



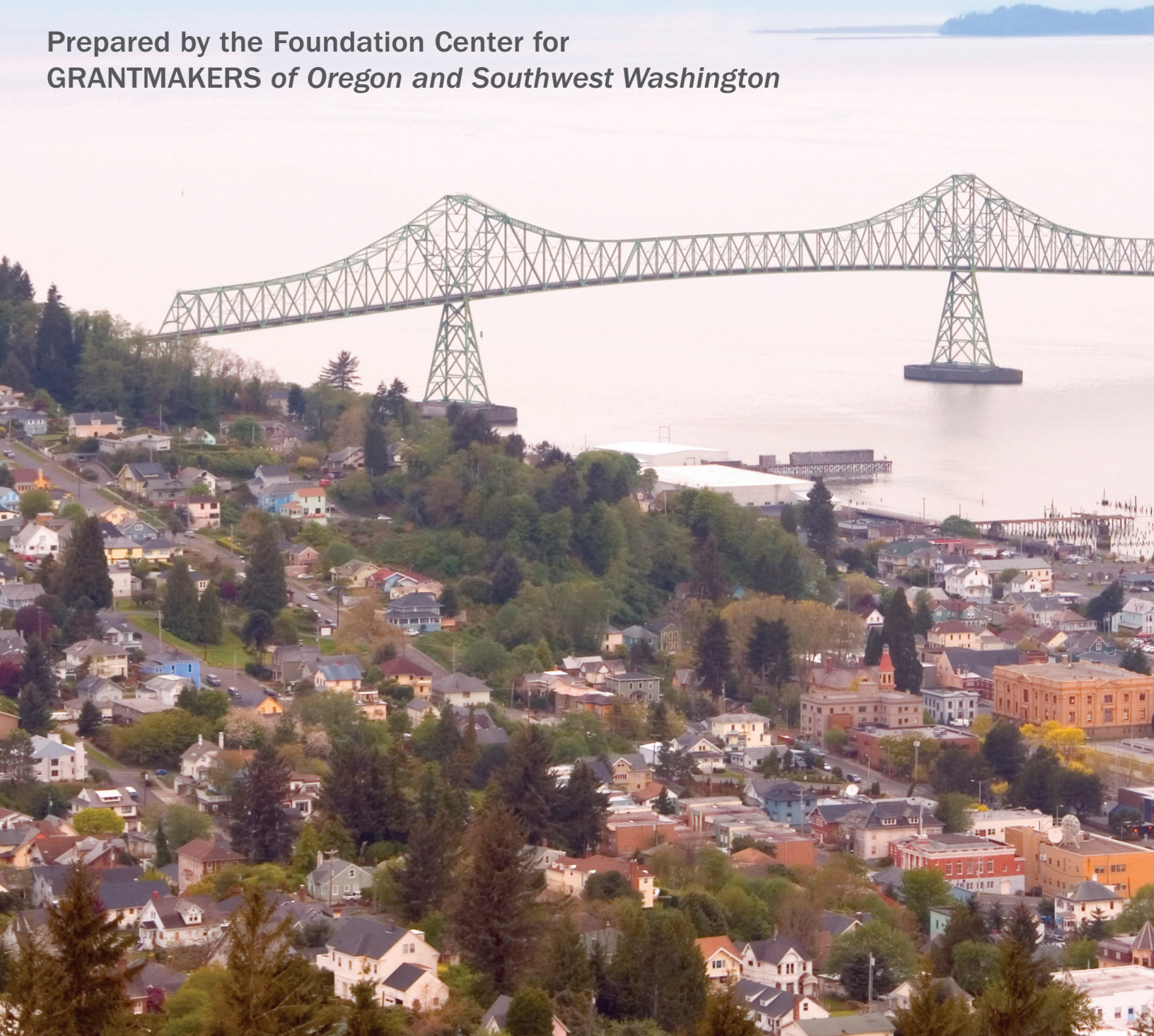
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December 2010

GRANTMAKING TO COMMUNITIES OF COLOR IN OREGON

Prepared by the Foundation Center for
GRANTMAKERS of Oregon and Southwest Washington



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About the Foundation Center

Established in 1956 and today supported by close to 550 foundations, the Foundation Center is the leading source of information about philanthropy worldwide. Through data, analysis, and training, it connects people who want to change the world to the resources they need to succeed. The Center maintains the most comprehensive database on U.S. and, increasingly, global grantmakers and their grants — a robust, accessible knowledge bank for the sector. It also operates research, education, and training programs designed to advance knowledge of philanthropy at every level. Thousands of people visit the Center's web site each day and are served in its five regional library/learning centers and its network of 450 funding information centers located in public libraries, community foundations, and educational institutions nationwide and beyond. For more information, please visit foundationcenter.org or call (212) 620-4230.

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Preface

By GRANTMAKERS of Oregon and Southwest Washington

Foundation investment in communities of color is not a new topic of conversation. In Oregon, we've been having the conversation since at least 1981. That year, the Portland Committee for Responsive Philanthropy released a report entitled "Oregon Foundations: Private Sector Response to Public Needs," which included an analysis of giving to racial minorities and other underrepresented communities. The report examined the giving programs of Oregon foundations to Oregon nonprofits.

Nearly 30 years later, we have demographic data that tells the story of a more racially and ethnically diverse Oregon. This recognized increase in diversity has stimulated new conversations as funders have sought to understand the changing demographics of the communities and the organizations they support.

Similar conversations are being held across the country as funders explore the most effective ways to respond to the growing racial and ethnic diversity of their communities. Whether a funder is focused on health, housing, education, the environment, or the arts, it is increasingly important to understand how issues are experienced by different parts of the community so funders can invest in solutions that work.

For GRANTMAKERS of Oregon and Southwest Washington, the importance and value of diversity is recognized as central to our mission to promote effective philanthropy in Oregon and southwest Washington by providing our members with the services and support they need to succeed. We strive to achieve our mission through the dissemination of knowledge to help inform grantmaking in the region. That commitment to grantmaker education in the service of effectiveness led to the formation of the project team that guided the development of this research project.

Following the lead of colleague regional associations in California and New York, GRANTMAKERS of Oregon and Southwest Washington is addressing a knowledge gap by presenting research that can help inform the grantmaking decisions of our members. While diversity can be defined in multiple ways, the project team chose to focus on a single question: How much giving by Oregon foundations is reaching Oregon's communities of color?

To answer that question, GRANTMAKERS contracted with the Foundation Center to collect and analyze a specific data set: *Giving to communities of color in Oregon from Oregon-based foundations and Tribal funders contributing at least \$25,000 in grants for the year 2008*. We are especially pleased to have the participation of our Tribal colleagues, making this report the first of its kind. As with any research, there are other questions that could be asked; These data illustrate where investments are being made and can serve as a baseline for further investigation.

The data set was defined after careful consideration of the many variables that could be measured and what information would be useful to Oregon funders. Although the regional association serves southwest Washington, because the majority of our members are Oregon-based the research is limited to Oregon.

For the purposes of this project, the project team decided to use the following categories for coding grants: Latino/Latina/Hispanic; African/African American/Black; American Indian/Alaska Native; Asian/Asian American/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

There were many possible ways of defining which grants would qualify as "giving to communities of color." In some parts of the country, this has been defined as giving to "culturally specific organizations"—those organizations serving and led by people of color in that community. However in many parts of rural Oregon, there aren't enough culturally specific nonprofits to make this measure meaningful. The project team decided to focus on grants that fund programs in which a majority of the people served are people of color in order to make the research project relevant to funders and nonprofits throughout the state. This is an important methodological difference to keep in mind when comparing the results of this study to research projects that used different definitions.

In doing its analysis, the Foundation Center looked first at how a funder described or coded a grant to determine the intended recipients. The primary question was: Who was the grant intended to reach? If not clear from the description whether the grant was explicitly intended to benefit communities of color, research was done to determine if a majority (51 percent plus) of the people benefiting from an organization's programs were people of color.

The Foundation Center had the option of contacting a funder if more information was needed. Funders were also given an opportunity to review the Foundation Center data and to make corrections to how their grants were coded. A number of our member organizations contributed additional information to the research project and we appreciate their involvement. The support of our member organizations helped to ensure a better product and more accurate data. Over the long term, we hope that all Oregon funders will routinely submit their grants data to the Foundation Center, generating a rich source of information on all aspects of grantmaking in Oregon.

So how will this information be used?

From the very beginning this report was intended to create a collective learning opportunity, an invitation for assessment and dialogue about giving practices.

GRANTMAKERS *of Oregon and Southwest Washington* respects the autonomy of each member organization, their founding documents and funding priorities. This report is intended to inform their grantmaking decisions, not to direct the giving of any organization. We see this as an opportunity to learn more about how research and good data help inform effective philanthropy.

We do hope the report provides a point of departure for conversations within each organization about what the research means to the state of Oregon, to our members and to their nonprofit partners. Looking to the future, we envision a state where the voices of a diverse community join together to define vital communities for all Oregonians.

GRANTMAKERS *of Oregon and Southwest Washington* would like to thank the Grantmaking to Communities of Color Project Team for guiding the design and implementation of the project with the Foundation Center: Suk Rhee, Northwest Health Foundation, Chair; Randy Choy, The Oregon Community Foundation; Ginny Cornyn, The Cornyn Foundation; Chris DeMars, Northwest Health Foundation; Ken Gordon, Potlatch Fund; Marjory Hamann, McKenzie River Gathering; Shelley Hanson, Spirit Mountain Community Fund; Louis King, Spirit Mountain Community Fund; Adrienne Livingston, Black United Fund; Karissa Lowe, Meyer Memorial Trust; Dahnesh Medora, Nonprofit Association of Oregon; Phoebe O’Leary, Meyer Memorial Trust and Kari Stanley, Legacy Health System. Joyce White, Executive Director, and Megan Wentworth, Director of Program and Members Services, of GRANTMAKERS *of Oregon and Southwest Washington* provided staff support.

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GRANTMAKERS *of Oregon and Southwest Washington* and the Foundation Center, not the project funders, take responsibility for the findings and interpretations presented in the report.

GRANTMAKERS *of Oregon and
Southwest Washington*

Board of Directors and Grantmaking to
Communities of Color Project Team

Executive Summary

This report, prepared by the Foundation Center at the request of GRANTMAKERS *of Oregon and Southwest Washington*, examines the extent to which domestically focused grantmaking by Oregon foundations in 2008 reached Oregon's communities of color, and situates this in the context of the state's changing demographics.

This report breaks new ground in a number of ways:

- It is the first of its kind to examine the grantmaking of a representative sample of all private and community foundations for an entire state
- It is the first of its kind to analyze the extent to which giving by smaller foundations reaches communities of color
- It is also the first to analyze the grantmaking patterns of a selected sample of Tribal funders, adding a new dimension to our understanding of the ways that grant dollars reach communities of color

Although data have been collected for more than 30 years on the populations reached through foundation grantmaking, recent studies suggest that most of the data collected tend to undercount the amount of giving reaching ethnic or racial minority communities. This is because the primary sources of such data are the annual IRS Forms 990-PF (and Forms 990) that foundations submit to the federal government for tax reporting purposes. These forms allow foundations to provide optional descriptions of a grant's purpose; these descriptions only sometimes provide information about the specific populations reached by the grant, resulting in undercounting.

To remedy this, the present study analyzed a sample of 6,450 grants awarded by more than 300 Oregon private and community foundations (each with total annual giving of at least \$25,000) to Oregon-based recipient organizations in 2008, the latest year for which comprehensive grants data were available. Additional in-depth research was conducted on a random sample of 300 of these grants that were *not* explicitly designated to reach communities of color, in order to develop a statistically valid estimate of how many additional grants were also reaching ethnic or minority communities.

For purposes of this study, a grant was defined as "reaching" a community of color if it could be determined with a high degree of certainty that 51 percent or more of the likely beneficiaries of the grant were people of color. It is important to note that other studies may have used different definitions of what constitutes giving reaching communities of color (e.g., giving to organizations led by people of color and with a mission to serve communities of color), which means that the results presented in this report may or may not be directly comparable to the findings of other studies.

Key Findings

Demographic and Grantmaking Context

1. According to 2008 U.S. Census estimates, just over 20 percent of the population in Oregon consisted of people of color. Rates of population growth from 2000 to 2008 among Asians, African Americans, and Hispanics/Latinos in the state have outpaced national rates of population growth for those groups.
2. As of 2008, there were 779 active, grantmaking private or community foundations in the state of Oregon, with total giving of more than \$350 million. The state is also home to a number of Tribal funders, five of which are analyzed in this report. In 2008, these five funders awarded nearly \$7 million in grants.
3. Thirty-four (34) Oregon foundations gave more than \$1 million in grants during fiscal 2008 (these are designated as "large" foundations throughout this report).
4. Domestically focused giving by Oregon foundations was primarily concentrated in four subject areas: human services (38 percent of grant dollars), education (26 percent), health (15 percent), and arts and culture (11 percent).
5. Of their grants to Oregon recipients, Oregon funders focused most often on children and youth (specified in 31 percent of grants) and the economically disadvantaged (23 percent).

Giving Reaching Communities of Color

1. Initial analyses based on existing data showed that 4.3 percent of grants (accounting for 5.6 percent of grant dollars) awarded by Oregon foundations were explicitly designated to reach ethnic or racial minority communities. A more in-depth analysis of grants showed that an estimated 9.6 percent of grants awarded by Oregon private and community foundations¹ in 2008 reached communities of color. The margin of error associated with this estimate is about 3 percentage points, meaning that the “true” percentage, in all likelihood, lies somewhere in the range between 6.6 and 12.6 percent. The most *conservative* (or “lower-boundary”) estimate, therefore, would be 6.6 percent of grants.
2. Tribal funders awarded a slightly higher percentage of their grants for communities of color (13.2 percent) than did Oregon foundations in general (9.6 percent). Of the grants awarded by Tribal funders that were intended to reach communities of color, about three-quarters were designated to reach the Native American/American Indian community.
3. Larger foundations (i.e., those with total annual giving of \$1 million or more, including non-Oregon-focused giving) were more likely than smaller foundations to award grants intended to reach communities of color (9.9 percent vs. 9.0 percent). Larger foundations were also somewhat more likely to specify *explicitly* that their grants were designed to benefit communities of color.
4. Grants intended to reach communities of color were, on average, *larger* than grants not explicitly focused on reaching minority groups (median grant size of \$15,000 vs. \$10,000).

1. Tribal funders were analyzed separately.

5. More than half of all grant dollars (51 percent) reaching Oregon’s communities of color were awarded in the area of human services.
6. More than half of all grant dollars (53 percent) reaching Oregon’s communities of color provided program support.
7. A plurality of grants reaching communities of color (42 percent) was intended to reach people of color in general, rather than a specific ethnic or racial minority group.
8. Two-thirds of all minority-focused grants, and three-quarters of all grant dollars, went to organizations located in Multnomah and Washington counties, the two most populous counties in the state. In 2008, Multnomah County had a population of nearly 715,000, 26 percent of whom were people of color, while Washington County had about 530,000 residents, 28 percent of whom were people of color.

In sum, this study uses the most comprehensive database ever assembled on Oregon grantmaking to understand patterns of giving to communities of color. At the same time, due to the inherent limitations of information available in grant descriptions, the data analyzed in this report paint only a partial picture of the scope of foundation grantmaking reaching communities of color in Oregon. Grants primarily benefiting other population groups, such as children and youth or the economically disadvantaged, may also benefit communities of color. Similarly, grants intended to benefit the “general public” are likely to be reaching Oregon residents of all ethnic and racial backgrounds.

That said, this report provides important baseline data about giving to Oregon’s communities of color and seeks to inform conversations among Oregon’s grantmakers about giving in Oregon in a time of rapid demographic change.

Introduction

At the beginning of the new millennium, the U.S. Census Bureau announced that, given current rates of growth in the immigrant and ethnic and racial minority communities, people of color would outnumber non-Hispanic whites in the United States by 2050. Today, less than a decade later, the Census Bureau estimates that this tipping point will be reached not by 2050, but by 2042. The Census Bureau also estimates that 50 percent of children will be people of color by 2023.

Right now, more than a third of the U.S. population and more than 20 percent of the population in Oregon are people of color. Many of the most important issues that U.S. foundations are working on disproportionately affect people of color and other historically marginalized populations—issues like poverty, homelessness, unemployment, environmental degradation, education and health care disparities, access to arts and cultural opportunities, and more.

This report, prepared by the Foundation Center at the request of *GRANTMAKERS of Oregon and Southwest Washington*, provides a detailed picture of the work of Oregon grantmakers as of 2008 (the most recent year for which comprehensive data are available) and situates it in the context of Oregon's changing demographics.

- It examines the subject area priorities of Oregon foundations and the population groups being reached through their grantmaking.

- It looks at how foundation giving patterns vary by foundation size and contrasts the grantmaking of traditional foundations with that of five Tribal funders, whose giving data are analyzed in this report for the first time.
- It answers the questions, “How much grantmaking reaches Oregon communities of color?¹” and “What does that grantmaking look like?”

The purpose of this report is to describe as thoroughly and accurately as possible the giving patterns of Oregon foundations, so that foundations have access to factual information about the scope and focus of their collective work. Although this descriptive information may raise evaluative questions about the work of Oregon grantmakers (e.g., about equity, effectiveness), such questions lie outside the scope of this report and are best addressed by grantmakers themselves. We hope that the data provided in this report will serve as fodder for productive conversations about how to maximize grantmaking impact within Oregon's changing demographic context.

1. Although the term “community” often denotes a specific locality, in this report, the phrase “communities of color” refers to the various ethnic and racial minority groups residing in Oregon and attempts to capture the shared sense of history and culture within these groups.

The National Context for This Work

Diversity in the field of philanthropy has received an unprecedented amount of attention in recent years. Within the field, the following activities have taken place just since 2007:

- Regional associations of grantmakers in California, Michigan, New York, Minnesota, and elsewhere have commissioned surveys of foundations and nonprofit organizations to address questions regarding staff, board, and grantmaking diversity
- The Foundation Center has conducted analyses of grantmaking intended to reach communities of color in California and Colorado, and additional studies are in the planning stages
- The Council on Foundations has programmed a series of well-attended sessions on issues of diversity and inclusiveness at its annual conference for several years running
- The Association for Research on Nonprofit Organizations and Voluntary Action, in partnership with the Council and the Foundation Center, has convened discussions on the state of research on diversity in philanthropy
- Individual foundations have conducted internal diversity audits and groups of foundations have formed communities of practice around diversity issues
- The national Diversity in Philanthropy Project has developed a set of common principles and practices, facilitated strategic field-wide initiatives and partnerships, and generated and disseminated a substantial body of knowledge on the topic
- Organizations such as the Philanthropic Initiative for Racial Equity, Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors, the National Center for Responsive Philanthropy, the Philanthropic Collaborative, the Greenlining Institute and others have produced important reports on this topic

Foundation diversity has attracted increasing attention from stakeholders outside the field, as well. Since 2008, at least two attempts have been made to pass state-level

legislation regarding the public disclosure of foundation practices related to diversity. One, in California, that would have required large foundations (with assets of \$250 million or more) to publicly disclose information about the diversity of their staffs, boards, and grantmaking practices, failed to become law. The other initiative, in Florida, which prohibits the state from collecting such information from foundations, was passed in June 2010. Additional legislative initiatives at both the state and federal levels are also being considered.

In short, the need for comprehensive, relevant, and usable information on diversity in philanthropy has never been greater. Many foundations already thoughtfully consider and implement intentional strategies to reflect communities served, to address disparities in outcomes, or to align with their values or missions. As the demographics of the United States continue to evolve, other foundations are also beginning to think in new ways about the extent to which their own staffs, boards, and grantmaking reflect changing demographics.

