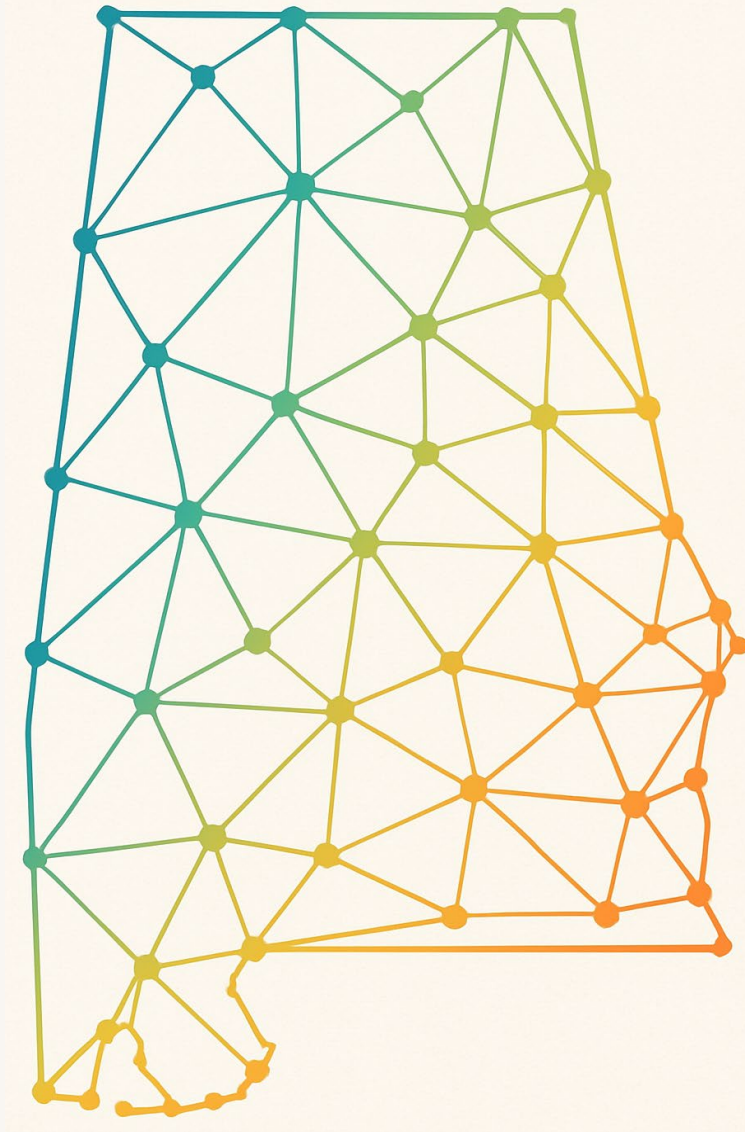


# Mapping Alabama's Public-Nonprofit Partnership



Produced by the Public Affairs Research Council of Alabama

## Mapping Alabama's Public-Nonprofit Partnership

Prepared for the Alabama Association of Nonprofits and  
the Community Foundation of Greater Birmingham

Funded by the Community Foundation of Greater Birmingham



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# **Mapping Alabama's Public-Nonprofit Partnership**



The Alabama Association of Nonprofits and the Community Foundation of Greater Birmingham invited elected officials at both the federal and state levels serving Alabama to offer their thoughts on Alabama's nonprofit sector. We thank the following for their contributions and their service to Alabama.

Senator Katie Britt

Representative Robert Aderholdt

Representative Mike Rogers

Representative Terri Sewell

Alabama Representative David Faulkner

Alabama Representative Danny Garrett



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## Executive Summary

*Mapping Alabama's Public-Nonprofit Partnership* examines how Alabama's nonprofit sector functions as an essential partner in the delivery of public services.

Alabama is home to 5,996 active 501(c)(3) organizations that file regular tax returns and report at least \$25,000 in annual revenue or assets. Although more than 25,000 nonprofits are registered in the state, many are inactive. The active group represents the real working infrastructure of civic life—from child abuse prevention and mental health services to workforce training, arts, and conservation.

**Relative size:** Alabama has 114.6 nonprofits per 100,000 people—ranking 40th nationally. Its density is lower than most states, suggesting opportunity for measured growth rather than oversaturation.

**Economic footprint:** Active nonprofits generate \$16.9 billion in annual revenue, but that total is highly concentrated: 0.35% of organizations (the 21 largest) account for nearly half of all income. The median nonprofit operates on about \$200,000 a year, with two-thirds reporting less than \$500,000.

**Public investment:** Between 2015 and 2025, Alabama nonprofits received \$5.5 billion in federal awards—an average of \$553 million per year. More than 60% of those dollars flow through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; most reach communities through state agencies such as the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA), the Alabama Department of Public Health (ADPH), and the Department of Early Childhood Education.

**Philanthropic capacity:** Alabama's 822 foundations hold \$4.5 billion in assets—ranking 49th per capita. Assuming a typical 5.6% payout, foundations could distribute about \$226 million per year, only one-third of recent federal funding. Private philanthropy cannot replace sustained public investment.

**Key finding:** Alabama's progress depends on collaboration among government, philanthropy, and community organizations. Nonprofits are not a substitute for government; they are its local expression. Strengthening this partnership—through data transparency, diversified funding, and civic trust—is essential to building a resilient Alabama.



## Introduction

*“Across the state of Alabama, nonprofits are on the ground supporting and uplifting our communities. Their work demonstrates the incredible power of collective action: By working together to serve others, we can provide greater opportunity for Alabamians to succeed and strengthen our entire state. I’m deeply proud to be a partner in Washington to take the needs of our nonprofits and identify solutions that support their vital work, benefiting our state and setting an example for our nation.”*

*U.S. Senator Katie Britt*

Nonprofits are the connective tissue of Alabama’s civic life.

Nonprofits provide vital support to people in need. They also provide structures for people to express deeply held values, pursue political goals, or express their faith. They offer many, and in some communities, the only opportunities for sports, music, art, healthcare, and nursing homes.

Modern life depends on an active and well-supported nonprofit sector.

The word *nonprofit* carries many meanings.

To some, it conjures neighborhood volunteers working from conviction; to others, unaccountable agencies advancing hidden agendas.

Economists see in them a response to both market and government failure: institutions created to do what neither the private nor public sectors can or will.

Many regard them as civic instruments of conscience, organized expressions of faith, purpose, and belonging.

Nonprofits can be an alternative to government action for those who prefer private rather than government responses to social problems.

And conversely, still others see in them a laboratory for public policy—a place to test and refine ideas before government adopts them, as in the evolution of HIV/AIDS services, homeless initiatives, and school choice.

Beneath these varied perceptions lies a more fundamental truth: Nonprofits

and government are interdependent actors in Alabama's civic system.

### **The Nonprofit/Government Partnership**

For all the different ways to understand nonprofits, and for all the individual organizations that may, from time to time, conflict with government, nonprofits and governments are, in fact, closely related partners.

Some public goods, such as defense and criminal justice, are funded and provided by the government.<sup>1</sup> Others are funded by the government but outsourced, and nonprofits are often the only organizations willing and able to do the work effectively and affordably. Federal and state governments do not fund nonprofits out of generosity; rather, they engage

nonprofits to provide services on their behalf.

Thus, nonprofits have historically enjoyed bipartisan support. Democrats value their ability to deliver services beyond what governments provide, while Republicans appreciate nonprofits' ability to decentralize governance, foster community engagement, and uphold principles of local control.

Government is the largest *funder* of nonprofits because government is the largest *customer* of nonprofits.

This arrangement operates at the federal and state levels.

Alabama state government engages nonprofits to provide a variety of services. See Figure 1.

- Recruiting and expanding tech and other high-growth companies funded by the Alabama Innovation Commission
- Industrial recruitment and job training, funded by the Alabama Departments of Commerce or Labor
- Land preservation and conservation, funded by the Alabama Department of Conservation & Natural Resources
- First Class Pre-K, funded by the Alabama Department of Early Childhood Education
- After-school and summer programs, funded by the Alabama Department of Education
- Mental health services and crisis hotlines funded by the Alabama Department of Mental Health

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<sup>1</sup> Although with significant outside contracting to the private sector

- Assistance to survivors of child abuse through the Alabama Department of Human Services
- Healthcare services, funded by the Alabama Medicaid Agency and Department of Public Health.

Figure 1. Examples of Public Services Provided by Nonprofits

These are services deemed essential by the State of Alabama—approved by the Legislature, administered by the Governor’s cabinet, and delivered by local nonprofits.

Nonprofits deliver public services, but their accountability remains local.

Nonprofits are established, governed, and led by members of the communities they serve.

In fact, an older term for the nonprofit board of directors is board of trustees, signifying that those members hold the organization in trust, or on behalf of, the local community. Nonprofits may receive federal and state funding—and

if they do, they must comply with the regulations and requirements.

However, the ultimate responsibility for the nonprofit and its actions resides with the local business leaders and community members who comprise the board.

As such, nonprofit organizations are among the best examples of the American principle of federalism—decisions made locally, funded publicly, and carried out through community trust.

This interdependence is not a flaw of governance but a feature of American democracy.

## Alabama's Nonprofit Sector

*"Alabama is home to some of the most impactful nonprofits in the nation. Together, they help power our economy and provide essential resources to communities and organizations who need them most. Throughout my time in Congress, I have seen firsthand what's possible when the government and nonprofit organizations work together on behalf of the people we serve. I will continue to be a strong advocate for strengthening our nonprofit partnerships and bringing strategic, targeted federal investments to our communities."*

*U.S. Representative Terri Sewell*

Understanding the nonprofit sector is critical to understanding how our state functions. However, quantifying the nonprofit sector is surprisingly tricky. A variety of sources provide information about individual organizations.<sup>2</sup> The most reliable source of comprehensive data remains the IRS Business Master File (BMF).<sup>3</sup> All U.S. nonprofits are required to file an IRS Form 990 every year. The form contains information about the nonprofit's mission, activities, leadership, income, expenses, assets, and more. This information is reported in the BMF<sup>4</sup>

and helps create a profile of Alabama's nonprofits.

### Size of the Sector

The BMF is updated throughout the year. The most recent update at the time of publication was August 12, 2025. At that time, the BMF listed 25,115 registered in Alabama. Of those Alabama organizations, 83% are 501(c)(3) organizations—what most people think of as nonprofits: charities, human service organizations, etc. The balance includes civic clubs, credit unions, political action groups, and cemeteries.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Charity Navigator, ProPublica, Candid, IRS

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits/exempt-organizations-business-master-file-extract-eo-bmf>

<sup>4</sup> The BMF does not include data on organizations with income less than \$50,000.

<sup>5</sup> For a full list of nonprofits other than 501(c)(3) organizations, see <https://www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits/other-tax-exempt-organizations>.

Of the more than 20,000 registered 501(c)(3) nonprofits in Alabama, many have not filed a Form 990 in years, and many of those that have filed report no or little income or assets.

years and at least \$25,000 in revenue or assets, we find 5,996 organizations. See Figure 2.

