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LIVABLE COMMUNITIES



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COVID-19 and the Status of South Carolina's Nonprofit Sector Updated Full Report

The Riley Center for Livable Communities at the College of Charleston conducted this survey in partnership with Together SC, the South Carolina Grantmakers Network, the United Way Association of South Carolina, the Greenville Partnership for Philanthropy, the Community Foundation of Greenville, and the NonProfit Alliance Greenville.

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The Riley Center and Together SC

COVID-19 and the Status of South Carolina's Nonprofit Sector

Executive Summary

Sponsorship: The Riley Center for Livable Communities at the College of Charleston conducted this survey in partnership with Together SC, the South Carolina Grantmakers Network, the United Way Association of South Carolina, the Greenville Partnership for Philanthropy, the Community Foundation of Greenville, and the NonProfit Alliance Greenville.

Method: Lists of nonprofits were collected from the funding partners and other allies. A total of 2,954 surveys were sent via email and 566 completed the survey yielding a 19% response rate. Data were collected from September 1 through September 8, 2020 via an online Qualtrics survey of 33 questions. Only one response per organization was requested/allowed

Respondent Profile: Eighty-six percent of respondents are the organization's CEO or Executive Director. In about 10% of the cases, a COO, CFO or a board director responded. For just a few, a volunteer or staff person responded.

- Seventy-two percent stated their executive director is white, seventeen percent identified as Black or African American and twelve percent as other or preferred not to answer. Seventy-one percent stated their board chair/president is white, nineteen percent identified as Black or African American and eleven percent as other or preferred not to answer.
- All sectors of the nonprofit community participated in the survey with Human Services being the largest sub-sector (32%), followed by Arts, Culture and the Humanities, and Health (17% each).
- Respondent organizations represent a cross section of the state by county. Seventy percent of respondents have their primary office in one of the top ten most populous counties (Richland 19%, Charleston 17%, Greenville 12%).

Financial Status: Nearly two thirds (63%) of nonprofits responding indicate they can survive for only six months or fewer without additional funding. Five percent indicate they are out of funds now and 29% say they can only operate for three more months without additional funds. Those in the most difficult circumstances (out of money now):

- Are diverse in terms budget size, number of employees and distribution across the state.
- Are diverse by nonprofit subsector. The education sub-sector is over-represented in the zero-month segment, while human services organizations are under-represented.
- Vary by federal support received. Only 10 (34%) of the 29 organizations in the zero-month segment received Paycheck Protection Program funds, 19 (66%) did not.
- Indicate that their single biggest need through the end of the calendar year is cash to make up for lost revenue (62%). Thirty-five percent report needing help navigating funding opportunities with philanthropy.

Sources of Support: By far, the federal government, especially the Payroll Protection Program (PPP), is the most frequently cited source of COVID-19 relief related funding.

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Looking Forward: More than half (54%) of organizations report that cash to meet operating costs and make up for lost revenue is their single biggest need through the end of this calendar year.

- In aggregate, of the 287 organizations indicating they need cash to survive through the end of the year, 209 provided usable estimates which total \$61,414,691. This is an average per organization of \$293,850 needed to stay afloat to make up for lost revenue.

Silver Lining: Despite the myriad serious challenges, 60% of organizations have experienced silver linings during the pandemic.

- The establishment of remote work options has had convenience benefits for staff. Virtual programming has in some cases enabled organizations to reach a larger audience. Those organizations that actively collaborated with others during the pandemic are more likely to see a silver lining.
- The necessity to adapt, be flexible and be creative are common themes.

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Background

South Carolina, like many states, has been significantly affected by COVID-19 with more than 3,000 deaths and serious economic consequences across all sectors of the economy. The goal of this research is to more completely and more deeply understand the current status of the nonprofit sector during the pandemic.

Objectives

The Riley Center for Livable Communities at the College of Charleston conducted this survey in partnership with Together SC, the South Carolina Grantmakers Network, the United Way Association of South Carolina, Greenville Partnership for Philanthropy, the Community Foundation of Greenville, and the NonProfit Alliance Greenville. Study objectives include:

1. Assess the financial health and status of nonprofits in SC, by sub-sector and region.
2. Understand operational and programmatic changes made by nonprofits as a result of COVID-19 and the needs they may have going forward.
3. Learn if SC nonprofit organizations have changed, expanded or revised their mission or methods of service delivery as a result of COVID-19.

Methods

- Lists of nonprofit organizations and grantees were gathered from survey sponsors and other allies. In total, 31 organizations provided names, titles, email addresses and organizational affiliation. (See the full list in the Appendix.) This included 11 United Way organizations as well as several community foundations from across the state. Members of Together SC were also included on the sample list. Together SC then collated, deduplicated and provided the list to the Riley Center staff.
- In total there were 2,954 names on the list with accurate and up to date e-mail information. An electronic survey delivered via email generated a total of 566 organizations. Only one response per organization was requested/allowed.
- Data were collected from September 1 through September 8, 2020 via an online Qualtrics survey of 33 questions. Most of the questions were structured, closed ended questions, though respondents were given ample opportunity to provide their thoughts via an additional four open-ended queries. Three reminders were sent to non-responders during the data collection time period.
- Data were analyzed in total and with several cross-tabulations via the reporting function of Qualtrics and in some cases exported to Excel for graphs and additional analysis.