Based on the intensive work that has been done over the past several years, the field is now primed to take the next step—to develop a set of shared diversity metrics. Having such metrics available would allow the field of philanthropy to coordinate diversity research efforts, to track diversity-related outcomes, and to share data with the broader public in a consistent manner on foundations' diversity-related efforts.

Toward this end, the Foundation Center is partnering with a group of other philanthropic infrastructure organizations in a new initiative called D5, whose aim is to help the field make substantial progress in five priority areas related to diversity and inclusiveness over the next five years. The D5 partners include the Council on Foundations; the Foundation Center; seven regional associations of grantmakers; a coalition of diversity focused funds represented by Horizons Foundation & Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors; and six members of the Joint Affinity Groups (Fundors for LGBTQ Issues, Women's Funding Network, Association of Black Foundation Executives, Hispanics in Philanthropy, Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders in Philanthropy, and Native Americans in Philanthropy). The Center's ongoing collaboration with the D5 partners will ensure that the work of developing standardized metrics is shaped by input from the field as a whole.

A Profile of Oregon Foundations

In 2008, there were 779 active grantmaking foundations¹ in the state of Oregon, comprising about one percent of the total number of foundations in the United States. These foundations controlled more than \$4.5 billion in assets, and awarded grants totaling \$350 million. About two-thirds of these foundations (66 percent) are located in the Portland metropolitan area and account for about 85 percent of all giving by Oregon foundations.

Like the rest of the sector, the number of foundations in Oregon has increased dramatically in recent years. Since 1997, the number of foundations and their assets have more than doubled, and total giving has more than tripled.

The vast majority of foundations in Oregon (85 percent) are independent or family foundations, which is true of the rest of the country as well. About 10 percent are grantmaking operating foundations. As of 2008, there were also 30 corporate foundations and 8 community foundations located in the state.

By share of grant dollars awarded, independent foundations accounted for 62 percent of total giving by Oregon foundations in 2008, followed by community foundations (19 percent), corporate foundations (17 percent), and grantmaking operating foundations (1 percent).

In addition to these 779 foundations, Oregon is also home to a number of Tribal funders. Along with private and community foundations, this report analyzes the grantmaking of a set of five Tribal funders, which are classified by the Foundation Center as corporate giving programs (as distinct from corporate foundations). These funders awarded a total of almost \$7 million in grants to Oregon-based recipient organizations in 2008, and more than \$97 million since 1997.

Total Giving by Oregon Foundations, 1997–2008 (Dollars in Millions)

Year	Total Giving ¹ (Constant 1997 Dollars)	Total Giving (Actual Dollars)
'97	\$102.0	\$102.0
'98	123.6	125.6
'99	136.8	142.0
'00	166.1	178.2
'01	176.5	194.7
'02	193.4	216.8
'03	187.9	215.4
'04	187.0	220.1
'05	218.6	266.0
'06	223.0	280.0
'07	251.9	325.3
'08	261.0	350.1

Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Dollars in millions. Figures do not include the giving of Tribal funders. Constant 1997 dollars based on annual average Consumer Price Index, all urban consumers, as reported by U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, as of September 2010.

¹Includes grants, scholarships, and employee matching gifts; excludes set-asides, loans, PRIs, and program expenses.

1. This includes all active private and community foundations, but does not include public foundations (other than community foundations) or Tribal funders. Private foundations include independent foundations, family foundations, corporate foundations, and grantmaking operating foundations. For a more complete description of foundation types, please see Appendix D.

Aggregate Financial Data for Private and Community Foundations in the State of Oregon, circa 2008 (includes non-Oregon giving)

Foundation Type*	Number of Foundations	%	Assets	%	Total Giving ¹	%
Independent	664	85.2	\$3,294,674,231	59.4	\$218,444,878	62.4
Corporate ²	30	3.9	242,013,142	20	60,362,917	17.2
Community	8	1	928,093,293	14.9	67,617,829	19.3
Operating	77	9.9	88,298,515	5.7	3,676,078	1.1
Total	779	100.0	\$4,553,079,181	100.0	\$350,101,702	100.0

Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. For descriptions of foundation types, please see Appendix D. Figures do not include the giving of Tribal funders.

¹Includes grants, scholarships, and employee matching gifts; excludes set-asides, loans, PRIs, and program expenses.

²Refers to corporate foundations, and does not include corporate giving programs.

Grantmaking in Oregon, as elsewhere, is dominated by the activities of large foundations. In 2008, there were 34 Oregon foundations with total giving of more than \$1 million per year—26 independent foundations, six corporate foundations, and two community foundations. Together, these 34 foundations accounted for about \$277 million (or about 79 percent) of the \$350 million awarded by all foundations in the state.

The Oregon Community Foundation is the single largest grantmaker in Oregon. Its total giving in 2008 was \$64 million, accounting for nearly one in five grant dollars awarded by Oregon foundations that year. The Knight Foundation, located in Beaverton, was the second largest Oregon foundation in 2008, topping all other independent foundations in the state with giving of just over \$40 million. Four other independent foundations—

the Meyer Memorial Trust, Ford Family Foundation, Lemelson Foundation, and Ann and Bill Swindells Charitable Trust—also awarded more than \$10 million in grants in 2008.

Among corporate foundations, the Intel Foundation gave the most in 2008. With grantmaking of more than \$36 million, it ranked as the fourth largest foundation in the state that year. The Nike Foundation awarded more than \$11 million in grants in 2008, making it the only other corporate foundation in the state to give more than \$10 million.

These eight foundations alone—Oregon Community Foundation, Knight, Meyer, Ford, Lemelson, Swindells, Intel, and Nike—were responsible for roughly two-thirds of all grantmaking by Oregon foundations in 2008.

Total Giving by Grantmaker Type, circa 2008

Total Giving Range ¹	Grantmaker Type							
	Independent		Corporate		Community		Operating	
	Total Giving	Number of Foundations	Total Giving	Number of Foundations	Total Giving	Number of Foundations	Total Giving	Number of Foundations
\$1,000,000+	\$154,076,376	26	\$57,405,790	6	\$66,235,453	2	\$0	0
\$100,000–\$999,999	50,968,003	163	2,444,534	11	1,270,154	4	2,340,018	9
\$25,000–\$99,999	10,841,343	213	467,593	10	112,222	2	957,615	20
Under \$25,000	2,559,156	262	45,000	3	0	0	378,445	48
Total	\$218,444,878	664	\$60,362,917	30	\$67,617,829	8	\$3,676,078	77

Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Figures do not include the giving of Tribal funders.

¹Includes grants, scholarships, and employee matching gifts; excludes set-asides, loans, PRIs, and program expenses. For some operating foundations, program expenses are included.

Oregon Tribal Giving—A Proud Tradition of Potlatch

Since 2006, five of Oregon's Tribal funders, along with the Potlatch Fund in Seattle, have met to discuss funding programs, grants management processes, and other operational issues and to share experiences. At one of the initial meetings, the Potlatch Fund offered to begin collecting the groups' collective grants history data in order to better understand the overall impact of giving from their respective Tribes, casinos and foundations. The five participating Tribes have contributed over \$92 million since 1997. These are impressive numbers given that four of the five participating Tribes were terminated and have recently struggled to regain federal recognition and engage in their own nation building.

Some readers may expect that Tribal giving would focus more heavily on Tribal communities but, as this report shows, that is not the case. As mentioned above, the termination era in the 1950s heavily affected Oregon's Tribes. That meant that Tribal land and assets were sold off and proceeds paid to Tribal members. Members were encouraged to relocate and assimilate into other communities, rather than maintain their historical and cultural heritage in their own communities.

As terminated Tribes, it took the support and encouragement of non-native friends and supporters to regain federal status as sovereign nations. When negotiating with the State of Oregon to create and operate Tribal casinos, Tribes believed in sharing their wealth, in the Native tradition of potlatch. These five Tribes do that with gratitude and willingness.

Each Tribe negotiates a gaming compact with the State of Oregon that regulates their casino operations. The gaming compacts regulate every facet of their gaming operations, including the Tribal foundations. Compacts specify who sits on the board of directors, who is eligible for funding and how grant decisions are made. Each Tribe negotiates their own compact but they have more similarities than differences.

As terminated Tribes, people lived and worked outside of their Tribal communities. They experienced the social and economic ills of mainstream society. As they began nation building, it was critical to rebuild relationships with friends and neighbors of Tribal communities. One way Tribal funders have done this is by investing in programs and services that help all people in the region regain their own self sufficiency—an approach taken within Tribal communities. Casino proceeds allow Tribal governments to provide services to their members; although there are never enough resources for even their own communities, the Potlatch way is to share with neighbors throughout the region.

Submitted by the Tribal Funders Group, comprised of Spirit Mountain Community Fund, Coquille Tribal Community Fund, Cow Creek Umpqua Indian Foundation, Siletz Tribal Charitable Fund, and Wildhorse Foundation.

Oregon Foundations with Total Giving of \$1,000,000 or More, 2008

Foundation Name	Foundation Type ¹	Total Giving ²	Year End Date
Oregon Community Foundation	CM	\$64,000,000	12/31/2008
Knight Foundation	IN	40,006,728	12/31/2008
Intel Foundation	CS	36,186,253	12/31/2008
Meyer Memorial Trust	IN	35,456,006	12/31/2008
Ford Family Foundation	IN	19,754,071	12/31/2008
Lemelson Foundation	IN	17,112,630	12/31/2008
Ann and Bill Swindells Charitable Trust	IN	13,727,550	12/31/2008
Nike Foundation	CS	11,939,843	5/31/2008
James F. & Marion L. Miller Foundation	IN	9,044,402	12/31/2008
Northwest Health Foundation and NWHF Fund II	IN	8,536,566	12/31/2008
Collins Foundation	IN	8,288,890	12/31/2008
Maybelle Clark Macdonald Fund	IN	7,982,430	6/30/2008
Marilyn Moyer Charitable Trust	IN	7,022,242	7/31/2008
Harold & Arlene Schnitzer CARE Foundation	IN	4,726,256	12/31/2008
Spirit Mountain Community Fund	TF	4,045,684	12/31/2008
Jeld-Wen Foundation	CS	3,999,865	12/31/2008
Juan Young Trust	IN	2,520,000	12/31/2008
PacifiCorp Foundation	CS	2,120,206	12/31/2008
Eiting Foundation	IN	1,808,410	12/31/2008
Phillip S. Miller Charitable Trust	IN	1,800,000	12/31/2008
Hedinger Family Foundation	CS	1,719,304	12/31/2008
Clemens Foundation	IN	1,593,746	12/31/2008
Salem Foundation	CM	1,588,075	4/30/2008
Kinsman Foundation	IN	1,562,016	12/31/2008
Crabby Beach Foundation	IN	1,508,508	12/31/2008
Leo Adler Community Trust	IN	1,361,888	6/30/2008
Schnitzer/Novack Foundation	IN	1,306,000	12/31/2008
Rose E. Tucker Charitable Trust	IN	1,296,900	6/30/2008
Braemar Charitable Trust	IN	1,290,529	9/30/2008
Lazar Foundation	IN	1,252,364	12/31/2008
Honzel Family Foundation	IN	1,212,765	12/31/2008
John G. Atkins Foundation	IN	1,086,774	12/31/2008
B. P., Lester and Regina John Foundation	IN	1,069,950	12/31/2008
Master's Plan Foundation	IN	1,048,045	12/31/2008
PGE Foundation	CS	1,026,087	12/31/2008

Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010.

¹IN = Independent; CM= Community; CS = Corporate; TF = Tribal Funders

²Includes grants, scholarships, and employee matching gifts; excludes set-asides, loans, PRIs, and program expenses.

An Overview of Oregon Demographics

As of 2008, Oregon was home to approximately 3.8 million residents. From 2000 to 2008, Oregon's population grew steadily, at a rate slightly higher than the national average. During that time period, Oregon's population growth was the 13th fastest in the country. The economic recession of the past two years, however, has slowed migration and population growth is expected to level off in the coming years (Office of Economic Analysis, State of Oregon, 2010). Economically, Oregon's median household income is slightly below the national average and the percentage of its residents living in poverty is slightly higher than the national average. In 2008, Oregon had the 17th highest poverty rate in the country.

Oregon Demographic and Economic Estimates, 2008

	Estimate	Percent
Total population	3,790,060	N/A
Sex and Age		
Male	1,884,732	49.7
Female	1,905,328	50.3
Median age (years)	38	N/A
Race/Ethnicity		
Black or African-American	76,109	2.0
American Indian and Alaska Native	54,405	1.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	148,927	3.9
Two or more races	94,242	2.5
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	416,044	11.0
Non-Hispanic White	3,033,038	80.0
Income & Poverty Rate		
Median household income (dollars)	50,165	N/A
Poverty rate	13.50%	N/A

Source for Race/Ethnicity Data: American FactFinder, U.S. Census Bureau. "DP-1. General Demographic Characteristics," 2008 Population Estimates Program, factfinder.census.gov, accessed on September 27, 2010.

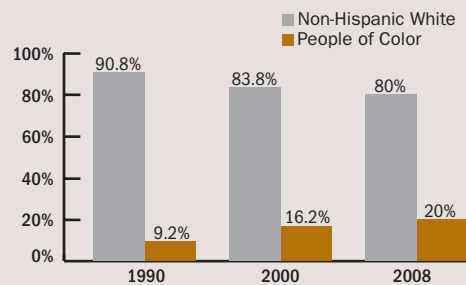
Source for Income and Poverty Data: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau. "Table 1. 2008 Poverty and Median Income Estimates - Counties," Small Areas Estimate Branch, www.census.gov/did/www/saie/data/statecounty/data/2008.html, accessed on September 27, 2010.

Race/ethnicity percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding. Asian and Pacific Islander categories were combined for this table, due to the small percentage of Pacific Islanders residing in Oregon.

N/A = Not applicable

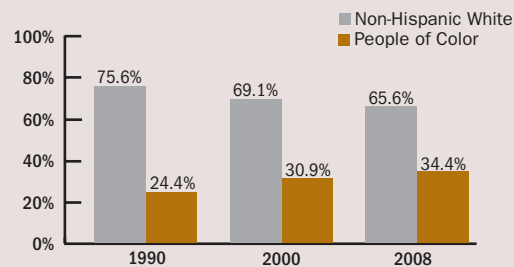
Though Oregon's population continues to be less racially and ethnically diverse than the nation as a whole, the percentage of people of color in the state over the past two decades has steadily increased. Rates of population growth from 2000 to 2008 among Asians, African-Americans, and Hispanics/Latinos in the state have outpaced national rates of population growth for those groups. Specifically, from 2000 to 2008, the African-American population in Oregon grew by 21.8 percent, the Asian population grew by 30.6 percent, and the Hispanic/Latino population grew by 49.6 percent (Office of Economic Analysis, State of Oregon, 2010). See Appendix A for a complete county-by-county demographic table.

Race/Ethnicity in Oregon, 1990–2008



Source: American FactFinder, U.S. Census Bureau. "DP-1. General Demographic Characteristics," 2008 Population Estimates Program, and "DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000," Census 2000 Summary File (SF1), and "DP-1. General Population and Housing Characteristics, 1990," 1990 Summary Tape File (STF 1), factfinder.census.gov, accessed on September 27, 2010.

Race/Ethnicity in the United States, 1990–2008



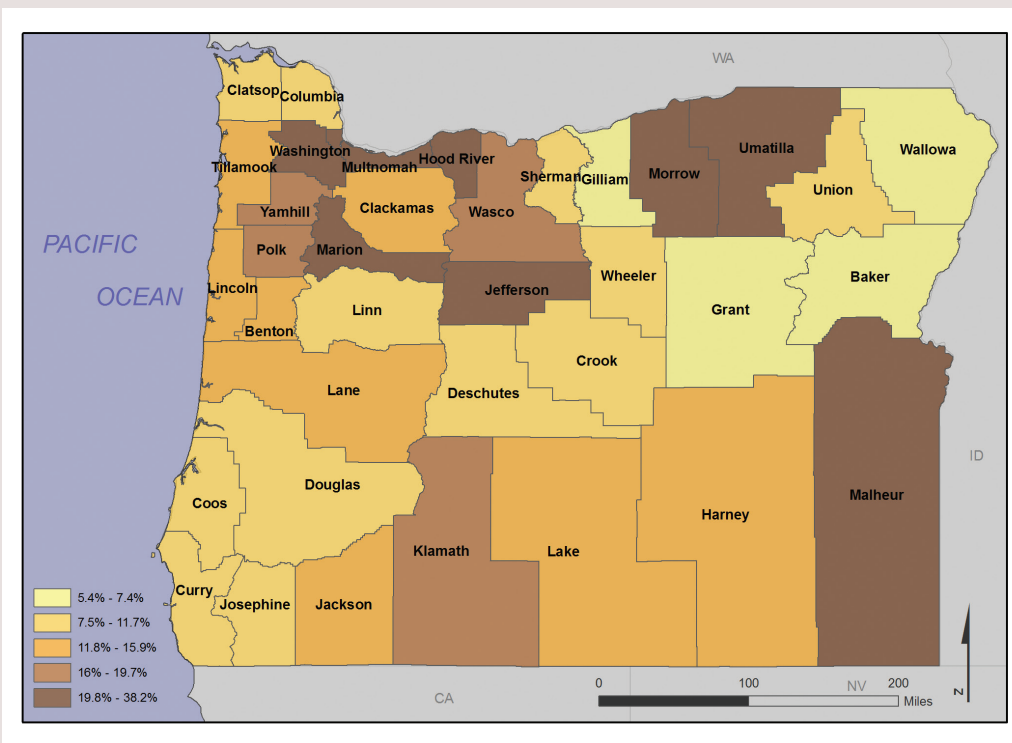
Source: American FactFinder, U.S. Census Bureau. "DP-1. General Demographic Characteristics," 2008 Population Estimates Program, and "DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000," Census 2000 Summary File (SF1), and "DP-1. General Population and Housing Characteristics, 1990," 1990 Summary Tape File (STF 1), factfinder.census.gov, accessed on September 27, 2010.

Most Racially/Ethnically Diverse Counties in Oregon, 2008

County	Total Population	Non-Hispanic White	American Indian/Alaska Native	Black/African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic or Latino (all races)
Jefferson County	20,512	61.8%	16.4%	0.8%	0.8%	20.8%
Morrow County	11,140	66.0%	2.1%	0.4%	0.8%	29.8%
Malheur County	30,907	66.8%	1.3%	1.5%	2.1%	27.8%
Hood River County	21,536	69.2%	1.4%	0.9%	1.0%	26.7%
Marion County	314,606	70.9%	1.6%	1.3%	2.4%	22.8%
Washington County	529,216	71.7%	0.8%	2.0%	8.8%	15.2%
Multnomah County	714,567	73.8%	1.1%	6.0%	6.5%	10.8%
Umatilla County	73,526	74.3%	3.6%	1.2%	1.1%	19.3%

Source: American FactFinder, U.S. Census Bureau. "T-1. Population Estimates [11]," 2008 Population Estimates, factfinder.census.gov, accessed on September 27, 2010

Percent of People of Color by County, 2008



Source: American FactFinder, U.S. Census Bureau. "DP-1. General Demographic Characteristics," 2008 Population Estimates Program, and "DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000," Census 2000 Summary File (SF1), and "DP-1. General Population and Housing Characteristics, 1990," 1990 Summary Tape File (STF 1), factfinder.census.gov, accessed on September 27, 2010.

Top 5 Oregon Counties by Percent of Hispanic/Latino Residents, 2008

County	Total Population	Total Hispanic or Latino Population (%)
Morrow County	11,140	3,316 (29.8)
Malheur County	30,907	8,581 (27.8)
Hood River County	21,536	5,755 (26.7)
Marion County	314,606	71,609 (26.7)
Jefferson County	20,512	4,217 (20.8)

Source: American FactFinder, U.S. Census Bureau. "T-1. Population Estimates [11]," 2008 Population Estimates, factfinder.census.gov, accessed on September 27, 2010.

