

Nonprofit Charitable Organizations and Donor-Advised Funds, 2012



by Paul Arnsberger

Nonprofit charitable organizations exempt from income tax under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 501(c)(3) filed 279,405 Forms 990 and 990-EZ and reported \$3.3 trillion in assets for Tax Year 2012, increases of 2 percent (forms filed) and 6 percent (assets reported) from 2011. These organizations reported over \$1.7 trillion in total revenue, nearly three-quarters of which came from program services.¹ The statistics in this article are based on data compiled from Form 990, *Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax*, and Form 990-EZ, the short-form version of this information return.

Charitable Organizations Tax Exempt Under IRC Section 501(c)(3)

To qualify for tax-exempt status, an organization must show that its purpose serves the public good, as opposed to a private interest. The activities of a nonprofit organization are limited in that they must further one or more of the purposes for which the organization was granted tax-exempt status. Organizations exempt under IRC section 501(c)(3) include those with religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes. In practice, these categories cover a broad range of charitable organizations and activities, including nonprofit hospitals, youth organizations, community foundations, schools, service organizations, museums, low-income housing, and environmental preservation groups. These organizations may not allow net earnings to inure to the benefit of a shareholder or individual. Activities aimed at influencing legislation cannot be a substantial part of an organization's activities. Additionally, the organization may not intervene in a political campaign on behalf of, or in opposition to, any candidate.² Generally, a donor's contribution to one of these organizations is deductible for income tax purposes.

Of the 1,081,891 active organizations recognized by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) under IRC section 501(c)(3), about 26 percent filed Form 990 or Form 990-EZ returns for Tax Year 2012.³ Certain nonprofit charitable organizations were not required to file either of those forms; these included churches and certain other religious organizations, as well as organizations with annual gross receipts totaling less than \$50,000. Nonprofit private foundations, which are also tax exempt under

section 501(c)(3) (and included in the number of active organizations mentioned above), file Form 990-PF, *Return of Private Foundation*, and are not included in these statistics.⁴

Financial Highlights and Characteristics

Nonprofit charitable organizations that filed Forms 990 and 990-EZ for Tax Year 2012 reported small to modest growth in most financial categories (Figure A). Growth in assets reported by charities, up 6 percent to \$3.3 trillion, outpaced increases in both revenue and expenses for 2012. The 279,405 nonprofit charitable organizations exempt under IRC section 501(c)(3) held about half of these assets (over \$1.6 trillion) in the form of investments, primarily securities.

Charities filing Forms 990 and 990-EZ received a little over \$1.7 trillion in total revenue for Tax Year 2012. Income from program services comprised 72 percent (\$1.2 trillion) of the revenue reported by organizations exempt under IRC section

Figure A
Nonprofit Charitable Organizations, Selected Data, Tax Years 2011–2012
[All figures are estimates based on samples—money amounts are in millions of 2012 constant dollars]

Item	2011 [1]	2012	Percentage change
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Number of returns	274,287	279,405	1.9
Form 990	189,433	192,915	1.8
Form 990-EZ	84,854	86,490	1.9
Total assets	3,085,976	3,273,996	6.1
Total liabilities	1,271,278	1,303,601	2.5
Total revenue	1,678,274	1,734,192	3.3
Program service revenue	1,216,208	1,248,192	2.6
Contributions, gifts, and grants	364,015	371,124	2.0
All other revenue	98,052	114,877	17.2
Total expenses	1,587,121	1,624,052	2.3

[1] Dollar values were adjusted for inflation using the 2009 chain-type price index for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Inflation-adjusted amounts were calculated in 2012 constant dollars.
NOTES: Data are from both Forms 990 and 990-EZ for nonprofit charitable organizations that are tax exempt under Internal Revenue Code section 501(c)(3) and exclude private foundations, as well as most churches, and certain other types of religious organizations. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.
Source: IRS Statistics of Income Division, Tax-Exempt Organizations study, November 2015.

¹ The statistics in this article exclude private foundations, most organizations with receipts totaling less than \$50,000, as well as most churches and certain other types of religious organizations. While the article focuses on organizations exempt under Internal Revenue Code section 501(c)(3), SOI also collects data on organizations exempt under sections 501(c)(4) through (c)(9). Tables 2, 3, and 4 (which can be found on the Charities page of TaxStats: <https://www.irs.gov/uac/SOI-Tax-Stats-Charities-and-Other-Tax-Exempt-Organizations-Statistics>) include data from these organizations. IRC sections 501(c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(10) through (c)(27) describe additional tax-exempt organizations. Because they constitute a small proportion of financial activity for the nonprofit sector, SOI does not collect data for these organizations.