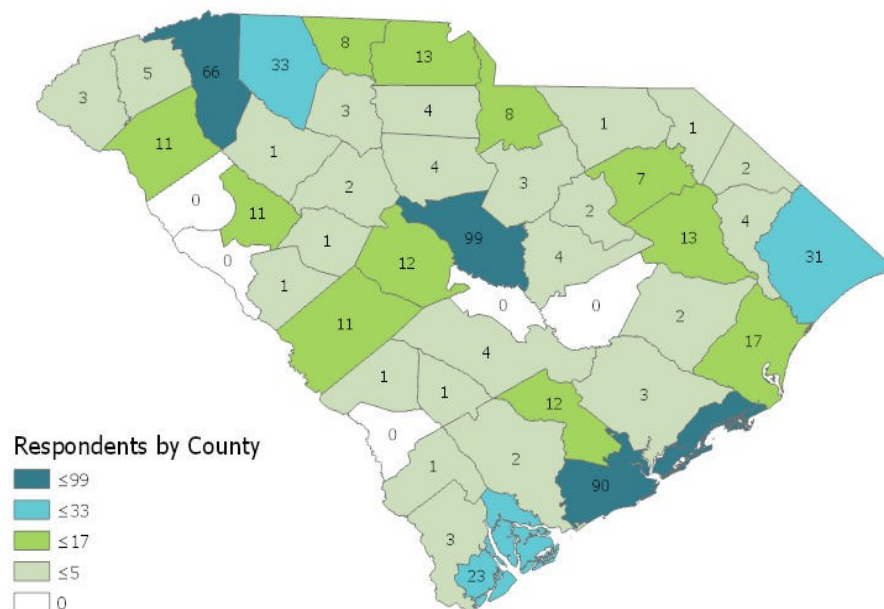
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Participating Organization Profile

General Demographics

- Eighty-six percent of respondents are the organization's CEO or Executive Director. In about 10% of the cases, a COO, CFO or a board director responded. For just a few, a volunteer or staff person responded.
- All sectors of the nonprofit community participated in the survey with Human Services being the largest sub-sector (32%), followed by Arts, Culture and the Humanities, and Health (17% each).
- Respondent organizations represent a cross section of the state by county. Seventy percent of respondents have their primary office in one of the top ten most populous counties (Richland at 19%, Charleston 17%, Greenville 12%). Thirty percent of responding organizations are from smaller, rural counties. Forty-one of SC's 46 counties are represented with at least one respondent as illustrated below. Counties without a single respondent are Abbeville, McCormick, Calhoun, Clarendon, Allendale.

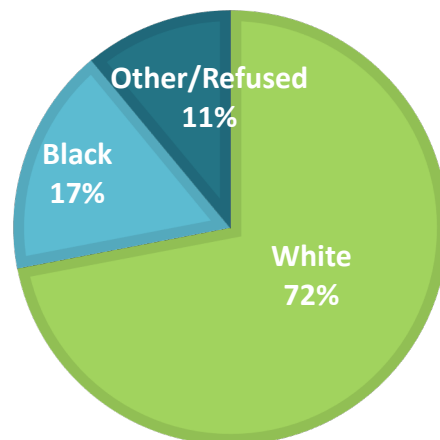


- Sixteen percent of organizations responding serve clients statewide, with 27% focusing on the Upstate, 28% serving the Lowcountry, 21% serving the Midlands and 8% working in the PeeDee region.

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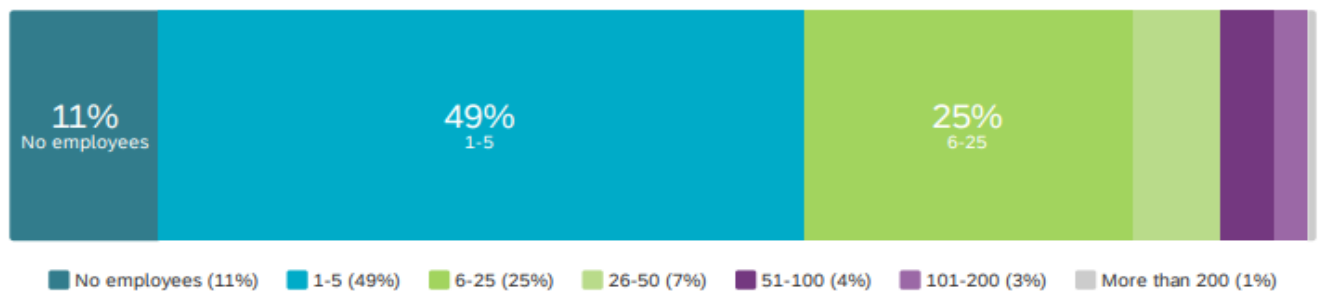
- Respondents were asked to identify the race of the organization's executive director/CEO and the board chair/president. Seventy-two percent stated their executive director is white, seventeen percent identified as Black or African American and eleven percent as other or preferred not to answer. Seventy-one percent stated their board chair/president is white, nineteen percent identified as Black or African American and eleven percent as other or preferred not to answer.

Graph 1: Race of Executive Director



- Three-quarters of the nonprofits responding have 25 or fewer employees as of March 2020. Nearly half (49%) have five or fewer employees. Eleven percent report no employees as shown in Graph 2.

Graph 2: Number of Employees

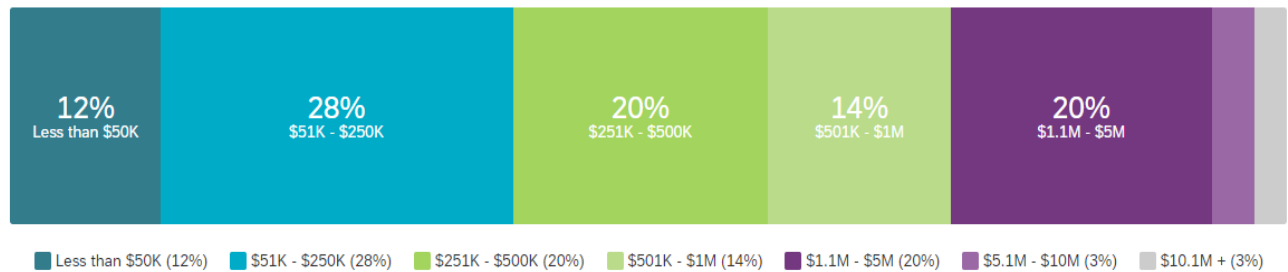


Budget and Revenue Sources

- The sample of respondents is diverse by size. See annual budget distribution below in Graph 3, with most being in the \$51K - \$250K range but also 20% in the \$251K to \$500K range and the same proportion in the \$1.1M to \$5M. category. Three percent of respondents are in each of the two highest categories, \$5.1-\$10M and \$10.1M+.