Top 5 Oregon Counties by Percent of American Indian/Alaska Native Residents, 2008

County	Total Population	Total American Indian/Alaska Native Population (%)
Jefferson County	20,512	3,362 (16.4)
Harney County	6,747	347 (5.1)
Klamath County	66,425	2,828 (4.3)
Wasco County	23,775	994 (4.2)
Umatilla County	73,526	2,618 (3.6)

Source: American FactFinder, U.S. Census Bureau. "T-1. Population Estimates [11]," 2008 Population Estimates, factfinder.census.gov, accessed on September 27, 2010.

Top 5 Oregon Counties by Percent of Asian/Pacific Islander Residents, 2008

County	Total Population	Total Asian/Pacific Islander Population (%)
Washington County	529,216	46,690 (8.8)
Multnomah County	714,567	46,182 (6.5)
Benton County	81,859	4,604 (5.6)
Clackamas County	380,576	14,606 (3.8)
Lane County	346,560	10,887 (3.1)

Source: American FactFinder, U.S. Census Bureau. "T-1. Population Estimates [11]," 2008 Population Estimates, factfinder.census.gov, accessed on September 27, 2010.

Top 5 Oregon Counties by Percent of Black/African-American Residents, 2008

County	Total Population	Total Black/African-American Population (%)
Multnomah County	714,567	43,103 (6.0)
Washington County	529,216	10,536 (2.0)
Malheur County	30,907	449 (1.5)
Marion County	314,606	4,106 (1.3)
Umatilla County	73,526	876 (1.2)

Source: American FactFinder, U.S. Census Bureau. "T-1. Population Estimates [11]," 2008 Population Estimates, factfinder.census.gov, accessed on September 27, 2010.

Oregon-focused Grantmaking by Oregon Foundations

To set the stage for a more focused examination of Oregon grantmaking reaching communities of color covered later in this report, we look first at the general giving patterns of Oregon grantmakers. In this section, giving is broken down by subject area, type of support, and the population groups targeted by Oregon grantmakers.

Giving by Subject Area

The Oregon foundations and Tribal funders analyzed in this study (again, accounting for about 95 percent of all giving by Oregon foundations) awarded an estimated 9,800 grants, worth more than \$228 million, to Oregon-based recipient organizations in 2008.¹

1. While it cannot be assumed that all of the dollars awarded to Oregon-based organizations served only Oregon communities, it was beyond the scope of this study to establish the precise geographic service areas of each recipient organization. In itself, that would constitute a significant research project. The results reported in this study, therefore, are based on the geographic location of the recipient organization, which is used as a generally good proxy for the geographic location of the community(s) served. At the least, all grants awarded to Oregon-based recipients for international purposes were excluded from the study, so it can be safely assumed that the grants analyzed in this study benefited U.S. population groups.

Oregon-focused Giving by Subject Area, 2008

Subject	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%
Arts and Culture	\$24,001,274	10.5	1,483	15.1
Education	58,378,238	25.6	1,870	19.1
Environment and Animals	11,919,212	5.2	799	8.2
Health	34,506,145	15.1	1,246	12.7
Human Services ⁴	85,972,344	37.7	3,710	37.9
Public Affairs/Society Benefit ²	8,348,034	3.7	355	3.6
Science and Technology	991,902	0.4	67	0.7
Social Sciences	388,463	0.2	5	0.1
Religion	3,500,221	1.5	235	2.4
Other/Unspecified	251,046	0.1	29	0.3

Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Figures are estimates, based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. The margin of error is +/- 1.5 percentage points. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs.

⁴Includes two extraordinarily large grants of \$20 million (awarded for athletics) and \$7 million (awarded for a public park).

²Includes civil rights and social action, community improvement and development, philanthropy and voluntarism, and public affairs.

About the Data Set

For this study, the Foundation Center created a data set consisting of a total of 6,450 domestically-focused grants awarded by Oregon funders to Oregon-based recipient organizations. The majority of the grants in this data set (5,920) constituted a representative sample of the grantmaking of all Oregon private and community foundations (N=357) that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008 and made at least one grant to an Oregon-based recipient organization. Giving by these foundations accounted for more than 95 percent of all Oregon-focused grantmaking by Oregon foundations in 2008. In addition, the data set included 530 domestic grants awarded by 5 Oregon Tribal funders.

The data set was created by taking the following steps:

1. Each year, the Foundation Center indexes the grants of a sample of larger U.S. foundations, including at least 10 foundations in each state. In 2008, this sample included all grants of \$10,000 or more (and many grants of less than \$10,000) awarded by 15 large Oregon foundations. Among these were 3,589 domestically focused grants that had been awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations. All of these grants were included in the final data set.
2. The Center located the 2008 IRS Forms 990-PF for the other 342 foundations that met the study's criteria but whose grants were not already included in the Center's database. Keying in grants data from these forms, the Center created a second database consisting of all domestic grants of \$1,000 or more awarded to Oregon

recipient organizations in 2008 by these foundations. The total number of grants entered into this second database was 5,694.

- a. From this set, **all grants of \$25,000 or more** (N=565) were fully indexed by the Foundation Center's grants processing staff and added to the final data set.
 - b. In addition, a **randomly-selected sample of grants of less than \$25,000** (N=1,766) was also fully indexed by the Center's grants processing staff. In other words, about one out of every three grants of this size were indexed and added to the final data set (and weighted appropriately).
3. All domestic grants awarded to Oregon recipient organizations in 2008 by the following five Tribal funds (N=530) were indexed and added to the final data set—Coquille Tribal Community Fund, Cow Creek Umpqua Indian Foundation, Siletz Tribal Charitable Contribution Fund, Spirit Mountain Community Fund, and Wildhorse Foundation.

In sum, the final data set for the study was made up of 3,589 domestic grants (from 15 large Oregon foundations), plus a representative (weighted) sample of 2,331 grants from all other Oregon foundations meeting the study criteria, and 530 grants awarded by five Oregon Tribal funders, bringing the total number of grants in the data set to 6,450.

The vast majority of these grant dollars fell into four major subject areas—human services (38 percent), education (26 percent), health (15 percent), and arts and culture (11 percent). Together, these four areas received nearly 90 percent of all domestically-focused grant dollars awarded by Oregon foundations to Oregon recipient organizations.

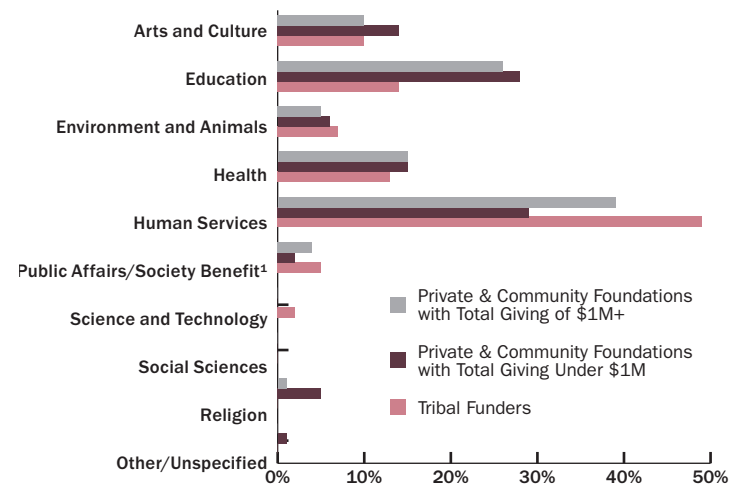
Foundation giving across different sectors in Oregon generally mirrors giving patterns nationally. However, compared to the nation, a greater percentage of Oregon grant funding was directed toward human services activities (38 percent in Oregon versus 16 percent nationally). This dramatic difference is due in part to two extraordinarily large human services grants in Oregon—one of \$20 million and one of \$7 million. However, even after these grants are removed from the analysis, human services still received the highest proportion of foundation funds in Oregon (31 percent). Nationally, education received the largest share of foundation dollars in 2008, accounting for 27 percent of the giving pie.

Across large foundations, small foundations, and Tribal funders, human services received the largest percentage of grant funding, followed by education, health, and arts and culture. Tribal funders gave a substantially larger portion of their grant dollars to human services organizations (49 percent), compared to both small foundations (29 percent) and large foundations (39 percent). Tribal funders were also more likely than either large or small foundations to give grants to organizations focused on the sciences. Compared to Tribal funders, both small and large foundations devoted a greater percentage of their grant funding for education.

Oregon Tribal Funders

Among the grantmakers whose giving is analyzed in this report are five Oregon-based Tribal funders—Coquille Tribal Community Fund, Cow Creek Umpqua Indian Foundation, Siletz Tribal Charitable Contribution Fund, Spirit Mountain Community Fund, and Wildhorse Foundation. In 2008, these five funders awarded 530 grants to Oregon recipient organizations, totaling \$6,838,888. The Spirit Mountain Community Fund is the largest of the five and accounted for 59 percent of all grant dollars awarded by Tribal funders. Eight of the ten largest grants awarded by Tribal funders were made by the Spirit Mountain Community Fund.

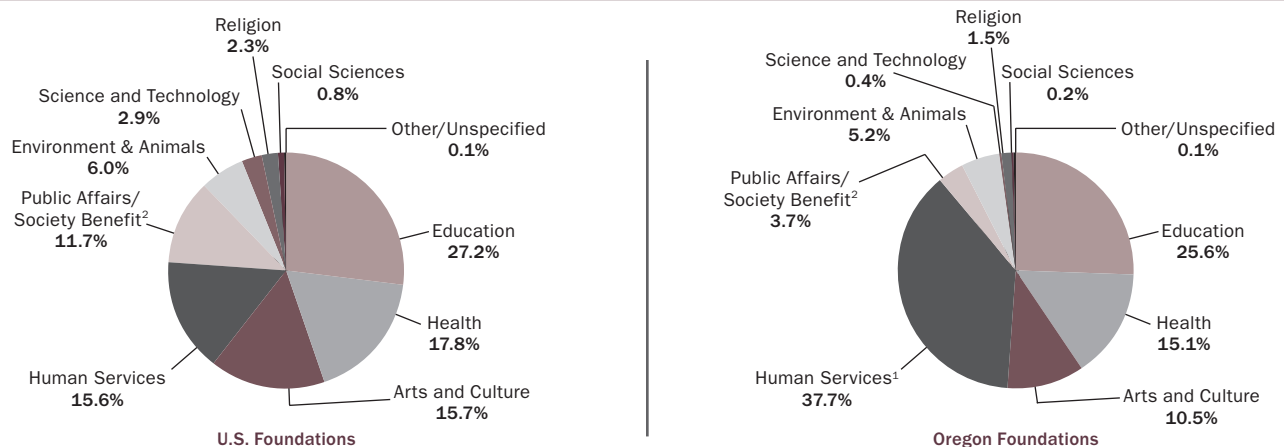
Oregon-focused Giving by Subject Area and Funder Category, 2008



Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs.

¹Includes civil rights and social action, community improvement and development, philanthropy and volunteerism, and public affairs.

Domestic Giving by Subject Area: U.S. and Oregon, 2008



Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. U.S. data based on all domestic grants of \$10,000 or more awarded by a sample of 1,490 larger foundations representing approximately half of total giving by all U.S. foundations. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to 100%.

¹Includes two extraordinarily large grants of \$20 million (awarded for athletics) and \$7 million (awarded for a public park)

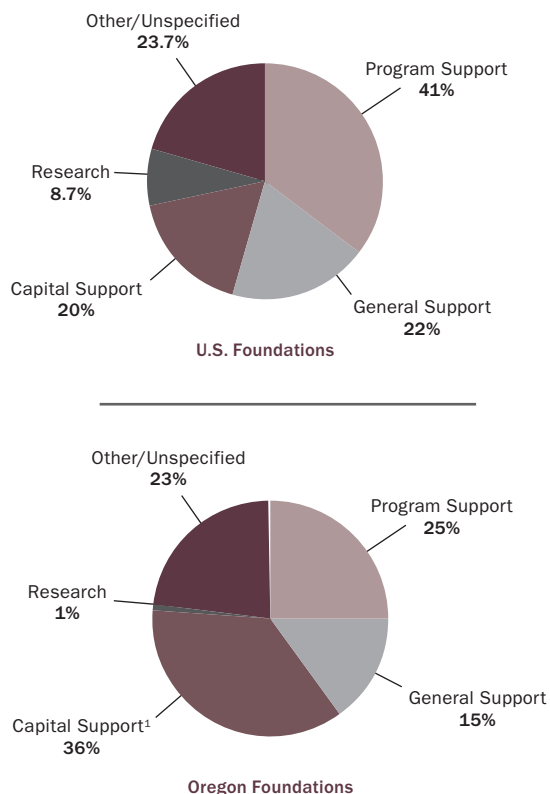
²Includes civil rights and social action, community improvement and development, philanthropy and volunteerism, and public affairs.

Giving by Type of Support

Typically, the largest share of foundation giving in the United States goes to support specific programs operated by nonprofit organizations. In 2008, 38 percent of domestically focused grants and 41 percent of domestically focused grant dollars awarded by a sample of nearly 1,500 large U.S. foundations provided program support. General support tends to lag far behind program support, followed by capital support. In 2008, large U.S. foundations provided 25 percent of grants and 22 percent of grant dollars for general support, and 10 percent of grants and 20 percent of grant dollars for capital support.

Oregon's domestically focused giving in 2008 looks different. While program support accounted for the largest share of grants awarded by Oregon foundations (32 percent of grants, 25 percent of grant dollars), capital support received the largest share of grant dollars (12 percent of grants, 36 percent of grant dollars). Just over a quarter of grants (27 percent) went for general support, accounting

Domestic Giving by Type of Support: U.S. and Oregon, 2008



Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. U.S. data based on all domestic grants of \$10,000 or more awarded by a sample of 1,490 larger foundations representing approximately half of total giving by all U.S. foundations. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs. Grants may occasionally be for multiple types of support and would therefore be counted more than once.

¹The percentage of capital support provided to Oregon-based grant recipients is skewed due to one \$20 million grant. If the grant is excluded from the analysis, 30.1 percent of giving in Oregon would have been for capital support.

for about 15 percent of grant dollars. The disproportionate share of grant dollars going to capital support is due to the fact that the four largest grants awarded by Oregon foundations in 2008 (totaling more than \$34 million) went for an endowment, two building/renovation projects, and a capital campaign.

Compared to Tribal funders and large foundations, small foundations gave a lower percentage of their grant dollars for capital support (11 percent, compared to 33 percent for Tribal funders, and 43 percent for large foundations). In addition, Tribal funders devoted the vast majority of their funding (68 percent) to program support, whereas small foundations and large foundations gave about a quarter of their funds to program support.

Oregon-focused Giving by Type of Support, 2008

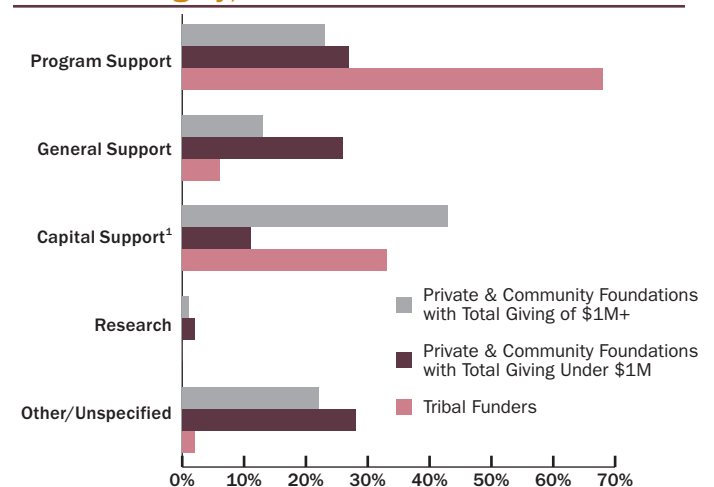
Types of Support	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%
General Support	\$34,765,526	15.2	2,604	26.6
Capital Support ¹	82,590,565	36.2	1,134	11.6
Program Support	57,305,180	25.1	3,103	31.7
Research	1,810,749	0.8	68	0.7
Student Aid Funds	9,669,840	4.2	562	5.7
Other/Unspecified	52,174,481	22.9	2,760	28.2
Qualifying Support Type²				
Continuing	33,228,397	14.6	445	4.5
Matching or Challenge	10,235,544	4.5	57	0.6

Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Figures are estimates, based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. The margin of error is +/- 1.5 percentage points. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs. Grants may occasionally be for multiple types of support and would therefore be counted more than once.

¹The percentage of capital support provided to Oregon-based grant recipients is skewed due to one \$20 million grant. If the grant is excluded from the analysis, 30.1 percent of giving in Oregon would have been for capital support.

²Qualifying types of support are tracked in addition to basic types of support, i.e., a challenge grant for construction, and are thereby represented separately.

Oregon-focused Giving by Type of Support and Funder Category, 2008



Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs. Grants may occasionally be for multiple types of support and would therefore be counted more than once.

¹The percentage of capital support provided to Oregon-based grant recipients is skewed due to one \$20 million grant. If the grant is excluded from the analysis, 30.1 percent of giving in Oregon would have been for capital support.

Giving by Population Groups

Determining the extent to which foundation giving benefits specific population groups is one of the most challenging questions to answer using available data. Indeed, it is precisely because of the limitations of existing data that this research project is being conducted. In the Foundation Center's annual reports on *Foundation Giving Trends*, the following caveat is always stated:

“The Foundation Center’s grants classification system includes 24 major beneficiary groups. Grants are coded for specific population groups whenever the intended beneficiary is clear from the name and purpose of the recipient organization. Because grants may be counted more than once, each category is analyzed as a percentage of the total grant dollars and number of grants reported. Nonetheless, **because many grants lack a detailed description of their purpose, the amount of funding being tracked in the following statistics undoubtedly under-represents the level of support that foundations intend to benefit specific population groups.**”

In other words, the Foundation Center is only able to count a particular grant as benefiting a specific population group if the grant description clearly states that the group was an intended beneficiary or if the Foundation Center has been able to identify the population group(s) served by the recipient organization. If this information is not available, no population group can be assigned as an intended beneficiary.