When considering 501(c)(3) nonprofits with a Form 990 filing in the last three

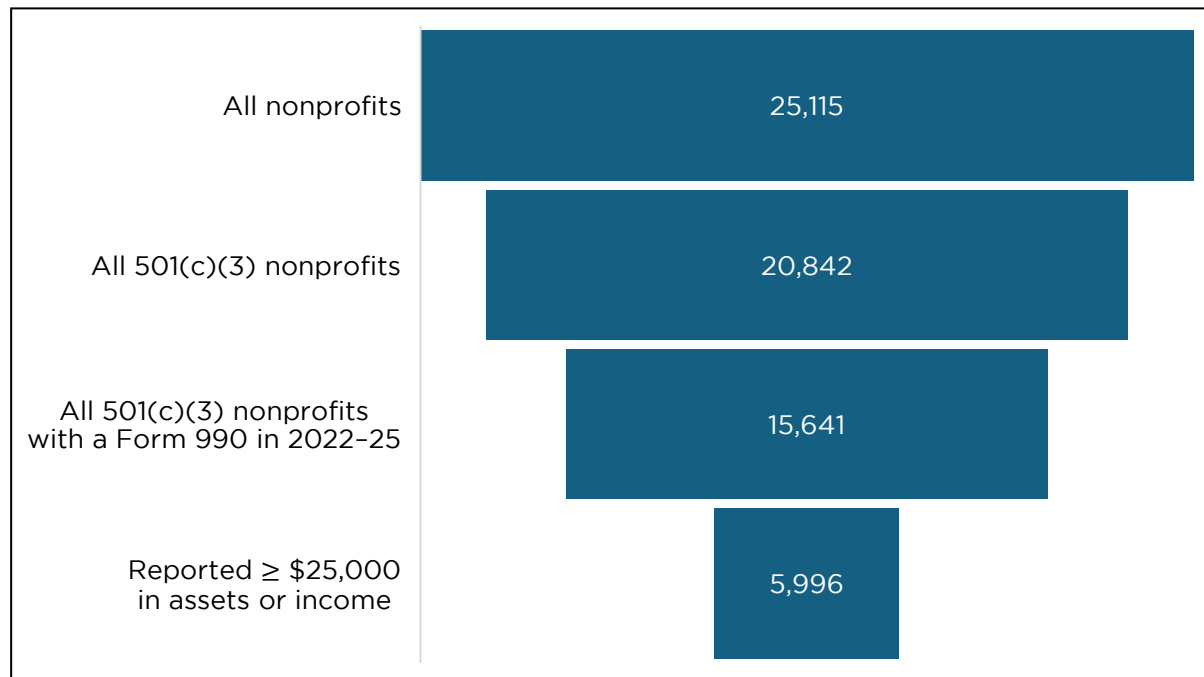


Figure 2. Active 501(c)(3) Nonprofits in Alabama, 2022–2025

This figure includes a small number of churches, synagogues, mosques, and other houses of worship. Houses of worship are not required to file a Form 990, but some choose to do so or may operate an affiliated organization that is required to file.

The remainder of this report will focus on these 5,996 active organizations.

### Ruling Year

The BMF provides each organization's ruling year—the year the IRS determined the organization to be tax-exempt. The ruling year is not necessarily the year the organization was founded but is typically close. Sixty-one percent of the active organizations received their ruling

since 2000. See Table 1. Just over a third (34.5%) were formed in the last 10 years, and almost 5% were formed in 2014 alone. See Table 2.

Table 1. Active Nonprofit Rulings by Time Period.

Time Period	Organizations	Percentage
1900–59	155	2.6%
1960–79	546	9.1%
1980–99	1,634	27.3%
2000–25	3,659	61.0%
Total	5,994	100.0%

Note: The ruling year is not provided for two organizations, so the total count is 5,994 instead of 5,996.

Table 2. Active Nonprofit Rulings, 2014–24.

Year	Percent of Nonprofits Founded
2014	4.9%
2022	4.1%
2019	3.6%
2021	3.2%
2015	3.1%
2020	2.9%
2018	2.8%
2023	2.8%
2016	2.7%
2017	2.3%
2024	2.2%
Grand Total	34.5%



### **Nonprofits Per Capita**

It is sometimes stated that Alabama has too many nonprofit organizations. That belief can be fueled by uncritical data interpretation (recall that the BFM lists more than 25,000 organizations) or the relatively large number of newer organizations. As noted in Table 3, more than a third of Alabama's active nonprofits were formed in the last decade.

Whether Alabama has too many nonprofits (or too few) is an opinion.

Nonprofits are businesses and, as such, are subject to market forces. Alabama will support just as many businesses—for-profit and nonprofit—as the market will sustain.

A more interesting question is the relative size of Alabama's nonprofit sector compared to other states.

The 5,996 figure is a smaller number than often assumed. When considered per capita, Alabama's nonprofit sector is even smaller.

Using the same criteria as above, there are 501,712 active nonprofits in the U.S. Comparing this number to the 2024 population estimate of 340,110,998 reveals 147.5 nonprofits per 100,000 people.

This nationwide figure compares to 114.6 nonprofits per 100,000 in Alabama. Alabama's density of nonprofits ranks 40th nationally, suggesting room for growth rather than oversaturation.<sup>6</sup> See Appendix A.

Understanding this structure sets the stage for examining how federal and state governments fund Alabama's nonprofit ecosystem.

### **Nonprofits Across Alabama**

The state's nonprofits are relatively evenly distributed across the Congressional districts, with Rep. Garry Palmer's 6<sup>th</sup> district and Rep. Terri Sewell's 7<sup>th</sup> district home to the largest number of organizations. See Figure 3.

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<sup>6</sup> Alabama ranks 40<sup>th</sup> out of the 50 states. Delaware leads with 365.8. Mississippi trails at 90.6.

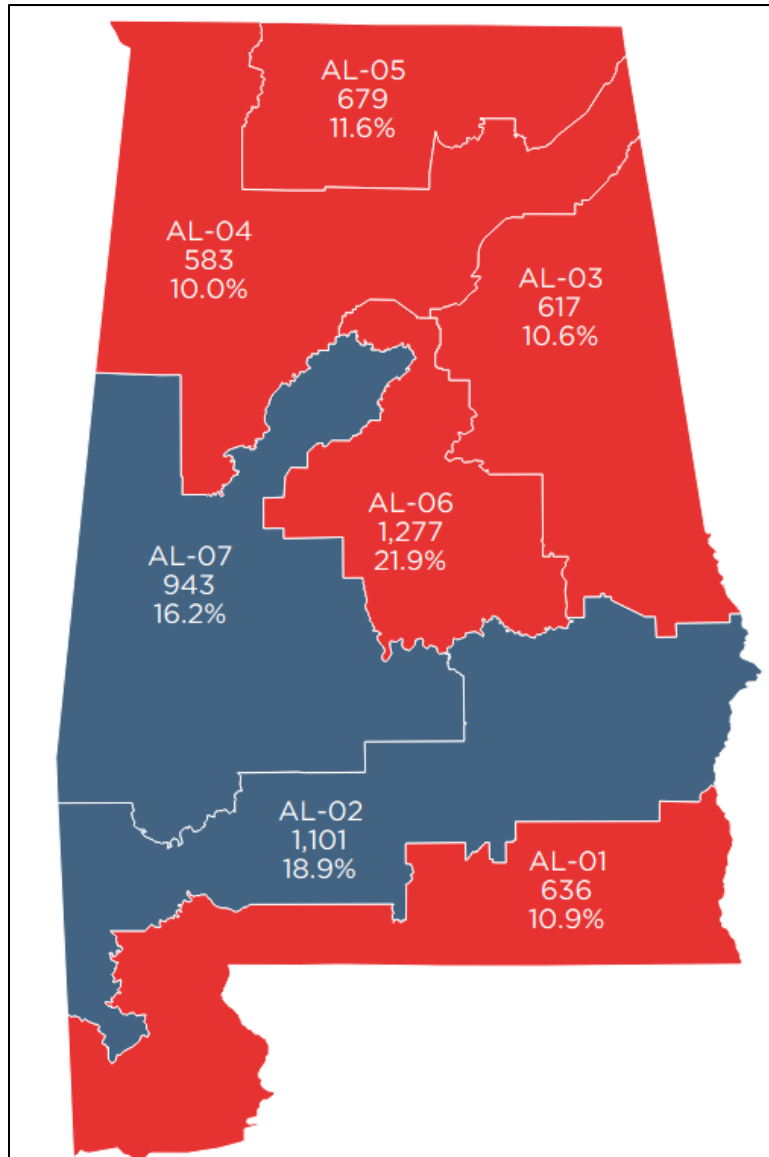


Figure 3. Number, Percent of Active Nonprofits per Congressional District

Note: Colors signify party affiliation of the district's Congressional representative: blue for Democrats and red for Republicans.

At the state level, Senate District 18 in Jefferson County, represented by Senator Jabo Waggoner, is home to 665 organizations or 11%. House District 46 in Jefferson County, represented by David Faulker, is home to 558 organizations, 9.6% of the total.

The number and percentage of organizations in each State Senate and House District are provided in Appendices B and C.

Every county has active nonprofits. Jefferson, Madison, and Mobile

Counties have the largest number of nonprofits. Crenshaw County has the fewest, with three. The number and

percentage of nonprofits by county are displayed in Figure 4.

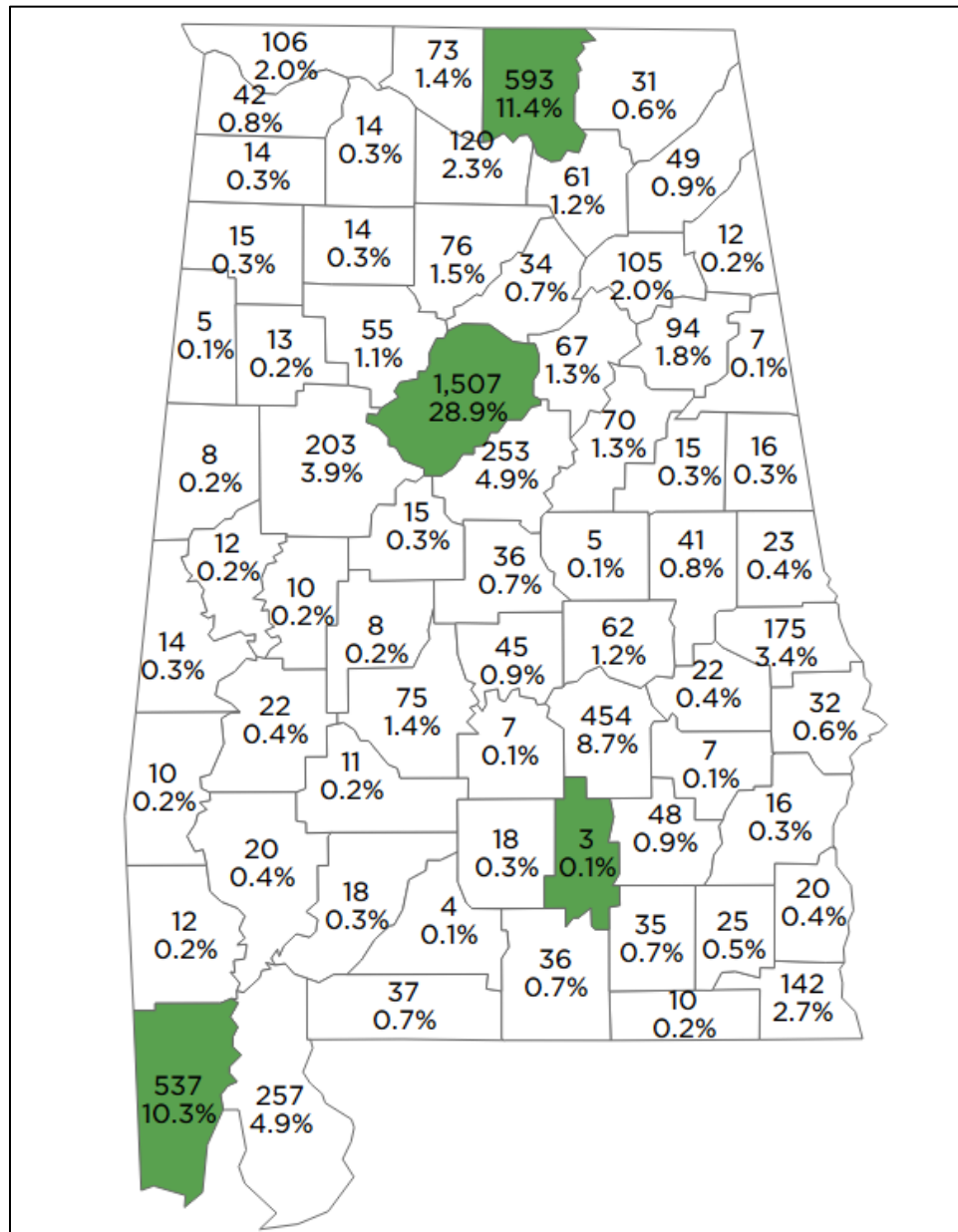


Figure 4. Number and Percentage of Active Nonprofits by County

Note: Jefferson (1,507), Madison (593), Mobile (537), and Crenshaw (3) are highlighted green.