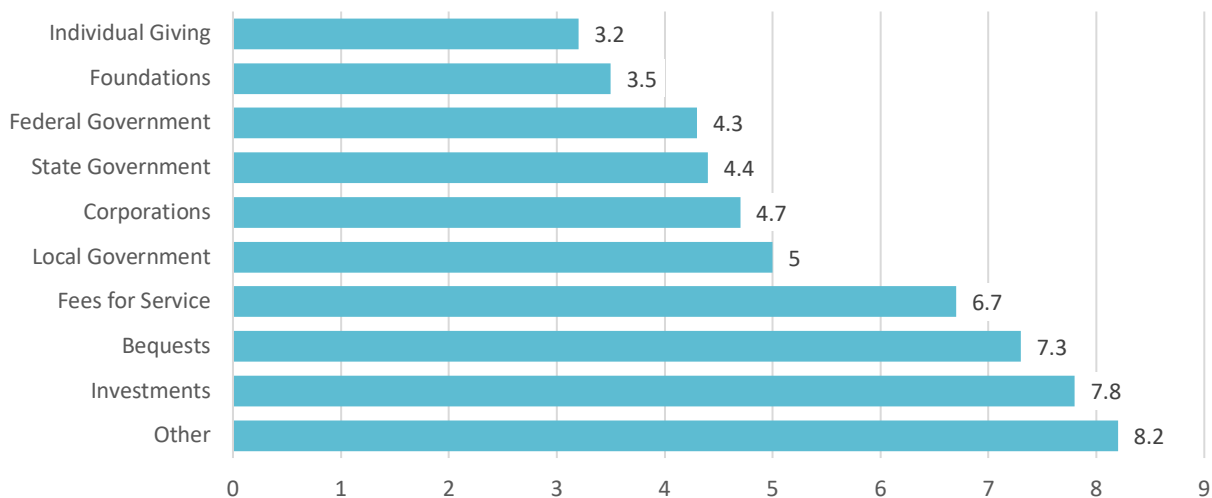
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Graph 3: Annual Operating Budget of Nonprofit Organizations



- Respondents were asked to rank order their organization's top three sources of revenue from a list of nine options. Graph 4 shows the mean score from items rated at the top to the bottom of the list (lower scores mean more likely to be in the top three choices). Graph 4 shows that, in total, individual giving, foundations and federal government are most commonly chosen in the top three ranks. State government, corporations and local government follow closely behind federal sources. Lowest on the list are fee for service, bequests and investments.

Graph 4: Top Three Ranked Sources of Revenue Prior to COVID-19



- Table 1 shows the top three ranked sources broken out by sub-sector. These data illustrate South Carolina's non-profit communities' reliance on individual giving as it is cited in the top three across all sectors. Foundation support is also ranked highly in five of the six sub-sectors (all but Arts, Culture and Humanities.) federal government (3) and corporate support (2) are next in line. Local and state government are cited only once each. Fee for service, bequests or investments do not make the top three in any sub-sector.

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Table 1: Top Three Ranked Sources of Revenue in Total and By Sector

	Total	Arts, Culture & Humanities	Education	Environment and Animals	Health	Human Services	Public, Social Benefit
1	Ind. Giving	Ind. Giving	Ind. Giving	Ind. Giving	Foundations	Foundations	Ind. Giving
2	Foundations	Local Gov't	Foundations	Foundations	Ind. Giving	Ind. Giving	Foundations
3	Federal Gov't	State Gov't	Federal Gov't	Corporate	Corporate	Federal Gov't	Federal Gov't

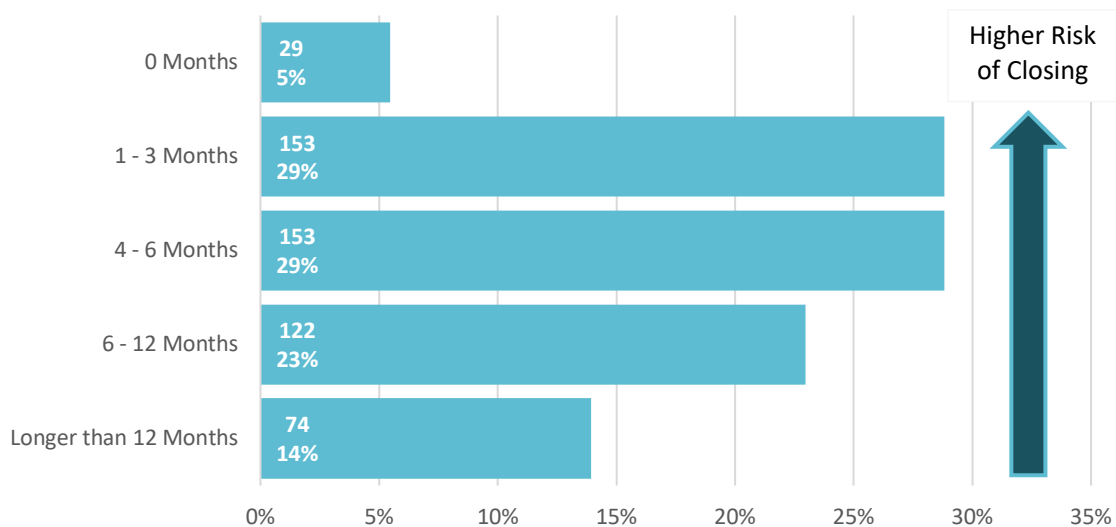
Financial Health

Months to Operate

- Nearly two thirds (63%) of nonprofits responding indicate they can survive for only six months or fewer without additional funding. Five percent indicate they are out of funds now and 29% say they can only operate for three more months without additional funds.