That said, based on the available information that has been provided by grantmakers, the data show that

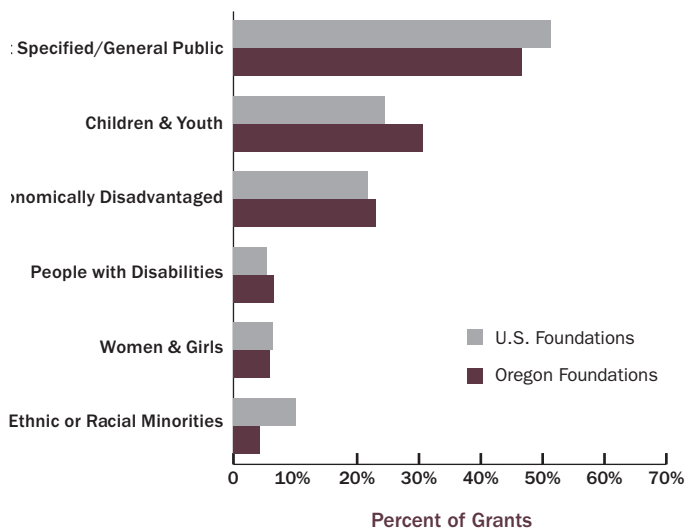
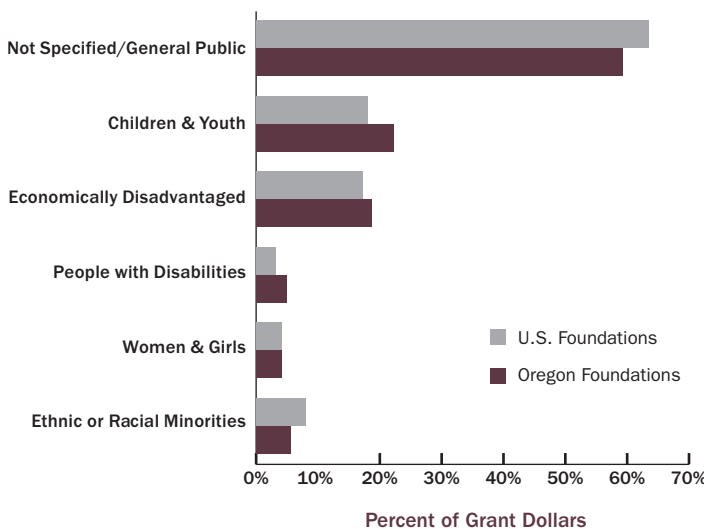
Oregon funders focused on children and youth most often when awarding grants intended to benefit a specific population group. Nearly one-third (31 percent) of grants and 22 percent of grant dollars were awarded by Oregon funders to Oregon-based organizations were intended to reach children and youth. The other population group that was frequently reached by Oregon funders was the

Oregon-focused Giving by Population Group, 2008

Types of Support	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%
Not Specified/General Public	\$135,279,029	59.3	4,566	46.6
Aging/Elderly/Senior Citizens	4,186,540	1.8	264	2.7
Children & Youth	50,779,453	22.2	3,010	30.7
Crime or Abuse Victims	5,765,887	2.5	425	4.3
Economically Disadvantaged	42,451,779	18.6	2,267	23.1
Ethnic or Racial Minorities	12,887,119	5.6	424	4.3
Gays or Lesbians	688,000	0.3	9	0.1
Immigrants & Refugees	561,272	0.2	26	0.3
Men & Boys	2,938,452	1.3	238	2.4
Military & Veterans	140,987	0.1	29	0.3
Offenders & Ex-Offenders	1,405,334	0.6	81	0.8
People with AIDS	638,009	0.3	43	0.4
People with Disabilities	11,365,380	5.0	645	6.6
People with Terminal Illness	466,316	0.2	36	0.4
Single Parents	192,547	0.1	13	0.1
Substance Abusers	2,353,675	1.0	132	1.3
Women & Girls	9,518,126	4.2	575	5.9

Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Figures are estimates, based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. The margin of error is +/- 1.5 percentage points. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs. Figures represent only grants awarded to recipient organizations that could be identified as serving specific populations or grants whose descriptions specified a benefit for a specific population. **These figures do not reflect all giving benefiting these groups.** In addition, grants may benefit multiple population groups, e.g., a grant for homeless children, and would therefore be counted more than once.

Domestic Giving Intended to Reach Specific Population Group: U.S. and Oregon, 2008



Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. U.S. data based on all domestic grants of \$10,000 or more awarded by a sample of 1,490 larger foundations representing approximately half of total giving by all U.S. foundations. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to 100%. Figures represent only grants awarded to recipient organizations that could be identified as serving specific populations or grants whose descriptions specified a benefit for a specific population. **These figures do not reflect all giving benefiting these groups.** In addition, grants may benefit multiple population groups, e.g., a grant for homeless children, and would therefore be counted more than once.

economically disadvantaged, who were the intended beneficiaries of about one-quarter (23 percent) of domestically-focused grants and 19 percent of grant dollars awarded in 2008.

Beyond these two population groups, no other group was specified by more than seven percent of grants or grant dollars. And that includes ethnic or racial minorities, who were explicitly designated in about four percent of grants and six percent of grant dollars. Almost half of all domestically-focused grants (47 percent) and nearly 60 percent of grant dollars awarded by Oregon foundations in 2008 could not be coded as benefiting a specific population group, either due to lack of information or because the grant was not intended to benefit a specific group.²

In comparison, domestically-focused grants given by a national set of larger U.S. foundations were somewhat more likely to specify ethnic or racial minority groups as the beneficiaries of their funding than were grants awarded by Oregon foundations (4 percent in Oregon versus 10 percent nationally).³ Likewise, almost 6 percent of grant dollars in Oregon specified ethnic and racial minorities, compared to 8 percent of grant dollars awarded nationally. However, this is not inconsistent with the relative proportions of people of color residing in Oregon and across the United States (20 and 34 percent, respectively).

- In the final section, we present the results of an in-depth analysis of a random set of 300 grants that could not be coded as reaching populations of color given existing information, in order to determine how many of those grants may have actually reached populations of color. Based on that analysis, an estimate was developed of the total amount of giving by Oregon foundations that is likely to be reaching communities of color in Oregon.
- It should also be noted that the national sample is heavily weighted towards large foundations, while the Oregon sample includes both large and small foundations. This is likely to account for part of the difference in the relative proportions of giving designated for specific population groups between the two samples.

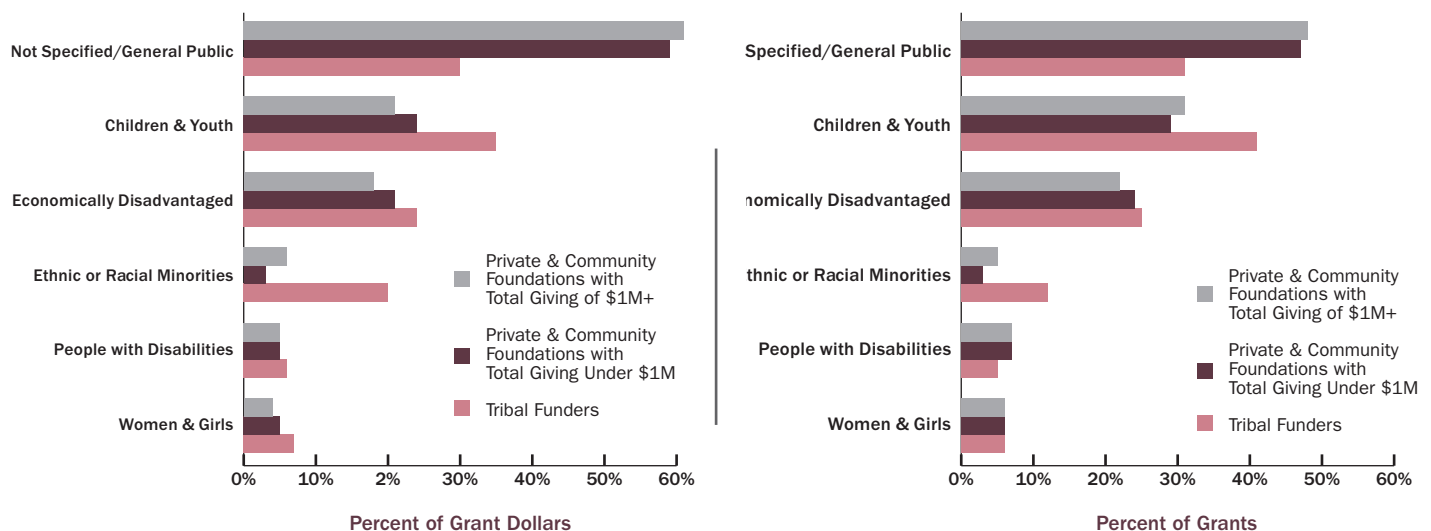
Otherwise, patterns in Oregon related to the population groups specified were largely similar to those in the United States overall.

When Oregon foundations are disaggregated by small foundations, large foundations, and Tribal funders, Tribal funders are the most likely to specify particular population groups in their grantmaking. Nearly 70 percent of Tribal funders' grants and grant dollars specified a population group. In contrast, about half of grants made by small and large foundations, accounting for 40 percent of grant dollars, were designated for specific population groups.

When population groups were specified, all three categories of funders specified children and youth most often as the intended beneficiaries of their grants, though Tribal funders did so at higher rates (41 percent, compared to about 30 percent for both small and large foundations). All three categories of funders also prioritized economically disadvantaged populations in their grantmaking, devoting roughly a fifth of both their grants and grant dollars to this group.

Tribal funders were also the most likely to specify ethnic and racial minorities as intended beneficiaries of their giving. Giving to communities of color accounted for 12 percent of grants and 20 percent of grant dollars awarded by Tribal funders in 2008. In contrast, both small and large foundations allocated between 3 and 6 percent of their grants and grant dollars for communities of color. Of the 62 grants awarded in 2008 by Oregon Tribal funders to specific ethnic and racial minority groups, 42 were coded as benefiting Native Americans/American Indians. These grants totaled \$1,079,980, or 16 percent of all grant dollars awarded by Tribal funders in 2008.

Oregon-focused Giving by Population Group and Funder Category, 2008



Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs. Figures represent only grants awarded to recipient organizations that could be identified as serving specific populations or grants whose descriptions specified a benefit for a specific population. **These figures do not reflect all giving benefiting these groups.** In addition, grants may benefit multiple population groups, e.g., a grant for homeless children, and would therefore be counted more than once. See Appendix C for full data tables.

Characteristics of Giving Intended to Reach Communities of Color

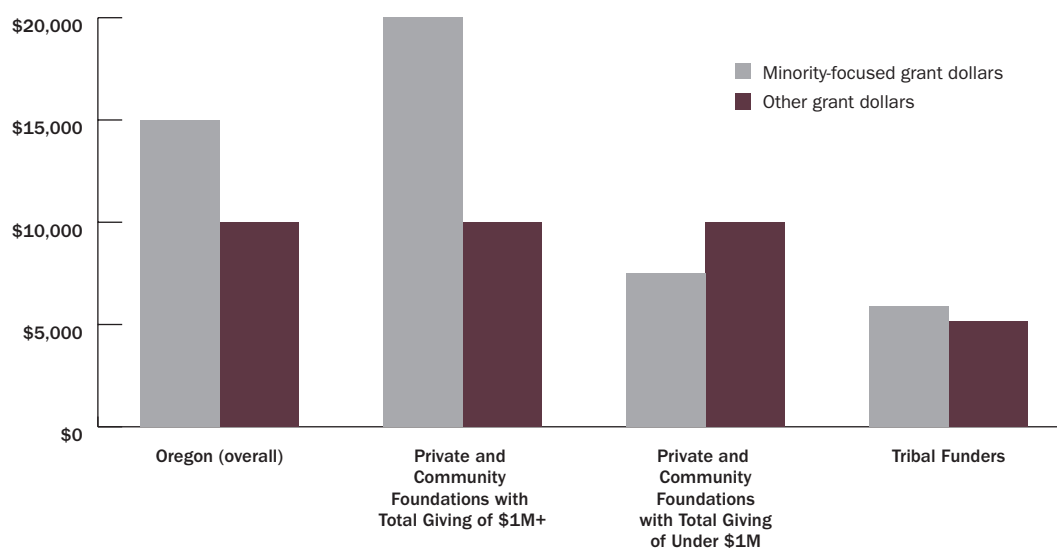
This section of the report looks in greater detail at the characteristics of the 4.3 percent of grants and 5.6 percent of grant dollars awarded by Oregon foundations that were *explicitly* designated to reach ethnic or racial minority communities.

Giving Intended to Reach Communities of Color, by Size of Grants

Of the grants awarded by Oregon foundations that explicitly designated communities of color as beneficiaries, the median grant amount was \$15,000. The median grant amount intended to reach communities of color was *larger* than the size of grants not explicitly focused on reaching minority groups (\$10,000).

- Among the three categories of foundations, grants given by **large foundations** to ethnic or racial minority communities were the biggest, with a median grant amount of \$20,000. In comparison, the median grant amount for all other grants distributed by large foundations was \$10,000.
- In contrast, the median grant awarded by **small foundations** that was intended to reach ethnic or racial minority communities was \$7,500, lower than small foundations' median of \$10,000 for all other grants.
- The median dollar amount for grants reaching communities of color by **Tribal funders** was \$5,883. This is roughly comparable to the median size of all other grants awarded by Tribal funders (\$5,143).

Median Dollar Amount for Grants Reaching Ethnic or Racial Minority Groups in Oregon, 2008



Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs. Figures represent only grants awarded to recipient organizations that could be identified as serving ethnic or racial minority groups or grants whose descriptions specified a benefit for ethnic or racial minorities. **These figures do not reflect all giving benefiting these groups.**

Giving Intended to Reach Communities of Color, by Subject

Nearly half of all Oregon-focused grants to communities of color (46 percent), and more than half of grant dollars (51 percent), were awarded in the area of **human services**. *These percentages are about ten points higher than the percentages for giving that was not focused on communities of color (37 percent of both grants and grant dollars).*

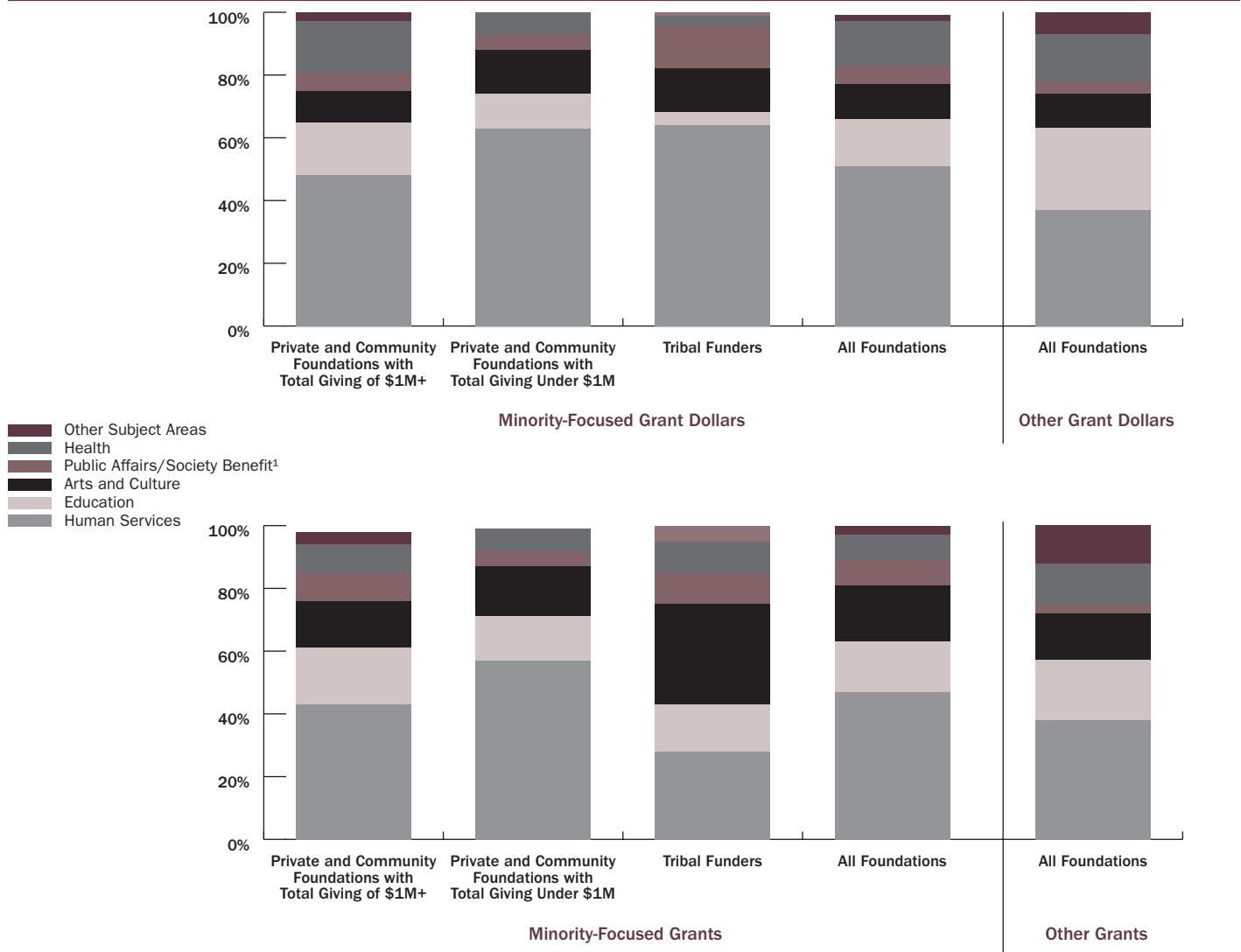
- Giving for human services was the top priority for all three categories of foundations (large, small, and tribal), especially for **small foundations**, where it accounted for more than half of all grants (58 percent) and nearly three-quarters of grant dollars awarded (64 percent).

- **Tribal funders** awarded just 29 percent of their grants for human services, but these grants accounted for nearly two-thirds of grant dollars awarded (64 percent).

Fifteen percent of grant dollars for communities of color in Oregon were allocated for **education**. Although education ranked second by grant dollars awarded, it ranked third by number of grants (16 percent). *The shares of grant dollars and number of grants not specified for communities of color were slightly higher (26 and 19 percent, respectively.)*

- Education giving was dominated by **large foundations**, which awarded 18 percent of their grants and 17 percent of grant dollars in this area.

Oregon-focused Giving Reaching Ethnic or Racial Minorities by Subject Area and Funder Category, 2008



Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs. Figures represent only grants awarded to recipient organizations that could be identified as serving ethnic or racial minority groups or grants whose descriptions specified a benefit for ethnic or racial minorities. **These figures do not reflect all giving benefiting these groups.** See Appendix C for full data tables.

¹Includes civil rights and social action, community improvement and development, philanthropy and volunteerism, and public affairs.

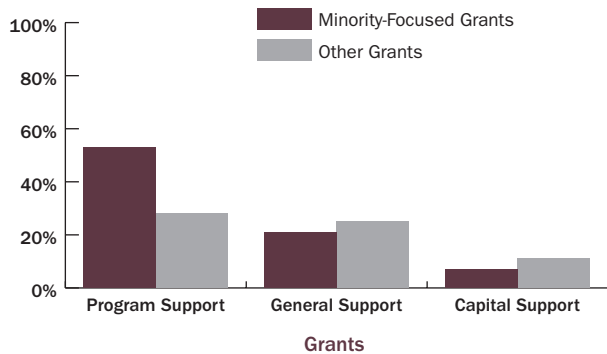
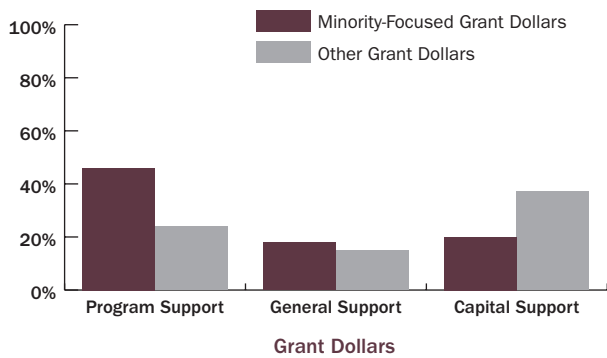
About a fifth of grants (18 percent) reaching communities of color were awarded for **arts and culture**, but this area accounted for just 11 percent of grant dollars. *Compared with giving not allocated for communities of color, there were more arts and culture grants reaching populations of color (18 percent vs. 15 percent), but the percentage of grant dollars awarded in this area was virtually the same in both groups.*

- **Tribal funders** awarded just as many grants for arts and culture as they did for human services (30 percent), but these grants accounted for just 14 percent of grant dollars awarded.

- In terms of grant dollars awarded, arts and culture ranked second for **small foundations** (13 percent) and Tribal funders (14 percent); for **large foundations**, it ranked fourth (10 percent).