² See Internal Revenue Service Publication 557, *Tax-Exempt Status for Your Organization*, for more information on the requirements for tax exemption under IRC section 501(c)(3) and other IRC sections.

³ Data presented in this article are from Tax Year 2012 Forms 990 and 990-EZ filed in Calendar Years 2013 and 2014. The total number of nonprofit charitable organizations, including those not required to file Form 990 or Form 990-EZ, is based on data obtained from the *IRS Data Book*, Table 25 for Fiscal Year 2012.

⁴ For information on private foundations, see Belmonte, Cynthia, "Domestic Private Foundations and Related Excise Taxes, Tax Year 2009," *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Winter 2013, Volume 32, Number 3.



501(c)(3). Program service revenue includes fees collected by organizations in support of their tax-exempt purposes, such as tuition; hospital patient charges (including Medicare and Medicaid payments); and admission fees collected by museums, performing arts groups, and community organizations. The other major source of revenue comes from contributions, gifts, and grants made to charitable organizations. For Tax Year 2012, charities reported \$371.1 billion from donors and public and private grant-makers.

Total expenditures reported by charities grew at an inflation-adjusted rate of 2 percent to over \$1.6 trillion for Tax Year 2012. Salaries, officer compensation, and employee benefits totaled \$722.6 billion, or 44 percent of all reported expenses. Meanwhile, grants and allocations made by nonprofit charitable organizations grew 6 percent to \$139.5 billion. Net income, the difference between the total revenue and total expenditures reported by charities, increased 21 percent to \$110 billion for Tax Year 2012.

Charities holding \$10 million or more in assets filed only 8 percent of returns for Tax Year 2012 (Figure B). However, nonprofit charitable organizations in this size category accounted for a significant majority of the sector's assets (92 percent) and revenue (86 percent). Conversely, organizations reporting less than \$500,000 in assets made up more than half (59 percent) of the filing population and represented the smallest shares of the

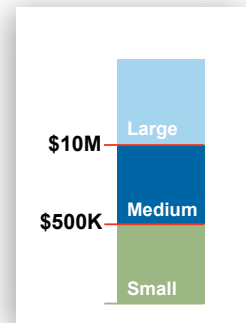
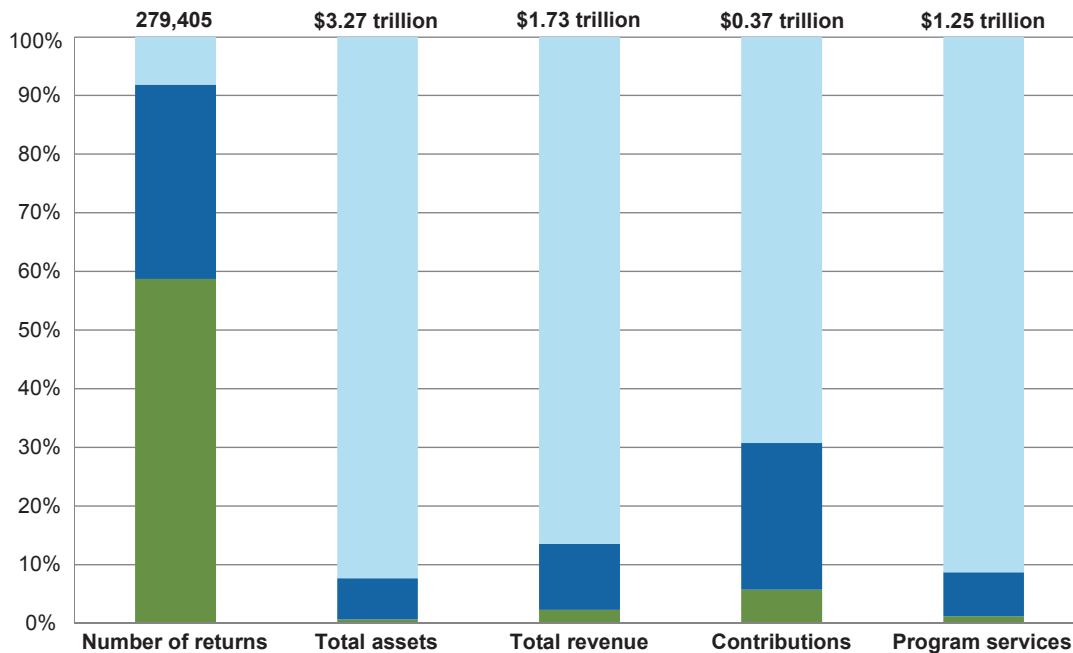
sector's total assets (less than 1 percent) and total revenue (2 percent).