"I am concerned about the long-term effect on our viability. We can use loans to get through this year but going into next fiscal year with significant debt and anticipating that we will continue to be restricted in our capacity to earn income is concerning."

Graph 5: Months to Operate without Additional Revenue



Number on the top of each bar is the number of organizations, followed by the percent of the total.

- The segment that is out of money (zero-month) is diverse in terms of size. While smaller organizations (annual budget of less than \$250K) constitute 62% of this segment, there is at least one organization of every budget size category represented, including \$10.1M plus.
- Twenty-eight percent of organizations in the zero-month segment list fees for service as their top source of revenue. Thirty-five percent list individual giving as their second-highest source of revenue.

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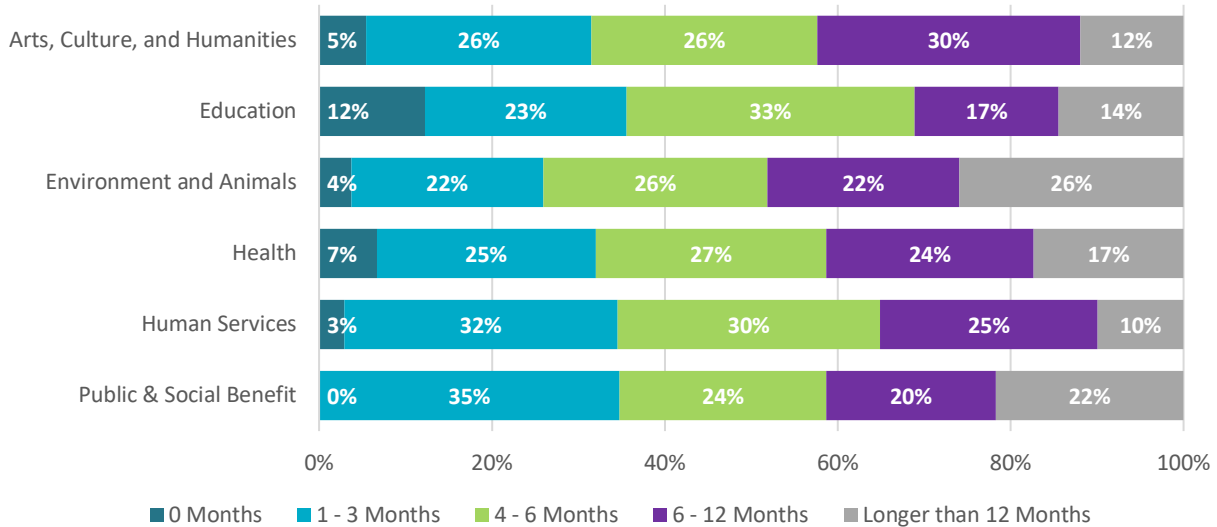
- Thirty-eight percent of these organizations are in the education sector. The education sub-sector is over-represented in the zero-month segment, while human services organizations are under-represented.
- The organizations comprising the zero-month segment are much more likely than all others to have 40% or more of their support coming from a single source (82% versus 62% of the total).
- The zero-month segment is evenly spread across the state, with all regions across the state being at risk of nonprofit organizations closing.
- Only 10 of the 29 organizations in the zero-month segment received Paycheck Protection Program funds, 19 did not.
- Sixty-two percent of the zero-month segment indicate that their single biggest need through the end of the calendar year is cash to make up for lost revenue. Thirty-five percent report needing help navigating funding opportunities with philanthropy.
- Thirty-one percent report needing cash and help to restructure programs and services.

Months to Operate by Sector

- Organizations in the Education Sector had the largest number of respondents in the zero-month segment (12%) while the Public & Social Benefit and Human Services sector had the fewest number of organizations in the zero-month segment.
- The Environment and Animals sector had the greatest number of organizations report they could operate for longer than 12 months (26%).

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Graph 6: Months to Operate without Additional Revenue by Sector

