# An Examination of Private Foundations for 1979 

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In 1979 there were approximately 28,000 foundations that spent $\$ 3.2$ billion for charitable, religious, and other philanthropic purposes. Over $\$ 1.7$ billion of these expenditures were made by the 490 largest foundations. Of the $\$ 6.0$ billion in income received by foundations in 1979, these 490 largest foundations accounted for $\$ 3.6$ billion of this amount.

Total assets of foundations were similarly concentrated. Those with assets of $\$ 1,000,000$ or more accounted for only 13 percent of all foundations but 90 percent of total foundation assets. The 490 largest foundations accounted for 65 percent of total foundation assets. The largest foundation, the Ford Foundation, had assets of $\$ 2.4$ billion, which was 7 percent of the total.

| Asset Size |  | Percent of Total | Total Assets (Billions) | Percent of Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total. | 27,980 | 100.0\% | \$34.7 | 100.0\% |
| Under \$100,000. . | 15,747 | 56.3 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| \$100,000 under |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,000,000.... | 8,717 | 31.2 | 3.0 | 8.6 |
| \$1,000,000 under |  |  |  |  |
| \$10,000,000... | 3,026 | 10.8 | 8.8 | 25.4 |
| \$10,000,000 |  |  |  |  |
| or more. | 490 | 1.7 | 22.5 | 64.8 |

Although the Ford Foundation was clearly the largest foundation, several other foundations also reported assets in excess of $\$ 250$ million. The ten largest foundations, which are listed below in order of decreasing asset size, had assets that totaled $\$ 6.5$ billion, or 19 percent of the total.

| Ranking | Name | Total Assets <br> (Millions) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | Ford Foundation | $\$ 2,437$ |
| 2 | Andrew W. Mellon Foundation | 691 |
| 3 | Kresge Foundation | 609 |
| 4 | Rockefeller Foundation | 539 |
| 5 | Robert Wood Johnson Foundation | 508 |
| 6 | Charles Stewart Mott Foundation | 405 |
| 7 | The MacArthur Foundation | 397 |
| 8 | W.M. Keck Foundation | 336 |
| 9 | Fundacao Calouste Gulbenkian | 321 |
| 10 | The Pew Memorial Foundation | 287 |

The number of foundations and their assets, total receipts, and expenditures for exempt purposes all increased substantially in the 1962-1979 period. The number of foundations nearly doubled while assets, receipts, and expenditures for exempt purposes tripled.
(Expenditures for exempt purposes represent expenditures for activities that were directly related to the tax-exempt purpose of the foundation and included expenditures made for charitable, educational, religious, scientific or other similar purposes.)

| Income Year |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Assets } \\ \text { (Billions) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Receipts } \\ & \text { (Billions) } \end{aligned}$ | Expenditures for Exempt Purposes (Billions) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1962 | . 14,865 | \$11.6 | \$1.9 | \$1.0 |
| 1974 . | . 26,889 | 25.5 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| 1979 . | .. 27,980 | 34.7 | 6.0 | 3.2 |

## PRIVATE AND PUBLIC PHILANTHROPY

As can be seen in the table below, the number of private foundations and their philanthropic expenditures are small in comparison to those of other organizations recognized as tax-exempt under Internal Revenue Code subsection 501(c)(3). Other 501(c)(3) organizations, such as the American Cancer Society and the National Kidney Foundation, are generally considered "public charities" because these organizations have a broad base of public financial support. Private foundations have a narrow base of financial support, receiving most of their funds from their founder(s). In addition to this broad base of support, "public charities" are in the advantageous position of having fewer requirements and are exempt from paying the excise tax that is required of foundations. (A discussion of the requirements affecting foundations appears in the next section.)

| Income Year 1975 | Number of Organizations | Expenditures for Exempt Purposes (Billions) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total exempt under subsection 501(c)(3). | 109,135 | \$39.4 |
| Private foundations All other .......... | $\begin{aligned} & 27,087 \\ & 82,048 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.6 \\ 36.8 \end{array}$ |

Data are presented in the table below for three years in the 1962-1979 period to show the relative magnitude of private foundation expenditures. A measure of public philanthropy called "Government Social Welfare Expenditures" is included for comparative purposes. This series is compiled by the Social Security. Administration [10] and includes direct Government disbursements to the aged, disabled, unemployed, and poor, plus Government expenditures for schools, hospitals, and other similar facilities.

Expenditures for exempt purposes by private foundations are small in comparison to Government Social Welfare Expenditures and the Gross National Product (GNP). Public philanthropy, as measured by- Government Social Welfare Expenditures, accounted for between 11 and 18 percent of the GNP for the three years shown. Private foundation expenditures represented less than 1 percent of Government Social Welfare Expenditures and are negligible in comparison to the GNP.

While the expenditures of private foundations are small relative to the total of all tax-exempt organizations, they still account for billions of dollars. Furthermore, private philanthropic organizations have considerable flexibility in carrying out their activities. Since they are not directly accountable to the public, these organizations can initiate creative approaches to social problem-solving without a need for an immediate return on their investments as is often the case for public social programs. In addition, private philanthropy can shift resources and priorities without the burdens that are characteristic of public programs.

| Income Year | Expenditures for Exempt Purposes (Billions) | ```Government Social Welfare Expenditures (Billions)``` | Gross National Product (Billions) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1962. | \$1.0 | \$64.7 | \$565.0 |
| 1974. | $=-2.4$ | - 264.7 | 1,434.2- |
| 1979.. | 3.2 | 440.3 | 2,417.8 |

## TAX TREATMENT OF PHILANTHROPIC ACTIVITIES

The Federal Government grants exemption from income taxation to certain organizations that engage in charitable and other philanthropic activities in order to encourage philanthropy. in the private sector. The primary reason for tax-exempt status was best described in a U.S. House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee report on the Revenue Act of 1938 [17]:

> "The exemption from taxation of money or property devoted to charitable or other (exempt) purposes is based upon the theory that the government is compensated for the loss of revenue by its relief from the financial burden which would otherwise have to be made by appropriations from public funds, and by the benefits resulting from the promotion of the general welfare."

Another tax benefit that indirectly assists:organizations engaged in philanthropic activities is the deductibility by donors of contributions from their income. By reducing taxable income, contributors reduce their total tax liability. This effectively lowers the net cost of a contribution by the amount of the contribution times the marginal tax rate of the taxpayer.

Before 1969, private foundations were not defined in the Internal Revenue Code but were generally recognized as tax-exempt under Code subsection 501(c)(3), along with charitable, educational, religious, and other. "philanthropic" type organizations. Increasing public awareness of the privileges of tax-exempt status and alleged foundation involvement in questionable activities contributed to the passage of the Tax Reform Act of 1969. Under this Act, a private foundation was defined as a nongovernment, nomprofit organization with a narrow base of financial support whose goal was to assist social, educational, religious or other activities deemed to serve the public good.