Jefferson and Madison's nonprofit concentration mirrors the state's

economic centers, while rural counties remain underserved.

## Nonprofit Services

One way to classify nonprofit services is through the National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities (NTEE). NTEE codes are three- to five-character combinations of letters and numbers that define the topic and nature of organizations' purpose and work.<sup>7</sup>

The BMF data lists the NTEE code for most of Alabama's active nonprofits. Using just the first letter of the NTEE code, we can classify the kind of services Alabama nonprofits provide. See the full list and count for Alabama in Appendix D.

The largest single grouping (14.5%) is Philanthropy, Voluntarism & Grantmaking Foundations. This figure includes large corporate foundations, community foundations, and family trusts. The category also includes local school foundations, groups that raise funds for a single organization, and others that do not distribute funds at all.

When foundations are excluded, the three largest categories—human services, education, and religion-related—comprise 42.9% of the organizations. See Table 3.

Table 3. Alabama's Active Nonprofits by NTEE Code

Category	NTEE Letter	Number	Percent of Total
Human Services	P	800	16.6%
Education	B	792	16.4%
Religion-Related	X	490	10.1%
Arts & Culture	A	410	8.5%
Recreation & Sports	N	262	5.4%
Health	E	256	5.3%
Housing & Shelter	L	252	5.2%
Public Safety, Disaster Preparedness & Relief	M	225	4.7%
Community & Civic Life	S	188	3.9%
Youth Development	O	178	3.7%
Mental Health & Crisis Intervention	F	151	3.1%
Animal-Related	D	150	3.1%

<sup>7</sup> A full list of NTEE codes is available at <https://urbaninstitute.github.io/nccs-legacy/ntee/ntee.html>.

Category	NTEE Letter	Number	Percent of Total
Crime & Legal-Related	I	105	2.2%
Environment & Conservation	C	100	2.0%
All Others <sup>8</sup>		474	9.8%
Total		4,833	100%

NTEE codes are assigned by the IRS when organizations apply for tax-exempt status. The categories are helpful but rarely capture the full services provided. Many organizations operate across these categories and provide a range of services.

### Religion-Related and Faith-Based Are Not Synonymous

The Religion-Related category consists of organizations whose services are primarily or exclusively religious. Examples include Eternal World Television Network (EWTN), *The Alabama Baptist* newsmagazine, and various outreach organizations. The category does not include every faith-based nonprofit—organizations who provide a variety of programs and services from a religious perspective or motivation.

Faith-based nonprofits are an important part of the sector and are

encouraged and supported by both state and federal governments.

However, no standard definition or criteria for *faith-based* exists. A simple search for organizations whose names include variations on terms such as *Christian, Jewish, Islam, church, temple*, and *ministry* reveals 210 organizations not classified as Religion-Related and appearing in almost every NTEE classification.

This 210 number is in no way exhaustive and only serves to illustrate that the NTEE code “Religious Organizations” does not fully encompass faith-based organizations. Many faith-based organizations, such as the Christian Service Mission in Birmingham, as just one example, are classified as Human Services Organizations.

### Nonprofit Finances

Based on the most recent filings, Alabama’s active nonprofits generated

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<sup>8</sup> All others: Voluntary Health Associations & Medical Disciplines; International & Foreign Affairs; Public & Societal Benefit; Food, Agriculture and Nutrition; Employment & Training; Civil Rights & Social Action; Medical Research; Science & Technology; and Professional & Membership organizations. No category comprises more than 1.9% of the overall total.

\$16.9 billion in revenue in the most recent year.<sup>9</sup> However, this total is skewed by a small number of exceptionally large organizations, including universities and hospitals. In fact, the 21 largest organizations, those with revenue over \$100 million, represent 0.35% of the organizations but collected 49.3% of the total revenue. The remaining 99.7% of organizations account for 50.7% of total revenue. Median revenue is

\$203,891, meaning half of the organizations have income greater than that amount and half have less. And this median is skewed high, as it excludes organizations with revenue or assets less than \$25,000.

Moreover, 69% of organizations reported revenue of less than \$500,000, and 80% reported income of less than \$1 million. See Figure 5

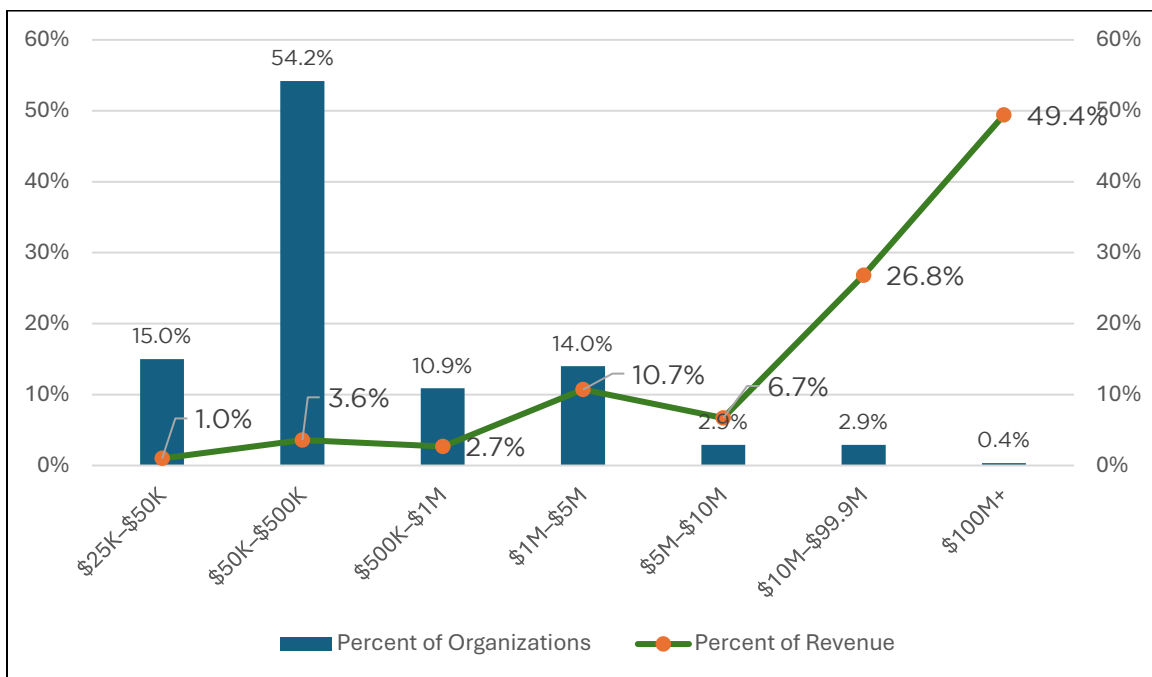


Figure 5. Estimated Distribution of Active Nonprofits by Revenue Size

<sup>9</sup> Data reflect the most recent filing per organization, which may have been filed in 2022, 2023, 2024, or 2025.

## Federal Funding of Nonprofits

*“Nonprofits play a vital role in Alabama by strengthening our communities, supporting families, and addressing needs that might otherwise go unmet. Their work makes a real difference in the lives of people across our state, and I deeply appreciate their dedication to serving others.”*

*U.S. Representative Robert Aderholt*

At the most basic level, the federal government funds nonprofits because they are essential instruments for carrying out public programs. Modern governance depends on a “third-party government” model—federal agencies design programs and allocate funds but rely on states, localities, and nonprofit partners to deliver services. This model reflects both pragmatic necessity and cultural preference.

The federal government cannot directly administer every local program. Nonprofits bring specialized expertise, community trust, and service networks that federal agencies lack. From Head Start centers to food banks, they translate national policy into local action.

American political culture prizes limited government and local initiative. Channeling public funds through nonprofits allows Washington to pursue social goals—such as education, health, or housing—without expanding

federal bureaucracy. Citizens are often more willing to support programs that are locally operated and privately governed.

Nonprofits often operate at lower administrative cost and can adapt more quickly than government agencies. They serve as laboratories for social innovation, piloting ideas that the public sector may later scale.

Nonprofits can reach populations that government programs historically underserve—rural residents, people with disabilities, individuals wary of public institutions, and others. Their embeddedness in communities makes them natural intermediaries between public intent and citizen need.

A Head Start provider in rural Wilcox County, a community health center in Huntsville, and a job training program in Tuscaloosa operate at this intersection—federally funded, state managed, locally governed.

## Federal Funding in Alabama

Federal spending is tracked through USA Spending.<sup>10</sup> The site provides data on direct payments, contracts, loans, and other types of payments to state and local governments, for-profit and nonprofit organizations, and individuals. Analyzing that data gives insight into federal funding of Alabama's nonprofit sector.

We considered federal funding over a nine-year period, from October 1, 2015, through early summer 2025, excluding

FY2020.<sup>11</sup> Only 501(c)(3) nonprofits were considered, although hospitals, universities, and government-related organizations, such as regional planning commissions, were excluded.<sup>12</sup> Loans and Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) funds are also excluded.

Over the nine-year period, more than 860 Alabama nonprofits received federal funding. These awards and contracts totaled \$5.5 billion, adjusted to 2025 dollars.

Table 4. Federal Funding of Alabama Nonprofits by Fiscal Year

2015	\$	470,644,080
2016	\$	521,291,666
2017	\$	483,454,514
2018	\$	480,607,356
2019	\$	654,552,698
2021	\$	523,686,402
2022	\$	643,549,123
2023	\$	622,927,048
2024	\$	606,500,972
2025	\$	523,101,437
Total	\$	5,530,315,296
Average	\$	553,031,530

Note: FY 2025 is not a full fiscal year.

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.usaspending.gov/>

<sup>11</sup> FY2020 excluded due to technical issues with the data and the misleading impact of COVID funds.

<sup>12</sup> The size of these organizations and the nature of their missions and revenue structures would skew the analysis. Enacted and proposed changes to higher education, healthcare, and research funding could pose significant challenges to their operations and to local and state economies. Such challenges are better considered in separate research.



The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services provided 62% of the

funds, with the Department of Defense second at almost 9%. See Table 5.

Table 5. Percentage of Funds by Federal Department

Department of Health and Human Services	62.1%
Department of Defense	8.7%
Department of Justice	5.8%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	5.2%
Department of Veterans Affairs	2.8%
Department of Education	2.7%
US Agency for International Development	1.7%
Department of Labor	1.5%
Department of Agriculture	1.4%
Department of Transportation	1.3%
Department of the Treasury	1.1
Department of Energy	1.0%
All Other <sup>13</sup>	4.7%
Total	100.0%

As noted previously, these funds do not include payments and transfers to hospitals but do include funds for nonprofit health clinics, mental health services, and related programs.