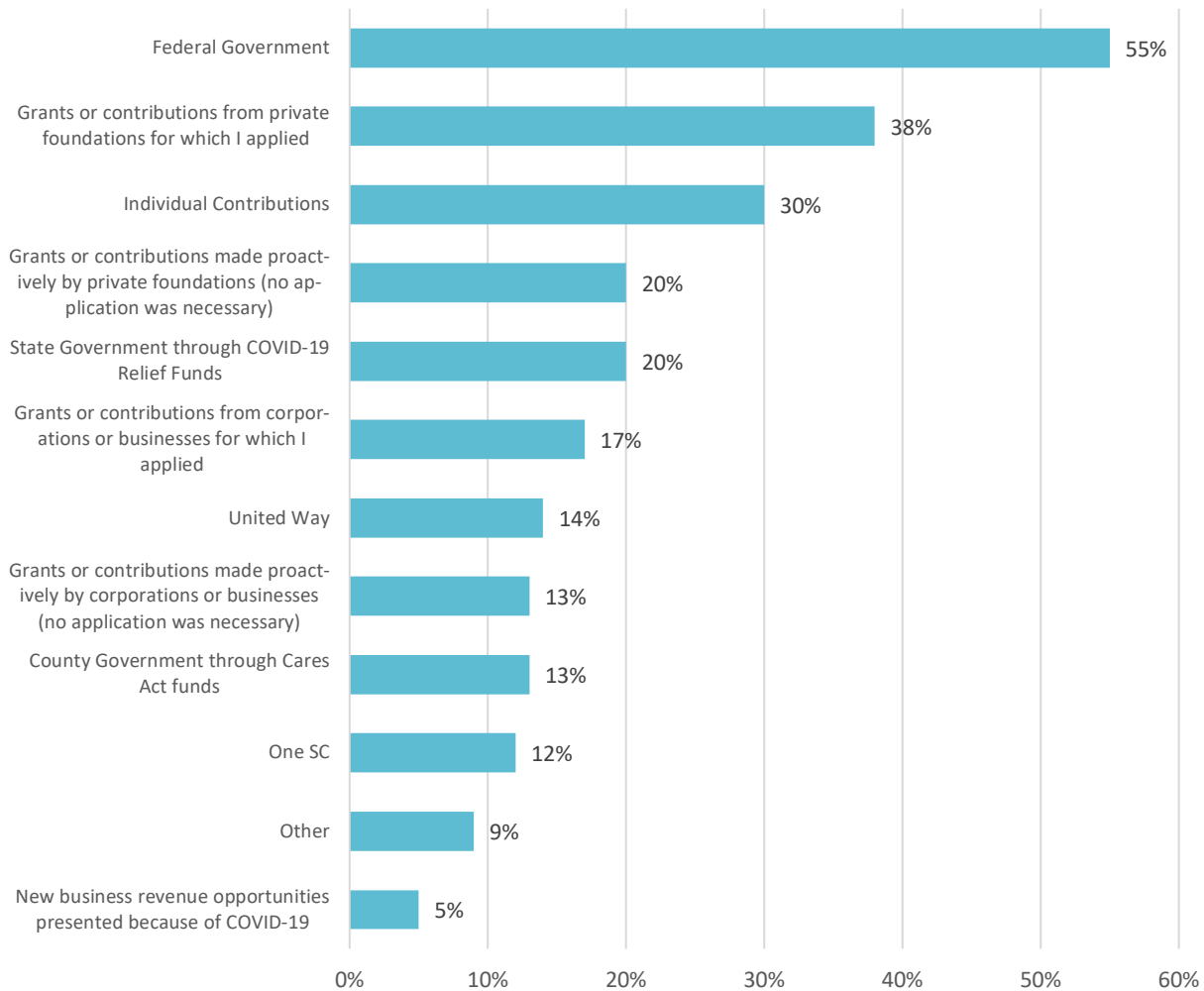


COVID Relief Related Funding

- By far, the federal government, especially the Payroll Protection Program (PPP), is the most frequently cited source of COVID-19 relief related funding. In total, 227 organizations responding to the survey indicated they received PPP awards. Other federal efforts like the Economic Injury Disaster Loan Advance (58 organizations) and Emergency Solutions resources and CARES act funds are also cited (67 respondents).
- Additionally, the federal government is the largest provider of relief funds for each sector.

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Graph 7: Sources of COVID-19 Relief Funds



Needs Looking Forward Through the End of 2020

- South Carolina's nonprofit sector has profound needs as they look to maintain services through the end of the calendar year. The single greatest need is **cash to meet operating needs due to lost revenue** (287 Organizations/54%). Second, SC nonprofits need assistance navigating any special funding resources (229 organizations/43%). Effectively and safely managing a return to in-person work and service delivery is a significant need for 149 organizations/28%. Other needs include supplies/personal protective equipment, help or cash to restructure programs and cash flow to meet increased demand. Help in understanding if loans or lines of credit are available was selected the least (35 organizations). See data table below.

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Table 2: Needs Through the End of the Calendar Year

In the next 4 months, through the end of the calendar year, what are your greatest needs? (multiple response)	Total %	Org. #
Cash flow to meet operating needs due to lost revenue	54%	287
Help navigating any special funding resources that exist from philanthropic sources	43%	229
Effectively and safely managing a return to in-person work and service delivery.	28%	149
Supplies (cleaning supplies, hand sanitizer, personal protective equipment, medical equipment, etc.)	27%	145
Help or cash to restructure programs and/or services	23%	122
Cash flow to meet increased demand	22%	118
Help understanding what my peers are doing	16%	84
Help with remote work technology or management	15%	79
Help understanding the laws related to unemployment or HR issues	7%	38
Help understanding if loans or lines of credit are available to our organization	6%	35

- The amount of cash needed to remain afloat through the end of the calendar year varies widely by organization. Some of the smallest organizations could maintain operations with as little as \$2,000 a month, while there are a handful of larger organizations that need a million dollars or more to make up for lost revenue. Of the 287 organizations indicating they need cash to survive through the end of the year, 209 provided usable estimates which total \$61,414,691. This is an average per organization of \$293,850 needed to stay afloat to make up for lost revenue.
- Human Service organizations and Public and Social Benefit sub-sectors reflect the greatest increase in demands on their organizations' services and programs. (See Graph 9 below). Twenty-two percent of organizations (118) responding indicate they need more cash to meet increased demand. Of those, 87 provided usable estimates totaling \$13,255,495 for cash to respond to increased demand. This is an average per organization of \$152,362.
- Twenty-two percent of organizations responding indicate they need help or cash to restructure programs/or services. Most commonly, these organizations need money and technical support to purchase and implement remote computer communications, start online stores and/or move fundraising away from event based and more to online giving.
- In addition to the cash needs, it is clear that these nonprofit organizations need assistance:
 - navigating the funding process with philanthropies
 - procuring cleaning supplies/PPE
 - planning and executing return to work protocols and remote working challenges
 - understanding HR laws and issues in regard to unemployment benefits

Months to Operate by PPP/No PPP

- By far, the federal government, especially the Payroll Protection Program (PPP), is the most frequently cited source of specific COVID-19 relief related funding. In total, 227

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organizations responding to the survey indicated they received PPP awards. Other federal efforts like the Emergency Solutions resources and CARES act funds are also cited (67 respondents), and Economic Injury Disaster Loan Advance (58 organizations).