Foundations are classified as either "nonoperating" or "operating." Nonoperating foundations, which account for approximately 96 percent of the total, are organizations that carry out charitable or other philanthropic activities in an indirect manner by making grants to other organizations or persons that carry out these activities. Operating foundations, on the other hand, engage directly in charitable and other philanthropic activities. In the case of individuals, contributions to private nonoperating foundations are deductible up to a limit. of 20 percent of adjusted gross income (AGI), while contributions to operating foundations and public charities are deductible up to a limit of 50 percent of AGI. Contributions by corporations to philanthropy (including amounts donated to private foundations) are deductible only up to 5 percent of net income.

In addition to defining private foundations, the 1969 Act significantly increased the number of restrictions on foundation activities, imposed an excise tax on a foundation's net investment income to cover the Government's cost of monitoring their activities, and required nonoperating foundations to make a current minimum distribution for charitable or other philanthropic purposes. This required minimum distribution was established to insure that foundations that benefited from their tax-exempt status were also currently involved in charitable or other philanthropic activities. This provision has been criticized on the grounds that it would necessitate the liquidation of assets which could eventually lead to the extinction of private foundations over time.

As can be seen above, foundation spending for philanthropy was about the same relative to assets in 1979 as it was in 1974. The overall number of foundations increased between. 1974 to 1979, and the number of foundations with assets of $\$ 10$ million or more increased from 354 to 490 . Therefore, these data do not support the position that foundations are a dying breed.

COMPARISON OF FOUNDATION FINANCIAL DATA, 1974 AND 1979

All of the foundation asset items, except for accounts and notes receivable, increased considerably between 1974 and 1979. Corporate stock, the largest asset item, increased by $\$ 2.3$ billion, while. corporate bonds, the second largest, increased by $\$ 2.0$ billion. Government obligations were the third largest asset item, and witnessed the largest increase both in actual amounts and on a percentage basis. This increase was $\$ 2.7$ billion, which is almost twice the 1974 amount. The large percentage increase in Government obligations was probably due to the high levels: of interest rates in 1979, making Government obligations more attractive relative to other investments.

| Asset Item | $\begin{gathered} 1974 \\ \text { (Billions) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1979 \\ \text { (Billions) } \end{gathered}$ | Change from 1974 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total. | \$25.5 | \$34.7 | 36\% |
| Corporate stock. | 13.4 | 15.7 | 17 |
| Corporate bonds...... | 5.0 | 7.0 | 40 |
| Government obligations | s 1.4 | 4.2 | 200 |
| Cash.................. | 1.2 | 2.0 | 66 |
| Accounts and notes receivable (net)... | 1.0 | 0.8 | -20 |
| Other................ | 3.5 | 5.0 | 42 |

On a percentage basis, the relatively small increase in corporate stock in comparison to other type assets produced an overall 8 percent decline in corporate stockholdings as a percent of total assets (from 53 to 45 percent). Corporate bonds accounted for 20 percent of total assets in both years. Government obligations accounted for the largest relative increase, growing from 6 to 12 percent of the total. The other asset composition shares were relatively stable between the two periods.

If the effects of inflation are removed from the asset data for these two years, the picture that emerges is somewhat different. The level of prices, as measured by the Implicit Price Index for the Gross National Product [14, 15], increased by 42 percent between these two periods. Since the value of total assets only increased by 36 percent, "real" asset values actually declined. With a base period of 1972 $=100$, the total real asset values were $\$ 22.2$ billion for 1974 and $\$ 21.2$ billion for 1979 .

Total liabilities for all foundations decreased by 8 percent between 1974 and 1979. For foundations with $\$ 10$ million or more in assets, it decreased by 17 percent. However, for foundations with assets under $\$ 1$ million, total liabilities increased by 25 percent. For all foundations total liabilities for 1979 were only 4 percent of total assets.

In both years, contributions, gifts, and grants constituted the largest source of receipts, while dividends and interest were the two next largest sources. Although dividends ranked second for 1974, it dropped to third for 1979 with interest replacing it. This increase in the share of interest relative to dividends is not surprising when two factors are considered. First, as the asset composition indicates, investment portfolios have shifted away from holdings of corporate stock toward Government obligations. Second, and related to the first reason, in 1979. interest rates were at historically high levels so, even without portfolio changes, returns on these assets would be high relative to 1974.

| Receipts | $\begin{gathered} 1974 \\ \text { (Billions) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1979 \\ \text { (Billions) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change } \\ & \text { from } 1974 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Receipts.. | \$2.8 | \$6.0 | 114\% |
| Contributions, gifts, grants..... | 1.2 | 2.3 | 91 |
| Dividends....... | 0.7 | 1.2 | 71 |
| Interest. | 0.7 | 1.2 | 71 |
| Net gain (or loss) from sales of asset | -0.2 | 0.8 | 500 |
| Other................ | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100 |

Contributions, gifts, and grants is by far the largest component of total deductions, and it increased its share of the total from 71 to 79 percent between 1974 and 1979. The next largest deduction item, employee wages and benefits, increased from 5 to 6 percent of total deductions.

FOLNDATION ASSETS, INCOME AND DISTRIBUTIONS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS, 1979

In Figure $A$, the three largest components of total assets are illustrated by size of total assets. Corporate stock was the largest asset component in total and for each asset size group, except for the group under $\$ 100,000$. (For this group, cash, which is not shown here, was the largest asset component. The importance of cash in asset portfolios declines significantly with increases in the size of total assets.) The relative share of corporate stock increases with asset size. Corporate bonds and Government obligations, the second and third largest asset types, also generally increased in importance with increases in the size of the foundation but much more modestly than corporate stock.

Figure $B$ shows the three largest sources of receipts by size of total assets. Contributions share of total receipts declined as the size of the foundation

Figure A
The Three Principal Components of Total Assets, by Size of Total Assets, 1979

Percent of Total Assets


Corporate Stock
$\square$ Corporate Bonds

Government Obligations

increased, from 78 percent in the smallest asset size class to 31 percent in the largest size class: Since, by definition, the larger organizations have higher asset values, it is not surprising that interest and dividends, which are returns to assets, show steady increases in importance with increasing asset size. Dividends surpasses interest in the highest asset size class to become the second largest receipt component. This is attributable to the increasing significance of .corporate stock in asset portfolios of this group.

## FOUNDATION DISTRIBUTIONS

Figure $C$ shows three items relating to the required current minimum distribution for charitable purposes by size of investment assets (i.e., assets not used for charitable purposes). A minimum distribution ("distributable amount") must be made by foundations to avoid paying penalties. It is defined as the greater of net income ("adjusted net income") or a fixed percent of investment assets ("minimum investment return"). This percent is set each year by the Secretary of the Treasury on the basis of money market rates and was 5 percent in 1979. It is designed to ensure that foundations currently pay out at least what is a normal return on market obligations.