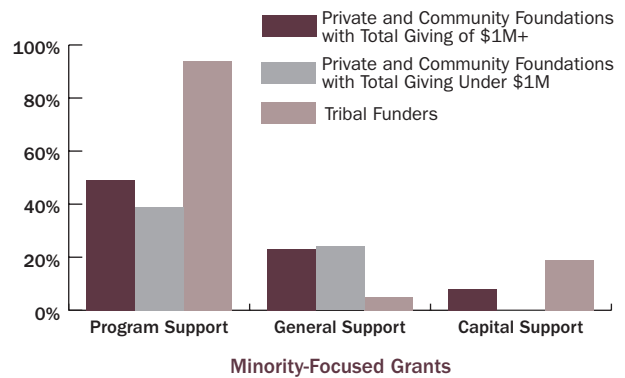
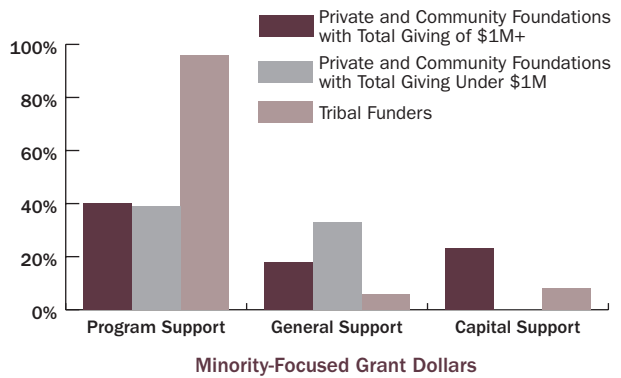
All other subject areas received less than 10 percent of grants and less than 15 percent of grant dollars.

Oregon-focused Giving Reaching Ethnic or Racial Minorities by Type of Support, 2008



Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs. Figures represent only grants awarded to recipient organizations that could be identified as serving ethnic or racial minority groups or grants whose descriptions specified a benefit for ethnic or racial minorities. **These figures do not reflect all giving benefiting these groups.** See Appendix C for full data tables.

Oregon-focused Giving Reaching Ethnic or Racial Minorities by Type of Support and Funder Category, 2008



Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs. Figures represent only grants awarded to recipient organizations that could be identified as serving ethnic or racial minority groups or grants whose descriptions specified a benefit for ethnic or racial minorities. **These figures do not reflect all giving benefiting these groups.** See Appendix C for full data tables.

Giving Intended to Reach Communities of Color, by Type of Support

Half of all Oregon-focused grants specifying ethnic and racial minorities as the beneficiaries of their giving, and about half of grant dollars (53 percent and 46 percent, respectively), were for **program support**. *These percentages are higher than the levels of program support provided by grants not designed to reach minority populations (29 and 24 percent, respectively).*

- Although program support ranked as one of the top priorities for all three categories of foundations, there was considerable variation in giving patterns.
- **Tribal funders** allocated the vast majority of their minority-focused grantmaking to program support, accounting for 94 percent of their grants and 96 percent of their grant dollars.
- Although **large foundations** allocated less of their giving for program support than did Tribal funders, grants for program support still constituted the largest proportion of their grants (49 percent), and translated into 40 percent of grant dollars.
- **Small foundations** designated 40 percent of their grants and 39 percent of their grant dollars for program support.

Close to a quarter (23 percent) of grants and 18 percent of grant dollars provided **general support**. *For grants not specifically reaching minority populations, the comparable figures were 27 percent and 15 percent.*

- **Small foundations** provided both program support and general support in roughly similar proportions—24 percent of their grant dollars were for general support, while 27 percent were for program support.
- About one-fifth of grant dollars (18 percent) awarded by **large foundations** were for general support, less than half of what they provided for program support (40 percent).
- **Tribal funders** allocated about five percent of their grants and six percent of their grant dollars to general support.

Capital support received just seven percent of grants, but 20 percent of grant dollars. *These figures are substantially lower than the proportions of capital support given for grants not specified for minority groups (11 percent of grants and 37 percent of grant dollars).*

About a quarter of grants and grant dollars **did not specify a particular type of support**. *This is similar to the findings for grants not specified to reach populations of color.*

Giving Intended to Reach Specific Ethnic or Racial Minority Groups

Consistent with national trends, of the 4.3 percent of Oregon grants and 5.6 percent of grant dollars intended to reach communities of color, about half **specified a particular racial or ethnic group** as the recipients of their funding (2.4 and 3.4 percent, respectively). Grants not specifying a particular group were coded as benefiting people of color generally.

- **Tribal funders** were the most likely to specify a particular racial or ethnic minority group in their grantmaking. Of the 62 grants awarded by Tribal funders to benefit ethnic or racial minority groups, only 6 did not specify a particular group. In contrast, the majority of grants (72 out of 109) awarded by small foundations did not specify a particular ethnic or minority group, but were intended to benefit ethnic and racial minority groups generally.

Programs serving the needs of **Hispanics/Latinos** were the most likely to be specified, receiving 1.2 percent of grants overall and 1.6 percent of grant dollars overall.

- These figures are driven primarily by the grantmaking of large foundations, for whom giving to organizations serving Hispanics and Latinos accounted for a third of grants and grant dollars designated for ethnic or racial minority groups.
- **Small foundations** awarded less than one percent of their grants and their grant dollars to programs serving Hispanics/Latinos, while **Tribal funders** gave 1.9 percent of their grants and 2.3 percent of their grant dollars to programs reaching Hispanics/Latinos.

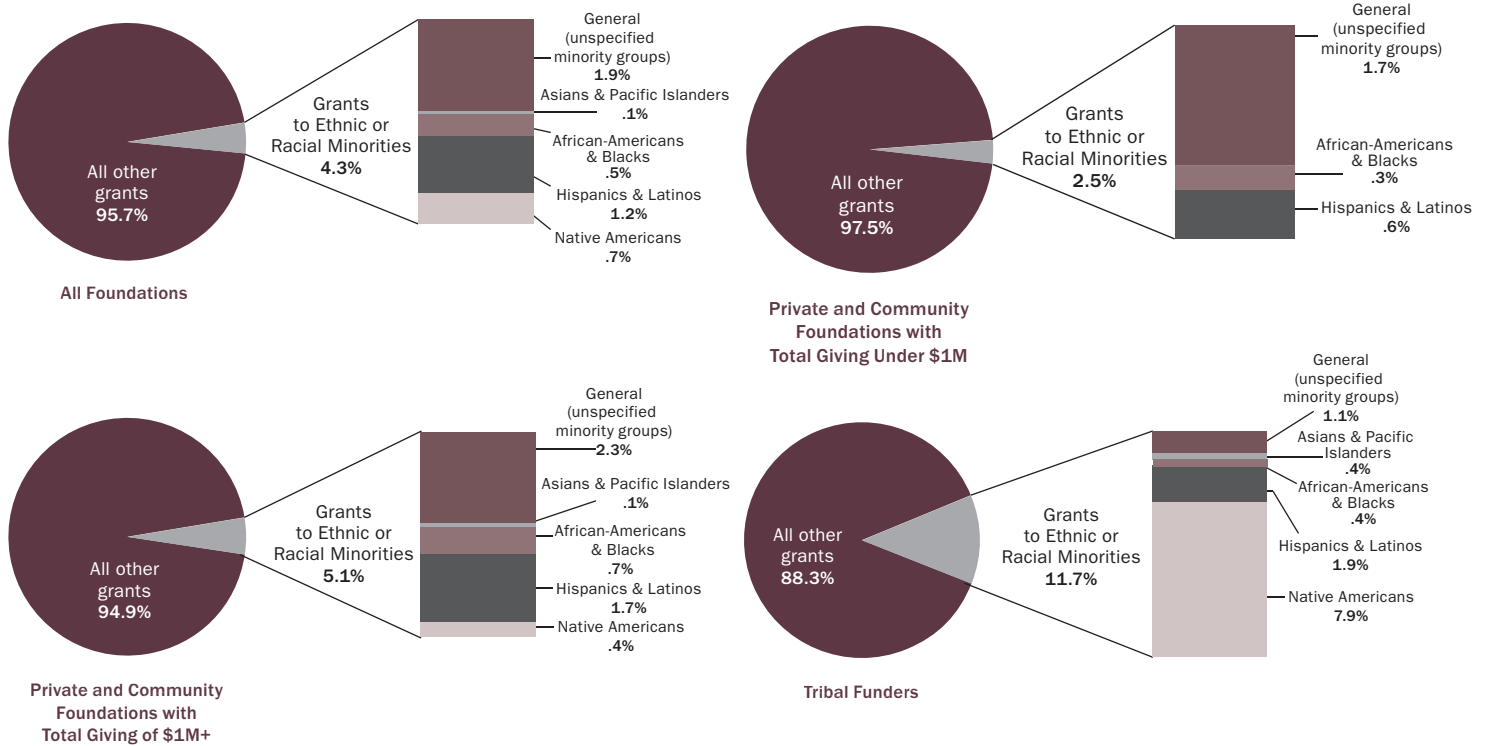
Statewide, **Native American/American Indian** groups received about one percent of grants and grant dollars.

- **Tribal funders** gave 7.9 percent of their grants and 15.8 percent of their total grant dollars to organizations benefiting Native Americans, accounting for more than three-quarters of their minority-focused grant dollars and 70 percent of their minority-focused grants.
- **Large foundations** designated about one percent of their overall grant dollars and less than one percent of their grants for groups serving Native Americans.
- Among small foundations, only one grant out of 1,959 grants overall specified Native Americans as intended recipients, amounting to less than one percent of their overall grant dollars.

Programs benefiting **African-Americans/Blacks** received about half a percent of grants and grant dollars. Programs intended to reach **Asians/Pacific Islanders** received around one-tenth of one percent of grants and grant dollars.

Share of Grants Reaching Specific Ethnic or Racial Minority Groups in Oregon, 2008

Percent of Grants



Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs. Figures represent only grants awarded to recipient organizations that could be identified as serving ethnic or racial minority groups or grants whose descriptions specified a benefit for ethnic or racial minorities. **These figures do not reflect all giving benefiting these groups.** See Appendix C for full data tables.

Giving by County

A county-by-county breakdown of Oregon shows that for half of Oregon's counties (18 out of 36) less than one percent of grant dollars were specifically designated for ethnic and racial minority groups. As a caveat, the county-by-county numbers reflect the location of grantees. It is possible that the recipient organization's work may impact communities in multiple counties. While the organization's location is the best available proxy for counties impacted, it may not offer a complete picture of giving to Oregon counties.

The state's two most populous counties, **Multnomah County** and **Washington County**, received both the largest *number* of grants and the largest amount of grant dollars benefiting ethnic and racial minority groups. Combined, the two counties received two-thirds of all minority-focused grants and grant dollars in the state.

- **Multnomah County**, home to the Portland metropolitan area, received nearly \$7.6 million from 180 minority-focused grants. This represented seven percent of total grant dollars and six percent of total grants received by the county. Multnomah has the state's largest African-American and Native American populations, as well as one of the state's largest Hispanic/Latino and Asian/Asian-American populations.
- **Washington County** received \$843,030 from 30 minority-focused grants, accounting for 19 percent of the county's grants and 25 percent of

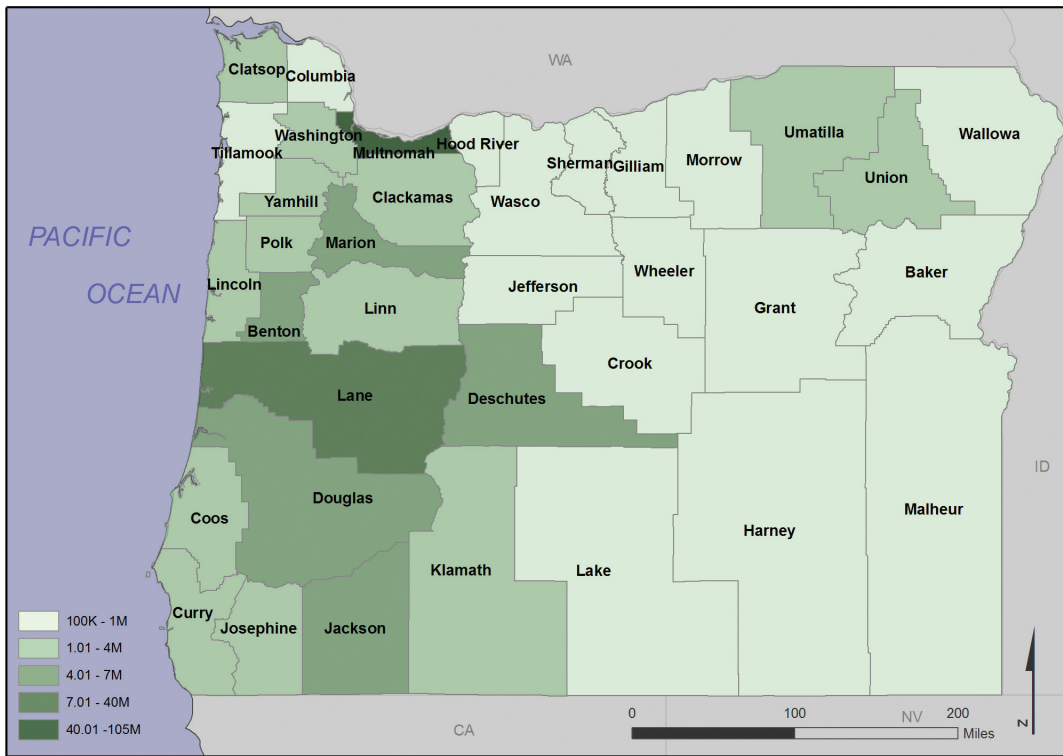
its grant dollars. Washington County is also part of the Portland metropolitan area and has one of the state's largest Hispanic/Latino populations, comprising about 15 percent of the county. Twenty-five of the 30 minority-focused grants in Washington County were given to programs serving the needs of Hispanics/Latinos, amounting to 83 percent of the county's minority-focused grant dollars.

Three counties, **Polk County**, **Jefferson County**, and **Harney County**, received the highest *proportions* of minority-focused grant dollars, ranging from 43 percent to 68 percent of grant dollars. Combined, these three counties received about \$865,000 in grant dollars.⁶ This amounts to seven percent of minority-focused grant dollars distributed statewide.

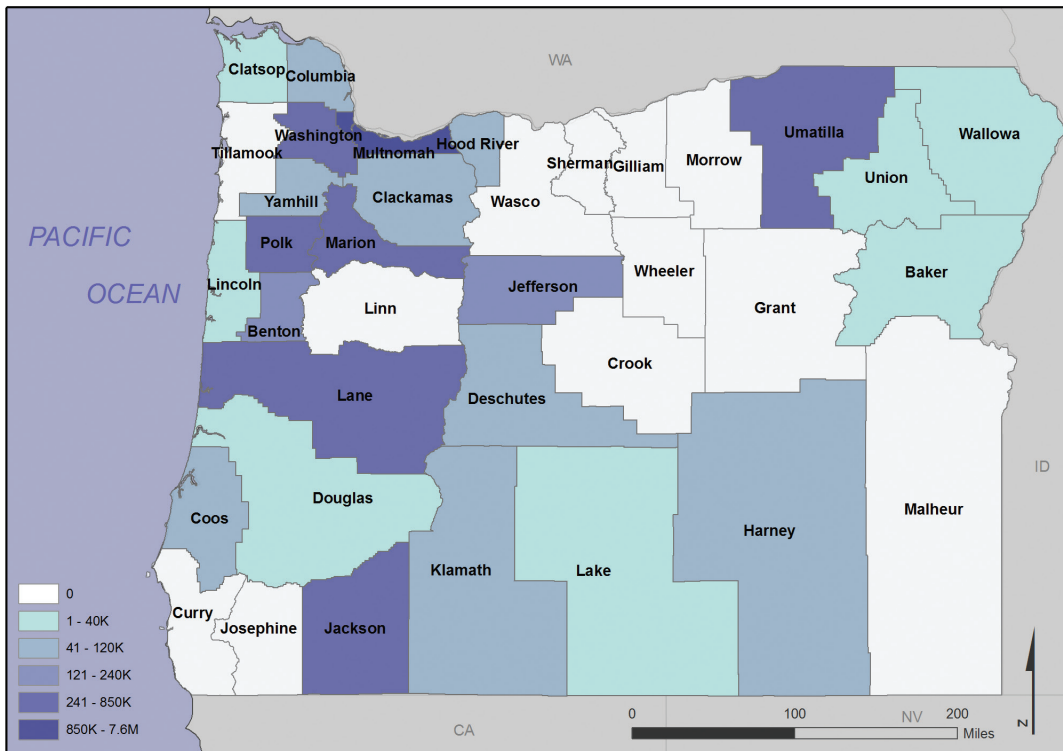
- All three counties have relatively small populations – Polk County is the largest with a population of about 77,000—and are home to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, Warm Springs, and Burns Paiute nations. Grantmaking in these counties reflected these demographics, and thus all minority-focused grants in Polk, Jefferson, and Harney Counties benefited the Native American community.
- Six of the nine minority-focused grants in these counties were made by Tribal funders.

6. This figure includes one exceptionally large grant of \$450,000.

Total Grant Dollars by County, 2008



Grant Dollars Reaching Communities of Color by County, 2008



Oregon-focused Giving Reaching Ethnic or Racial Minorities by County, 2008

County	Number of Grants Reaching Ethnic or Racial Minorities	Total Grants	% Total Grants	Dollar Value of Grants Reaching Ethnic or Racial Minorities	Total Dollars	% of Grant Dollars
Benton	5	171	2.9	\$213,800	\$6,582,136	3.2
Clackamas	11	163	6.7	117,500	3,717,684	3.2
Clatsop	3	55	5.5	40,000	1,781,100	2.2
Columbia	3	25	12.0	62,000	473,116	13.1
Coos	3	118	2.5	52,080	2,234,742	2.3
Crook		12	0.0		312,500	0.0
Curry		28	0.0		1,314,827	0.0
Deschutes	8	295	2.7	82,500	4,007,467	2.1
Douglas	1	203	0.5	15,135	6,955,153	0.2
Gilliam		9	0.0		711,000	0.0
Grant		6	0.0		105,648	0.0
Harney	1	6	16.7	75,000	164,000	45.7
Hood River	3	33	9.1	115,000	829,334	13.9
Jackson	11	312	3.5	523,999	6,864,943	7.6
Jefferson	5	12	41.7	240,000	351,000	68.4
Josephine		90	0.0		1,838,581	0.0
Klamath	6	81	7.4	107,500	2,823,919	3.8
Lake	1	7	14.3	1,000	476,484	0.2
Lane	22	715	3.1	492,000	39,729,979	1.2
Lincoln	4	127	3.1	9,100	2,213,855	0.4
Linn		53	0.0		1,352,310	0.0
Malheur		10	0.0		269,119	0.0
Marion	19	258	7.4	569,140	6,418,050	8.9
Morrow		7	0.0		603,450	0.0
Multnomah	180	3,131	5.7	7,633,930	104,529,538	7.3
Polk	3	20	15.0	550,000	1,277,538	43.1
Sherman		5	0.0		805,000	0.0
Tillamook		38	0.0		425,050	0.0
Umatilla	8	90	8.9	520,250	1,888,918	27.5
Union	2	44	4.5	8,000	1,213,539	0.7
Wallowa	1	25	4.0	1,000	287,195	0.3
Wasco		14	0.0		820,558	0.0
Washington	30	156	19.2	843,030	3,373,196	25.0
Wheeler		16	0.0		232,000	0.0
Yamhill	1	61	1.6	60,000	2,602,908	2.3
Unspecified		1	0.0		4,000	0.0
Oregon	333	6,450	5.2	\$12,350,194	\$210,368,897	5.9

Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Figures are unweighted totals, based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs. Figures represent only grants awarded to recipient organizations that could be identified as serving ethnic or racial minority groups or grants whose descriptions specified a benefit for ethnic or racial minorities. **These figures do not reflect all giving benefiting these groups.**

Estimating Total Grantmaking Reaching Oregon's Communities of Color

Using only the available information in grant descriptions provided by Oregon grantmakers,¹ the percentage of domestically focused grants reaching communities of color in Oregon in 2008 was calculated to be 4.3 percent and the percentage of grant dollars was 5.6 percent. For at least a couple of reasons, these numbers are not likely to be capturing all of the grantmaking by Oregon foundations that is actually reaching populations of color.