Donor-Advised Funds

A small, but important, subset of nonprofit organizations sponsor charitable giving programs through which donors can make recommendations regarding the distribution of funds over time to certain charities. Though less than 1 percent of nonprofit charitable organizations sponsor these "donor-advised funds," the total value of such funds was nearly \$53 billion for Tax Year 2012.⁵ A donor-advised fund, defined under IRC section 4966(d)(2), can be described as "a separately identified fund, or an account that is maintained and operated by a section 501(c)(3) organization ... composed of contributions made by individual donors." The key feature of a donor-advised fund lies in the following: "Once the donor makes the contribution, the organization has legal control over it. However, the donor...retains advisory privileges with respect to the distribution of funds and the investment of assets in the account."⁶

Charitable organizations have maintained donor-advised funds in one form or another for nearly 100 years. However, the current formal definition of a donor-advised fund was entered into the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) after the Pension Protection Act of 2006 was signed into law. Both the number of nonprofit charities sponsoring donor-advised funds and the

Figure B
Nonprofit Charitable Organizations: Selected Data, by Size of Total Assets, Tax Year 2012



NOTES: Data are from both Forms 990 and 990-EZ for nonprofit charitable organizations that are tax exempt under Internal Revenue Code section 501(c)(3) and exclude private foundations, as well as most churches, and certain other types of religious organizations. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.
Source: IRS Statistics of Income Division, Tax-Exempt Organizations study, November 2015.

⁵ Information on donor-advised funds was reported on Form 990, Schedule D, *Supplemental Financial Statements*. Organizations sponsoring donor-advised funds were not permitted to file the Form 990-EZ.
⁶ IRS Donor-Advised Funds Guide Sheet Explanation, July 31, 2008. (https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-tege/donor_advised_explanation_073108.pdf)

total value of those donor-advised funds have increased significantly since the Internal Revenue Service began collecting financial data on these organizations.⁷ The number of sponsoring organizations rose from 1,779 for 2006 to 2,121 for 2012, while the total value of all donor-advised funds reported for these tax years increased from \$32.6 billion (in 2012 Constant dollars) for 2006 to \$52.9 billion for 2012.