The fixed percent of investment assets was put into the computation of the required minimum distribution so that foundation philanthropic spending would be maintained even if net income were small or zero. In 1979, however, net income exceeded 5 percent of investment assets in each asset size class. The required distribution, which is the greater of net income or 5 percent of investment assets, barely exceeded net income in each size class. For any subgroup, the required distribution must exceed both
net income and 5 percent of investment assets unless one of these is larger for all foundations in. that group. That situation is very unlikely. However, the sizes of net income and 5 percent of investment assets relative to the required distribution are an indication of the significance of these two components in the computation of the required distribution. For 1979 net income was the more significant factor in the determination of the required distribution since the required distribution much more closely resembles net income than 5 percent of investment assets.

In the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, the minimum distribution requirement was redefined to include only the fixed percent of assets. . This change will reduce the required minimum distribution for those nonoperating foundations whose net income exceeds their fixed percent of assets. This could reduce funds that foundations expend for charitable or similar purposes. For example, if this provision had existed for 1979, the required minimum distribution would have been $\$ 700$ million less.

Actual foundation distributions ("qualifying distributions") include expenditures made by foundations for their exempt purposes, amounts used to acquire additional exempt purpose assets, and amounts set aside for future expenditures for exempt purposes. Each of these three types of distributions can be used to meet the minimum distribution requirement. However, foundations can distribute more if they so desire. (Since operating foundations are required to distribute at least. 85 percent of their net income for exempt purposes, they are not subject to the distribution requirement.) In Figure $D$ the ratios of actual distributions and the required minimum distribution to investment assets by size of investment assets are shown.

Figure C
Foundation Distribution Items, by Size of Investment Assets



Size of Investment Assets

Figure D
Foundation Required Minimum Distributions and the Actual Distributions, by Size of Investment Assets

Percent of Investment Assets


Actual Distributions

Required Distributions


Actual distributions exceed required distributions in each asset size class. 'This difference declines considerably with increases in the size of the foundation. For the smallest foundations, the amount of actual distributions is over three times the size of the required distribution; for the largest foundations, these two items are nearly identical. Thus, the smaller foundations are much more likely to distribute more than is required than are the larger foundations. However, one point of clarification should be noted on the mechanics of the required distribution. Both components of the required distribution (i.e., net income and 5 percent of investment assets) are dependent on the size of assets. Contributions received by foundations are not included in either of these components. Since the smaller foundations are much more dependent upon contributions as a source of receipts than are the larger foundations, the required minimum distribution is considerably less binding on the smaller foundations. The larger foundations have relatively greater shares of the types of income that are included in net income, and, in addition, they have high asset. values. Both of these increase the significance of the required minimum distribution among the larger foundations. Therefore, the minimum distribution requirement is more applicable to the larger foundations. In general, the . smaller foundations distribute more of their income and do not build up a large asset base from which they could earn interest and dividends. The larger foundations distribute only slightly more than they are required, and these expenditures are from their investment incóme.

## SOURCES OF DATA AND METHOD OF ESTIMATION

Private foundation statistics are based on a sample of private foundation returns, Return of a Private Foundation Exempt from Income Tax (Form 990-PF), processed by the Internal Revenue Service during 1980. The sample was stratified based on the size of total assets and selected at rates that ranged from 7 percent to 100 percent. There were 9,438 returns in the sample drawn from an estimated population of 29,845. (See [7] for more details.)

In the 1979 study, only one return for each sampled foundation. was accepted in the sample and the estimated population. In the 1974 study, certain prior-year returns were included even when a given foundation also filed a more recent return during the current filing period. Prior-year returns were included based on the assumption that they would substitute for returns filed late. If the same methodology was used in 1979, the estimated number of foundations would have been approximately 1,700 higher. (All of these additional 1,700 foundations would have asset values less than $\$ 1$ million.)

Data for Income Years 1977 and 1978 are also available. These data were obtained directly from the IRS Master File system based on information transcribed for tax administration purposes from all returns filed in 1978 and 1979, respectively. However, these data were not further edited for statistical use. Moreover, they were derived from the entire population rather than from statistical samples. For these reasons, the data for 1977 and 1978 are not altogether comparable with those for 1974 and 1979 and were, therefore, not used in this article. Comparisons between the Master File data and the data in the studies cited in this article can be found in the IRS study, . Statistics of Income--1974-1978, Private Foundations [5], and two papers which are listed in the Bibliographical References and Notes [7, 8].

## COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION

As the data presented in this article are estimates based upon a sample of documents filed with the Internal Revenue Service, they are subject to sampling, as well as nonsampling, errors. To properly use the statistical data provided, the magnitude of the sampling errors must be known. Coefficients of variation (CV's), computed from the sample, are used to measure the magnitude of the sampling errors.

The table below presents approximated coefficients of variation (CV's) for frequency estimates. The approximate CV's shown here are intended only as a general indication of the reliability of the data. For numbers of foundations other than those shown below; the corresponding CV's can be estimated by interpolation.

The reliability of estimates based on samples, and the use of coefficients of variation for evaluating the precision of sample estimates are discussed in Appendix II.


Table 1. - Number of Foundations, Total and Selected Receipts and Total Deductions, Total and Selected Assets, Net Worth, Net Investment Income and Tax, and Distributions, by Size of Total Book Value of Assets
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

"Estimate shoutd be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it was based.
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 2. - Number of Foundations, Total and Selected Recelpts and Total Deductions, Total and Selected Assets, Net Worth, Net Investment Income and Tax, and Distributions, by Size of Total Fair Market Value of Assets
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 3. - Balance Sheets and Income Statements, by Size of Total Book Value of Assets
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