Likewise, these are only funds ultimately awarded to nonprofits. The Department of Defense, NASA, and other federal agencies make significant

investments in Alabama, but most are direct expenditures or engagements with for-profit enterprises.

Just more than 62% of funds were provided directly to nonprofits. The balance was provided through subawards or subcontracts. See Figure 6.

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<sup>13</sup> In alphabetical order, Appalachian Regional Commission, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Corporation for National & Corporation for National and Community Service, Departments of Commerce, Homeland Security, State, Interior, Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Communications Commission, General Services Administration, Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council, Institute of Museum and Library Services, Millennium Challenge Corporation, NASA, National Endowment for the Arts, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Science Foundation, Small Business Administration, Smithsonian Institution, Social Security Administration

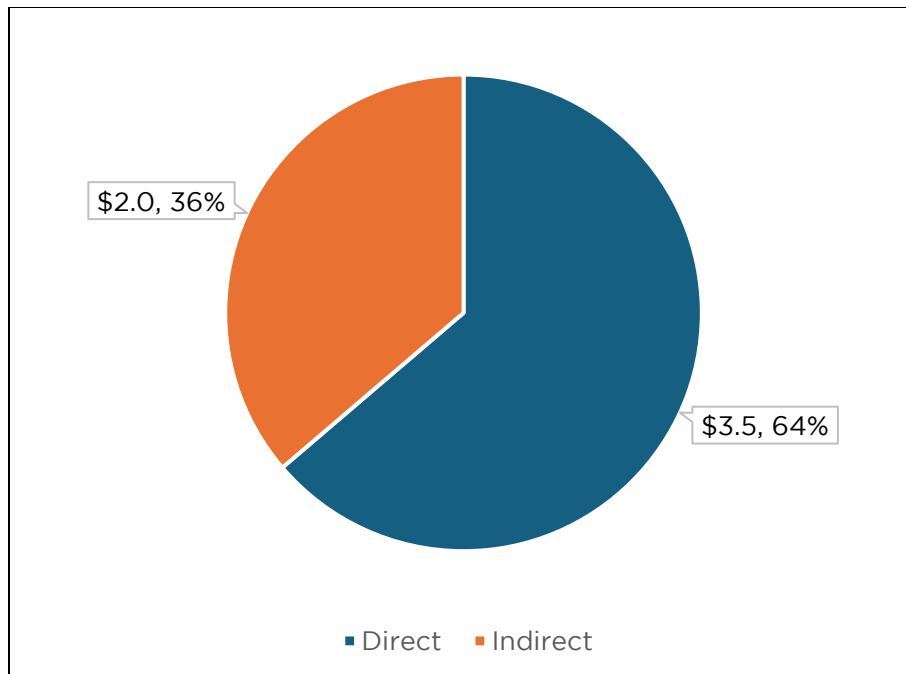


Figure 6: Direct vs. Indirect Funding to Alabama Nonprofits

Note: Figures in billions of dollars

The \$2 billion in indirect funds were first paid to one agency, which then makes subawards or contracts with nonprofit organizations to provide services.

By far, the state government is the most active contractor of nonprofits. Nonprofit organizations partner with state agencies to deliver an extraordinary range of contracted services that strengthen communities and improve the quality of life. These partnerships extend from public health to public safety, from education to economic opportunity. Together, they form a network of innovation—leveraging federal and state dollars to

address local needs with local expertise. Through these collaborations, Alabama’s nonprofit sector is not simply a service provider; it is an essential engine of public purpose and community resilience.

For the period considered, the Alabama state government entered into approximately 2,914 agreements worth \$1.7 billion. See Figure 7. Local governments accounted for just 2.7% of the total: \$51.9 billion.

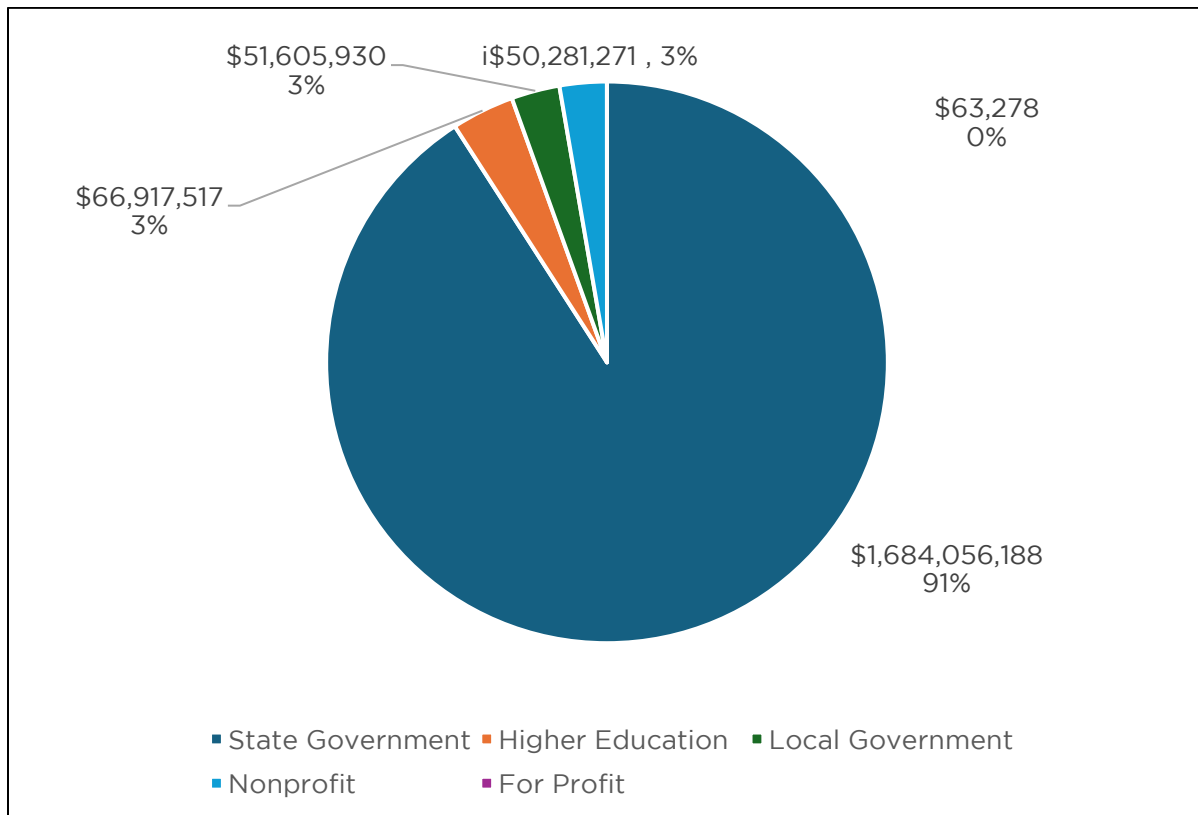


Figure 7. Types of Entities Entering into Subawards/Subcontracts with Nonprofits

Note: The \$63,278 in contracts executed by for-profit entities with nonprofits not displayed.

By far, most funds, almost 59%, were administered through the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA), followed by the Alabama Department of Early Childhood Education. See Table 6.

Table 6. Nonprofit Subawards by State Agency		
Agency	Amount	Percent
Alabama Department of Economic & Community Affairs (ADECA)	\$ 986,915,307	58.6%
Alabama Department of Early Childhood Education (ADECE)	\$ 200,001,309	11.9%
Alabama Department of Public Health (ADPH)	\$ 168,765,701	10.0%
Alabama Department of Mental Health (ADMH)	\$ 80,319,938	4.8%
Alabama Department of Transportation (ALDOT)	\$ 67,008,619	4.0%

Agency	Amount	Percent
Alabama State Department of Education (ALSDE)	\$ 58,860,190	3.5%
Alabama Department of Senior Services	\$ 31,204,072	1.9%
Alabama Department of Human Resources	\$ 30,528,547	1.8%
Alabama Department of Commerce	\$ 15,046,281	0.9%
State of Alabama (no further information provided)	\$ 11,755,611	0.7%
Alabama Department of Finance	\$ 9,552,377	0.6%
Alabama State Council on the Arts	\$ 9,114,613	0.5%
Alabama Law Enforcement Agency (ALEA)	\$ 7,500,087	0.4%
Governor's Office of Volunteer Services	\$ 5,388,345	0.3%
Alabama Bureau of Pardons & Paroles	\$ 1,103,787	0.1%
Alabama Department of Conservation & Natural Resources	\$ 323,506	0.0%
Alabama Public Library Service	\$ 287,953	0.0%
Alabama Department of Emergency Services	\$ 207,897	0.0%
Alabama Commission on Aging	\$ 172,050	0.0%
Total	\$ 1,684,056,190	100.0%

A more complete list of programs and services provided by nonprofits for the state is provided in Appendix E.

Much of this work centers on health and human services—the foundation of community well-being. Nonprofits expand access to care through community health centers, mental health clinics, maternal and child health programs, and telehealth networks that reach even the most rural corners of the state. They operate crisis lines, addiction recovery programs, and emergency preparedness initiatives. They provide housing, food, and counseling for families in distress. These organizations fill gaps that

government alone cannot bridge, translating policy into practice.

Education and workforce programs form the connective tissue between human services and economic mobility. From Head Start and literacy programs to adult education, YouthBuild, and reentry employment efforts, nonprofits help Alabamians of all ages develop the skills and confidence to thrive. They also serve as partners to schools, workforce boards, and employers—aligning training with labor market demand and ensuring that opportunity is within reach for every community, rural or urban.

Increasingly, nonprofit partnerships are shaping the state's economic and technological future. Organizations focused on veterans, small business development, and agricultural innovation are opening doors to employment and entrepreneurship. Through sector-based strategies, advanced manufacturing training, and regional technology hubs, nonprofits are helping to build a workforce ready for the industries of tomorrow. Initiatives in agricultural research, rural broadband, and conservation tie this progress to Alabama's land and legacy, ensuring that growth remains rooted in stewardship and shared prosperity.

In the years ahead, the state's most transformative progress will likely emerge where these strands intersect—where workforce development meets veteran reintegration, where technology drives agricultural efficiency, and where nonprofits continue to link people, purpose, and possibility. Alabama's future will be built not only by its industries and institutions, but by its commitment to partnership—the ongoing collaboration between public systems and nonprofit innovators who ensure that every investment yields opportunity.

## Distributions of Federal Money

*“Our state’s nonprofits are a critical resource,” said Rep. Rogers. “Even before my time in Congress, I have been proud to both work for and work with several of Alabama’s nonprofits. Nonprofits seek to provide a boost to our state’s greatest resource: its people, and my staff and I will always be here to help with that boost.”*

*U.S. Representative Mike Rogers*

The previous data considered the nine-year period 2015–2025, excluding 2020. Now, we shift to considering the impact of federal funding in the most recent period.

For the fiscal years 2022–25, at least 650 different organizations received federal funding totaling \$2.4 billion, adjusted to 2025 dollars.

This reflects approximately 11% of the active organizations.<sup>14</sup>

In the most recent reporting year, \$757,850,972 was reported.

Figure 8 displays funding by congressional district. Alabama’s 2nd Congressional District received the most federal funds, at \$1.2 billion. This figure is skewed by federal transfers to the state government in Montgomery, but most of these funds are spent throughout the state.

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<sup>14</sup> 650 organizations divided by 5,996 nonprofit organizations, which excludes universities and hospitals.