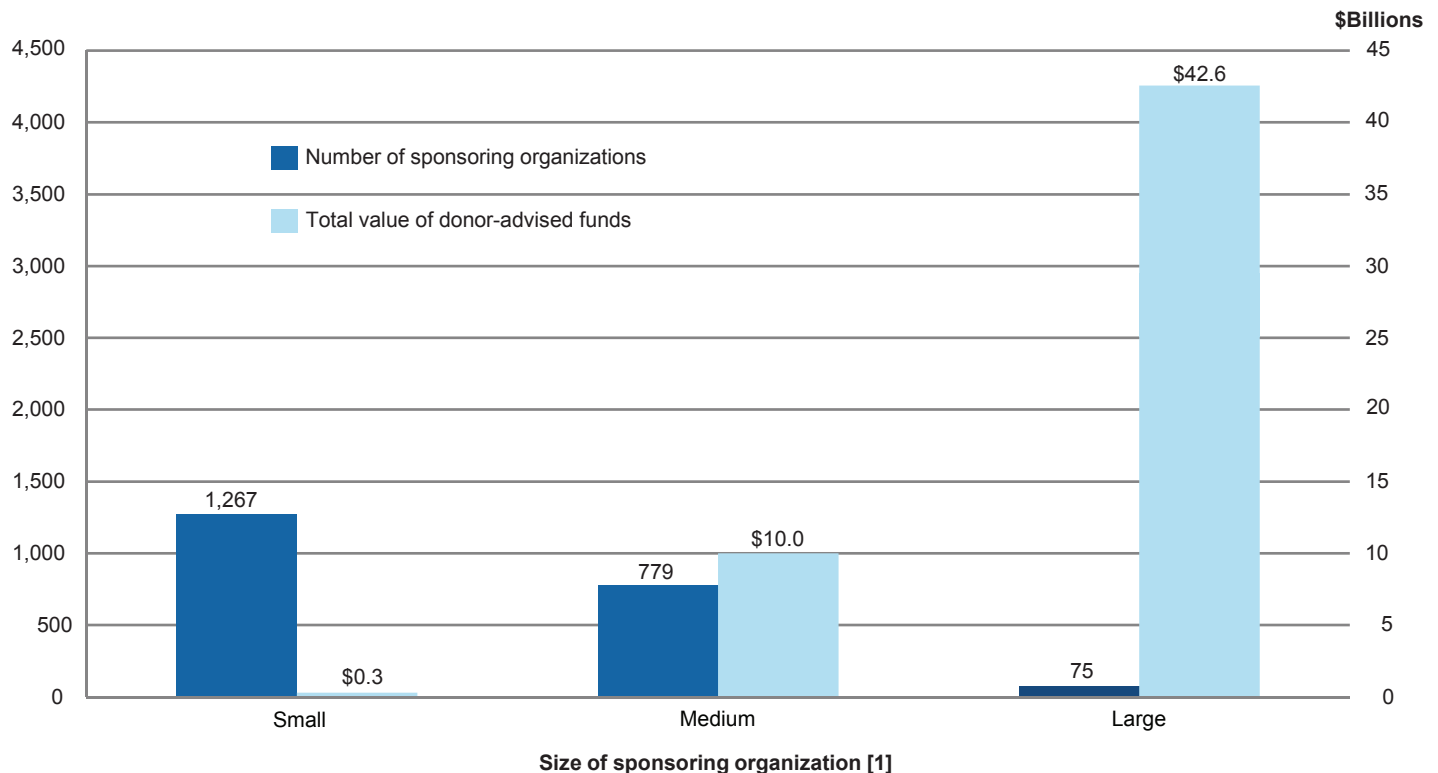
A Portrait of Donor-Advised Funds

As with the financial holdings and activities of nonprofit organizations in general, the bulk of donor-advised funds were held by a relatively small number of large sponsoring organizations. Of the estimated 2,121 charitable organizations that maintained at least one donor-advised fund account in Tax Year 2012, some 60 percent could be classified as “small”; that is, their portfolio of donor-advised funds totaled less than \$1 million (Figure C). Additionally, 37 percent of the sponsoring organizations were considered “medium” (total fund value between \$1 million and \$100 million); only 4 percent had donor-advised fund holdings

over \$100 million and were classified as “large.” However, these large sponsoring organizations accounted for over 80 percent of the total value of donor-advised funds held by the sector (about \$43 billion). The small organizations, by contrast, held just one half of one percent of the total (\$0.3 billion).

The largest of the large sponsoring charities (seven organizations) each reported over \$1 billion in total funds for Tax Year 2012 (Figure D). These organizations cited the operation and management of the donor-advised funds as their primary charitable activity, and reported nearly all of their assets as donor-advised funds. Led by the Fidelity Investments Charitable Gift Fund, this elite group reported more than \$24 billion in donor-advised funds from over 100,000 individual funds. Community foundations, the most common type of sponsoring organization, also reported the vast majority of their total assets in the form of donor-advised funds. On the other end of the spectrum, certain other charitable organizations sponsored donor-advised funds as part of multifaceted fundraising or development campaigns for their organizations. These charities, primarily colleges and

Figure C
Nonprofit Charitable Organizations Sponsoring Donor-Advised Funds, Tax Year 2012



[1] “Small” sponsoring organizations reported less than \$1 million in donor-advised funds; “medium” organizations reported between \$1 million and \$100 million; and “large” organizations reported total funds of over \$100 million.

NOTES: Data are from Forms 990 for nonprofit charitable organizations that are tax exempt under Internal Revenue Code section 501(c)(3) and exclude private foundations, as well as most churches, and certain other types of religious organizations. Sponsoring organizations are defined as those filers that reported maintaining one or more donor-advised fund.

Source: IRS Statistics of Income Division, Tax-Exempt Organizations study, August 2015.

⁷ Charitable organizations were required to report financial information on donor-advised funds beginning with the Tax Year 2006 Form 990. Prior to this, the filers indicated with a checkbox the existence of “any separate account for participating donors where donors have the right to provide advice on the use or distribution of funds.” The redesigned Form 990 for Tax Year 2008 revised and consolidated donor-advised fund reporting on Schedule D.