- For this analysis, we examine organizations that received PPP funding compared to those who did not (283 organizations).
- As one might expect, PPP recipients are from mid-size and larger organizations with employees, where the non-recipients are generally smaller and 21% do not have employees. Similarly, with budget size, PPP recipients are generally larger than non-recipients. For example, 75% of recipient organizations have budgets above \$250K annually whereas less than half non-recipients have budgets this large.
- Examining other sources of COVID-19 relief funding, the segment that received PPP funding report that they also received:
 - Grants or contracts from foundations for which they applied (80 organizations)
 - Individual giving (54 organizations)
 - State government through Corona Virus relief funds (42 organizations)
 - Grants made proactively by private foundations (40 organizations)
 - Grants or contributions from business/corporations (39 organizations)
- Looking at those organizations that did not receive PPP funds, they did receive funds from the following:
 - Grants or contracts from private foundations for which they applied (87 organizations)
 - Individual contributions (75 organizations)
 - Grants made proactively by private foundations (47 organizations)
 - State Government through the Corona Virus Relief Funds (41 organizations)
- There are no significant differences in months to continue to operate without additional revenue between the two groups.
- In summary, PPP funding was the most widely cited source of relief funds. A significant number of PPP recipients also received other support, especially from foundations and individuals. For those organizations that did not receive PPP funds, foundations (both applied for and proactively offered) are most pervasive and individual contributions and state funds were important and the next most commonly cited.

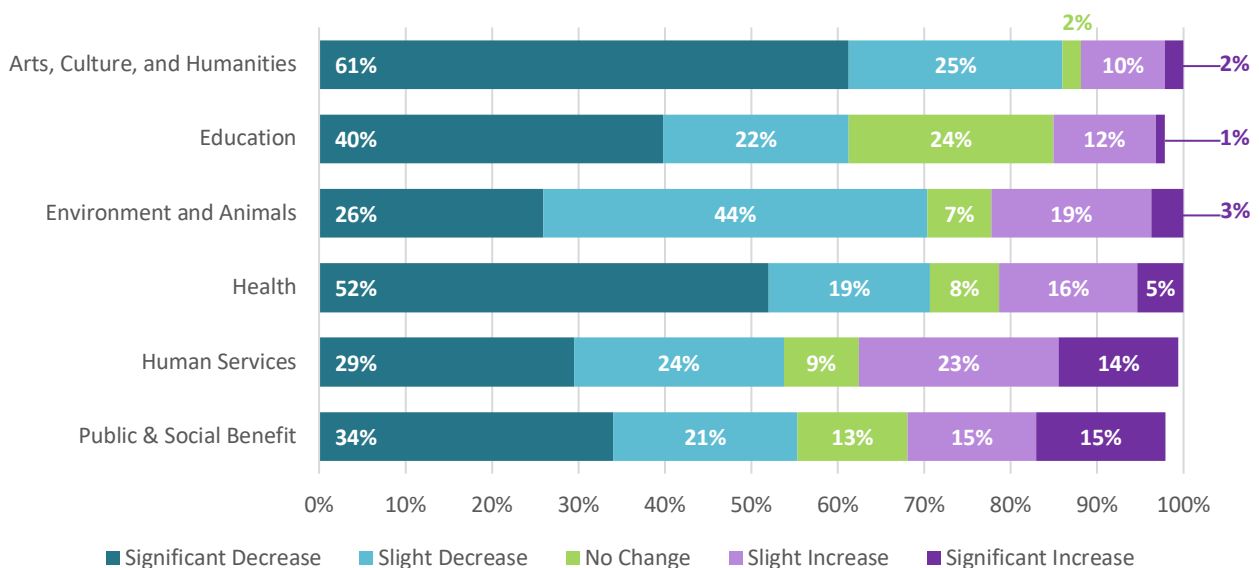
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Increase/Decrease in Funding

- Since COVID-19, in total 66% of organizations report a slight or significant decrease in funding, while 16% indicate a slight increase and 8% a significant increase (Graph 8). Ten percent report no change. There is great variation by sector, however, with Arts, Culture and the Humanities faring the worst and Human Services and Public and Social Benefit faring much better.

"For where we are in our development as a nonprofit, this has been a staggering blow. We are able to carry on our fee for service for the most part and EIDL and PPP have been helpful, but so far as community engagement and fundraising, we are at a standstill."

Graph 8: Change in Funding Since Mid-March (Before Pandemic) by Sector



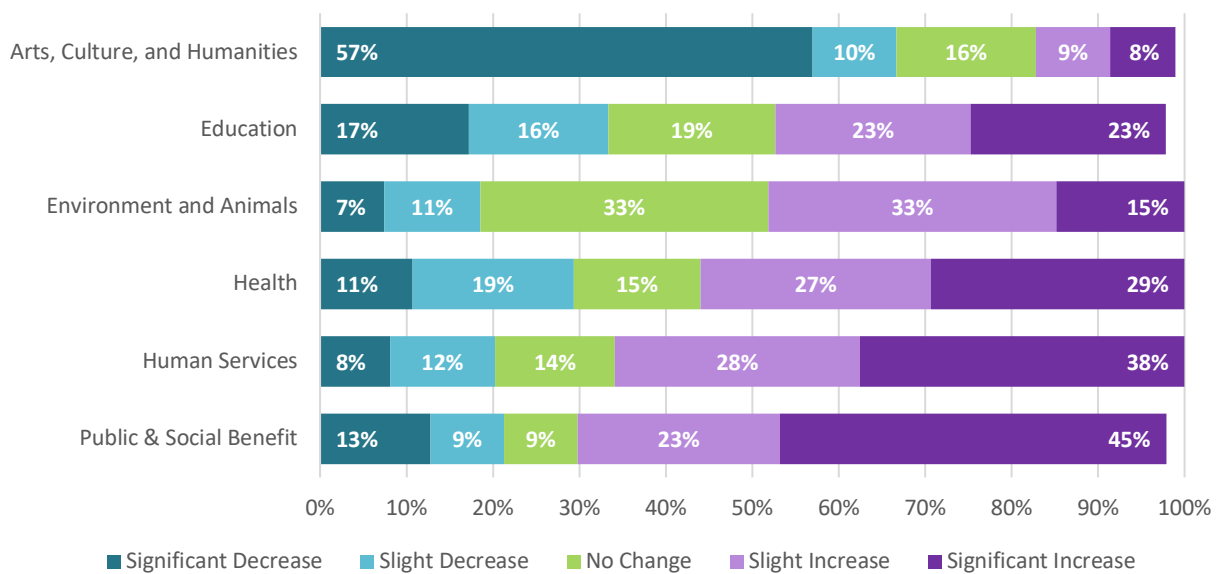
Mission, Operational and Programmatic Changes

- More than half (56%) report that the pandemic has impacted their ability to fulfill their mission. This finding is consistent across all regions of South Carolina. By sector, Arts, Culture and Humanities has the highest percentage reporting an inability to fulfill its mission (72%) in contrast with human services, as 44% indicate an inability to meet its mission due to COVID-19.
- Graph 9 shows the increase or decrease in demand for services since mid-March. Human Services and Public and Social Benefit organizations have seen the largest increases in demand. Arts, Culture and Humanities has experienced the largest decrease in demand for services and programs.

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- More than nine of ten (93%) indicate that they have altered their program or service delivery methods as a result of COVID-19. Yet, only 6% see these changes as permanent while 47% indicate they are temporary and 47% report they are unsure.
- The nature of programmatic change is contextual depending on the type of non-profit. Commonly, organizations talk about loss of volunteers, moving interactions online with Zoom, inability to hold public meetings and a variety of other changes. Those who depend heavily on events to fundraise have been particularly hard hit.

Graph 9: Increase/Decrease in Demand for Services

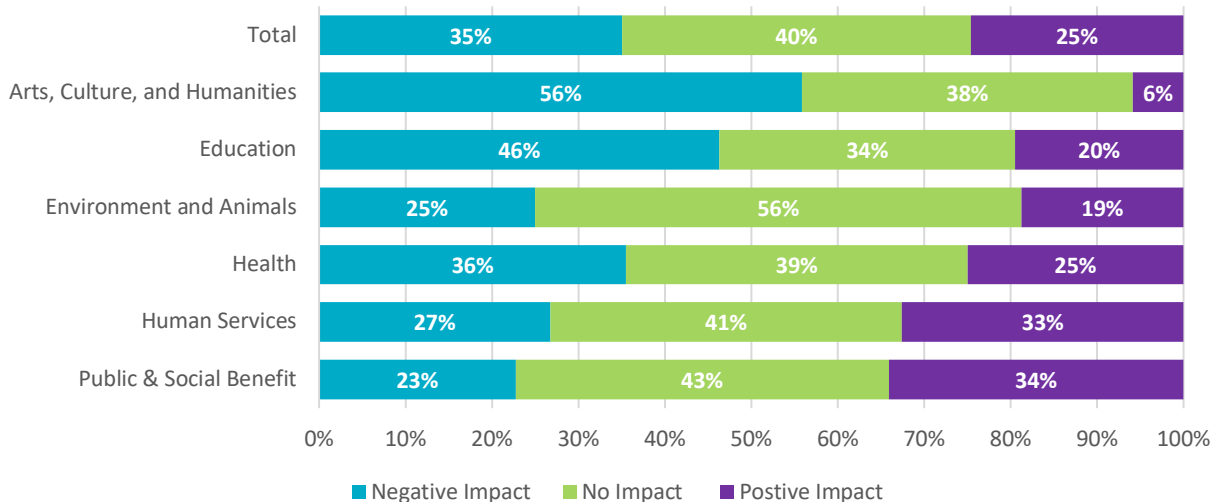


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Impact on Staffing

- One in five of the organizations responding indicate they have furloughed staff as a result of COVID-19. Similarly, 19% indicate they have cut staff hours.
"We are very concerned for the safety of our staff and our clients. Especially concerned about mental health issues affecting isolated seniors."
- Of those that have at least 1 staff member, Forty percent of respondents indicate the pandemic has had no effect on their organizations' staffing levels.
- Respondents were given multiple sections such as furloughing or laying off staff, reducing staff hours, anticipating laying off staff, anticipating reducing hours, increasing staff hours, hiring additional staff, and no impact. These sections were aggregated to create a negative impact and positive impact categories.
"Burnout from staff is also a concern."
- Overall, 35% of organizations responded that COVID-19 had a negative impact on staff as indicated in Graph 10. Fifty-six percent of the Arts, Culture and Humanities reported COVID having had a negative impact on staffing compared to the Public and Social Benefit sector where 23% reported having a positive impact on staffing.

Graph 10: Impact on Staffing by Sector



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Broadband Access

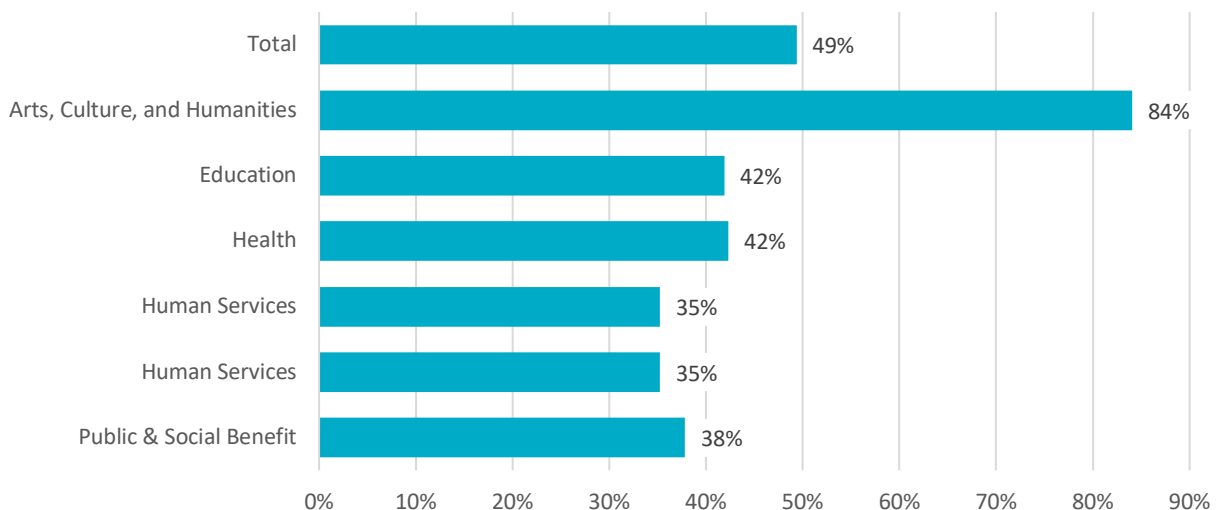
For Staff

- Eighty-nine percent of organizations report that their staff had adequate broadband access to effectively work remotely.