'Less than $\$ 500$.
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4. - Balance Sheets and Income Statements, by Size of Total Fair Market Value of Assets
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Item | Total | Size of total fair market value of assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Assets zero or not reported | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1 \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 25,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 1,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 10,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000,000 \\ & \mathbf{~ u n d e r ~} \\ & \mathbf{~ u n d , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000,000 \\ \text { of more } \end{gathered}$ |
| Number of foundations................................... | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
|  | 27,980 |  | $8,395$ | $5,741$ | $6,571$ | $2,045$ | 3,131 | $\begin{array}{r} 486 \\ 8,334,004 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115 \\ 14,624,561 \end{array}$ |
| Total assets (book value) | 34,668,031 | 59,024 <br> 6,160 | 100,954 | $\begin{array}{r} 341,506 \\ 91,589 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,672,735 \\ 259,627 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,330,832 \\ 177,170 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,204,413 \\ 656,729 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Cash, total ..................... | 2,011,309 |  |  |  | 198,819 | 177,170 135,632 | $\begin{aligned} & 656,729 \\ & 514.557 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 356,689 \\ & 265,582 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Savings and interest-bearing accounts | 1,431,234 | 4,169 <br> 1,991 | 20,836 11.592 | 69,884 |  | 135,632 41,538 | 514,557 142.172 | 265,582 <br> $\mathbf{9 1 , 1 0 7}$ | 221,756 209,161 |
| Accounts receivable, net | 236,680 | 608 | 1.194 | $3,933$ | - 12,650 | 10,775 | 58,786 | 57.815 | 90,919 |
| Notes receivable, net .. | 523,186 | 151 | 1.228 | 6,104 | 31,655 | 29,630 | 163,159 | 157,791 | 133.467 |
| Inventories. | $\begin{array}{r} 39,712 \\ 4,152,901 \end{array}$ | - | . 303 | 1,702 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,388 \\ 197,354 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,483 \\ 160,781 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,225 \\ 1,070,968 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,200 \\ 1,203,949 \end{array}$ |  |
| Investments in government obligations, total |  | 6,849 6,744 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,090 \\ & 3,808 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,786 \\ & 25,395 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}160,781 \\ \hline 156,465\end{array}$ | $1,070,968$ $1,037,951$ | 1,183,820 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,482,125 \\ & 1,478,490 \end{aligned}$ |
| United States and instrumentalities State and local. | 4,086,661 | 6.744 <br> 106 | $\begin{array}{r}3,808 \\ 282 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,391 | 3,365 | 4,315 | 33,018 | 20,128 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,478,490 \\ 3,635 \end{array}$ |
| Investments in corporate bonds. | 7,037,133 | 16,256 | 7.048 | 50,808 | 277,462 | 258,635 | 1,719,836 | 1,858,056 | 2,849,031 |
| Investments in corporate stock. | $\begin{array}{r} 15,740,143 \\ 422,250 \end{array}$ | 14,801 | $\begin{array}{r} 18,393 \\ 257 \end{array}$ | 99,895 | 495,693 | 455,555 | 3,115,893 | 3,445,250 | 8,094,664 |
| Mortgage loans ..... |  | 280 3 |  | 6,465 | 18,067 | 23,764 | 78,411 | 185,995 | 109,010 |
| Other investments. | 2,239,432 | 3,971 | - 503 | 29,332 | 145,047 | 103,110 | 534,432 | 499,867 | 918,315 |
| Depreciable assets held for investment purposes. Less: Accumulated depreciation. | 400,891 | 768 724 |  | 1,264 263 | 8,202 | 20,549 17,782 | 139,661 59,479 | 88,715 | $\begin{array}{r} 131,649 \\ 66,458 \end{array}$ |
| Depreciable assets held for charitable purposes | 567124,3781921,027 | 4,302 | - ${ }^{2} \mathbf{7} \times 13$ | -8,070 | 43,500 | 34,531 | 240,306 | 127,326 | 107,887 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation.................. |  | 845 | 662 | 2.495 | $\begin{array}{r}5.130 \\ \hline 20.316\end{array}$ | 8.024 | 45,458 | 32,380 | 29,038 |
| Land held for investment purposes: |  | 1,057 | 251 | 4,187 2,207 | 20,316 $.21,826$ | 20,757 15,457 | 130,145 92,357 | 136,503 | 64,833 21,766 |
| Land held for charitable purposes. |  | 1,667 3,723 | 256 28,575 | 2,207 11,923 | -136,931 | 15,457 34,003 | 291,440 | 36,549 240,267 | 281,062 |
| Other ass | 1,501,443 | 1,228 | $26,886$ | $12,465$ | 31,228 | 32,513 | 280,102 | 423,238 | - 693,784 |
| Total liabilities. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,520 \\ & 1,124 \end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}1,632 \\ \hline 789\end{array}$ | 6,878 | 5,243 | 27,136 |  | 67,421 |
| Accounts payable ........................ | 133,850 | 89 |  |  | 3,450 | 6,982 | 75,379 | 219,466 | 541,498 |
| Contributions, gifts, and grants payable. Mortgages and notes payable | 848,947 298.505 | 267 | -20,165 | 7,149 | - $\begin{array}{r}8,230 \\ \hline 12,669\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,010 \\ 8,278 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 113,126 \\ 64,461 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108,784 \\ -\quad 73,058 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,774 \\ 56,091 \\ 13,930,778 \end{array}$ |
| Other liabilities ................... | 220,171 | 642 | 2,076 | 2,896 | 12,669 |  |  |  |  |
| Net worth. | 33,166,587 | 57,796 | 74,069 | . 329,041 | 1,641,507 | 1,298,318 | 7,924,312 | 7,910,766 |  |
| Total recelpts. | 6,013,129 | 13,972 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{9 2 , 9 2 4} \\ .78,325 \end{array}$ | 95,819 | $\begin{array}{r} 361,384 \\ 227,440 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 269,453 \\ 144,606 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,501,945 \\ 681,745 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,392,499 \\ 562,152 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,285,133 \\ 510,082 \end{array}$ |
| Contributions, gifts, and grants received | 2.281, 838 | 7,903 |  | $\begin{array}{r}69,585 \\ 195 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross dues and assessments. | 5,682 | - 93 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 483 \\ 65,526 \\ 38.424 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54,839 \\ & 35,015 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.974 \\ 314982 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Interest. | 1,196,303 | 3,599 1,700 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,282 \\ & 2,956 \end{aligned}$ | 12,815$-7,201$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 314,982 \\ & 233,766 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 317,669 \\ & 244,591 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 451,979 \\ & 632,650 \end{aligned}$ |
| Dividends |  | 1,700 |  |  | 38,424 | $35,015$ | 233,766 |  | $60,351$ |
| Gross rents and royalties.: | 196,619 | 932 -373 | 1,562 | 584 2,112 | 7,435 13,100 | $\begin{array}{r} 18,324 \\ 18,844 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 60,532 \\ 139.600 \end{array}$ | $\because \begin{array}{r} 57,899 \\ 170,550 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 60,351 \\ 412,819 \end{array}$ |
| Net gain (or loss) from sale of assets. Gross profit from business activities... | 757,611 50,464 | -373 | 959 $\mathbf{2 , 5 8 3}$ | 2,112 1,469 | $\begin{array}{r}13,100 \\ 4,256 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 18,844 2,323 | 139.600 $\mathbf{2 5 , 7 2 3}$ | 170,550 <br> 11,418 | 412,819 $\mathbf{2 , 6 8 7}$ |
| Other income | 299,919 | 112 | 3,200 | 1,856 | 4,720 | 5,743 | 41,623 | 28,100 | 214,565 |
| Total deduçtions.. | 3,535,777 | 19,535 | $\bigcirc 108,053$ | 79,534 | --241,278 | 182,192 | $\stackrel{-929,210}{ }$ | 827,397 | 1,148,578 |
| Contributions, gifts, and grants paid | 2,801,000 | 15,682 | 74,894 | 58,949 | 192,817 | 144,762 | 715,662 | 652,319 | 945,914 |
| Compensation of officers............. | 71,905 | 377 | 2,985 | 2,096 | 4,720 | 3,518 | 19,538 | 17.314 | 21,357 |
| Other salaries and wages | 166,558 | 187 | 13,103 | 5,057 | 11,546 | - 7,221 | 48,585 | 36,228 | 44.631 |
| Pension plan contributions. | 14,005 | - | , - | 96 | 288 | 157 | 2,485 | 4,246 | 6,733 88803 |
| Other employee benefits. | 16,106 | 2 | 1,310 | 330 | 67 | 189 | 2,479 | 2,316 | 8,803 |
| Investment, legal, and other professional services Interest | 81,430 17,084 | 484 | 2,367 103 | 2,398 287 | 5,986 927 | 5,153 .693 | $\begin{array}{r} 22,744 \\ 6.257 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,618 \\ 6,067 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,681 \\ 2,750 \end{array}$ |
| Interes | $\begin{aligned} & 17,084 \\ & \mathbf{8 8 , 6 5 5} \end{aligned}$ | 216 | .1,039 | 281 | 4,055 | 3,465 | 20,969 | 22.155 | 35,834 |
| Taxes................................. | 27,233 | 303 | 170 | 538 | 1,536 | 1,695 | 10,325 | 5,879 | 6.787 |
| Rent ..................................... | 16,744 | 93 | 1.809 | 592 | 801 | 662 | 4,668 | 3,453 | 4,665 |
| Other expenses | 235,051 | 2,191 | 10,273 | 8,268 | 17,922 | 14,676 | 75,498 | 57,802 | 48,421 |
| Net income (less deficit). | 2,477,354 | -5,563 | - 15,129 | 16,285 | 120,107 | 87,261 | 572,735 | 565,102 | 1,136,555 |
| Net income. | 2,826,936 | 3,725 | 9;755 | 31,662 | 161,147 | 114,452 | 695,338 | 630,449 | 1,180,407 |
| Deficit. | 349,582 | 9,288 | 24,884 | 15,377 | 41,040 | 27,191 | 122,603 | 65,347 | 43,852 |
| Total assets (fair market value) | 44,647,789 | - | 61,674 | 322,136 | 1,564,737 | 1,448,981 | 9,320,233 | 9,875,653 | 22,054,375 |
| Information items: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beginning of year assets, total.. | 31,678,973 | 69,645 | 146,784 | 321,670 | 1,536,864 | 1,255,132 | 7,489,782 | 7,619,677 | 13,239,420 |
| Selected beginning of year assets: Inventories $\qquad$ | 32,296 | - | 322 | 1,433 | . 4,287 | 2,826 | 10,258 | 8,604 | 4,566 |
| Investments in corporate stock. | 16,991,350 | 18,159 | 21,387 | 97,355 | 2,530,126 | 450,853 | 3,035,727 | 3,343,101 | 7.494,642 |
| Depreciable assets held for investment purposes | 403,747 | 2,303 | 487 | 1,232 | 19,289 | 17,318 | 136,212 | 98,368 | 128,539 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation ........... | 168,858 | 1,517 |  | 193 | 7.828 | .6,647 | 55,225 | 34,320 | 63,126 |
| Depreciable assets held for charitable purposes. | 507,051 | 2,897 | 1,294 | 6,743 | 39,645 | 29,626 | 210,019 | 119,507 | 97,320 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation .................. | 105,764 | 636 | 517 | 2,098 | 4,293 | 6,811 | 39,248 | 27,135 | 25,027 |

