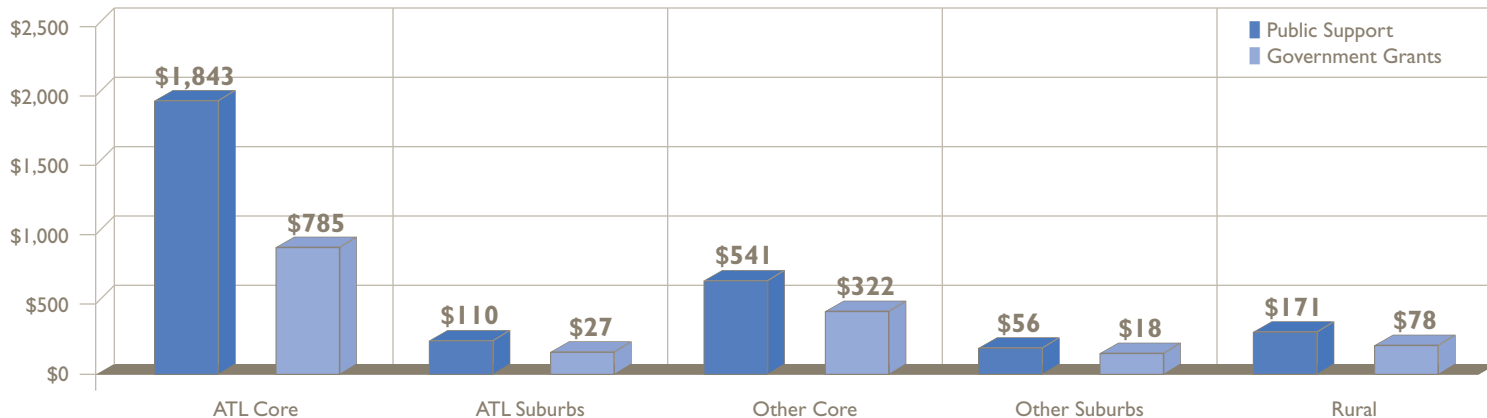
	Number of Public Charities per 1,000 People	Public Charity Revenues Per Capita	Public Charity Revenues as a % of County Income
Fulton	1.74	\$7,493	24%
DeKalb	1.12	\$8,057	37%
Clayton, Cobb and Gwinnett	0.53	\$1,460	6%
Cherokee, Douglas, Fayette, Henry and Rockdale	0.63	\$387	2%
Remaining 18 Atlanta metro counties	0.47	\$414	2%

PUBLIC SUPPORT AND GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO PUBLIC CHARITIES

The total dollar amount of private philanthropy and government grants as a source of income for public charities is greater in urban areas, and this is also true of revenue per capita from these sources. The revenue per capita from public support and from government grants was ten times as large in the ATL Core counties (\$1,843 and \$785, respectively) than in the average rural county (\$171 and \$78).

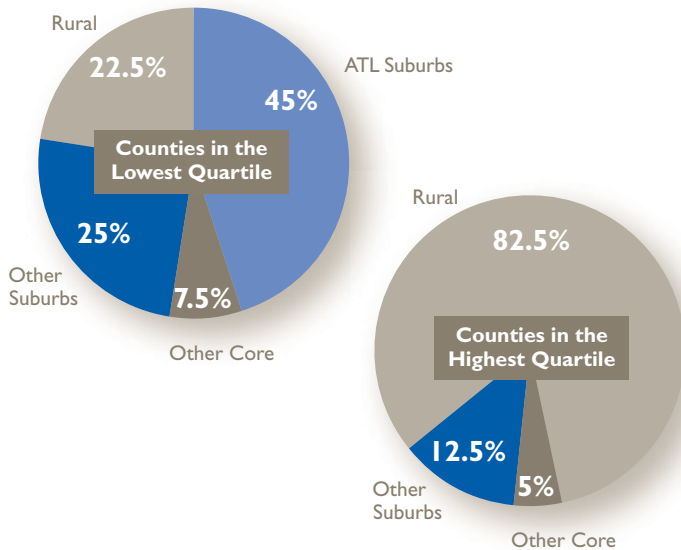
The comparison of urban versus rural counties of the state, however, does not directly translate into a comparison of richer versus poorer counties of the state, primarily because the lowest poverty rates in the state are predominately in suburban counties. When counties are ranked according to their poverty rates, 28 of the 40 counties in the lowest quartile are suburban, and 18 of these counties are Atlanta

