

2022

Giving by Individuals declined after the 2 most generous years on record.

Giving to Human Services eclipsed giving to Education for the 2nd time since the Great Recession.

WHO GAVE?

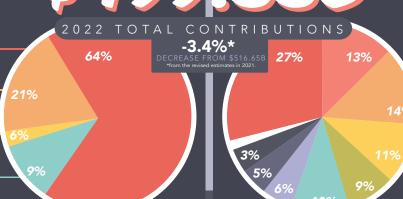


FOUNDATIONS

CORPORATIONS

BEQUESTS





\$143.57B to **Religion () 5.2%**

\$70.07B to **Education () -3.6%**

\$46.86B to Public-Society Benefit U -8.4%

\$51.08B to **Health () 5.1**9

\$33.71B to International Affairs 10.99

\$24.67B to Arts Culture & Humanities ()

\$16.10B to Environment/Animals () -1.6%

Giving to Arts and Culture has grown 28% since the pandemic in 2020. – Giving to International Affairs was driven by the war in Ukraine.

MISSING THE LABEL

—— Giving by Corporations remains less than 1% of corporate pre-tax profits. In 4 decades, giving by Foundations has grown from 5% to 21% of all giving.

reported giving to charity, but only 2 of 10



REDUCED PORTION SIZE

Individual giving fell to just 64% of total giving in 2022: the lowest proportion recorded and the 4th year below 70%. Declines in giving may be caused by tax policy, a stock market downturn, lower disposable income, and higher inflation.





HELP WANTED

89% of nonprofit organizations say they don't have enough staff to raise money successfully. 48% of fundraisers say they are likely to leave their organization within 2 years.





ONSUMER PRICE INDEX (INFLATION 8.0%







2020 2022 2021

2019 \$471.448 \$484.85B \$449.648 \$466.23B \$448.66B

TOO MANY EGGS IN ONE BASKET

Just 3% of donors provide 74% of

donors who make the smallest gifts declined by as much as 15%.



CHECK THIS OUT!

\$746 M

MAKING ADJUSTMENTS



AMPLIFIED BOUNTY

Big gifts beget more gifts. Research shows that supersized gifts don't tend to "crowd out" smaller gifts. The "follow-the-leader effect" means that seed money can bolster the confidence of other donors and lead to increased donations.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

HIGHER PRICES Rising costs and

continued demand for goods drove inflation up 8.0% over 2021, the

highest amount since the

80s. Nonprofits felt the

purchasing power and

For a full list of sources cited in this document visit www.benefactorgroup.com/GivingUSA2023









Giving USA 2023: The Annual Report on Philanthropy for the year 2022. Researched and written by the Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy.

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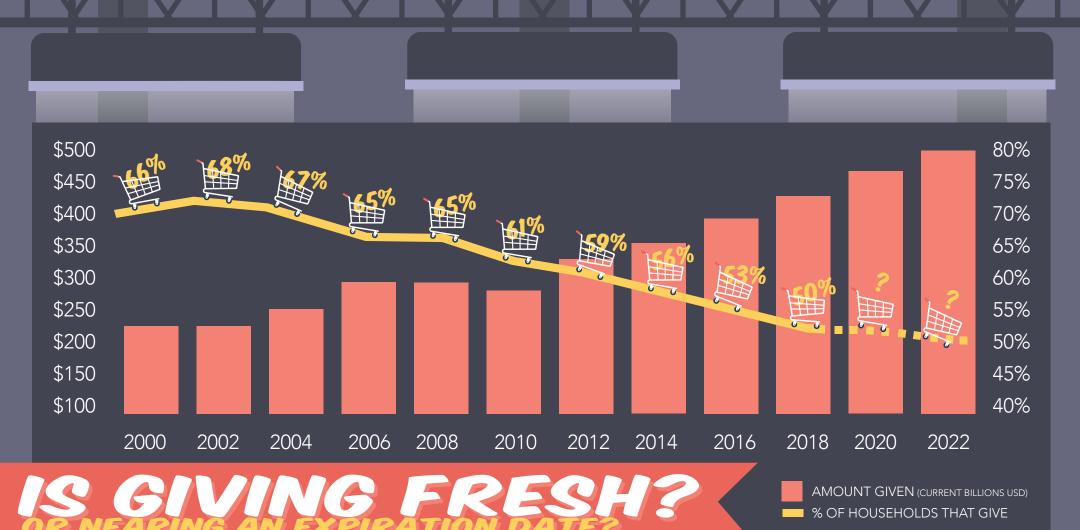
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PRODUCED BY



After an outpouring of generosity during the upheavals of 2020 and 2021, giving declined in 2022 for only the 5th time in 8 decades (although it hasn't always kept pace with inflation).

In 2022, both the number of individual donors and the dollars they gave declined according to the Fundraising Effectiveness Project.

Over time, large gifts—especially those from high-net-worth households—have accounted for a growing proportion of the amounts given.

WHY DOES IT MATTER?

- 1. Donor concentration risk ©
- 2. Volume is fuel
- 3. Inclusive philanthropy serves the common good

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

- WHAT CAN BE DONE?

 1. Embrace broader definitions of "philanthropy"
- 2. Debunk the overhead myth
- 3. Adopt policies that value all gifts
- 4. Question traditions that increase exclusivity
- 5. Adjust fundraising tactics to engage all types of donors