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 5. - All Foundations - Balance Sheets and Income Statements, by Size of Total Recelpts
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


[^0]NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 6. - All Foundations - Balance Sheets and Income Statements, by Size of Total Contributions Received
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 7. - Number of Foundations, by Size of Total Book Value of Assets and by Size of Total Fair Market Value of Assets
[All figures are estimates based on samples]

| Size of total book value of assets | Size of total fair market value of assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Assets zero reported | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1 \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25.000 \\ & \mathbf{\$ 1 0 0 0} \\ & \mathbf{\$ 1 0 0 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 1,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1.000,000 \\ & \$ 10,0,000,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 10.000 .000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50.000,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 50,000,000$ or more |
| Total. | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
|  | 27,980 |  | 8,395 | 5,741 | 6,571 | 2,045 | 3,131 | 486 | 115 |
| Assets zero or not reported. |  | 1,496 1,132 | •77 8.066 |  |  |  | 3 | - | - |
| \$1 under \$25,000.. | 8,557 | 261 | 8,066224 | 2155,204 |  | -21 | $-{ }_{-5}$ |  | - |
| \$25,000 under \$100,000 | 5,967 6,752 | - 53 |  |  | 4595,975 |  |  | - | - |
| \$100,000 under \$500,000 ... | 6,7521.965 |  | $\cdot 23$ | 5,204 |  | 369 369 | 49 | - 2 | -2 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000... |  | -26 | , | 6 | 109 | 1,569 | 266 | 113 | - |
| \$1,0000,000 under \$10,000,000... | 3,026 | 16 | 1 | 3 | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{87}$ | 2,798 | 362 | ${ }^{2}$ |
| \$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000..... | $\begin{array}{r} 402 \\ 88 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | - |  | - | - | - | ${ }^{9}$ |  | 30 |
| \$50,000,000 or more............................ |  |  | - |  | 1 | - | - | 6 | 81 |

[^1]NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 8. - Selected Balance Sheet and Income Statement Items, and Reconciliation of Net Worth, by Size of Total Book Value of Assets
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

-Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it was based.
'Less than $\$ 500$.
'Less than $\$ 500$.

Table 9．－Nonoperating Foundations－Balance Sheets and Income Statements，by Size of Total Book Value of Assets
［All figures are estimates based on samples－money amounts are in thousands of dollars］