CONTRIBUTIONS PER CAPITA, BY LOCATION, 2005



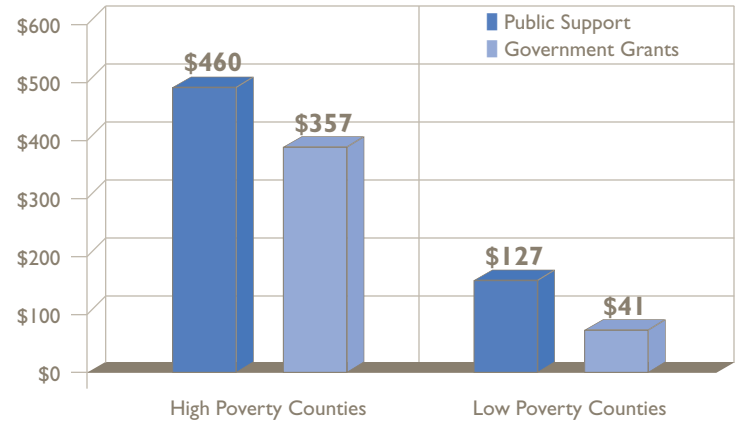
suburbs. Nine (less than 25%) of counties in the lowest quartile are rural. Of the 40 counties in the highest quartile of poverty rates, 33 (over 80%) are rural. Notably, neither Fulton nor DeKalb counties are in the bottom or the top quartiles of poverty rates.

POVERTY RATES BY GEOGRAPHY, 2005



When per capita revenue from public support and from government grants are compared for counties in the highest and lowest poverty quartiles, per capita public support is almost four times higher in high poverty counties and per capita government grants are almost nine times higher:

CONTRIBUTIONS PER CAPITA, BY POVERTY CATEGORY OF COUNTY, 2005



On a number of measures of public charity capacity, including public charity revenues per capita and revenues as a percent of county income, high poverty counties compare favorably relative to low poverty counties. These measures are displayed on the table below. Confounding the interpretation of such results, however, is the fact that the existence of a charity in a particular location does not guarantee that it benefits primarily the local community, versus a statewide, national or even international scope. Human service organizations, however, are more likely to benefit people locally, as these organizations typically deal with services that are delivered

in person. When charity revenues per capita or government grants per capita in only human service organizations are considered, it is still the case that the figures for high poverty counties exceed those of low poverty counties; in this case they are roughly double those of the low poverty counties. Also displayed on the table are figures for the Atlanta core counties of Fulton and DeKalb. An urban/rural divide does exist in the distribution of nonprofit resources, but the nature of this divide is distinct from comparisons of nonprofit capacity versus need based on poverty measures.

PUBLIC CHARITY RESOURCES BY POVERTY CATEGORY OF COUNTY, 2005

	All Public Charity Revenues per Capita	Human Services Revenues per Capita	All Public Charity Revenues as a % of County Income	Human Services Revenues as a % of County Income	Public Support per Capita	Government Grants per Capita
High Poverty Counties (highest quartile poverty rates)	\$884	\$227	5.9%	1.5%	\$460	\$357
Fulton/DeKalb Counties	\$7,775	\$851	30.9%	3.2%	\$1,843	\$785
Low Poverty Counties (lowest quartile poverty rates)	\$654	\$119	3.2%	0.6%	\$127	\$41

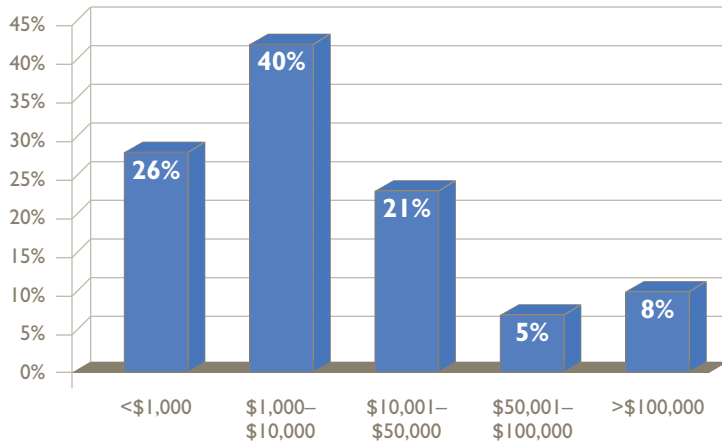
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS BY GEORGIA FOUNDATIONS

Our study of foundation grants is based on a purposive sample of 79 Georgia foundations with 39% located in the ATL Core, 8% located in the ATL Suburbs, 39% located in Other Core counties, 3% located in Other Suburbs and 11% located in Rural counties. The foundations were selected using a stratified sampling method to include foundations of various types and sizes from the different