Figure D
Largest Nonprofit Charitable Sponsoring Organizations, by Total Value of Donor-Advised Funds, Tax Year 2012

[Money amounts are in billions of dollars]

Fund	Value
Fidelity Investments Charitable Gift Fund	\$10.2
Schwab Charitable Fund	4.8
Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program	3.6
Silicon Valley Community Foundation	1.7
National Philanthropic Trust	1.6
National Christian Charitable Foundation	1.2
Jewish Communal Fund	1.2

Source: IRS Statistics of Income Division, Tax-Exempt Organizations study, August 2015.

universities, reported aggregate donor-advised fund values of less than 1 percent of their total asset portfolio.

One way to look at the performance of sponsoring organizations is through their “donor-advised fund payout rate.” For this analysis, payout rate is defined as: “Aggregate grants from (donor-advised funds)” divided by “Aggregate (donor-advised fund) value at beginning of year.”⁸ Using this calculation, the median payout rate for 2012 was 10 percent of the total value of donor-advised funds held by the sponsoring organization. Over half of the organizations reported payout rates between 1 percent and 35 percent for Tax Year 2012.

Trends in the donor-advised fund sector

From Tax Years 2006 to 2012, the number of organizations sponsoring donor-advised fund accounts grew 19 percent, from 1,779 to 2,121 (Figure E). While volatile from year-to-year, the total number of individual donor-advised funds held by these sponsoring organizations increased by 56 percent between Tax

Years 2006 and 2012. Additionally, after adjusting for inflation, the total value of all donor-advised funds rose dramatically (up 55 percent) in the last 2 years (2010-2012) to nearly \$53 billion (in 2012 Constant dollars), following a relatively flat period between Tax Years 2006 and 2010. A combination of large increases in contributions to donor-advised funds and strong returns on investment contributed to the 2-year surge.

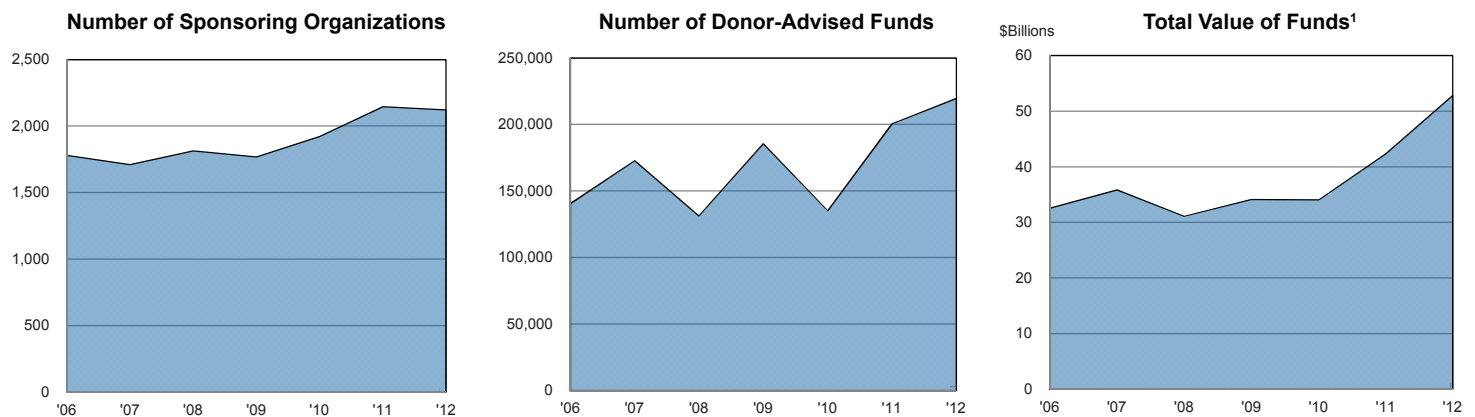
Figure F shows the inflows (contributions) to and outflows (grants) from donor-advised funds over the 7-year period from 2006 to 2012. Using inflation-adjusted data reported by organizations on both the contributions to and grants paid out of donor-advised fund accounts, the graph shows the total annual surplus (or deficit) reported by all sponsoring organizations. With the exception of 2008, when the contributions to donor-advised funds dropped to a level nearly equal to grants, organizations maintaining donor-advised funds have taken in more contributions than they have distributed each year. Sponsoring organizations reported the largest surplus in Tax Year 2012: over \$7.5 billion.