| Item | Total | Size of total book value of assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Assets zero or not reported | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1 \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 1,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 10,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 10,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{\$ 5 0 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0} \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |
| Number of nonoperating foundations．．．．．．．．．．． | （1） | （2） | （3） | （4） | （5） | （6） | （7） | （8） | （9） |
|  | 26，970 | 1，192 | 8，245 | 5，813 | 6，555 | 1，880 | 2，824 | 379 | 83 |
| Total assets（book value） | 32，965，412 | － | 62，175 | 324，032 | 1，556，643 | 1，331，315 | 8，235，983 | 7，825，178 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,630,085 \\ 221,283 \end{array}$ |
| Cash，total ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，821，415 |  | 30，365 | 88,748 66,751 | 262,634 200,150 | 178,031 139,162 | 647,221 514,442 | 393,134 <br> 294,544 | 221,283 142,229 |
| Savings and interest－bearing accounts．．．．．．． | 1，376，581 | － | 19,304 11,061 | 66,751 21,996 | 200,150 62,484 | 139,162 38,869 | 514，442 <br> 132,778 | $\begin{array}{r}294,544 \\ \hline 98,590\end{array}$ | 14,229 79,054 |
| Other ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 444,832 <br> 22,866 | 二 | 11，061 | 21，966 4,062 | 12，807 | $\begin{array}{r}3,869 \\ \hline 9,446\end{array}$ | 52，063 | 55，965 | 87，642 |
| Notes receivable，net ．．．． | 509，921 | － | 731 | 5，430 | 29，730 | 30，224 | 169，068 | 155，705 | 119，034 |
| Inventories． | 31，653 | － | 299 | 1，441 | 4，495 | 2,807 159 | 14，938 | 5，816 | 1,858 412366 |
| Investments in government obligations，total | 3，977，883 | － | 3，526 | 23，494 | 160，853 | 159,849 155,054 | $1,116,773$ $1,086,220$ | $1,101,022$ $1,081,150$ | $1,412,366$ $1,408,730$ |
| United States and instrumentalities ．．．．．．．．． | 3，913，623 | － | 3，244 | 22,393 1,101 | 156,831 4,022 | $\begin{array}{r} 155,054 \\ 4,795 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,086,220 \\ 30,554 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,081,150 \\ 19,872 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,408,730 \\ 3,635 \end{array}$ |
| State and local．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 64,260 $6,823,979$ |  | 5，412 | 45，802 | 267，790 | 263，399 | 1，716，224 | 1，751，322 | 2，774，029 |
| Investments in corporate bonds． | 6，823，979 | － | 13，682 | 101，902 | 540，368 | 472，305 | 3，278，866 | 3，331，427 | 7，666，336 |
| Investments in corporate stock． Mortgage loans ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $15,404,886$ 408,679 | 二 | 13，682 | 101，902 | 18，472 | 22，750 | 81，546 | 121，119 | 159，437 |
| Morthage investments．．． | 2，144，264 |  | 4，422 | 27，318 | 136,558 | 102，945 | 539，631 | 436，545 | 896，846 |
| Depreciable assets held for investment purposes． | 355，031 |  | 16 | 1，374 | 26，427 | 19，407 | 131，064 | 82，695 | 94,049 48775 |
| Less：Accumulated depreciation．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 162，983 |  | 1 | 647 | 10，366 | 8，191 | 58，233 | 36，772 | 48，775 |
| Depreciable assets held for charitable purposes． | $\begin{array}{r}357,425 \\ 84,707 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | － | 1,655 692 | 5,597 $\mathbf{2 , 2 3 9}$ | 21,017 4,437 | $\begin{array}{r}24,765 \\ 6,408 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 150,029 24,578 | $\begin{aligned} & 81,126 \\ & 18,782 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73,237 \\ 27,572 \end{array}$ |
| Less：Accumulated depreciation．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\begin{array}{r}84,707 \\ \mathbf{3 5 6 , 9 7 7} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}692 \\ 23 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4，265 | 25，551 | 18，983 | 128，168 | 138，158 | 41，828 |
| Land held for investrnent purposes． Land held for charitable purposes．． | 356,977 <br> 134,366 | － | 282 | 2，951 | 14，455 | 11，617 | 60，692 | 33，118 | 11，251 |
| Other assets．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 663，751 | － | 1，316 | 9，438 | 50，287 | 29，385 | 232，508 | 193，581 | 147，237 |
| Total llablities． | 1，433，163 | － | 7，712 | 11，126 | 32，101 | 28，912 | 267，612 | 411，046 | 674,653 68892 |
| Accounts payable | 126，916 |  | 3，234 | 1，540 | 5，71 | 5，229 | 25，102 | 185，209 | 549，663 |
| Contributions，gifts，and grants payable． | 838,751 | － | 1，118 | 9265 | re，683 | 6，589 | 91,647 99 | 147，922 | 54， 663 1,307 |
| Mortgages and notes payable． | 279，560 | － | 1,303 2,057 | 6,868 1,793 | 13,148 9,560 | －9，922 | 51，773 | 147，922 | 54，791 |
| Other liabilities | 187,937 $31,532,249$ | 二 | 1,2057 54,463 | 312，906 | 1，524，543 | 1，302，402 | 7，968，371 | 7，414，132 | 12，955，432 |
| et wor |  | 5.211 | 91，348 | 102，848 | 329，481 | 255，195 | 1，452，732 | 1，365，586 | 2，101，574 |
| Total receipts．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5，703，975 | 5,211 <br> 4,302 |  | 73，867 | 185，704 | 125，142 | 608，073 | 527，623 | 520，621 |
| Contributions，gifts，and grants received Gross dues and assessments．． | 2，122，318 4 4，069 | 4，302 | 76，985 | 73,867 101 | ＋65，704 | 125， 581 | 2，826 | （＇） | － |
| Interest．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，180，643 | 1，387 | 2，933 | 11，885 | 61，381 | 54，982 | 322，252 | 298，430 | 427，394 |
| Dividends． | 1，167，147 | 357 | 3，142 | 9，339 | 44，569 | 41，019 | 258，262 | 300，467 | 509，992 |
| Gross rents and royalties． | 181，903 | 202 | 1，475 | 1，531 | 11，652 | 8，259 | 66,287 150,210 | 61,377 148,981 | 30,721 396,651 |
| Net gain（or loss）from sale of assets． | 734，219 | －1，127 | 1，358 | 2，919 | 17,133 4,516 | 18,095 2,337 | 150,210 10.135 | 148,981 6,592 | 396,651 2,667 |
| Gross profit from business activities．．． Other income | 30,454 283,219 | （＇） | 2,584 2,820 | 1,624 1,181 | 4,516 4,107 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ．} 2,337 \\ 4,780 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10,135 34,688 | 22，115 | 2,667 213,528 |
| Total deductions． | 3，362，022 | 12，183 | 107，437 | 79，568 | 251，109 | 168，912 | 920，978 | 840，476 | 981，358 |
| Contributions，gifts，and grants paid | 2，777，758 | 9，562 | 76，462 | 65，676 | 211，082 | 139，141 | 769，997 | 684，453 | 821，385 |
| Compensation of officers．． | 64，696 | 282 | 2.553 | 1，914 | 3，745 | 3，237 | 17，904 | 15,748 <br> 30,685 | 19,313 34,250 |
| Other salaries and wages | 118，094 | 64 | 12，727 | 2，595 | 8，148 | 4，985 | 24,641 1,295 | 30,685 3,953 | 34,250 5,390 |
| Pension plan contributions． | 11，010 | － | 1,274 | 235 | 183 420 | 123 | 1,295 1,007 | 3,953 <br> 1,864 | 5，390 $\mathbf{8 , 4 4 7}$ |
| Other employee benefits ．． | 13，387 |  | 1，274 | 232 | 420 | 143 |  |  |  |
| Investment，legal，and other professional services． Interest．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 75,264 15,681 | 356 | $\begin{array}{r}2,247 \\ 97 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,619 278 | 6,263 785 | 4.587 <br> 671 | 22,016 5,570 | 18,505 8,202 | 19,671 77 |
| Taxes．． | 82，186 | 64 | 982 | 806 | 4，512 | 3，382 | 20，533 | 23，272 | 28，635 |
| Depreciation，amortization，and depletion | 20，040 | 61 | 167 | 409 | 1，422 | 1，568 | 8，112 | 5；033 | 3，267 |
| Rent ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 14，045 | 21 | 1，872 | 465 | 570 | 59.54 | 3,420 46,482 | 3,024 45,736 | 4,079 36,845 |
| Other expenses． | 169.855 | 1，773 | 9，055 | 5，507 | 13，976 | 10.481 | 46，482 | 45，736 | 36，845 |
| Net income（less deficit）． | 2，341，955 | －6，972 | －16，089 | 23，280 | 78，373 | 86，283 | 531，755 | 525，109 | $1,120,216$ $1,163.458$ |
| Net income． | 2，682，821 | 844 | 9，469 | 39，406 | 124，542 | 109，824 | 650,974 119,219 | 584,303 59,194 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,163,458 \\ 43,243 \end{array}$ |
| Deficit． | 340，866 | 7，816 | 25，558 | 16，126 | 46，169 | 23，541 | 119，219 | 59，194 |  |
| Total assets（fair market value） information items： | 42，439，939 | 10，868 | 65，451 | 376，100 | 2，999，813 | 1，589，960 | 9，834，651 | 10，429，624 | 17，133，474 |
|  | 30，151，957 |  | 80，024 | 307，796 | 1，463，249 | 1，256，605 | 7，569，204 | 7，192，350 | 12，269，424 |
| Selected beginning of year assets： |  | 13，305 | 80，024 | 307，796 | 1，463，240 | 1，256，605 |  |  |  |
| Inventories ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 26，136 | － | 287 | 1，173 | 3.146 | 2，906 | 9，653 | 7.247 | 1，724 |
| Investments in corporate stock． | 16，655，377 | 2，694 | 16，568 | 99，625 | 2，575，525 | 466，922 | 3，187，885 | 3，197，995 | 7，108，164 |
| Depreciable assets held for investment purposes Less：Accumulated depreciation | 356，884 | 1.535 | － | 1，341 | 24，301 | 19，327 | 129，417 | 85，949 | 95，013 |
|  | 157，351 | 821 | － | 585 | 9，848 | 8，442 | 54，882 | 30，808 | 51，964 |
|  | 312，973 | － | 1，234 | 4，387 | 18，903 | 21.433 | 132，893 | 65，187 | 68，936 |
| Depreciable assets held for charitable purposes．．． Less：Accumulated depreciation ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 68，866 | － | 548 | 1，693 | 4，192 | 5，331 | 20，958 | 12，025 | 24，119 |