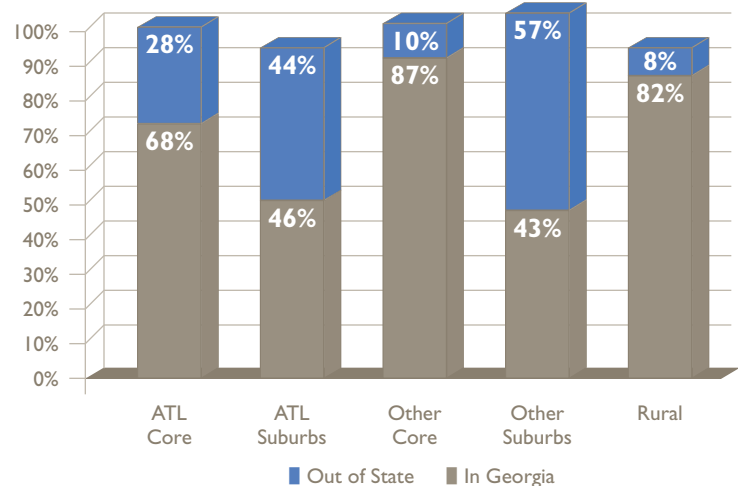
regions of the state. Giving by the foundations in this sample accounts for 58% of all giving by Georgia foundations. The majority of grants made by these foundations were less than \$10,000.

Of the \$416 million in grants distributed by these foundations in 2005, 25% of those dollars went to organizations located outside of

SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS, 2005 – SHOWN AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GRANTS SAMPLED



DISTRIBUTION OF GRANT DOLLARS BY FOUNDATION LOCATION, 2005



the state of Georgia while 71% of those dollars went to support organizations located within the state of Georgia. (Four percent of grant dollars did not have sufficient information to be tracked.) Foundations located in the Other Suburbs gave the greatest proportion of their grant dollars outside of the state of Georgia; in contrast, Other Core and Rural counties gave the least proportion out of state.

The majority of funds that remained in the state were granted to organizations located in urban counties. Although urban counties account for 87% of Georgia's population, these counties received 90% of the grants and 94% of the grant dollars. Rural counties account for 13% of Georgia's population; however, they received only 10% of the grants amounting to 6% of grant dollars. The propensity

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF GRANT DOLLARS, BY FOUNDATION LOCATION, 2005

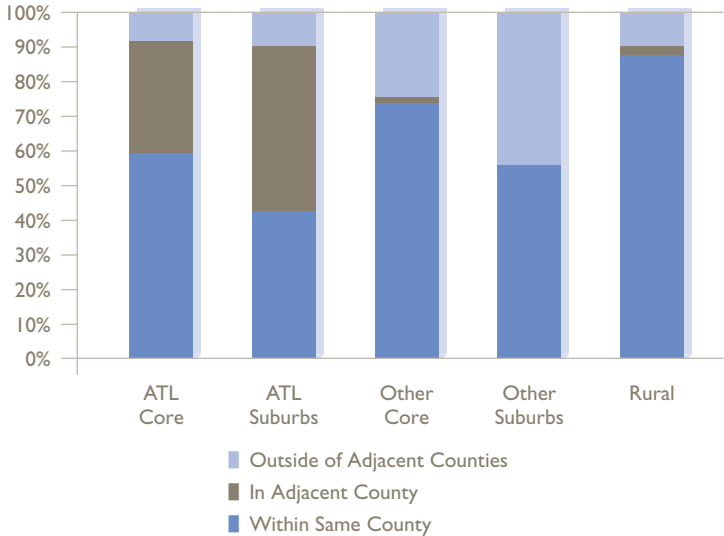
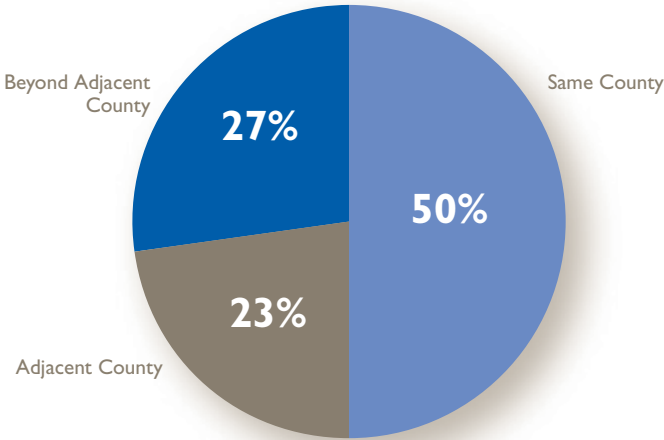
LOCATION OF RECIPIENT	LOCATION OF FOUNDATION					All Foundations
	ATL Core	ATL Suburbs	Other Core	Other Suburbs	Rural	
ATL Core	74%	47%	16%	12%	4%	62%
ATL Suburbs	9%	51%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Other Core	10%	2%	80%	73%	4%	21%
Other Suburbs	5%	0%	1%	4%	0%	4%
Rural	2%	0%	3%	10%	91%	6%

to give to rural or urban counties in the state differs based on the location of the foundation. Foundations located in the urban core give the majority of their grant dollars to organizations located in the urban core. Foundations located in rural counties give 91% of their grant dollars to organizations located in rural counties.