Summary

For 2012, some 279,405 nonprofit charitable organizations tax exempt under IRC section 501(c)(3) reported \$3.3 trillion in total assets, \$1.7 trillion in revenue, and \$1.6 trillion in expenses, all increases from 2011. Financial activity in the nonprofit sector was dominated by large organizations representing just 8 percent of Forms 990 and 990-EZ filed.

Some 2,121 charitable organizations sponsored donor-advised funds totaling nearly \$53 billion. The bulk of the assets were held by a small number of very large sponsoring organizations. Since Tax Year 2010, both number of funds reported and the value of those funds have increased substantially.

Figure E
Selected Data on Donor-Advised Funds and Nonprofit Charitable Sponsoring Organizations, Tax Years 2006–2012



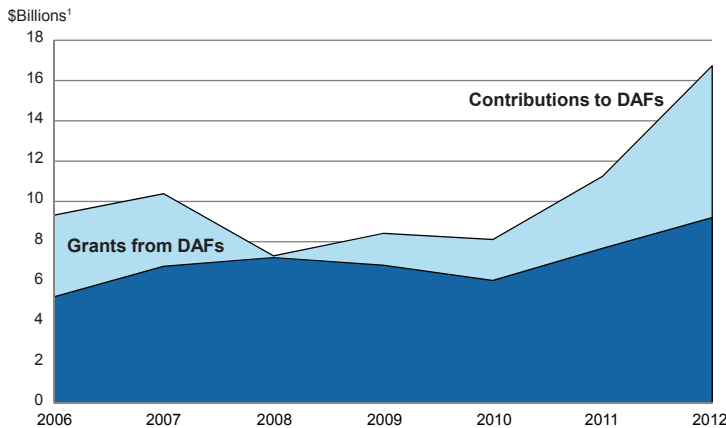
[1] Money amounts are in billions of 2012 Constant dollars and were adjusted for inflation using the 2009 chain-type price index for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

NOTES: Data are from Forms 990 for nonprofit charitable organizations that are tax exempt under Internal Revenue Code section 501(c)(3) and exclude private foundations, as well as most churches, and certain other types of religious organizations.

Source: IRS Statistics of Income Division, Tax-Exempt Organizations study, August 2015.

⁸ “Aggregate value at beginning of year” is not a line item on Form 990. It can be calculated by adding “Aggregate value at end of year” and “Aggregate grants from,” and subtracting “Aggregate contributions to.”

Figure F
Contributions To and Grants From Donor-Advised Funds, Tax Years 2006–2012



[1] Money amounts are in billions of 2012 Constant dollars and were adjusted for inflation using the 2009 chain-type price index for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
 NOTES: Data are from Forms 990 for nonprofit charitable organizations that are tax exempt under Internal Revenue Code section 501(c)(3) and exclude private foundations, as well as most churches, and certain other types of religious organizations.
 Source: IRS Statistics of Income Division, Tax-Exempt Organizations study, August 2015.

Data Sources and Limitations

SOI based the statistics in this article on a sample of Tax Year 2012 Forms 990, *Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax*, and Forms 990-EZ, *Short Form Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax*. Organizations were required to file the form for Tax Year 2012 when their accounting periods ended any time between December 31, 2012, and November 30, 2013. The sample did not include private foundations, which were required to file Form 990-PF. SOI excluded most churches and certain other types of religious organizations from the sample because they were not required to file Form 990 or Form 990-EZ. The sample included only those returns with average receipts of more than the filing threshold of \$50,000.

The sample design was divided into two parts: the first sampling frame included all returns filed by organizations exempt under IRC section 501(c)(3); the second sampling frame included all returns filed by organizations exempt under sections 501(c)(4) through (9).⁹ SOI collected the data presented here from returns originally filed with the IRS and excluded from the

sample organizations tax exempt under other IRC sections. Data were subjected to comprehensive testing and correction procedures to improve statistical reliability and validity. However, in most cases, SOI did not incorporate into its database changes made to the original return because of either administrative processing or taxpayer amendment.