For one thing, because there is no reporting requirement in the IRS Form 990-pf that compels foundations to specify which population groups (if any) are likely to be served by each of the grants they have awarded, many of the grant descriptions available for analysis were either incomplete or even non-existent. And while the Foundation Center specifically requests population group information through its electronic grants reporting system (and most grants management software allows foundations to track such data), foundations vary in terms of how completely they fill in this information. As a result, giving meant to reach specific population groups tends to be under-reported.

At the same time, these “partial” findings may also be telling us something useful even if they are not including all giving likely to be reaching communities of color. Because these grant descriptions clearly specified that a population of color was the intended beneficiary of the grant, it might also be said that these grants were specifically *designated* for these populations. This is an important distinction to keep in mind as we develop an estimate of the total amount of grantmaking reaching communities of color in the state. Some of the grant dollars reaching communities of color were clearly *intended* to reach such populations, while other dollars may have reached such populations in the course of meeting other grantmaking goals.

To gauge the actual extent to which Oregon-focused grantmaking reached the state's communities of color, the Foundation Center conducted in-depth research on a random sample of 300 grants that had not been coded as benefiting communities of color based on available information provided in the original grant description. The purpose of this research was to determine what percentage of these 300 grants may have nevertheless reached communities of color (that is, communities or beneficiary populations

comprised of at least 51 percent people of color), even if that had not been apparent from the original grant description. This percentage could then be used to estimate how many additional grants, beyond those already coded as reaching populations of color, also reached this group.

Separate investigations were conducted on 120 domestically-focused grants made by large foundations, 120 made by small foundations, and 60 made by Tribal funders. (For details on how this research was conducted, see Appendix B.)

- Of the 120 grants awarded by large foundations, six were determined with a high degree of confidence to have reached communities of color. This equates to five percent of such grants given by foundations with annual giving of more than \$1 million in 2008.
- Of the 120 grants awarded by small foundations, eight were determined with a high degree of confidence to have reached communities of color. This equates to 6.7 percent of such grants given by foundations with annual giving of less than \$1 million in 2008.
- Of the 60 grants awarded by Tribal funders, just one was determined with a high degree of confidence to have reached a population comprised primarily of people of color. This equates to 1.7 percent of such grants given by the five Tribal funders included in the present study.

In total, 15 of the 300 randomly-selected grants appear to have reached communities of color. This does not necessarily mean that the remaining 285 did not. In many cases, it was not possible to obtain sufficiently detailed information about the likely population being reached by a particular grant. And in a number of cases, it appears that sizeable communities of color may have been reached, even though these may not have included at least 51 percent people of color. For these reasons, 15 is probably a conservative estimate of the total number of these grants that reached communities of color.

Based on these investigations, we are able to develop estimates of the extent to which the domestically-focused grantmaking of large, small, and Tribal funders is reaching communities of color.

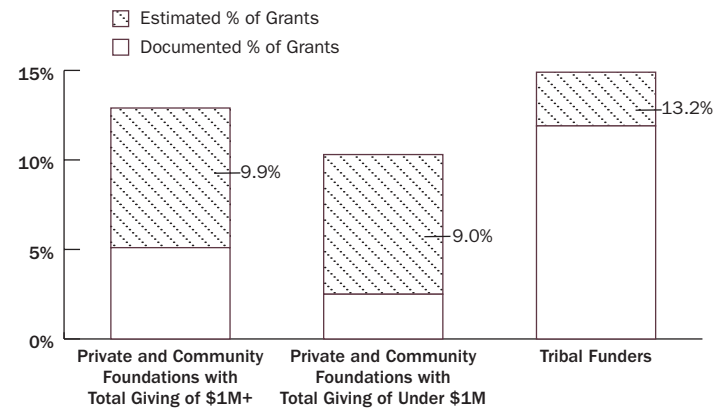
- **Large foundations:** Based upon available information from grant descriptions, 5.1 percent of domestically-focused grants awarded by Oregon foundations with annual giving of \$1 million or

1. Information about populations “served” through grantmaking is typically obtained either through grant reports provided directly to the Foundation Center, grant descriptions posted on foundation web sites, or information submitted by foundations via IRS Forms 990-pf.

more in 2008 were intended to reach Oregon communities of color. Further in-depth research on a sample of 120 of the *remaining* grants (that is, the 94.9 percent of Oregon foundation grants not initially coded as reaching communities of color), suggests that 5 percent of *those* grants also likely reached communities of color. This would translate into an additional 4.8 percentage points reaching communities of color to the 5.1 already identified as reaching populations of color ($5\% \times 94.9\% = 4.8\%$). **So, on the basis of these findings, we would estimate that a total of 9.9 percent of domestically-focused grants awarded by large Oregon foundations in 2008 likely reached communities of color.** The margin of error associated with this estimate is 3.9 percentage points,² meaning that the “true” percentage, in all likelihood, lies somewhere in the range between 6.0 and 13.8 percent. Put another way, the most *conservative* (or “lower-boundary”) estimate would be 6.0 percent.

- Small foundations:** Based upon available information from grant descriptions, 2.5 percent of domestically-focused grants awarded by Oregon foundations with annual giving of less than \$1 million in 2008 were intended to reach Oregon communities of color. Further in-depth research on a sample of 120 of the *remaining* grants (that is, the 97.5 percent of Oregon foundation grants not initially coded as reaching communities of color), suggests that 6.7 percent of *those* grants also likely reached communities of color. This would translate into an additional 6.5 percentage points reaching communities of color to the 2.5 already identified as reaching populations of color ($6.7\% \times 97.5\% = 6.5\%$). **So, on the basis of these findings, we would estimate that a total of 9.0 percent of domestically-focused grants awarded by small Oregon foundations in 2008 likely reached communities of color.** The margin of error associated with this estimate is 3.9 percentage points, meaning that the “true” percentage, in all likelihood, lies somewhere in the range between 5.1 and 12.9 percent. Put another way, the most *conservative* (or “lower-boundary”) estimate would be 5.1 percent.
- Tribal funders:** Based upon available information from grant descriptions, 11.7 percent of domestically-focused grants awarded in 2008 by the five Tribal funders analyzed in this study were intended to reach Oregon communities of color. Further in-depth research on a sample of 60 of the *remaining* grants (that is, the 88.3 percent of Oregon foundation grants not initially coded as reaching

Share of Grants Estimated to Reach Ethnic or Racial Minority Groups in Oregon, 2008



Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Documented percentages based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. Estimates based on an analysis of a random sample of 300 grants not originally coded as reaching populations of colors. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs.

communities of color), suggests that perhaps 1.7 percent of *those* grants also likely reached populations of color. This would translate into an additional 1.5 percentage points reaching communities of color to the 11.7 already identified as reaching populations of color ($1.7\% \times 88.3\% = 1.5\%$). **So, on the basis of these findings, we would estimate that a total of 13.2 percent of domestically-focused grants awarded by these Tribal funders in 2008 likely reached communities of color.** The margin of error associated with this estimate is 3.1 percentage points, meaning that the “true” percentage, in all likelihood, lies somewhere in the range between 11.9 and 14.7 percent. Put another way, the most *conservative* (or “lower-boundary”) estimate would be 11.9 percent.³

Combining the estimates for both larger and smaller foundations, we estimate that 9.6 percent of grants awarded by Oregon private and community foundations⁴ in 2008 reached communities of color. The margin of error associated with this estimate is about 3 percentage points, meaning that the “true” percentage, in all likelihood, lies somewhere in the range between 6.6 and 12.6 percent. The most *conservative* (or “lower-boundary”) estimate, therefore, would be 6.6 percent of grants.

3. In this case, the margin of error is actually larger than the estimated percentage of additional grants likely to be reaching communities of color – 3.1 percentage points vs. 1.7 percentage points. Since we already know that 11.7 percent of domestically-focused grants awarded by Tribal funders specified communities of color as their intended beneficiaries, the lower-boundary estimate cannot be less than 11.7 percent. Since the in-depth research on the 60 sampled grants uncovered one additional grant reaching a community of color, that grant has simply been added to the total number of grants already known to be reaching populations of color to produce a lower-boundary estimate of 11.9 percent.

4. The giving of Tribal funders is not included in this combined estimate.

5. See *Embracing Diversity: Foundation Giving Benefiting California's Communities of Color* (Foundation Center, 2008)

2. All margins of error calculated in this report are based on a 95 percent confidence interval.

To this point, the analysis has focused on estimating the number of grants reaching communities of color in Oregon. For statistical reasons, estimating the total amount of *grant dollars* benefiting communities of color is more complicated. The in-depth analysis of 300 randomly selected grants yielded only 15 additional grants reaching communities of color. Thus, we would need to analyze far more grants to generate a reliable estimate of grant dollars, an endeavor that was outside the scope of the current study.

The most straightforward way to develop a rough estimate of total grant dollars benefiting communities of color would be to assume a one-to-one ratio of grants to grant dollars for the additional grants identified. This would mean that 9.6 percent of estimated grants would translate into approximately 10.9 percent of grant dollars reaching communities of color. Fair arguments could be made that the actual ratio is either higher or lower than one-to-one, but there is no way to establish this without additional research.

In an earlier study conducted by the Foundation Center on giving reaching communities of color in California, giving intended to benefit the economically disadvantaged was highly correlated with giving reaching communities of color, based on the demographic characteristics of people with incomes below the federal poverty level. This was also found to be true in analyses of the Oregon data, but to a lesser extent due to the demographic differences between California and Oregon.

For example, of the 300 randomly-selected grants that were analyzed to determine whether or not they reached communities of color, 49 were specifically intended to benefit the economically disadvantaged. Of those 49, 10 percent (5 of 49) were determined (with a high degree of certainty) to have also reached populations of color. In contrast, of the remaining grants, just 4 percent (10 of 251) were determined to have reached populations of color.

Conclusion

When envisioning Oregon a generation from now, what role will grantmakers play? Grantmakers are not the largest contributor to social services or social change, when compared to government, the private sector, and collective giving by individuals. Yet, grantmakers play a unique and special role, and have captured the public's attention due to many factors, such as their ability to invest in innovation, convene stakeholders, and in some cases, the very fact of their existence in perpetuity. Indeed, grantmakers can point to a meaningful tradition of sowing seeds for tomorrow as well as responding to today's urgent needs.

This report was commissioned to help inform a conversation about Oregon's future by filling a knowledge gap in the distribution of grants intended to reach communities of color. The report findings not only allow us to ask better questions about grantmaking to Oregon's communities, they also contribute to a national movement to develop standardized metrics to benefit the entire independent sector. Recognizing that "the perfect is the enemy of the good," this report is intended to be a catalyst for collective learning through the establishment of baseline data to guide ongoing conversations, rather than a definitive assessment of funding patterns.

The findings presented are starting points for raising additional questions. For example:

- An estimated 9.6 percent of the number of grants awarded by Oregon private and community funders in 2008 reached communities of color.
 - How is this number relevant to funders' missions, current work and future goals? If this level of giving were to remain the same—or decline, or triple—in the next decade, what might that mean against the backdrop of today's achievement gaps by race/ethnicity and the reality of changing demographics? What other factors would need to be taken into consideration to have meaningful discussions that inform grantmaking and other decisions?
- Of the grants reaching communities of color in 2008, two thirds of grants and three quarters of grant dollars went to organizations located in Multnomah and Washington counties.
 - There are variations in diversity and variations in percentages of funding reaching communities of color throughout the state. Even within a single geographic community, there can be wide variations in demographics by age. The Census Bureau predicts that the tipping point for the general population will be in 2042 but that 50 percent of *children* will be people of color by 2023. How does the reality of community demographics and grantmaking match up, and what does this mean for communities and funders alike? What has been the lived experience of funders and communities in each region—how do conversations vary?
- Tribal funders awarded 13.2 percent of grants to communities of color—a rate that is 38 percent more than other Oregon funders in general (9.6 percent). Tribal funders were also far more likely than other funders to identify a specific racial or ethnic minority group when awarding grants intended to reach a community of color—they did this 90 percent of the time. In contrast, large funders exhibited this practice 56 percent and small funders 34 percent of the time.
 - What might be contributing to these practices, and what would be of interest to funders in learning from each others' experience? Where race/ethnicity is intentionally and strategically factored into grantmaking decisions (or not), what is the rationale and does this have any impact on outcomes? What types of qualitative and quantitative information could inform this discussion?
- This report focused on grants in which 51 percent or more of populations reached were communities of color.
 - Other efforts to track giving to communities of color conducted in different parts of the country have focused on giving to organizations led by people of color with a mission to serve

communities of color. What additional value might there be in examining grantmaking in Oregon using this definition? What barriers or opportunities to data collection might such an effort present? What types of tracking and levels of reporting—in addition to race/ethnicity—would be helpful for the independent sector as the nation becomes “majority-minority” within a generation?

There are no definitive answers to such questions. Grappling with such questions, however, is a necessary step in maximizing the effectiveness and impact of funders’ grantmaking, within the context of funders’ specific

mission and goals. As with other aspects of their work, funders are adept at examining areas of interest from a diversity of perspectives, and contextualizing information in the frameworks that are relevant to their grantmaking.

This report is presented to today’s and tomorrow’s readers with an invitation to discuss and engage in ways that are defined by individuals and organizations themselves. The end of this report, then, is not a conclusion but a beginning. No funder believes that they alone hold the answer or capacity to address society’s ever-changing needs. Exploring these topics, together, is thus essential for assessing funders’ collective ability to support thriving communities, and a vibrant Oregon.

Appendix A

County Demographics

The table on pages 38–39 shows demographic and poverty data for the state of Oregon and its 36 counties, based on 2008 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Statistics are provided for the following categories: total population, people living below the poverty level, median household income, and six racial/ethnic group categories (Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, Multi-racial, Hispanic/Latino, and Non-Hispanic White).

County Demographics

County	POVERTY/INCOME			Total Population	Black/African American alone	Black, Percent	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	American Indian, Percent
	Poverty Estimate All Ages	Poverty Percent All Ages	Median Household Income					
Oregon (all counties)	501,475	13.5	50,165	3,790,060	76,109	2.0	54,405	1.4
Baker County	2,629	16.9	37,282	15,983	50	0.3	209	1.3
Benton County	12,134	15.6	53,661	81,859	936	1.1	781	1.0
Clackamas County	34,731	9.2	65,862	380,576	4,102	1.1	3,335	0.9
Clatsop County	4,889	13.3	44,307	37,404	355	0.9	450	1.2
Columbia County	5,536	11.3	57,568	49,408	272	0.6	683	1.4
Coos County	11,074	17.8	37,128	63,453	296	0.5	1,679	2.6
Crook County	2,869	12.6	44,069	23,023	23	0.1	366	1.6
Curry County	3,147	14.8	36,865	21,523	61	0.3	493	2.3
Deschutes County	16,424	10.4	51,897	158,456	1,076	0.7	1,898	1.2
Douglas County	14,565	14.2	39,436	104,059	346	0.3	1,708	1.6
Gilliam County	203	11.6	46,111	1,747	5	0.3	18	1.0
Grant County	1,034	15.2	34,846	6,916	8	0.1	141	2.0
Harney County	1,048	15.9	39,507	6,747	14	0.2	347	5.1
Hood River County	2,777	13.2	48,895	21,536	195	0.9	292	1.4
Jackson County	31,611	16.0	42,027	201,138	1,380	0.7	2,357	1.2
Jefferson County	3,335	16.4	43,786	20,512	166	0.8	3,362	16.4
Josephine County	15,619	19.4	34,943	81,618	424	0.5	1,091	1.3
Klamath County	11,023	17.0	41,093	66,425	521	0.8	2,828	4.3
Lake County	1,287	17.9	36,215	7,239	11	0.2	187	2.6
Lane County	53,423	15.7	43,614	346,560	3,762	1.1	4,175	1.2
Lincoln County	7,571	16.7	39,534	45,946	277	0.6	1,562	3.4
Linn County	15,984	14.0	45,838	115,348	651	0.6	1,575	1.4
Malheur County	5,841	21.3	36,403	30,907	449	1.5	400	1.3
Marion County	48,005	15.8	47,469	314,606	4,106	1.3	5,150	1.6
Morrow County	1,574	14.2	50,173	11,140	44	0.4	239	2.1
Multnomah County	99,035	14.1	51,372	714,567	43,103	6.0	7,714	1.1
Polk County	8,959	11.9	53,506	77,074	630	0.8	1,450	1.9
Sherman County	266	16.3	43,709	1,638	4	0.2	31	1.9
Tillamook County	3,815	15.6	36,454	24,927	122	0.5	342	1.4
Umatilla County	10,576	15.2	44,909	73,526	876	1.2	2,618	3.6
Union County	3,641	15.0	41,896	24,961	166	0.7	256	1.0
Wallowa County	931	13.9	42,559	6,760	4	0.1	58	0.9
Wasco County	3,995	17.1	40,884	23,775	100	0.4	994	4.2
Washington County	50,055	9.5	65,576	529,216	10,536	2.0	4,123	0.8
Wheeler County	220	16.8	32,231	1,319	1	0.1	20	1.5
Yamhill County	11,650	12.5	54,868	98,168	1,037	1.1	1,473	1.5

Source for Race/Ethnicity Data: American FactFinder, U.S. Census Bureau. "T-1. Population Estimates [11]," 2008 Population Estimates, factfinder.census.gov, accessed on September 27, 2010.

Source for Income and Poverty Data: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau. "Table 1. 2008 Poverty and Median Income Estimates - Counties," Small Areas Estimate Branch, www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/statecounty/data/2008.html, accessed on September 27, 2010.

Asians and Pacific Islanders have been combined due to the small population of Pacific Islanders in Oregon.

Asian or Pacific Islander alone	Asian, Percent	Two or more races	Two or more races, Percent	ETHNICITY			
				Hispanic or Latino (all races)	Hispanic or Latino, Percent	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic White, Percent
148,927	3.9	94,242	2.5	416,044	11.0	3,033,038	80.0
84	0.5	248	1.6	630	3.9	14,805	92.6
4,604	5.6	2,023	2.5	4,999	6.1	68,862	84.1
14,606	3.8	8,633	2.3	27,768	7.3	324,320	85.2
593	1.6	756	2.0	2,468	6.6	33,038	88.3
548	1.1	1,174	2.4	1,897	3.8	45,026	91.1
793	1.2	1,987	3.1	3,054	4.8	56,046	88.3
148	0.6	359	1.6	1,687	7.3	20,532	89.2
237	1.1	525	2.4	939	4.4	19,359	89.9
1,902	1.2	2,894	1.8	10,338	6.5	141,593	89.4
1,003	1.0	2,794	2.7	4,290	4.1	94,298	90.6
2	0.1	18	1.0	68	3.9	1,637	93.7
19	0.3	127	1.8	227	3.3	6,402	92.6
52	0.8	154	2.3	331	4.9	5,905	87.5
353	1.6	299	1.4	5,755	26.7	14,907	69.2
3,031	1.5	4,628	2.3	18,469	9.2	172,476	85.8
168	0.8	535	2.6	4,271	20.8	12,685	61.8
711	0.9	2,017	2.5	4,488	5.5	73,306	89.8
749	1.1	2,011	3.0	6,105	9.2	54,956	82.7
65	0.9	155	2.1	589	8.1	6,248	86.3
10,887	3.1	10,050	2.9	22,250	6.4	297,448	85.8
577	1.3	1,304	2.8	3,484	7.6	39,173	85.3
1,407	1.2	2,474	2.1	7,301	6.3	102,517	88.9
657	2.1	495	1.6	8,581	27.8	20,661	66.8
7,672	2.4	6,894	2.2	71,609	22.8	223,176	70.9
89	0.8	200	1.8	3,316	29.8	7,356	66.0
46,182	6.5	21,880	3.1	77,415	10.8	527,393	73.8
1,496	1.9	1,775	2.3	8,841	11.5	63,295	82.1
9	0.5	38	2.3	126	7.7	1,449	88.5
282	1.1	491	2.0	2,065	8.3	21,731	87.2
828	1.1	1,094	1.5	14,200	19.3	54,607	74.3
619	2.5	462	1.9	802	3.2	22,725	91.0
23	0.3	99	1.5	190	2.8	6,392	94.6
423	1.8	446	1.9	2,929	12.3	19,082	80.3
46,690	8.8	13,208	2.5	80,515	15.2	379,451	71.7
6	0.5	26	2.0	85	6.4	1,198	90.8
1,412	1.4	1,969	2.0	13,962	14.2	78,983	80.5

Appendix B

Methodology

Creating the Data Set of Grants Awarded by Oregon Foundations to Oregon Recipient Organizations in 2008

For this study, the Foundation Center created a data set consisting of a total of 6,450 domestically focused grants awarded by Oregon funders to Oregon-based recipient organizations. The majority of the grants in this data set (5,920) constitute a representative sample of the grantmaking of all Oregon private and community foundation (N=357) that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008 and made at least one grant to an Oregon-based recipient organization. Giving by these foundations accounted for more than 95 percent of all Oregon-focused grantmaking by Oregon foundations in 2008. In addition, the data set included 530 domestic grants awarded by five Oregon tribal funders.

This data set was created by taking the following steps:

1. Each year the Foundation Center indexes the grants awarded by a sample of larger U.S. foundations. Since 1992, the sample has included all grants of \$10,000 or more awarded by approximately 1,000 larger foundations, including 800 of the 1,000 largest based on total giving. These samples account for roughly half of total grant dollars awarded each year by U.S. foundations overall. The Foundation Center provides analyses of this data in *Foundation Giving Trends*, part of the annual *Foundations Today Series* of research reports, and individual grant records are published electronically in the *Foundation Directory Online* and *FC Search*.
The grants database excludes grants, fellowships, or awards made directly to individuals, grants paid by private foundations to U.S. community foundations (the latter to avoid double counting), and loans or program-related investments (PRIs). Grant amounts reported in the grants analysis represent, whenever possible, new authorizations or appropriations, whether paid in a single year or in installments.
To analyze funding patterns, the Foundation Center relies on a grants classification system with ties to the National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities or “NTEE.” The system uses two- or three-character
2. The Center located the 2008 IRS Forms 990-pf for the other 342 foundations that met the study’s criteria but whose grants were not already included in the Center’s database. Keying in grants data from these forms, the Center created a second database consisting of all domestic grants of \$1,000 or more awarded to Oregon recipient organizations in 2008 by these foundations. The total number of grants entered into this second database was 5,694.
 - From this set, **all grants of \$25,000 or more** (N=565) were fully indexed by the Foundation Center’s grants processing staff and added to the final data set.
 - In addition, a **randomly-selected sample of grants of less than \$25,000** (N=1,766) was also fully indexed by FC grants processing staff. In other words, about one out of every three grants of this size were indexed and added to the final data set (and weighted appropriately).
3. All domestic grants awarded to Oregon recipient organizations in 2008 by the following five Tribal funds (N=530) were indexed and added to the final data set—Coquille Tribal Community Fund, Cow

alphanumeric codes to track institutional fields and entities, governance or auspices, population groups, and religious affiliation. The universe of institutional fields is organized into 26 “major field” areas with subcategories for services, disciplines, or types of institutions unique to that field, organized in a hierarchical structure. For more information on NTEE, visit foundationcenter.org/ntee/.

For the 2008 report year, the entire grants file included 164,353 grants of \$10,000 or more awarded by 1,490 leading foundations and reported to the Foundation Center between October 2008 and September 2009. Grants were awarded primarily in 2008 and 2007. These grants totaled \$25.2 billion.

Of the 1,490 funders in the 2008 sample, 15 were located in Oregon. These foundations awarded 3,589 domestically focused grants to Oregon-based recipient organizations in 2008. All of these grants were included in the data set.

Creek Umpqua Indian Foundation, Siletz Tribal Charitable Contribution Fund, Spirit Mountain Community Fund, and Wildhorse Foundation.

In sum, the final data set for the study was made up of 3,589 domestic grants (from 15 large Oregon foundations), plus a representative (weighted) sample of 2,331 grants from all other Oregon foundations meeting the study criteria, and 530 grants awarded by five Oregon Tribal funders, bringing the total number of grants in the data set to 6,450.

Analysis of Grants Targeted to Benefit Ethnic or Racial Minorities

Within the primary dataset used for the analyses included in this report—all domestically focused grants issued in 2008 by 357 independent Oregon foundations with total giving over \$25,000—5 percent of all grants (333 out of 6,450) were coded as serving “ethnic or racial minorities,” based on available information in the original grant descriptions.

To gauge the actual extent to which Oregon-focused grantmaking reached the state’s communities of color, the Foundation Center conducted in-depth research on a random sample of 300 grants that had *not* been coded as benefiting communities of color based on available information provided in the original grant description. The purpose of this research was to determine what percentage of these 300 grants may have nevertheless reached communities of color (that is, communities or beneficiary populations comprised of at least 51 percent people of color), even if that had not been apparent from the original grant description. This percentage could then be used to estimate how many additional grants, beyond those already coded as reaching populations of color, also reached this group.

Separate investigations were conducted on 120 domestically focused grants made by large foundations, 120 made by small foundations, and 60 made by Tribal funds.

In some cases (not often), the recipient organizations provided demographic information about their clients on their web sites. These included Creative Science School PTA, Brookings-Harbor Booster Club, Juvenile Rights Project, Lent Elementary School, Harriet Tubman Leadership Academy for Young Women, Serendipity Center, Visitation Catholic School, Lincoln Middle School, and Children’s Relief Nurseries, among others.

In most cases though, we had to try to deduce the demographics using other sources. This was done by first reviewing the organization’s web site—or available press releases and news clippings if the organization did not have a web site—to determine the geographic area served and the types of people being served (e.g., students of Lake Oswego School District, the congregation of Murray Hills

Christian Church in Beaverton or patients of the Sacred Heart Medical Center).

Once the parameters of the likely client population were determined, demographic data for that particular population was acquired using statistics from various sources including the National Center for Education Statistics (nces.ed.gov/datatools), the U.S. Census Bureau’s American FactFinder (factfinder.census.gov), and the Official Oregon State Web Site (www.oregon.gov).

NCES data includes demographic breakdowns of enrolled students in public and private colleges and universities, public and private K–12 schools, and public K-12 school districts. For K–12 schools it is also possible to obtain specific demographic information by grade-level and school year. American FactFinder includes detailed Decennial Census and American Community Survey data that can be analyzed at various geographic levels—from state to zip code or block—and from which it is possible to create custom tables combining desired variables. The Official Oregon State Web Site provides a variety of statistics from various departments such as the Department of Human Services’ Center for Health Statistics and the Commission on Children and Families.

For some highly specific populations, we had to go beyond these sources to obtain relevant demographic statistics. Among the other sources accessed were the 2008 One Night Homeless Counts, the 2006 Profile of Oregon’s Uninsured, the 2008 Oregon Department of Corrections Inmate Profile, The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation’s State Health Facts, and the Harvard School of Public Health’s Diversity Data project.

After locating relevant statistics about the demographics of the likely beneficiaries of a recipient organization, grants were considered to serve a majority nonwhite population if the statistics indicated that greater than 50 percent of the likely target population appeared to be ethnic or racial minorities. Fifteen of the 300 grants analyzed could be confidently classified as serving a majority nonwhite community based on this decision rule.

Several other grants that appeared likely to be serving majority nonwhite populations were not counted because it was not possible to find specific enough demographic data about the intended beneficiaries, e.g., children in Multnomah County that need eye glasses or hearing aids and are below 150% of the federal poverty level. To give another example, the Concordia Teacher Corps is based out of Portland, which is a majority white non-Hispanic population, but the children they tutor are in Head Start programs, which may indicate that their students are majority nonwhite. However, without detailed demographics, there is no way to know for sure.

In several cases, grants seemed to be serving significantly nonwhite communities (40-49 percent), but the data did not indicate that ethnic or racial minorities constituted an official majority of the population.

Appendix C

Supplemental Data Tables

Oregon-focused Giving by Subject Area and Funder Category, 2008

Private and Community Foundations												
Subject	Total Giving of \$1M+				Total Giving Under \$1M				Tribal Funders			
	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%
Arts and Culture	\$17,312,371	9.7	830	16.7	5,983,470	13.7	594	13.8	705,434	10.3	60	11.3
Education	45,236,388	25.5	919	18.5	12,214,426	27.9	867	20.1	927,424	13.6	84	15.8
Environment and Animals	8,656,018	4.9	472	9.5	2,759,162	6.3	291	6.8	504,031	7.4	36	6.8
Health	26,957,581	15.2	611	12.3	6,646,008	15.2	561	13.0	902,557	13.2	74	14.0
Human Services ¹	69,895,084	39.3	1,746	35.2	12,729,843	29.1	1,716	39.8	3,347,417	48.9	248	46.8
Public Affairs/Society Benefit ²	6,988,962	3.9	219	4.4	1,052,572	2.4	118	2.7	306,500	4.5	18	3.4
Science and Technology	748,512	0.4	45	0.9	128,065	0.3	16	0.4	115,325	1.7	6	1.1
Social Sciences	388,463	0.2	5	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Religion	1,500,202	0.8	110	2.2	1,992,019	4.6	123	2.8	8,000	0.1	2	0.4
Other/Unspecified	15,674	0.0	3	0.0	213,172	0.5	24	0.6	22,200	0.3	2	0.4
Total	177,699,255	100.0	4,960	100.0	43,718,736	100.0	4,309	100.0	6,838,888	100.0	530	100.0

Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Except for Tribal funders, all figures are estimates based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. The margin of error is +/- 1.5 percentage points. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs.

¹Data for large foundations are skewed by one exceptionally large grant of \$20 million. When the grant is included in the analysis, human services giving accounts for 39.3 percent of all giving by large foundations. If excluded, human services giving accounts for 31.6 percent of giving by large foundations.

²Includes civil rights and social action, community improvement and development, philanthropy and voluntarism, and public affairs.

Oregon-focused Giving by Type of Support and Funder Category, 2008

Private and Community Foundations												
Type of Support	Total Giving of \$1M+				Total Giving Under \$1M				Tribal Funders			
	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%
General Support	\$22,847,027	12.9	1,574	31.7	\$11,543,012	26.4	1,002	23.2	\$375,487	5.5	29	5.5
Annual campaigns	36,500	0.0	10	0.2	15,295	0.0	9	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Income development	3,830,149	2.2	70	1.4	116,919	0.3	14	0.3	49,000	0.7	5	0.9
Management development	7,772,335	4.4	151	3.1	4,370	0.0	4	0.1	106,630	1.6	6	1.1
General/operating support	11,208,043	6.3	1,342	27.1	11,406,428	26.1	975	22.6	219,857	3.2	18	3.4
Capital Support	75,592,671	42.5	619	12.5	4,772,561	10.9	301	7.0	2,225,333	32.5	214	40.4
Computer systems/equipment	1,124,502	0.6	53	1.1	39,700	0.1	4	0.1	194,462	2.8	23	4.3
Collections acquisition	240,088	0.1	15	0.3	68,101	0.2	2	0.0	5,000	0.1	1	0.2
Debt reduction	200,000	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Land acquisition	90,500	0.1	3	0.1	35,000	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Equipment	3,446,940	1.9	127	2.6	1,034,616	2.4	108	2.5	842,782	12.3	129	24.3
Building/renovations	40,153,013	22.6	299	6.0	2,052,776	4.7	113	2.6	983,089	14.4	58	10.9
Capital campaigns	8,823,137	5.0	92	1.9	1,070,893	2.4	47	1.1	200,000	2.9	3	0.6
Endowments	21,514,491	12.1	27	0.5	471,475	1.1	26	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Program Support	40,979,356	23.1	1,474	29.7	11,697,858	26.8	1,293	30.0	4,627,966	67.7	336	63.4
Faculty/staff development	2,968,537	1.7	84	1.7	879,565	2.0	46	1.1	105,887	1.5	13	2.5
Program development	33,102,762	18.6	1,178	23.7	10,133,850	23.2	1,172	27.2	4,292,429	62.8	301	56.8
Exhibitions	778,255	0.4	18	0.4	83,500	0.2	3	0.1	10,000	0.1	2	0.4
Professorships	405,000	0.2	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Film/video/radio	149,192	0.1	5	0.1	26,220	0.1	9	0.2	10,000	0.1	1	0.2
Publication	275,667	0.2	16	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	29,300	0.4	5	0.9
Seed money	989,659	0.6	17	0.3	6,555	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Curriculum development	530,663	0.3	39	0.8	95,011	0.2	18	0.4	100,000	1.5	3	0.6
Performance/productions	1,125,237	0.6	62	1.3	201,110	0.5	17	0.4	61,600	0.9	4	0.8
Conferences/seminars	479,975	0.3	46	0.9	272,047	0.6	23	0.5	13,750	0.2	6	1.1
Electronic median/online services	174,410	0.1	6	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5,000	0.1	1	0.2
Research	1,040,842	0.6	25	0.5	769,907	1.8	43	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Student Aid Funds	5,125,762	2.9	243	4.9	4,443,467	10.2	300	7.0	100,610	1.5	19	3.6
Awards/prizes/competitions	517,119	0.3	22	0.4	3,300	0.0	2	0.0	5,570	0.1	3	0.6
Scholarship funds	3,763,238	2.1	210	4.2	4,345,531	9.9	275	6.4	66,540	1.0	12	2.3
Internship funds	25,000	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10,000	0.1	1	0.2
Student aid	752,914	0.4	8	0.2	94,636	0.2	23	0.5	18,500	0.3	3	0.6
Fellowships	67,491	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	413,286	0.2	11	0.2	31,850	0.1	18	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Technical assistance	342,500	0.2	9	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Emergency funds	0	0.0	0	0.0	31,850	0.1	18	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Program evaluation	70,786	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not Specified	39,274,715	22.1	1,248	25.2	12,302,043	28.1	1,472	34.2	152,587	2.2	10	1.9
Qualifying Support Type												
Continuing	33,074,307	18.6	437	8.8	144,090	0.3	7	0.2	10,000	0.1	1	0.2
Matching or Challenge	10,200,694	5.7	51	1.0	21,850	0.0	4	0.1	13,000	0.2	2	0.4

Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Except for Tribal funders, all figures are estimates based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. The margin of error is +/- 1.5 percentage points. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs. Grants may occasionally be for multiple types of support and would therefore be counted more than once.

Oregon-focused Giving by Population Group and Funder Category, 2008

Private and Community Foundations

Population Groups	Total Giving of \$1M+				Total Giving Under \$1M				Tribal Funders			
	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%
Aging/Elderly/Senior Citizens	\$3,286,011	1.8	126	2.5	\$657,041	1.5	125	2.9	\$243,488	3.6	14	2.6
Children & Youth	37,967,350	21.4	1,527	30.8	10,418,796	23.8	1,264	29.3	2,393,306	35.0	219	41.3
Crime or Abuse Victims	3,978,021	2.2	229	4.6	1,407,031	3.2	170	3.9	380,835	5.6	27	5.1
Economically Disadvantaged	31,844,794	17.9	1,086	21.9	8,986,802	20.6	1,048	24.3	1,620,183	23.7	132	24.9
Poor, Indigent—General	26,449,582	14.9	894	18.0	7,382,279	16.9	830	19.3	1,347,948	19.7	112	21.1
Homeless	4,817,822	2.7	178	3.6	1,404,883	3.2	200	4.6	241,235	3.5	18	3.4
Migrant Workers	577,390	0.3	14	0.3	199,640	0.5	19	0.4	31,000	0.5	2	0.4
Ethnic or Racial Minorities	10,305,240	5.8	253	5.1	1,198,074	2.7	109	2.5	1,383,805	20.2	62	11.7
General	4,065,489	2.3	112	2.3	918,719	2.1	72	1.7	82,900	1.2	6	1.1
Asians & Pacific Islanders	71,000	0.0	3	0.1	2,500	0.0	1	0.0	11,500	0.2	2	0.4
African Americans & Blacks	1,372,450	0.8	33	0.7	39,870	0.1	11	0.3	55,000	0.8	2	0.4
Hispanics & Latinos	3,231,085	1.8	84	1.7	189,735	0.4	24	0.6	154,425	2.3	10	1.9
Native Americans	1,565,216	0.9	21	0.4	47,250	0.1	1	0.0	1,079,980	15.8	42	7.9
Gays or Lesbians	638,000	0.4	6	0.1	25,000	0.1	1	0.0	25,000	0.4	2	0.4
Immigrants & Refugees	467,007	0.3	20	0.4	13,500	0.0	2	0.0	80,765	1.2	4	0.8
Men & Boys	1,876,089	1.1	120	2.4	954,363	2.2	111	2.6	108,000	1.6	6	1.1
Military & Veterans	18,000	0.0	1	0.0	100,787	0.2	22	0.5	22,200	0.3	6	1.1
Offenders & Ex-Offenders	1,190,144	0.7	39	0.8	194,690	0.4	36	0.8	20,500	0.3	6	1.1
People with AIDS	389,631	0.2	22	0.4	203,066	0.5	17	0.4	45,312	0.7	4	0.8
People with Disabilities	8,675,544	4.9	324	6.5	2,310,393	5.3	293	6.8	379,443	5.5	28	5.3
People with Terminal Illness	353,500	0.2	11	0.2	106,186	0.2	24	0.6	6,630	0.1	1	0.2
Single Parents	147,547	0.1	11	0.2	45,000	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Substance Abusers	1,828,092	1.0	54	1.1	453,583	1.0	72	1.7	72,000	1.1	6	1.1
Women & Girls	7,031,480	4.0	276	5.6	2,012,662	4.6	268	6.2	473,984	6.9	31	5.8
Not Specified/General Public	107,974,007	60.8	2,395	48.3	25,629,218	58.6	2,010	46.7	2,079,972	30.4	164	30.9

Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Except for Tribal funders, all figures are estimates based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. The margin of error is +/- 1.5 percentage points. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs. Figures represent only grants awarded to recipient organizations that could be identified as serving specific populations or grants whose descriptions specified a benefit for a specific population. **These figures do not reflect all giving benefiting these groups.** In addition, grants may benefit multiple population groups, e.g., a grant for homeless children, and would therefore be counted more than once.