＇Less than $\$ 500$ ．
NOTE：Detail may not add to total because of rounding．

Table 10. - Nonoperating Foundations - Balance Sheets and Income Statements, by Slze of Total Falr Market Value of Assets [All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


[^2]Table 11. - Nonoperating Foundations - Selected Balance Sheet and Income Statement Items, and Distributions, by Ratio of Investment Income to Total Fair Market Value of Assets
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

"Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it was based.
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 12. - Nonoperating Foundations - Computation of Minimum Investment Return, Distributable Amount, and Qualifying Distributions, by Size of Total Assets Not Held for Charitable Purposes
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]


Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it was based Less than $\$ 500$
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 13. - Nonoperating Foundations - Computation of Minimum Investment Return, Distributable Amount, and Qualifying Distributions, by Ratlo of Qualifying Distributions to Total Assets Not Held for Charitable Purposes
[All figures are estimates based on samples - money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

| Item | Ratio of qualitying distributions to total assots |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Under 3 percent | 3 percent under <br> 4 percent | 4 percent under 5 percent | 5 percent under 6 percent | 6 percent under <br> 7 percent | 7 percent under <br> 8 parcent | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \text { percent } \\ & \text { under } \\ & 9 \text { percent } \end{aligned}$ | 9 percent under <br> 10 percent | 10 percent or more |
| Number of nonoperating foundations...... Computation of minimum investment return: | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
|  | 26,970 | 6,870 | 886 | 1,495 | 2,345 | 2,469 | 1,988 | $1,240$ | 907 | $8,770$ |
| Fair market value of assets not used directly in carrying out exempt purposes, total. Monthly average of securities at fair market | 37,293,832 | 1,517,985 | 2,534,086 | 4,625,639 | 8,667,819 | 9,507,499 | 3,807.388 | 1,348,480 | 710,980 | 4,573,955 |
| value................................................ | 32,798,259 | 1,010,533 | 2,333,769 | 4,031,665 | 7.818,359 | 8,783,400 | 3,474,078 | 1,156,772 | 576,106 43,543 | $3,613.577$ |
| Monthly average of cash balances................ | 1,344,014 | 105,438 <br> 402,014 | 92.610 107708 | 125.757 468,217 | 214,342 | 163,265 560,834 | 123,070 210,240 | 70.052 121,656 | 43,543 91,332 | 405,937 $\mathbf{5 5 4 , 4 3 9}$ |
| Fair market value of all other assets .............. | $3,151,555$ 209,113 | 402,014 $\mathbf{9 1 , 5 7 2}$ | 107,708 11,909 | 468,217 | 635,118 $\mathbf{2 1 , 7 8 4}$ | 560,834 3,689 | 21,240 1,932 | 121,656 1,108 | -1,292 | 63,484 |
| Equals: Net fair market value of assets not used directly in carrying out exempt purposes | 37,084,719 | 1,426,413 | 2,522,178 | $4,613,694$ 67,801 | $8,646,035$ 130,299 | $9,503,811$ 141,834 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,805,456 \\ 57,530 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,347,373 \\ 20,447 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 709,688 \\ 10,581 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,510,070 \\ 70,501 \end{array}$ |
| Less: Cash held for charitable activities............. | 557,936 | 21,228 | 37.715 | 67,801 | 130,299 | 141,834 | 57,530 |  |  |  |
| Equals: Base for calculating minimum investment return | 36,526,779 | 1,405,185 | 2,484,463 | 4,545,893 | 8,515,736 | 9,361,976 | 3,747,926 | 1,326,925. | 699,107 | 4,439,568 |
| Minimum investment return....................... | 1,826,335 | 70,259 | 124,223 | 227,294 | 425,786 | 468,098 | 187,396 | 66,346 | 34,955 | 221,977 |
| Computation of distributable amount: Adjusted net income | 2,413,861 | 125,789 | 118,327 | 256,080 | 496,854 | 618,567 | 283,500 | 96,128 | 53,046 | 365,572 |
| Higher of adjusted net income or minimum investment return. | 2,502,567 | 138,760 | 136,253 | 269,493 | 520,983 | 625,550 | 286,868 | 96,903 | 54,002 | 373,754 |
| Minus: |  |  | 3,160 | 7,498 | 12,059 | 15,045 | 5,992 | 2,181 | 1,202 | 9,101 |
| Tax on investment income .......... Tax on unrelated business income. | 59,080 4,957 | 2.842 710 | 3,160 | - ${ }^{7} 98$ | 1,274 | 522 | * 1,575 | ${ }^{\circ} 8$ | *146 | 609 |
| Equals: Distributable amount before adjustments... | 2,438,525 | 135,208 | 133,077 | 261,896 | 507,650 | 609,983 | 279,301 | 94,714 | 52,655 | 364,043 9,165 |
| Net adjustments ..... | 11,772 | *-30, | -358 | 394 | 397 | 529 | 264 | *1,386 | *25 | 9,165 |
| Positive adjustments: Number of foundations | 119 | *10 |  | 5 | 19 | *11 | 6 | *9 | * 5 | 53 |
| Amount. | 12,581 | *314 | () | 447 | 403 | - 529 | 264 | *1,386 | *27 | 9,211 |
| Negative adjustments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |
| Number of foundations. | 228 | *11 |  | $5{ }^{2}$ | 6 | 二 | - | - | 1 | -46 |
| Amount ............................. | 2,450,298 | 135,177 | 132,719 | 262,290 | 508,047 | 610,512 | 279,564 | 96,101 | 52,680 | 373,208 |
| Total qualifying distributions. | 3,233,279 | 168,469 | 91,142 | 211,409 | 478,248 | 607,321 | 284,868 | 114,227 | 66,967 | 1,210,627 |
| Disbursements for exempt purposes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of toundations ............... | 24,304 | 4,220 | 886 | 1,495 | 2,345 | 2.462 | 1,986 | 1,240 | 907 | 8,762 |
| Amount | 3,093,488 | 151,940 | 90,742 | 208,364 | 436,713 | 580,659 | 283,400 | 112,274 | 65,036 | 1,164,360 |
| Program related investments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of foundations | 148 | -16 | ${ }^{7} 7$ | 2 | *18 |  | ${ }^{5} 5$ | ${ }^{\circ} 7$ | ${ }^{2}$ | 84 5.182 |
| Amount. | 9,463 | *140 | 5 | 114 | *171 | *2,731 | * 403 | *684 | * 34 | 5,182 |
| Amounts paid to acquire assets used for charitable purposes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of foundations | 648 | 150 | 27 | 72 | 41 | 55 | 14 | 981 |  |  |
| Amount. | 62,025 | 15,902 | 395. | 2.757 | 5,643 | 1,236 | 962 | 981 | 1,565 | 32,584 |
| Amounts set aside for charitable purposes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -9 | *13 | 78 |
| Number of foundations. Amount................. | 163 | 40 487 | 二 | 174 | -35,722 | *22,694 | 104 | -287 | ${ }^{*} 333$ | 8,501 |
| Total assets (book value) | 32,965,412 | 2,711,079 | 1,492,569 | 3,842,235 | 6,605,745 | 8,784,941 | 2,952,947 | 1,266,392 | 676,402 | 4,633,101 |
| Selected assets: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Investments in government obligations | 3,977,883 | 258,034 | 204,862 | 410,394 | 753,002 | 930,167 | 510,357 | 177,273 | 109,798 | 623,994 |
| Investments in corporate bonds.. | 6,823,979 | 665,651 | 254,732 | 737,176 | 1,332,439 | 1,858,315 | 633,206 | 323,916 | 178,512 | 840,032 |
| Investments in corporate stock... | 15,404,886 | 736,293 | 796,532 | 1,967,332 | 3,439,902 | 4,855,939 | 1,380,955 | 538,845 | 213,514. | 1,475,574 |

"Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it was based.
'Less than $\$ 500$
NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

## glossary of terms

Non-technical terminology has been used in this article, wherever possible, to assist the understanding of the statistical content. However, in Tables $1-13$ the technical terms are used as they appear on the tax return form. Therefore, to assist users of these data, explanations of some of these terms are provided with both their technical and nontechnical meanings. (The latter are denoted in parentheses.) A more comprehensive glossary of terms appears in Statistics of Income--1974-1978, Private Foundations [5].

## Adjusted Net Income (Receipts Less Expenses)

This item represented the excess of the gross income derived from, or in connection with, property held by the foundation reduced by allowable deductions. It included investment income, net short-term capital gain, repayment of "qualifying distributions," gross profit from business activities, and certain miscellaneous income. Excluded from income were gross contributions, gifts and grants (received), contributions from split-interest trusts, gross dues and assessments, net long-term capital gain, and net gain or loss from the sale of nonbusiness assets.

The amount of adjusted net income was one of the amounts used in determining the amount of charitable distributions that the foundation was required to make.

Distributable-Amount (Required-Minimum Distribution)
Distributable amount was the greater of the foundations' "minimum investment return" or "adjusted net income," less taxes on net investment income and unrelated business income, and net of any adjustments. Distributable amount represented the minimum payout which had to be distributed by the end of the year after the year for which the return was filed in order to avoid payment of an excise tax for failure to currently distribute income.

Expenditures for Exempt Purposes (Philanthropic or Charitable Spending)

These deductions represented expenditures for activities that were directly related to the taxexempt purposes of the foundation. Included were necessary and reasonable administrative expenses paid for charitable, scientific, educational, or other similar purposes. These amounts were determined solely on the cash receipts and disbursements method of accounting.

## Minimum Investment Return (Fixed Percent of Assets)

This was the aggregate fair market value of assets not used for charitable purposes less the sum of indebtedness incurred to acquire those assets and cash held for charitable activities, multiplied by a specified percentage of total assets. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1975, and all succeeding years, the percentage was set at 5 percent. The rate was subject to change by the Secretary of the Treasury each year depending on money market interest rates and investment yields.

If the minimum investment return exceeded the "adjusted net income," it became the basis for calcul-
ating the "distributable amount." The purpose of establishing a minimum investment return was to insure that a foundation distributed for charitable purposes at least a specified percentage of its noncharitable assets, (i.e., assets held for investment purposes).

## Nonoperating Foundations

Nonoperating foundations were organizations that carried on their charitable activities in an indirect manner by making grants to other organizations that were directly engaged in charitable activities, rather than engaging in charitable activities themselves.

## Operating Foundations

These were private foundations that spent at least 85 percent of their adjusted net income directly on the conduct of the activities constituting the purpose or function for which they were exempt (the "income test"). In addition to the income test, operating foundations must have met one of the following tests: the "assets test," the "endowment test," or the "support test".
A) Foundations met the "assets test" if 65 percent or more of their assets were devoted directly to taxexempt activities or to functionally related businesses that were related to the exempt purpose of the foundation.
B) Foundations met the "endowment test" if they made qualifying distributions directly related to the active conduct of their tax-exempt function, of at least two-thirds of their "minimum investment return."
C) Foundations met the "support test" if at least 85 percent of their support (exclusive of gross investment income) came from at least five unrelated tax-exempt organizations or from the general public (or both). In addition, no more than 25 percent of their support (exclusive of gross investment income) was derived from any one such exempt organization and no more than half of their support was derived from gross investment income.

## Qualifying Distributions (Actual Distributions)

These were direct expenditures for charitable purposes or for assets used for such purposes. They included payouts to public charities and operating foundations, and payouts to other private foundations, if. the recipient foundation agreed to distribute the same amount for charitable purposes by the end of the following tax year. In addition, funds set aside for major tax-exempt projects were also included. Qualifying distributions were creditable against a private foundation's obligation to pay out its "distributable amount."

## Value of Noncharitable Assets (Investment Assets)

For purposes of calculating "minimum investment return," only the assets that were not used or held for use for exempt purposes entered the computation. An asset was not used directly in carrying out the foundation's exempt purpose if the asset was not. used in the carrying on of a charitable, educational or other similar function which gave rise to the exempt status of the foundation.

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[^0]:    'Less than $\$ 500$

[^1]:    - Estimate should be used with caution because of the small number of sample returns on which it was based.

[^2]:    NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding