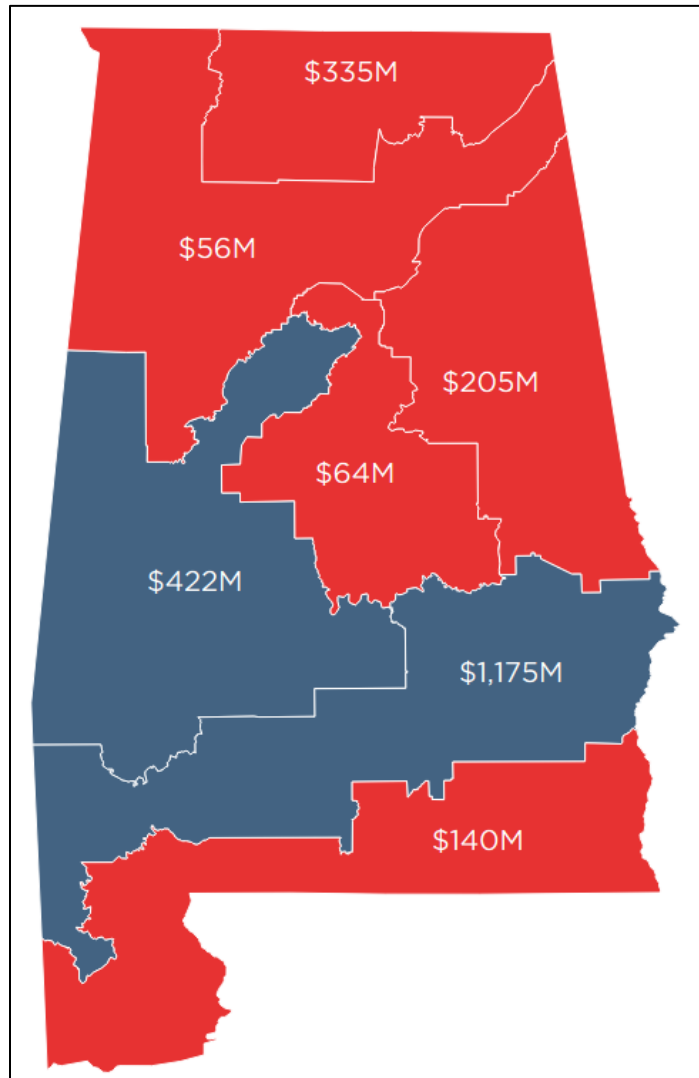


Figure 8. Federal Funding by Congressional District, Most Recent Year

Note: Dollars in millions. \$1,175M in the AL 2nd equals \$1.175 or \$1,175,000,000. Colors signify party affiliation of the district's Congressional representative: blue for Democrats and red for Republicans.

The available data do not provide enough detail to create meaningful tables of state legislative districts, but analysis by county is possible. Table 7

provides funding received in each county plus a per capita amount for funding clearly marked as statewide.

Table 7 County. Estimated Nonprofit Funding by County

Autauga	\$	12,424,916	Lamar	\$	2,572,433
Baldwin	\$	50,027,524	Lauderdale	\$	28,282,878
Barbour	\$	3,987,566	Lawrence	\$	5,455,414
Bibb	\$	62,384,391	Lee	\$	51,555,479
Blount	\$	9,907,126	Limestone	\$	75,008,143
Bullock	\$	1,660,862	Lowndes	\$	1,512,763
Butler	\$	6,160,126	Macon	\$	5,961,257
Calhoun	\$	70,350,218	Madison	\$	318,031,362
Chambers	\$	15,673,249	Marengo	\$	5,245,847
Cherokee	\$	5,158,644	Marion	\$	4,676,725
Chilton	\$	9,110,214	Marshall	\$	19,090,109
Cleburne	\$	2,536,688	Mobile	\$	275,530,180
Coffee	\$	9,596,105	Monroe	\$	3,226,594
Colbert	\$	28,003,147	Montgomery	\$	205,509,996
Conecuh	\$	3,522,751	Morgan	\$	38,114,065
Coosa	\$	1,960,294	Perry	\$	6,737,032
Covington	\$	16,944,067	Pickens	\$	13,469,792
Cullman	\$	18,154,204	Pike	\$	40,249,029
Dale	\$	17,919,468	Randolph	\$	3,678,956
Dallas	\$	31,695,280	Russell	\$	9,832,215
DeKalb	\$	13,928,452	Shelby	\$	94,259,908
Elmore	\$	19,527,099	St. Clair	\$	23,617,030
Escambia	\$	8,406,370	Sumter	\$	5,686,586
Etowah	\$	81,050,971	Talladega	\$	46,042,743
Fayette	\$	3,041,161	Tallapoosa	\$	12,387,171
Greene	\$	5,849,191	Tuscaloosa	\$	116,532,010
Hale	\$	3,176,482	Walker	\$	32,942,643
Henry	\$	2,893,308	Washington	\$	2,395,221
Houston	\$	113,629,700	Wilcox	\$	1,670,123
Jackson	\$	18,952,645	Winston	\$	4,182,558
Jefferson	\$	294,997,226			

Grand Total: \$ 2,396,085,707

Note: The value of awards is directly tied to counties, plus the per capita value of awards marked as statewide.



Madison, Montgomery, and Jefferson County top the list. Lowndes County received the least but still reports more than \$1.5 million.

Again, these are funds received or spent by nonprofit organizations in the

counties, not funds received directly by county governments.

## Alabama's Charitable Foundations

*"The nonprofit sector as a whole plays a vital role in Alabama, strengthening resources and helping build thriving communities where people can live and work. Across the state, we are fortunate to have many outstanding organizations dedicated to this mission. As a conservative, low-tax state with a smaller government, Alabama relies on nonprofits to provide essential services that directly benefit its citizens and contribute to the overall well-being of our communities."*

*Alabama Representative David Faulkner*

Foundations play an essential and active role in Alabama's nonprofit ecosystem. They provide critical support to frontline organizations, fund pilot programs that test new approaches, and invest in proven initiatives that deliver measurable results. In doing so, they strengthen both the nonprofit sector and the public systems that depend on it.

Rather than operating in isolation, foundations work in close alignment with governments and other nonprofits. Their grantmaking and program investments complement—not replace—public spending. By targeting areas of unmet need, providing flexible funding, and

supporting long-term capacity building, foundations extend the reach of government programs and amplify the impact of nonprofit service delivery.

Alabama is fortunate to have an active community of foundations.

As indicated previously, an estimated 822 nonprofits, 14.5% of the total, are considered a foundation, as indicated by the NTEE letter *T*.

These organizations reported \$4.5 billion in assets in the most recent year.

Again, it is instructive to consider these numbers on a per capita basis. See Table 8. Full details are provided in Appendices F and G.

Table 8. Alabama Foundations Compared to Other States

Measure	Value	Rank
Foundations	822	25 <sup>th</sup>
Foundations per Capita	15.9	31 <sup>st</sup>
Foundations per Nonprofit	7.3	30 <sup>th</sup>
Foundation Assets	\$4.5 billion	35 <sup>th</sup>
Foundation Assets per Capita	\$873	49 <sup>th</sup>
Foundation Assets per Nonprofit	\$870,035	42 <sup>nd</sup>

Table 8 shows that Alabama ranks near average on the number of foundations and foundations per capita.

Alabama ranks 30<sup>th</sup> in the number of foundations per nonprofit,<sup>15</sup> at 7.3. This means that for every Alabama foundation, there are 7.3 other Alabama nonprofit—most of which rely on those foundations for at least some of their revenue.

More striking are the asset figures. While a reported \$4.5 billion in assets is a substantial sum, it ranks Alabama 42<sup>nd</sup> in assets per nonprofit and 49<sup>th</sup> in assets per capita.

Thus, all else equal, Alabama's foundations are more constrained than their peers in other states.

While foundations are an important part of nonprofit revenue streams, they

cannot replace federal funding as is sometimes suggested. Not every foundation is a grantmaking foundation; foundations do not have full discretion over funds, and the size of federal investment is simply too large.

Expecting foundations to offset substantial reductions in federal funding is understandable, but not supported by the law or the numbers.

### **Not All Foundations Are Grantmaking Foundations**

Not every organization signified as a foundation by its NTEE code is, in fact, a grantmaking charitable foundation. The figures presented in Table 8 include some federated giving programs, such as United Way, single-support organizations—foundations that exist to raise funds for just one

<sup>15</sup> The number of active nonprofits less the number of foundations  
Mapping Alabama's Public-Nonprofit Partnership

organization, scholarship funds, and others that do not make charitable contributions at all.

When those organizations are removed from consideration, Alabama's foundation community looks considerably different.

When those organizations are removed, the number of foundations drops, and assets drop to just over \$4.046 billion.

Worth noting is that the \$4 billion of grantmaking foundation assets include all assets—not just cash. Included in the total are any buildings, land, vehicles, furniture, or other non-cash assets.

### **Foundation Spending Is Constrained**

Most foundations manage restricted cash assets. In other words, many cash assets managed by foundations are restricted to support certain organizations or specific needs. Foundations are legally restricted from using those funds for any other purpose.

Foundations manage cash assets that cannot be drawn down to \$0.00. Some cash assets and some entire foundations are designed to be entirely

drawn down to \$0.00. However, most are not—and most foundation funds have restrictions on how much of the corpus can be spent.

All that said, even absent those caveats and under optimistic assumptions, philanthropic capacity cannot replace public investment

### **Foundations' Capacity to Replace Public Funding**

With those caveats, what share of government funding could the state's foundations replace?

According to a report by Candid, formerly Guidestar, Alabama foundation disbursements equaled 5.6% of total assets.<sup>16</sup> Using that figure, we can estimate that the state's foundations can invest approximately \$226.6 million in the state's nonprofits.

This figure is likely overestimated. It presumes that all assets are cash and that private family foundations and trusts invest in a similar manner as other foundations.

Even then, and while \$226.6 million is a significant figure, it falls far short of federal funding.

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<sup>16</sup> "Alabama Foundation Overview" in *Southern Trends Report: Philanthropy in the Southeast Region* at <https://southeast.candid.org/dashboard/state/al/>

As noted in the previous section, federal funding to Alabama's nonprofit sector is estimated at \$757,850,972 in the most recent year: 3.34 times the amount of possible foundation investment.

Put another way, the state's foundations could cover approximately 109 days of federal funds.

Of course, foundations are *already* investing in the state's sector.

Thus, relying on foundations to fully replace federal funding will require foundations to either replace current investments or effectively double their current investments.

Reducing current investments to cover federal funds still results in a net loss of support to the state's nonprofits—and could devastate some.

Significant increases to foundation support, even ignoring the legal restrictions on foundation assets, are a short-term solution with long-term negative effects.

Strengthening Alabama's philanthropic infrastructure will require new vehicles—community funds, donor collaboratives, and regional endowments—not simply more spending from existing foundations.

## Conclusion

*“Our nonprofits do more than provide charity. They design and deliver complex programs that reach families where government and business often cannot. Their work is strategic, sophisticated, and essential to ensuring that every Alabamian has access to opportunity.”*

*Alabama Representative Danny Garrett*

Alabama’s nonprofit sector is both mirror and mechanism of the state’s civic health. It reflects the generosity, faith, and ingenuity of local communities while translating public intent into tangible outcomes—childcare, healthcare, housing, education, and opportunity.

The data show a system that is indispensable yet uneven: Small organizations operate on narrow margins while a handful of large institutions dominate revenue, and the sector’s reliance on public funding links its stability to federal and state budgets. Foundations provide crucial support but lack the scale to replace government investment.

The path forward is not competition between public and private actors but collaboration among them. Alabama’s most effective innovations—from early childhood education to workforce development—emerged where government resources met nonprofit creativity and community trust.

To strengthen that partnership, Alabama should expand access to reliable data, encourage regional philanthropic vehicles, and ensure that public contracting values transparency and local capacity. Doing so will not only sustain vital services but also reaffirm a deeper principle: Democracy thrives when citizens, institutions, and policymakers work together for the common good.



## Appendix A: 501(c)(3) Nonprofits per Capita, by State

State	Nonprofits	Population	Nonprofits per Capita
Delaware	3,847	1,051,917	365.7
Vermont	2,152	648,493	331.8
Wyoming	1,529	587,618	260.2
Montana	2,862	1,137,233	251.7
Massachusetts	16,795	7,136,171	235.4
Maine	3,129	1,405,012	222.7
New Hampshire	3,063	1,409,032	217.4
Alaska	1,568	740,133	211.9
New York	40,068	19,867,248	201.7
North Dakota	1,587	796,568	199.2
Connecticut	7,148	3,675,069	194.5
Minnesota	10,972	5,793,151	189.4
South Dakota	1,747	924,669	188.9
Rhode Island	2,086	1,112,308	187.5
Pennsylvania	24,084	13,078,751	184.1
Nebraska	3,660	2,005,465	182.5
Hawaii	2,638	1,446,146	182.4
Oregon	7,710	4,272,371	180.5
Wisconsin	10,693	5,960,975	179.4
Colorado	10,616	5,957,493	178.2
Iowa	5,759	3,241,488	177.7
Missouri	10,786	6,245,466	172.7
Maryland	9,937	6,263,220	158.7
Kansas	4,656	2,970,606	156.7
Ohio	18,350	11,883,304	154.4
Illinois	19,435	12,710,158	152.9
New Jersey	14,427	9,500,851	151.8
Virginia	13,169	8,811,195	149.5
West Virginia	2,563	1,769,979	144.8
California	57,022	39,431,263	144.6
Washington	11,161	7,958,180	140.2
Indiana	9,453	6,924,275	136.5
New Mexico	2,785	2,130,256	130.7
Michigan	13,141	10,140,459	129.6
Tennessee	8,980	7,227,750	124.2
North Carolina	13,631	11,046,024	123.4
Oklahoma	5,028	4,095,393	122.8
Idaho	2,429	2,001,619	121.4
Kentucky	5,298	4,588,372	115.5



State	Nonprofits	Population	Nonprofits per Capita
Alabama	5,911	5,157,699	114.6
Florida	26,785	23,372,215	114.6
South Carolina	6,254	5,478,831	114.1
Arkansas	3,497	3,088,354	113.2
Georgia	12,589	11,180,878	112.6
Texas	33,998	31,290,831	108.7
Louisiana	4,923	4,597,740	107.1
Nevada	3,231	3,267,467	98.9
Utah	3,434	3,503,613	98.0
Arizona	7,146	7,582,384	94.2
Mississippi	2,667	2,943,045	90.6
Totals	501,317	340,110,988	147.4

## Appendix B: Nonprofits per State Senate District

Senate District	State Senator	Party	Organizations	Percent of Total
Senate District 1	Tim Melson	Republican	122	2.1%
Senate District 2	Tom Butler	Republican	110	1.9%
Senate District 3	Arthur Orr	Republican	132	2.3%
Senate District 4	Garlan Gudger	Republican	100	1.7%
Senate District 5	Matt Woods	Republican	90	1.5%
Senate District 6	Larry Stutts	Republican	106	1.8%
Senate District 7	Sam Givhan	Republican	271	4.6%
Senate District 8	Steve Livingston	Republican	111	1.9%
Senate District 9	Wes Kitchens	Republican	91	1.6%
Senate District 10	Andrew Jones	Republican	123	2.1%
Senate District 11	Lance Bell	Republican	108	1.9%
Senate District 12	Keith Kelley	Republican	129	2.2%
Senate District 13	Randy Price	Republican	106	1.8%
Senate District 14	April Weaver	Republican	83	1.4%
Senate District 15	Dan Roberts	Republican	323	5.5%
Senate District 16	J. T. Waggoner	Republican	665	11.4%
Senate District 17	Shay Shelnett	Republican	99	1.7%
Senate District 18	Rodger Smitherman	Democratic	513	8.8%
Senate District 19	Merika Coleman	Democratic	76	1.3%
Senate District 20	Linda Coleman-Madison	Democratic	59	1.0%
Senate District 21	Gerald Allen	Republican	115	2.0%
Senate District 22	Greg Albritton	Republican	117	2.0%
Senate District 23	Robert Stewart	Democratic	160	2.7%
Senate District 24	Bobby Singleton	Democratic	156	2.7%
Senate District 25	Will Barfoot	Republican	151	2.6%
Senate District 26	Kirk Hatcher	Democratic	351	6.0%
Senate District 27	Jay Hovey	Republican	151	2.6%
Senate District 28	Billy Beasley	Democratic	124	2.1%
Senate District 29	Donnie Chesteen	Republican	143	2.5%
Senate District 30	Clyde Chambliss Jr.	Republican	103	1.8%
Senate District 31	Josh Carnley	Republican	122	2.1%
Senate District 32	Chris Elliott	Republican	183	3.1%
Senate District 33	Vivian Figures	Democratic	321	5.5%
Senate District 34	Jack Williams	Republican	151	2.6%
Senate District 35	David Sessions	Republican	71	1.2%
			5,836	100.0%

## Appendix C: Nonprofits Per State House District

House District	State Representative	Party	Organizations	Percent of Total
House District 1	Phillip Pettus	Republican	53	0.9%
House District 2	Ben Harrison	Republican	41	0.7%
House District 3	Kerry Underwood	Republican	62	1.1%
House District 4	Parker Moore	Republican	50	0.9%
House District 5	Danny Crawford	Republican	25	0.4%
House District 6	Andy Whitt	Republican	20	0.3%
House District 7	Ernie Yarbrough	Republican	25	0.4%
House District 8	Terri Collins	Republican	62	1.1%
House District 9	Scott Stadthagen	Republican	18	0.3%
House District 10	Marilyn Lands	Democratic	27	0.5%
House District 11	Heath Allbright	Republican	16	0.3%
House District 12	Vacant		57	1.0%
House District 13	Greg Barnes	Republican	43	0.7%
House District 14	Tim Wadsworth	Republican	32	0.5%
House District 15	Leigh Hulse	Republican	25	0.4%
House District 16	Bryan Brinyark	Republican	26	0.4%
House District 17	Tracy Estes	Republican	16	0.3%
House District 18	Jamie Kiel	Republican	21	0.4%
House District 19	Laura Hall	Democratic	41	0.7%
House District 20	James Lomax	Republican	60	1.0%
House District 21	Rex Reynolds	Republican	158	2.7%
House District 22	Ritchie Whorton	Republican	23	0.4%
House District 23	Mike Kirkland	Republican	31	0.5%
House District 24	Nathaniel Ledbetter	Republican	41	0.7%
House District 25	Phillip Rigsby	Republican	52	0.9%
House District 26	Brock Colvin	Republican	23	0.4%
House District 27	Jeana Ross	Republican	41	0.7%
House District 28	Mack Butler	Republican	52	0.9%
House District 29	Mark Gidley	Republican	57	1.0%
House District 30	B. Craig Lipscomb	Republican	16	0.3%
House District 31	Troy Stubbs	Republican	34	0.6%
House District 32	Barbara Boyd	Democratic	37	0.6%
House District 33	Ben Robbins	Republican	46	0.8%
House District 34	David Standridge	Republican	32	0.5%

House District 35	Steve Hurst	Republican	62	1.1%
House District 36	Randy Wood	Republican	35	0.6%
House District 37	Bob Fincher	Republican	53	0.9%
House District 38	Vacant		18	0.3%
House District 39	Ginny Shaver	Republican	22	0.4%
House District 40	Chad Robertson	Republican	19	0.3%
House District 41	Corley Ellis	Republican	40	0.7%
House District 42	Ivan Smith	Republican	41	0.7%
House District 43	Arnold Mooney	Republican	96	1.6%
House District 44	Danny Garrett	Republican	41	0.7%
House District 45	Susan DuBose	Republican	63	1.1%
House District 46	David Faulkner	Republican	558	9.6%
House District 47	Mike Shaw	Republican	95	1.6%
House District 48	Jim Carns	Republican	127	2.2%
House District 49	Russell Bedsole	Republican	26	0.4%
House District 50	Jim Hill	Republican	33	0.6%
House District 51	Allen Treadaway	Republican	22	0.4%
House District 52	Kelvin Datcher	Democratic	96	1.6%
House District 53	Anthony Daniels	Democratic	66	1.1%
House District 54	Neil Rafferty	Democratic	190	3.3%
House District 55	Travis Hendrix	Democratic	201	3.4%
House District 56	Ontario Tillman	Democratic	41	0.7%
House District 57	Patrick Sellers	Democratic	12	0.2%
House District 58	Rolanda Hollis	Democratic	33	0.6%
House District 59	Mary Moore	Democratic	18	0.3%
House District 60	Juandalynn Givan	Democratic	34	0.6%
House District 61	Ron Bolton	Republican	25	0.4%
House District 62	Bill Lamb	Republican	18	0.3%
House District 63	Vacant		61	1.0%
House District 64	Donna Givens	Republican	35	0.6%
House District 65	Brett Easterbrook	Republican	42	0.7%
House District 66	Alan Baker	Republican	57	1.0%
House District 67	Prince Chestnut	Democratic	79	1.4%
House District 68	Thomas Jackson	Democratic	34	0.6%
House District 69	Kelvin Lawrence	Democratic	39	0.7%
House District 70	Christopher J. England	Democratic	22	0.4%
House District 71	Artis J. McCampbell	Democratic	60	1.0%
House District 72	Curtis Travis	Democratic	85	1.5%
House District 73	Kenneth Paschal	Republican	44	0.8%

House District 74	Phillip Ensler	Democratic	177	3.0%
House District 75	Reed Ingram	Republican	49	0.8%
House District 76	Patrice McClammy	Democratic	33	0.6%
House District 77	TaShina Morris	Democratic	147	2.5%
House District 78	Kenyatté Hassell	Democratic	55	0.9%
House District 79	Joe Lovvorn	Republican	91	1.6%
House District 80	Chris Blackshear	Republican	22	0.4%
House District 81	Ed Oliver	Republican	45	0.8%
House District 82	Pebblin Warren	Democratic	31	0.5%
House District 83	Jeremy Gray	Democratic	45	0.8%
House District 84	Berry Forte	Democratic	27	0.5%
House District 85	Rick Rehm	Republican	56	1.0%
House District 86	Paul Lee	Republican	78	1.3%
House District 87	Jeff Sorrells	Republican	21	0.4%
House District 88	Jerry Starnes	Republican	36	0.6%
House District 89	Marcus Paramore	Republican	48	0.8%
House District 90	Chris Sells	Republican	27	0.5%
House District 91	Rhett Marques	Republican	32	0.5%
House District 92	Matthew Hammett	Republican	39	0.7%
House District 93	Steve Clouse	Republican	43	0.7%
House District 94	Jennifer Fidler	Republican	77	1.3%
House District 95	Frances Holk-Jones	Republican	48	0.8%
House District 96	Matt Simpson	Republican	61	1.0%
House District 97	Adline C. Clarke	Democratic	88	1.5%
House District 98	Napoleon Bracy Jr.	Democratic	17	0.3%
House District 99	Sam Jones	Democratic	189	3.2%
House District 100	Mark Shirey	Republican	21	0.4%
House District 101	Chris Pringle	Republican	107	1.8%
House District 102	Shane Stringer	Republican	23	0.4%
House District 103	Barbara Drummond	Democratic	46	0.8%
House District 104	Margie Wilcox	Republican	27	0.5%
House District 105	Chip Brown	Republican	24	0.4%
			5,045	100%

## Appendix D: Number, Percent of Alabama Nonprofits by NTEE Code

NTEE Description	NTEE Letter	Number	Percent
Philanthropy, Voluntarism and Grantmaking Foundations	T	822	14.5%
Human Services	P	800	14.1%
Education	B	792	14.0%
Religion	X	490	8.7%
Arts & Culture	A	410	7.3%
Recreation & Sports	N	262	4.6%
Health	E	256	4.5%
Housing & Shelter	L	252	4.5%
Public Safety, Disaster Preparedness & Relief	M	225	4.0%
Community & Civic Life	S	188	3.3%
Youth Development	O	178	3.1%
Mental Health & Crisis Intervention	F	151	2.7%
Animal-Related	D	150	2.7%
Crime & Legal-Related	I	105	1.9%
Environment & Conservation	C	100	1.8%
Voluntary Health Associations & Medical Disciplines	G	92	1.6%
International & Foreign Affairs	Q	90	1.6%
Public & Societal Benefit	W	75	1.3%
Food, Agriculture and Nutrition	K	68	1.2%
Employment & Training	J	49	0.9%
Civil Rights & Social Action	R	36	0.6%
Medical Research	H	26	0.5%
Science & Technology	U	19	0.3%
Professional & Membership	Y	14	0.2%
Social Science	V	5	0.1%
Grand Total		5,655	100.0%

## **Appendix E: Summary of Nonprofit Services Provided with Government Funding**

### **I. Health & Behavioral Health**

#### **Public Health Infrastructure**

Community Health Centers; ACA Health Center Capital Development; Public Health Emergency Response; Immunization Cooperative Agreements; Epidemiology & Laboratory Capacity (ELC); Poison Center Support and Enhancement

#### **Behavioral Health & Substance Use**

Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic Expansion; Assisted Outpatient Treatment; Block Grants for Community Mental Health Services; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services—Projects of Regional and National Significance; CARA Act; WellStone CCBHC; RCORP Implementation/Impact

#### **HIV & Infectious Disease Care**

Ryan White Parts A-D (EIS, Women/Infants/Children/Youth); Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative; HIV Prevention Activities (State & NGO Based); Project T-CHIP (Transgender Comprehensive High Impact Prevention); AIDS Education and Training Centers

#### **Maternal & Child Health**

Maternal and Child Health Federal Consolidated Program; Healthy Start Initiative; Title V Services for Children with Special Health Needs; Home Visiting Grants; Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention/Abstinence Education

#### **Chronic Disease & Prevention**

WISEWOMAN Cardiovascular Program; Diabetes Prevention & Control; Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH); Evidence-Based Falls Prevention; Empowering Older Adults Self-Management (PPHF); Tobacco Control Programs

#### **Rural Health & Telehealth**

Rural Health Care Services Outreach/Network Development/Small Provider Quality Improvement; Rural Health Research Centers; Telehealth Network Grant Program; Telehealth COVID-19 Program; Teaching Health Center GME (ACA Programs)

## Emergency Preparedness & Resilience

Medical Reserve Corps Units (North AL, Selma/Dallas, River Region); Public Health Crisis Response Cooperative Agreements; Hospital Preparedness Program; HandsOn River Region Volunteer Corps

## Environmental Health

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention; West Anniston Lead Prevention Program; Environmental Justice Small Grants; Air Quality & Clean Air Act Demonstrations

## II. Education & Workforce Development

### Early Learning & Child Development

Head Start/Early Head Start; Healthy Marriage & Responsible Fatherhood; Success By 6; T.E.A.C.H. Early Childhood Scholarships

### K-12 Achievement & Support

Innovative Approaches to Literacy; Promise Neighborhoods; Full-Service Community Schools; STOP School Violence (Prevention); Charter Schools; Title I Improving Academic Achievement; Title IV Student Support & Academic Enrichment

### Special Education & Disabilities

IDEA—Special Education Grants to States & Preschool; Parent Information Centers; Training & Information for Parents of Children with Disabilities

### Postsecondary Access & TRIO

TRIO Upward Bound; TRIO Talent Search; TRIO EOC; TRIO Math & Science; GEAR UP; Educational Opportunity Centers

### Workforce Readiness & Adult Ed

WIOA National Dislocated Worker/Emergency Grants; YouthBuild; Reentry Employment Opportunities; Workforce Training Grants; Sector-Based Strategies; West Alabama Works Training Programs

### Educator Quality & Innovation

Teacher and Principal Quality Partnership Grants; Advanced Education Nursing Workforce Grants; Primary Care Training and Enhancement; Clinical Training Partnerships (UAB Residency Tracks)



### III. Housing & Community Resilience

#### Homelessness Prevention & Continuum of Care

HUD Continuum of Care Program; Emergency Solutions Grants; Rapid Rehousing; Family Promise; Mach Collaborative; Rural Coalition for the Homeless

#### Affordable Housing & Rehabilitation

Rural Housing Preservation Grants; Section 538 Rural Rental Loans; Community Facilities Loans and Grants; Older Adults Home Modification Grants

#### Energy & Utility Assistance

LIHEAP; LIHWAP (Water Assistance); Weatherization Assistance Program; Energy Savings Program (RESP)

#### Housing Counseling & Financial Literacy

HUD Housing Counseling Assistance Program; United Way VITA and Asset Building Programs; Community Services Block Grant Discretionary Awards

#### HOPWA & HIV Housing

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA); Ryan White Housing Assistance

#### Disaster Recovery & COVID Response

CDBG-CV; Affordable Connectivity Program; COVID Relief Rental Assistance (ERA) Administration; Public Health Crisis Housing Response

### IV. Justice & Victim Services

#### Domestic & Family Violence Services

Family Violence Prevention and Services (State, Coalitions, Discretionary); Transitional Housing for Victims of DV/SA; Legal Assistance for Victims; SafeHouse Shelters; YWCA Programs

#### Sexual Assault & Trafficking Response

Services for Trafficking Victims; State Sexual Assault Coalition Grants; SASP Formula Grants; Tuscaloosa Safe Center; Crisis Services of North Alabama

### Criminal Justice & Reentry

Second Chance Act Reentry Initiative; Treatment Court Discretionary Grants;  
Criminal Justice and Mental Health Collaboration; Tuscaloosa's One Place

### Victim Advocacy Infrastructure

VOCA Victim Assistance/Discretionary Grants; STOP Violence Against Women;  
Justice for Families Program; Child Advocacy Centers Enhancement (CARE)

### Juvenile Justice Prevention

Basic Center Grant (Runaway & Homeless Youth); Education & Prevention to Reduce  
Sexual Abuse of Runaway Youth; Truancy Reduction Programs

### Public Safety & Community Violence Prevention

Community-Based Violence Intervention & Prevention Initiative; Public Safety  
Partnership and Policing Grants; STOP School Violence—Training Side

## V. Economic & Small Business Development

### Small Business & Entrepreneurship

SBA Microloan Program; Women's Business Center (WBC); MBDA Business Center;  
MBDA Capital Readiness Program; Minority Business Resource Development

### Community Finance & Investment

CDFI Program; CDFI Equitable Recovery Program; CDFI Rapid Response Program;  
Opportunity Alabama/Rural LISC Capacity Grants

### Workforce & Reemployment

Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program; Reentry Employment Opportunities; Job  
Corps; WIOA Grants; Sector Partnership Grants

### Economic Adjustment & Resilience

EDA Economic Adjustment Assistance; Regional Technology & Innovation Hubs;  
Distressed Area Recompete Pilot Program; ARC Appalachian Development Grants

### Minority and Rural Prosperity

Outreach and Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged and Veteran Farmers (2501

Program); Enabling Agricultural Opportunities for Military Veterans; Rural Capacity Building for Affordable Housing

## VI. Agriculture, Conservation & Environment

### Conservation Programs (NRCS)

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP); Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP); Conservation Reserve Program (CRP); Soil & Water Conservation Assistance; Risk Management Education Partnerships

### Forestry & Habitat Restoration

Cooperative Forestry Assistance; Longleaf Pine Restoration Initiatives; Inflation Reduction Act Urban & Community Forestry; Endangered Species Recovery; Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program

### Agricultural Research & Innovation

Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI); Agricultural Research—Basic & Applied; National Agricultural Library; Forest and Rangeland Research; Pecan/Peanut/Sorghum Genomics Projects

### Food Systems & Nutrition

Farm to School Grant Program; Community Food Projects; Good School Food Program; Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production (UAIP); Community Gardens and Food Access Outreach

### Environmental Protection & Justice

Brownfields Cleanup & Job Training; Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving; Watershed Protection & Flood Prevention; Marine Debris Program; Coastal Zone Management & Restoration

## VII. Arts, Culture & Humanities

### Arts Education & Access

Promotion of the Arts—Grants to Organizations and Individuals; Arts Education Partnerships; NEA Direct Effect Community Programs; Arts Apprenticeships and Youth Entrepreneurship

## Museums & Cultural Institutions

Museums for America; Museum Exhibition Grants (BMA, MMFA); Save America's Treasures; Historic Preservation Fund—Competitive Grants

## Humanities & Civic Engagement

Promotion of the Humanities (Federal-State Partnership, Preservation & Access, Professional Development); NEH United We Stand Initiative; Alabama Humanities Council Re-grants

## Performing Arts & Festivals

Alabama Dance Festival; Sidewalk Film Festival; Alabama Shakespeare Festival; Regional Music and Folk Arts Workshops (Dulcimer, Folk School)

## VIII. Seniors & Veterans

### Senior Engagement & Volunteerism

AmeriCorps Seniors—RSVP, Foster Grandparent (FGP), Senior Companion (SCP); Senior Demonstration Programs; Tax Counseling for the Elderly

### Aging Services & Home Modification

Special Programs for the Aging (Title IV Discretionary); Older Adults Home Modification Grant Program; Evidence-Based Falls Prevention; Empowering Older Adults Self-Management (PPHF)

### Veterans Housing & Support

VA Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF); VA Grant and Per Diem Program; VA Homeless Providers Program; VA Legal Services for Veterans

### Veterans Health & Rehabilitation

VA Adaptive Sports Programs; Wake for Warriors; Warrior Sailing; K9s 4 Heroes; Service Dogs Change Lives

### Employment & Reintegration

Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program (HVRP); Veteran Entrepreneurship Initiatives; Rural Veteran Farming (Enhancing Ag Opportunities for Veterans)

## IX. Science, Technology & Innovation

#### Biomedical & Clinical Research

NIH Research Grants (Alzheimer's, Cancer, Cardiovascular, Psychiatric Disorders); UAB Center for Clinical and Translational Science (CCTS); Human Genome Research (HudsonAlpha); Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E)

#### STEM Education & Training

Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics (STEM) Education and Workforce Programs; NASA Education Awards; US Cyber Summit Support; Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP)

#### Energy & Environmental Research

Fossil Energy R&D; Renewable Energy Research and Development; ARPA-E Clean Energy Projects; Inflation Reduction Act Landscape Scale Restoration

#### Agricultural & Life Sciences Genomics

Functional Annotation of the Human Genome; Pecan Pan-Genome; Peanut MAGIC Population Research; Plant and Animal Disease Control; Forest Genomics

#### Defense & Aerospace Innovation

Aeronautics Research; Space Operations; Uniformed Services Medical Research Projects; Advanced Manufacturing & Engineering Research

#### Technology Commercialization & Partnerships

Federal and State Technology Partnership Program (FAST); Regional Tech Hubs; EDA Innovation Clusters; Small Business R&D Seed Programs

## Appendix F: Foundations and Foundation Assets Per Capita by State

State	Population	Nonprofits		Foundations		Nonprofits Excluding Foundations		Foundations per Capita		Foundation Assets per Capita	
	Number	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Amount	Rank
Alabama	5,157,699	5,996	26	822	25	5,174	26	15.9	31	\$ 873	49
Alaska	740,133	1,568	49	79	50	1,489	48	10.7	47	\$ 1,730	35
Arizona	7,582,384	7,151	24	849	24	6,302	23	11.2	44	\$ 995	44
Arkansas	3,088,354	3,499	34	321	37	3,178	32	10.4	48	\$ 5,036	7
California	39,431,263	57,074	1	7,075	1	49,999	1	17.9	25	\$ 6,405	5
Colorado	5,957,493	10,622	18	1,253	17	9,369	16	21.0	16	\$ 2,691	23
Connecticut	3,675,069	7,154	23	1,046	21	6,108	24	28.5	6	\$ 4,045	11
Delaware	1,051,917	3,848	32	1,971	10	1,877	46	187.4	1	\$ 18,799	2
Florida	23,372,215	26,799	4	5,023	3	21,776	4	21.5	15	\$ 1,779	34
Georgia	11,180,878	12,603	13	1,426	14	11,177	13	12.8	40	\$ 2,248	25
Hawaii	1,446,146	2,640	42	274	40	2,366	41	18.9	22	\$ 1,713	36
Idaho	2,001,619	2,430	44	265	41	2,165	43	13.2	39	\$ 908	47
Illinois	12,710,158	19,451	6	2,963	6	16,488	6	23.3	14	\$ 3,149	20
Indiana	6,924,275	9,464	20	1,028	22	8,436	20	14.8	34	\$ 3,947	13
Iowa	3,241,488	5,760	27	632	28	5,128	27	19.5	20	\$ 1,422	40
Kansas	2,970,606	4,657	31	603	32	4,054	31	20.3	17	\$ 1,703	37
Kentucky	4,588,372	5,301	28	547	33	4,754	28	11.9	42	\$ 1,018	42
Louisiana	4,597,740	4,928	30	458	35	4,470	29	10.0	49	\$ 896	48
Maine	1,405,012	3,131	37	275	39	2,856	34	19.6	19	\$ 2,219	27
Maryland	6,263,220	9,945	19	1,164	18	8,781	19	18.6	23	\$ 3,347	16
Massachusetts	7,136,171	16,822	8	2,188	9	14,634	8	30.7	5	\$ 5,003	8
Michigan	10,140,459	13,149	12	1,679	12	11,470	12	16.6	30	\$ 3,160	19

State	Population	Nonprofits		Foundations		Nonprofits Excluding Foundations		Foundations per Capita		Foundation Assets per Capita		
Minnesota	5,793,151	10,981	15	1,068	20	9,913	15	18.4	24	\$	4,620	10
Mississippi	2,943,045	2,667	41	216	44	2,451	40	7.3	50	\$	488	50
Missouri	6,245,466	10,796	16	1,964	11	8,832	18	31.4	4	\$	3,293	17
Montana	1,137,233	2,862	39	286	38	2,576	37	25.1	9	\$	1,555	38
Nebraska	2,005,465	3,663	33	495	34	3,168	33	24.7	10	\$	5,292	6
Nevada	3,267,467	3,231	36	662	27	2,569	38	20.3	18	\$	1,853	33
New Hampshire	1,409,032	3,065	38	329	36	2,736	36	23.3	13	\$	1,974	32
New Jersey	9,500,851	14,436	9	2,324	7	12,112	10	24.5	11	\$	3,128	21
New Mexico	2,130,256	2,786	40	237	42	2,549	39	11.1	46	\$	944	46
New York	19,867,248	40,108	2	6,576	2	33,532	2	33.1	3	\$	8,001	3
North Carolina	11,046,024	13,643	10	1,314	16	12,329	9	11.9	43	\$	2,024	31
North Dakota	796,568	1,587	48	115	49	1,472	49	14.4	37	\$	1,518	39
Ohio	11,883,304	18,368	7	2,269	8	16,099	7	19.1	21	\$	3,350	15
Oklahoma	4,095,393	5,030	29	684	26	4,346	30	16.7	29	\$	3,993	12
Oregon	4,272,371	7,714	22	628	29	7,086	22	14.7	35	\$	3,291	18
Pennsylvania	13,078,751	24,108	5	3,441	5	20,667	5	26.3	7	\$	7,665	4
Rhode Island	1,112,308	2,087	46	198	46	1,889	45	17.8	26	\$	2,593	24
South Carolina	5,478,831	6,257	25	613	31	5,644	25	11.2	45	\$	959	45
South Dakota	924,669	1,748	47	164	47	1,584	47	17.7	28	\$	4,765	9
Tennessee	7,227,750	8,984	21	890	23	8,094	21	12.3	41	\$	1,214	41
Texas	31,290,831	34,023	3	4,934	4	29,089	3	15.8	32	\$	2,162	28
Utah	3,503,613	3,438	35	622	30	2,816	35	17.8	27	\$	2,856	22
Vermont	648,493	2,153	45	158	48	1,995	44	24.4	12	\$	2,075	30
Virginia	8,811,195	13,181	11	1,365	15	11,816	11	15.5	33	\$	2,128	29
Washington	7,958,180	11,172	14	1,159	19	10,013	14	14.6	36	\$	21,413	1

State	Population	Nonprofits		Foundations		Nonprofits Excluding Foundations		Foundations per Capita		Foundation Assets per Capita		
West Virginia	1,769,979	2,564	43	237	42	2,327	42	13.4	38	\$	1,016	43
Wisconsin	5,960,975	10,699	17	1,523	13	9,176	17	25.5	8	\$	2,227	26
Wyoming	587,618	1,529	50	215	45	1,314	50	36.6	2	\$	3,427	14



## Appendix G: Foundations and Foundation Assets Per Nonprofit by State

State	Foundations		Nonprofits Excluding Foundations		Foundations per Nonprofit		Foundation Assets		Assets per Nonprofit	
	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Alabama	822	25	5,174	26	7.3	30	\$4,501,562,444	35	\$ 870,035	42
Alaska	79	50	1,489	48	18.8	1	\$1,280,785,583	49	\$ 860,165	43
Arizona	849	24	6,302	23	7.4	29	\$7,543,388,120	29	\$ 1,196,983	33
Arkansas	321	37	3,178	32	9.9	8	\$15,554,469,605	22	\$ 4,894,421	4
California	7,075	1	49,999	1	7.1	32	\$252,568,679,744	1	\$ 5,051,475	3
Colorado	1,253	17	9,369	16	7.5	28	\$16,033,580,830	21	\$ 1,711,344	27
Connecticut	1,046	21	6,108	24	5.8	42	\$14,865,379,494	23	\$ 2,433,756	17
Delaware	1,971	10	1,877	46	1.0	50	\$19,775,081,940	18	\$ 10,535,473	2
Florida	5,023	3	21,776	4	4.3	48	\$41,569,445,467	6	\$ 1,908,957	25
Georgia	1,426	14	11,177	13	7.8	26	\$25,137,497,813	14	\$ 2,249,038	23
Hawaii	274	40	2,366	41	8.6	21	\$2,477,949,183	41	\$ 1,047,316	36
Idaho	265	41	2,165	43	8.2	24	\$1,818,198,579	44	\$ 839,815	44
Illinois	2,963	6	16,488	6	5.6	43	\$40,024,324,137	7	\$ 2,427,482	18
Indiana	1,028	22	8,436	20	8.2	23	\$27,330,596,356	12	\$ 3,239,758	10
Iowa	632	28	5,128	27	8.1	25	\$4,609,176,634	34	\$ 898,825	41
Kansas	603	32	4,054	31	6.7	34	\$5,059,435,586	32	\$ 1,248,011	32
Kentucky	547	33	4,754	28	8.7	18	\$4,668,829,675	33	\$ 982,084	38
Louisiana	458	35	4,470	29	9.8	10	\$4,118,509,795	37	\$ 921,367	40
Maine	275	39	2,856	34	10.4	7	\$3,117,730,332	38	\$ 1,091,642	34
Maryland	1,164	18	8,781	19	7.5	27	\$20,964,068,155	16	\$ 2,387,435	19
Massachusetts	2,188	9	14,634	8	6.7	35	\$35,704,275,250	9	\$ 2,439,817	16
Michigan	1,679	12	11,470	12	6.8	33	\$32,044,465,878	10	\$ 2,793,763	11
Minnesota	1,068	20	9,913	15	9.3	14	\$26,762,193,319	13	\$ 2,699,707	13
Mississippi	216	44	2,451	40	11.3	4	\$1,435,352,820	47	\$ 585,619	50

State	Foundations		Nonprofits Excluding Foundations		Foundations per Nonprofit		Foundation Assets		Assets per Nonprofit	
Missouri	1,964	11	8,832	18	4.5	47	\$20,569,425,072	17	\$ 2,328,966	21
Montana	286	38	2,576	37	9.0	17	\$1,767,870,727	46	\$ 686,285	48
Nebraska	495	34	3,168	33	6.4	36	\$10,612,592,158	26	\$ 3,349,934	9
Nevada	662	27	2,569	38	3.9	49	\$6,053,883,083	30	\$ 2,356,513	20
New Hampshire	329	36	2,736	36	8.3	22	\$2,781,214,326	40	\$ 1,016,526	37
New Jersey	2,324	7	12,112	10	5.2	44	\$29,718,190,539	11	\$ 2,453,615	15
New Mexico	237	42	2,549	39	10.8	6	\$2,011,881,002	43	\$ 789,282	46
New York	6,576	2	33,532	2	5.1	45	\$158,965,993,402	3	\$ 4,740,725	6
North Carolina	1,314	16	12,329	9	9.4	13	\$22,353,855,342	15	\$ 1,813,112	26
North Dakota	115	49	1,472	49	12.8	2	\$1,209,333,363	50	\$ 821,558	45
Ohio	2,269	8	16,099	7	7.1	31	\$39,808,876,850	8	\$ 2,472,755	14
Oklahoma	684	26	4,346	30	6.4	37	\$16,352,957,600	20	\$ 3,762,761	7
Oregon	628	29	7,086	22	11.3	5	\$14,061,688,108	24	\$ 1,984,432	24
Pennsylvania	3,441	5	20,667	5	6.0	40	\$100,243,156,394	4	\$ 4,850,397	5
Rhode Island	198	46	1,889	45	9.5	12	\$2,883,809,873	39	\$ 1,526,633	30
South Carolina	613	31	5,644	25	9.2	15	\$5,256,881,017	31	\$ 931,411	39
South Dakota	164	47	1,584	47	9.7	11	\$4,405,783,437	36	\$ 2,781,429	12
Tennessee	890	23	8,094	21	9.1	16	\$8,771,856,503	28	\$ 1,083,748	35
Texas	4,934	4	29,089	3	5.9	41	\$67,637,450,600	5	\$ 2,325,190	22
Utah	622	30	2,816	35	4.5	46	\$10,005,875,925	27	\$ 3,553,223	8
Vermont	158	48	1,995	44	12.6	3	\$1,345,490,854	48	\$ 674,432	49
Virginia	1,365	15	11,816	11	8.7	19	\$18,750,340,402	19	\$ 1,586,860	28
Washington	1,159	19	10,013	14	8.6	20	\$170,412,381,080	2	\$ 17,019,113	1
West Virginia	237	42	2,327	42	9.8	9	\$1,797,708,979	45	\$ 772,544	47
Wisconsin	1,523	13	9,176	17	6.0	39	\$13,273,856,767	25	\$ 1,446,584	31
Wyoming	215	45	1,314	50	6.1	38	\$2,013,821,553	42	\$ 1,532,589	29



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