SOI classified the two samples into strata based on the type of return and size of end-of-year total assets, with each stratum sampled at a different rate. For section 501(c)(3) organizations, a sample of 15,210 returns was selected from a population of 281,999. Sampling rates ranged from 100 percent for organizations with total assets of \$50,000,000 or more to 0.92 percent for organizations reporting total assets of less than \$1,000,000. Additionally, SOI selected returns that included Schedule H (Form 990), *Hospitals*, at the time of sampling at a rate of 100 percent. The second sample contained 6,698 records selected from the population of 94,642 returns filed by organizations exempt under sections 501(c)(4) through (c)(9). Sampling rates ranged from 100 percent for organizations with assets of \$10,000,000 or more to 1.18 percent for organizations with assets of less than \$300,000. The filing populations for these organizations included some returns of terminated organizations, returns of inactive organizations, duplicate returns, and returns of organizations filed with tax periods prior to 2012. However, SOI excluded these returns from the final sample and the estimated population counts.

Because the data are based on samples, they are subject to sampling error. To use these statistics properly, the magnitude of the sampling error, measured by the coefficient of variation (CV), should be taken into account (Figure G). A discussion of methods for evaluating the nonsampling error can be found elsewhere on SOI's TaxStats Webpage at: <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-soi/sampling.pdf>.

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⁹ Includes: 501(c)(4)—civic leagues, social welfare organizations, and local associations of employees; 501(c)(5)—labor, agricultural, and horticultural organizations; 501(c)(6)—business leagues, chambers of commerce, real estate boards, and like organizations; 501(c)(7)—social and recreational clubs; 501(c)(8)—fraternal beneficiary societies and associations; and 501(c)(9)—voluntary employees' beneficiary associations.

Figure G
Coefficients of Variation for Selected Items, by Internal Revenue Code Section, Tax Year 2012

[Coefficients of variation are in percentages]

Item	Internal Revenue Code Section						
	501(c)(3) [1]	501(c)(4)	501(c)(5)	501(c)(6)	501(c)(7)	501(c)(8)	501(c)(9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of returns	0.07	5.75	5.98	4.33	6.11	9.59	6.22
Total assets	0.08	0.47	1.56	0.89	2.21	0.19	0.24
Cash—non-interest bearing	1.19	3.03	5.36	3.84	4.97	9.50	3.89
Savings and temporary cash investments	0.61	1.89	3.83	2.59	5.79	1.26	1.34
Pledges and grants receivable	0.98	6.73	14.12	21.69	52.69	98.69	12.59
Accounts receivable	0.56	1.19	4.10	2.56	4.21	3.50	0.99
Receivables from officers, etc.	10.55	1.30	74.34	17.64	10.60	0.00	0.00
Receivables from disqualified persons	20.82	* 0.00	0.00	37.68	0.00	* 0.00	27.80
Notes and loans receivable	0.94	0.42	6.52	2.91	14.37	0.56	34.59
Inventories for sale or use	1.61	15.83	9.85	6.92	7.41	13.61	0.00
Prepaid expenses or deferred charges	0.94	2.35	4.04	2.84	5.36	29.55	7.15
Land, buildings, & equipment (net)	0.29	2.29	4.03	2.99	2.31	7.84	0.30
Investments in public securities	0.30	0.58	1.67	0.71	11.79	0.12	0.34
Investments in other securities	0.22	0.93	1.85	2.23	21.15	0.19	0.13
Program-related investments	1.15	0.42	47.92	2.51	6.81	0.29	6.73
Intangible assets	3.01	14.43	5.23	2.90	2.53	0.33	* 0.00
Other assets	0.50	0.85	5.10	3.24	7.68	0.19	0.68
Total liabilities	0.23	3.43	2.31	1.25	3.39	0.06	1.49
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	0.46	0.77	2.40	5.92	3.67	0.32	2.35
Grants payable	2.20	0.43	23.21	20.97	27.42	0.43	0.00
Deferred revenue	0.93	1.16	7.75	2.38	5.32	17.75	5.29
Tax-exempt bond liabilities	0.40	1.93	92.45	0.00	88.57	92.45	* 0.00
Escrow account liability	2.51	0.19	25.07	3.35	0.00	21.85	7.00
Payables to officers, directors, etc.	7.43	36.53	87.47	0.00	29.78	* 0.00	0.00
Secured mortgages and notes payable	1.19	1.77	8.04	3.07	4.48	19.31	0.00
Unsecured notes and loans payable	1.32	15.62	14.19	6.72	16.15	38.78	17.66
Other liabilities	0.56	0.84	4.02	0.34	3.99	0.05	1.96
Total revenue	0.46	2.17	3.53	2.15	3.30	0.63	2.42
Total contributions, gifts, and grants	1.47	23.54	11.54	6.91	10.44	18.33	25.23
Federated campaigns	10.09	67.65	* 0.00	35.61	2.61	97.86	* 0.00
Membership dues	8.64	11.08	14.02	9.67	10.92	25.08	5.31
Fundraising events	4.00	38.26	52.31	33.01	68.75	6.00	69.74
Related organizations	3.77	36.41	45.04	52.11	32.71	59.41	0.00
Government grants (contributions)	2.86	4.93	11.60	12.90	50.34	2.64	3.27
All other contributions, gifts, etc.	1.66	37.57	17.12	8.53	28.36	16.86	38.68
Program service revenue	0.48	0.53	3.91	2.35	3.52	0.55	2.60
Investment income	0.39	1.04	1.97	1.36	8.94	0.14	0.28
Tax-exempt bond proceeds	3.10	0.00	* 0.00	72.36	75.56	0.00	4.10
Royalties	8.43	0.90	9.67	3.02	24.80	0.00	* 0.00
Total net rental income	3.70	5.91	14.72	16.80	25.87	22.62	70.76
Net rent—Real estate	3.61	5.98	14.70	16.87	29.28	23.91	70.76
Gross rents—Real estate	2.19	6.57	9.34	6.00	15.71	15.74	1.62
Rental expense—Real estate	2.80	10.36	13.15	9.59	16.95	27.47	0.00
Net rent—Personal property	41.72	24.41	211.97	93.35	26.74	60.06	* 0.00
Gross rents—Personal property	39.72	15.81	63.99	38.85	22.60	49.11	* 0.00
Rental expense—Personal property	43.41	15.15	90.22	0.88	13.75	0.00	* 0.00
Total net gain from sales of assets	0.76	5.45	4.21	3.03	24.26	20.58	4.29
Net gain from sales—Securities	0.39	0.98	4.33	1.24	6.29	2.43	4.60
Gross sales—Securities	0.19	0.44	1.38	1.17	8.70	0.10	0.12
Sales expense—Securities	0.19	0.44	1.36	1.19	9.50	0.09	0.12
Net gain from sales—Other assets	5.96	48.11	17.53	23.74	92.63	2.87	1.14
Gross sales—Other assets	3.22	5.08	2.70	16.25	68.25	11.43	0.64
Sales expense—Other assets	3.58	0.89	3.23	15.61	64.83	3.90	0.65