Georgia foundations tend to give to the communities closest to their headquarters. Fifty percent of Georgia foundation grants remain in the same county, 23% of grants go to an adjacent county and 27% of grants go beyond adjacent county boundaries.

PROXIMITY OF GRANTEES TO FOUNDATIONS, 2005

PROXIMITY OF GRANTEES TO FOUNDATIONS, BY FOUNDATION LOCATION, 2005

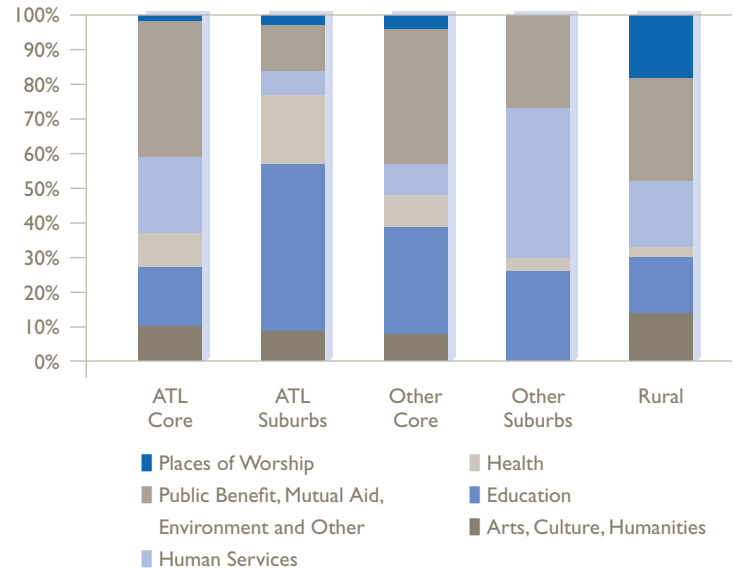


DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS BY NONPROFIT CHARACTERISTICS

The chart here shows how grant dollars are distributed within the various geographic locations by nonprofit subsectors. Grant dollars going into the Atlanta core counties are primarily distributed to organizations that are categorized as mutual aid, public benefit and human services. Grant dollars going into the Atlanta suburbs are most likely to be distributed to education organizations. When grant dollars are directed towards suburbs of other core counties they are mainly distributed to human services organizations. Rural grant dollars are almost equally distributed to places of worship, human services, mutual aid and education organizations.

Georgia foundations, across all geographic locations, tend to give to nonprofit organizations that have been operating more than 15 years. Foundations located in rural counties are most likely to give to newer nonprofit organizations; 19% of grants originating in rural counties are given to nonprofits that have operated for five years or less. Overall, 76% of foundation grants are given to nonprofits with revenues of \$2 million or greater. The proportion of giving to nonprofits by revenue size differs by location of the foundation.

SECTOR DISTRIBUTION OF GRANT DOLLARS, BY GRANT RECIPIENT LOCATION, 2005



DISTRIBUTION OF GRANT DOLLARS BY FOUNDATION LOCATION AND RECIPIENT CHARACTERISTICS, 2005

	LOCATION OF FOUNDATION					All Foundations
	ATL Core	ATL Suburbs	Other Core	Other Suburbs	Rural	
AGE						
<5 years	7%	5%	4%	5%	19%	7%
5 to 15 years	23%	29%	29%	5%	18%	24%
>15 years	70%	66%	68%	90%	63%	69%
ORGANIZATION SIZE (REVENUE)						
\$100 to 500,000	6%	36%	8%	18%	20%	7%
\$500,000 to <2 million	13%	3%	29%	36%	32%	16%
\$2 million to <10 million	24%	17%	23%	13%	17%	24%
\$10 million to 40 million	22%	14%	29%	4%	30%	23%
Over \$40 million	35%	30%	11%	28%	1%	29%



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The Nonprofit Studies Program of the Andrew Young School of Georgia State University strives to educate the next generation of nonprofit leaders, foster research on the nonprofit sector, and bridge theory and practice in the creation and dissemination of knowledge. For more information about the program, please contact:

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