Oregon-focused Giving Reaching Ethnic or Racial Minorities by Type of Support and Funder Category, 2008

Type of Support	Minority Focused Grant Dollars								Non-Minority Focused Grant Dollars	
	Private and Community Foundations									
	Total Giving of \$1M+		Total Giving Under \$1M		Tribal Funders		All Foundations		All Foundations	
	N=\$10,305,240		N=\$1,198,074		N=\$1,383,805		N=\$12,887,119		N=\$215,462,760	
	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Dollar Value of Grants	%
Program Support	4,096,264	39.7	464,754	38.8	1,326,105	95.8	5,887,123	45.7	51,358,857	23.8
General Support	1,800,586	17.5	399,260	33.3	86,500	6.3	2,286,346	17.7	32,464,180	15.1
Capital Support	2,408,230	23.4	0	0.0	112,460	8.1	2,520,690	19.6	80,054,875	37.2
Research	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,810,749	0.8
Student Aid Funds	90,500	0.9	47,250	3.9	2,500	0.2	140,250	1.1	9,529,590	4.4
Not Specified	2,599,160	25.2	338,430	28.2	0	0.0	2,937,590	22.8	49,404,091	22.9

Type of Support	Minority Focused Grants								Non-Minority Focused Grants	
	Private and Community Foundations									
	Total Giving of \$1M+		Total Giving Under \$1M		Tribal Funders		All Foundations		All Foundations	
	N=253		N=109		N=62		N=424		N=10,116	
	Number of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%
Program Support	124	49.0	43	39.4	58	93.5	224	52.8	2,874	28.4
General Support	58	22.9	26	23.9	3	4.8	87	20.5	2,516	24.9
Capital Support	19	7.5	0	0.0	12	19.4	31	7.3	1,102	10.9
Research	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	68	0.7
Student Aid Funds	3	1.2	1	0.9	2	3.2	6	1.4	556	5.5
Not Specified	64	25.3	44	40.4	0	0.0	108	25.5	2,653	26.2

Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Except for Tribal funders, all figures are estimates based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. The margin of error is +/- 1.5 percentage points. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs. Grants may occasionally be for multiple types of support and would therefore be counted more than once. Figures represent only grants awarded to recipient organizations that could be identified as serving ethnic or racial minority groups or grants whose descriptions specified a benefit for ethnic or racial minorities. **These figures do not reflect all giving benefiting these groups.**

Oregon-focused Giving Reaching Ethnic or Racial Minorities by Subject and Funder Category, 2008

Subject	Minority Focused Grant Dollars								Non-Minority Focused Grant Dollars	
	Private and Community Foundations									
	Total Giving of \$1M+		Total Giving Under \$1M		Tribal Funders		All Foundations		All Foundations	
	N=10,305,240\$		N=\$1,198,074		N=\$1,383,805		N=\$12,887,119		N=\$215,462,760	
	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Dollar Value of Grants	%
Arts and Culture	\$1,037,560	10.1	\$164,620	13.7	\$198,280	14.3	\$1,400,460	10.9	\$22,620,814	10.5
Education	1,786,105	17.3	133,470	11.1	56,500	4.1	1,976,075	15.3	56,313,663	26.1
Environment and Animals	87,175	0.8	0	0.0	8,000	0.6	95,175	0.7	11,809,037	5.5
Health	1,642,899	15.9	81,830	6.8	46,500	3.4	1,771,229	13.7	32,902,116	15.3
Human Services	4,983,721	48.4	763,784	63.8	878,625	63.5	6,626,130	51.4	79,305,514	36.8
Public Affairs/Society Benefit ¹	582,980	5.7	54,370	4.5	190,500	13.8	827,850	6.4	7,570,184	3.5
Science and Technology	0	0.0	0	0.0	5,400	0.4	5,400	0.0	986,502	0.5
Social Sciences	180,000	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	180,000	1.4	208,463	0.1
Religion	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,500,221	1.6
Other/Unspecified	4,800	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4,800	0.0	246,246	0.1

Subject	Minority Focused Grants								Non-Minority Focused Grants	
	Private and Community Foundations									
	Total Giving of \$1M+		Total Giving Under \$1M		Tribal Funders		All Foundations		All Foundations	
	N=253		N=109		N=62		N=424		N=10,116	
	Number of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%
Arts and Culture	37	14.6	17	15.9	20	32.3	74	17.5	1,410	15.0
Education	44	17.6	15	14.0	9	14.5	69	16.2	1,800	19.2
Environment and Animals	9	3.6	0	0.0	2	3.2	11	2.6	787	8.4
Health	22	8.9	7	6.8	6	9.7	36	8.4	1,212	12.9
Human Services	115	45.4	64	58.3	18	29.0	196	46.3	3,508	37.4
Public Affairs/Society Benefit ¹	23	9.3	5	4.9	6	9.7	35	8.2	321	3.4
Science and Technology	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	0.2	66	0.7
Social Sciences	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	4	0.0
Religion	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	235	2.5
Other/Unspecified	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	28	0.3

Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Except for Tribal funders, all figures are estimates based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. The margin of error is +/- 1.5 percentage points. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs. Figures represent only grants awarded to recipient organizations that could be identified as serving ethnic or racial minority groups or grants whose descriptions specified a benefit for ethnic or racial minorities. These figures do not reflect all giving benefiting these groups.

¹Includes civil rights and social action, community improvement and development, philanthropy and voluntarism, and public affairs.

Giving to Specific Ethnic and Racial Minority Groups, 2008

Private and Community Foundations

	Total Giving of \$1M+		Total Giving Under \$1M		Tribal Funders		All Foundations	
	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Dollar Value of Grants	%	Dollar Value of Grants	%
All other grant dollars	\$167,394,015	94.2	42,520,662	97.3	5,455,083	79.8	215,369,760	94.40
Grant dollars to Ethnic or Racial Minorities	10,305,240	5.8	1,198,074	2.7	1,383,805	20.2	12,887,119	5.6
General (unspecified minority groups)	4,065,489	2.3	918,719	2.1	82,900	1.2	5,067,108	2.2
Asians & Pacific Islanders	71,000	0.0	2,500	0.0	11,500	0.2	85,000	0.0
African Americans & Blacks	1,372,450	0.8	39,870	0.1	55,000	0.8	1,467,320	0.6
Hispanics & Latinos	3,231,085	1.8	189,735	0.4	154,425	2.3	3,575,245	1.6
Native Americans	1,565,216	0.9	47,250	0.1	1,079,980	15.8	2,692,446	1.2

Private and Community Foundations

	Total Giving of \$1M+		Total Giving Under \$1M		Tribal Funders		All Foundations	
	Number of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%	Number of Grants	%
All other grant dollars	4,707	94.9	4,200	97.5	468	88.3	9375	95.7
Grant dollars to Ethnic or Racial Minorities	253	5.1	109	2.5	62	11.7	424	4.3
General (unspecified minority groups)	112	2.3	72	1.7	6	1.1	189	1.9
Asians & Pacific Islanders	3	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.4	6	0.1
African Americans & Blacks	33	0.7	11	0.3	2	0.4	46	0.5
Hispanics & Latinos	84	1.7	24	0.6	10	1.9	118	1.2
Native Americans	21	0.4	1	0.0	42	7.9	64	0.7

Source: The Foundation Center, *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon*, 2010. Except for Tribal funders, all figures are estimates based on a representative sample of 6,450 domestic grants awarded to Oregon-based recipient organizations by private foundations, community foundations, and Tribal funders in Oregon that gave at least \$25,000 in 2008. The margin of error is +/- 1.5 percentage points. Domestic grants exclude funding for U.S.-based international programs. Figures represent only grants awarded to recipient organizations that could be identified as serving ethnic or racial minority groups or grants whose descriptions specified a benefit for ethnic or racial minorities. **These figures do not reflect all giving benefiting these groups.**

Appendix D

Grants Classification System

General Characteristics of Four Types of Foundations

Foundation Type	Description	Source of Funds	Decision-Making Activity	Grantmaking Parameters	Reporting
Independent	An independent grantmaking organization established to aid social, educational, religious, or other charitable activities.	Endowment generally derived from a single source such as an individual, a family, or a group of individuals. Contributions to endowment limited as to tax deductibility.	Decisions may be made by donor or members of the donor's family; by an independent board of directors or trustees; or by a bank or trust officer acting on the donor's behalf.	Broad discretionary giving allowed but may have specific guidelines and give only in a few specific fields. About three out of four limit their giving to local area.	Annual information returns (990-PF) filed with IRS must be made available to public. A small percentage issue separately printed annual reports.
Corporate	Legally an independent grantmaking organization with close ties to the corporation providing funds.	Endowment and annual contributions from a profit-making corporation. May maintain small endowment and pay out most of contributions received annually in grants, or may maintain endowment to cover contributions in years when corporate profits are down.	Decisions made by board of directors often composed of corporate officials, but which may include individuals with no corporate affiliation. Decisions may also be made by local company officials.	Giving tends to be in fields related to corporate activities or in communities where corporation operates. Usually give more grants but in smaller dollar amounts than independents with comparable giving.	Same as above.
Operating	An organization that uses its resources to conduct research or provide a direct service.	Endowment usually provided from a single source, but eligible for maximum tax-deductible contributions from public.	Decisions generally made by independent board of directors.	Makes few, if any, grants. Grants generally related directly to the foundation's program.	Same as above.
Community	A publicly sponsored organization that makes grants for social, educational, religious, or other charitable purposes in a specific community or region.	Contributions received from many donors. Usually eligible for maximum tax-deductible contributions from public.	Decisions made by board of directors representing the diversity of the community.	Grants generally limited to charitable organizations in local community.	Annual information returns (990) filed with the IRS must be made available to public. Many publish full guidelines or annual reports.

Source: The Foundation Center, *Foundation Yearbook*, 2010.

Summary of the 26 Major Subject Areas in the National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities (NTEE)

A—Arts, culture, humanities activities

- arts & culture (multipurpose activities)
- media & communications
- visual arts
- museums
- performing arts
- humanities
- historical societies & related historical activities

B—Educational institutions & related activities

- elementary & secondary education (preschool through grade 12)
- vocational/technical schools
- higher education
- graduate/professional schools
- adult/continuing education
- libraries/archives
- student services & organizations

C—Environmental quality, protection

- pollution abatement & control
- natural resources conservation & protection
- botanic/horticulture activities
- environmental beautification & open spaces
- environmental education & outdoor survival

D—Animal-related activities

- animal protection & welfare
- humane societies
- wildlife preservation & protection
- veterinary services
- zoos & aquariums
- specialty animals & other services

E—Health—general & rehabilitative

- hospitals
- health treatment, primarily outpatient
- reproductive health care
- rehabilitative medical services
- health support services
- emergency medical services
- public health & wellness education
- health care financing/insurance programs
- nursing homes/nursing care

F—Mental health, crisis intervention

- addiction prevention & treatment
- mental health treatment & services
- crisis intervention
- psychiatric/mental health—primary care
- half-way houses (mental health)/transitional care
- counseling/bereavement services
- specific mental health disorders

G—Disease/disorder/medical disciplines (multipurpose)

- birth defects & genetic diseases
- cancer
- diseases of specific organs
- nerve, muscle & bone diseases
- allergy-related diseases
- specific named diseases
- medical disciplines/specialties

H—Medical research

- identical hierarchy to diseases/disorders/medical disciplines in major field “G”
- example: G30 represents cancer treatment; H30 represents cancer research

I—Public protection: crime/courts/legal services

- police & law enforcement agencies
- correctional facilities & prisoner services
- crime prevention
- rehabilitation of offenders
- administration of justice/courts
- protection against/prevention of neglect, abuse, exploitation
- legal services

J—Employment/jobs

- vocational guidance & training, such as on-the-job programs
- employment procurement assistance
- vocational rehabilitation
- employment assistance for the disabled and aging
- labor unions/organizations
- labor-management relations

K—Food, nutrition, agriculture

- agricultural services aimed at food procurement
- food service/free food distribution
- nutrition promotion
- farmland preservation

L—Housing/shelter

- housing development/construction
- housing search assistance
- low-cost temporary shelters such as youth hostels
- homeless, temporary shelter for
- housing owners/renters organizations
- housing support services

M—Public safety/disaster preparedness & relief

- disaster prevention, such as flood control
- disaster relief (U.S. domestic)
- safety education
- civil defense & preparedness programs

N—Recreation, leisure, sports, athletics

- camps
- physical fitness & community recreation
- sports training
- recreation/pleasure or social clubs
- amateur sports
- Olympics & Special Olympics
- professional athletic leagues

O—Youth development

- youth centers, such as boys clubs
- scouting
- mentoring (including big brothers/sisters)
- agricultural development, such as 4-H
- business development, Junior Achievement
- citizenship programs
- religious leadership development

P—Human service—other/multipurpose

- multipurpose service organizations
- children & youth services
- family services
- personal social services
- emergency assistance (food, clothing)
- residential/custodial care (including hospices)
- centers promoting independence of specific groups, such as senior or women’s centers

Q—International

- exchange programs
- international development
- international relief services (foreign disaster relief)
- peace & security (international conflict resolution)
- foreign policy research & analyses
- international human rights

R—Civil rights/civil liberties

- equal opportunity & access
- intergroup/race relations
- voter education/registration
- civil liberties

S—Community improvement/development

- community/neighborhood development
- community coalitions
- economic development, both urban and rural
- business services
- nonprofit management
- community service clubs, such as Junior League

T—Philanthropy & voluntarism

- philanthropy associations/societies
- private grantmaking foundations
- public foundations (e.g., women’s funds) and community foundations
- voluntarism promotion
- community funds and federated giving

U—Science

- scientific research & promotion
- physical/earth sciences
- engineering/technology
- biological sciences

V—Social sciences

- social science research/studies
- interdisciplinary studies, such as black studies, women’s studies, urban studies, etc.

W—Public affairs/society benefit

- public policy research, general
- government & public administration
- transportation systems
- leadership development
- public utilities
- telecommunications (including WWW)
- consumer rights/education
- military/veterans organizations
- financial institutions, services

X—Religion/spiritual development

- Christian churches, missionary societies and related religious bodies
- Jewish synagogues
- other specific religions

Y—Mutual membership benefit organizations

- insurance providers & services (other than health)
- pension/retirement funds
- fraternal beneficiary societies
- cemeteries & burial services

Z99—Unknown, unclassifiable

Types of Support

Annual Campaigns—any organized effort by a nonprofit to secure gifts on an annual basis; also called annual appeals.

Awards/Prizes/Competitions*—grants for artists' awards, prizes, competitions, housing, living space, and work space.

Building/Renovation—grants for constructing, renovating, remodeling, or rehabilitating property.

Capital Campaigns—a campaign, usually extending over a period of years, to raise substantial funds for enduring purposes, such as building or endowment funds.

Collections Acquisition—grants to libraries or museums to acquire permanent materials as part of a collection, usually books or art.

Collections Management/Preservation*—grants for maintenance, preservation, and conservation of materials.

Commissioning New Works*—support for the creation of new artistic works.

Computer Systems/Equipment—grants to purchase or develop automated systems.

Conferences/Seminars—grants to cover the expenses of holding a conference.

Curriculum Development—grants to schools, colleges, universities, and educational support organizations to develop general or discipline-specific curricula.

Debt Reduction—grants to reduce a recipient organization's indebtedness; also referred to as deficit financing. Frequently refers to mortgage payments.

Electronic media/online services**—grants for support of projects on the Internet and World Wide Web, including online publications and databases, development of Web sites, electronic networking and messaging services, CD-ROM products, and interactive educational programs.

Emergency Funds—one-time grants to cover immediate short-term funding needs on an emergency basis.

Endowments—bequests or gifts intended to be kept permanently and invested to provide income for continued support of an organization.

Equipment—grants to purchase equipment, furnishings, or other materials.

Exhibitions—grants to museums, libraries, or historical societies specifically to mount an exhibit or to support the installation of a touring exhibit.

Faculty/Staff Development—includes staff training programs.

Fellowships—funds awarded to educational institutions to support fellowship programs.

Film/Video/Radio—grants to fund a film, video, or radio production by a nonprofit resulting from research or projects of interest to the funder.

General Support—funds for general purpose or work of an organization, and funds to cover the day-to-day personnel, administration, and other expenses for an existing program or project.

Income Development*—grants for fundraising, marketing, and to expand audience base.

Internships—usually indicates funds awarded to an institution or organization to support an internship program rather than a grant to an individual.

Land Acquisition—grants to purchase real estate property.

Management*—grants for salaries, staff support and training, strategic and long-range planning, budgeting, and accounting.

Matching or Challenge Grants—grants to match funds provided by another donor, grants paid only if the donee is able to raise additional funds from other sources.

Performance/Productions—grants to cover costs specifically associated with mounting a performing arts production.

Professorships—grants to an educational institution to endow a professorship or chair.

Program Development—grants to support specific projects or programs as opposed to general purpose grants.

Program Evaluation*—grants to evaluate specific projects or programs; both to agencies and to research institutes and other program evaluators.

Publication—grants to fund reports or other publications issued by a nonprofit resulting from research or projects of interest to the funder.

Research—funds awarded to institutions to cover costs of investigations and clinical trials. Research grants for individuals are usually referred to as fellowships.

Scholarships—grants to an educational institution or organization to support a scholarship program, mainly for students at the undergraduate level.

Seed Money—grants to start, establish, or initiate a new project or organization. Seed grants may cover salaries and other operating expenses of a new project. Also known as "start-up funds."

Student Aid—assistance in the form of educational grants, loans, or scholarships.

Technical Aid—operational or management assistance given to nonprofit organizations, including fundraising assistance, budgeting and financial planning, program planning, legal advice, marketing, and other aids to management.

*Categories of support added to this coding system in 1995.

**Category of support added to this coding system in 1999.

Appendix E

Resources

In recent years, grantmakers and researchers have generated numerous reports, data collection tools, and other resources related to issues of diversity in philanthropy. Web links to the resources listed here can be accessed at foundationcenter.org/diversitymetrics.

Reports on Diversity and Inclusiveness

Applied Research Center (www.arc.org)

- *Short Changed: Foundation Giving and Communities of Color*

Council on Foundations (www.cof.org)

- *Ten Ways for Philanthropists to Consider Diversity and Inclusion*

The Foundation Review (www.foundationreview.org)

- Diversity-focused Issue of *The Foundation Review* (Volume 2, Issue 2)

The Foundation Center (www.foundationcenter.org)

- *Embracing Diversity: Foundation Giving Benefiting California's Communities of Color*
- *Building Diversity: A Survey of California Foundation Demographics, Policies and Practices*

GrantCraft (www.grantcraft.org)

- *Grantmaking with a Racial Equity Lens, in partnership with Philanthropic Initiative for Racial Equity*

The Greenlining Institute (www.greenlining.org)

- *Diversity on Foundation Boards of Directors*
- *Philanthropic Investment in the Sunshine State*
- *Funding the New Majority*
- *Investing in a Diverse Democracy: Foundation Giving to Minority-Led Nonprofits*

Marga Incorporated (www.margainc.com)

- *Lessons Learned in Addressing Racial Equity in Foundations*
- *Race, Culture, Power, and Inclusion in Foundations: A Report Conducted for the Annie E. Casey Foundation*

Philanthropic Initiative for Racial Equity

(www.racialequity.org)

- *Catalytic Change: Lessons Learned from the Racial Justice Grantmaking Assessment, in partnership with Applied Research Center*
- Critical Issues Vol. 1: *Measuring What We Value*

Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors & Council on Foundations (www.rockpa.org and www.cof.org)

- *Philanthropy in a Changing Society*
- *Diversity & Inclusion: Lessons from the Field*
- *Diversity in Action: Strategies with Impact*

Survey Instruments—Foundations

- Survey of California Foundations
- Survey of New York Metro Area Foundations
- Survey of Michigan Foundations
- Survey of Minnesota Foundations
- 2008 COF Foundation Salary and Benefits Survey—Section IV Staff Compensation

Survey Instruments—Nonprofit Organizations

- California Nonprofits Survey
- New York Survey of Nonprofit Organizations

Other Data Collection Tools

- Council of Foundations Grantee Demographic Data Collection Tool
- Colorado Trust Grant Data Collection Coversheet
- Ford Foundation Grantseeker Data Collection Tool
- Evelyn & Walter Haas, Jr. Fund Grantseeker Data Collection Tool

Other Resources (including sample policies and practices)

- California Endowment Toolkit of Foundation Diversity Policies & Practices
- Chicago Community Trust—Diversity Policy and Practices
- Diversity and Inclusive Practices (Council on Foundations)
- Diversity in Philanthropy Bibliography
- Diversity in Philanthropy Project
- Diversity Resources (Minnesota Council on Foundations)
- Transforming Michigan Philanthropy Through Diversity and Inclusion



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