Footnotes at end of figure.

Figure G—Continued
Coefficients of Variation for Selected Items, by Internal Revenue Code Section, Tax Year 2012

[Coefficients of variation are in percentages]

Item	Internal Revenue Code Section						
	501(c)(3) [1]	501(c)(4)	501(c)(5)	501(c)(6)	501(c)(7)	501(c)(8)	501(c)(9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Net fundraising income	10.31	28.70	84.24	27.80	33.35	24.14	78.11
Gross fundraising	5.24	20.60	52.84	19.89	22.39	34.70	75.26
Fundraising expenses	5.60	20.49	49.69	19.81	24.43	45.51	73.81
Net gaming income	25.32	16.45	68.93	55.09	35.94	20.50	98.69
Gross income from gaming	27.95	28.69	48.03	57.59	39.74	22.95	98.69
Gaming expenses	29.46	33.12	43.01	95.92	49.58	25.87	98.69
Net income from sales of inventory	6.40	31.72	23.55	5.82	5.16	17.73	0.00
Gross sales of inventory	5.51	11.93	27.51	7.58	4.41	15.95	0.00
Cost of goods sold (inventory)	6.32	12.72	30.81	12.49	4.96	20.80	0.00
Other revenue	1.65	5.31	10.67	6.16	7.04	1.68	1.50
Total expenses	0.50	4.16	3.62	2.23	3.31	0.61	2.50
Program services	0.53	4.42	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Management and general	0.56	1.66	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Fundraising	1.77	34.08	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]

* No money amount reported.

[1] Excludes private foundations, most churches, and certain other types of religious organizations.

[2] Not required to be reported.

NOTE: Includes data from Forms 990 only

Source: IRS Statistics of Income Division, Tax-Exempt Organizations study, November 2015.