For Clients

- For the total sample, forty-nine percent of respondents state that their clients have adequate access to broadband to access services. However, this varies significantly by region, as only 25% of organizations serving the PeeDee region state that their clients have adequate broadband access compared to 52% in the Lowcountry.
- Thirty-five percent of human service organizations state that their clients have adequate access to broadband to access services compared to 49% of overall respondents and 84% of Arts, Culture, and Humanities organizations.

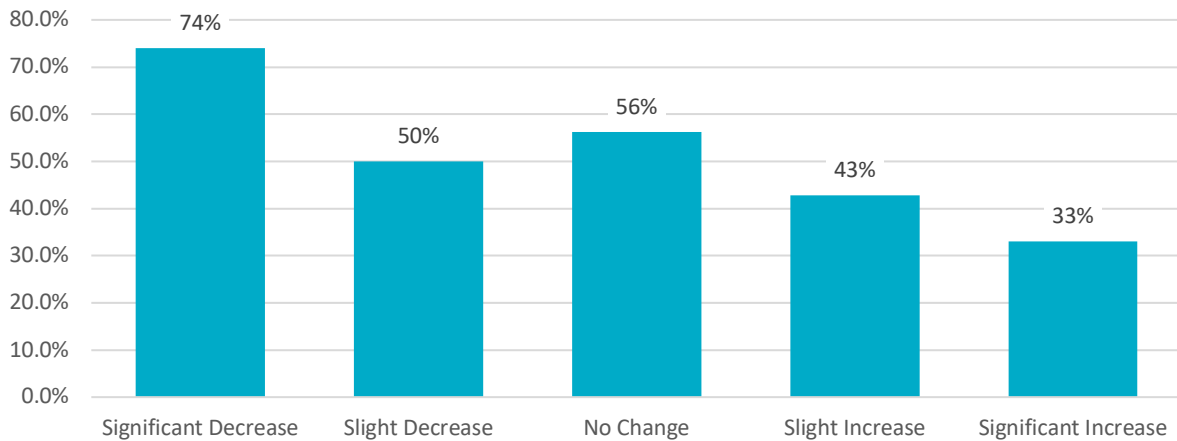
Graph 11: Client Access to Broadband by Sector



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- Organizations reporting an increase in demand for services were also less likely to report that their clients had adequate access to broadband internet. This is represented in Graph 12. This could indicate that lack of broadband internet access may be hindering remote service delivery that has become necessary during the pandemic due to COVID-19 safety protocols. It could also reflect that the types of organizations experiencing increased demand are frequently related to basic human needs and serve lower-income populations, who may be less likely to have access to broadband.

Graph 12: Demand of Services Compared to Client Access to

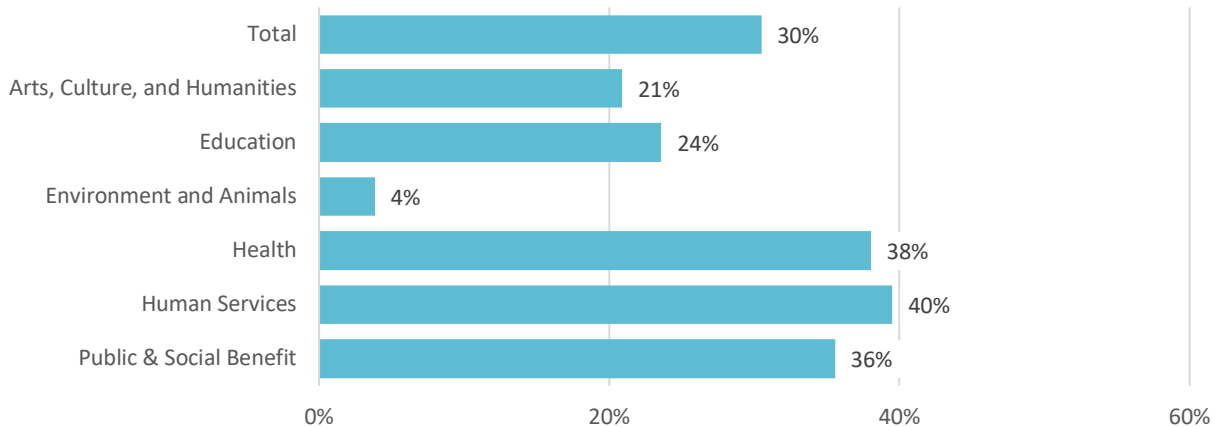


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Collaboration

Graph 13: Percent of Sector that Participated in a Task Force



- Thirty percent of organizations surveyed report that they had participated in a task force related to COVID-19. These have frequently served such purposes as coordinating to either help meet increased demand, mitigate decreased funding, help the community with general COVID-19 issues (not necessarily related to their missions), or to create lines of communication to discuss and brainstorm solutions for issues they are facing.
- Organizations that have participated in a COVID-related task force or coordinated response are more likely to report having experienced positive impacts during the pandemic (79%) than those that have not (51%). This is true for each of the sectors from which we received at least 20 responses (Graph 14).

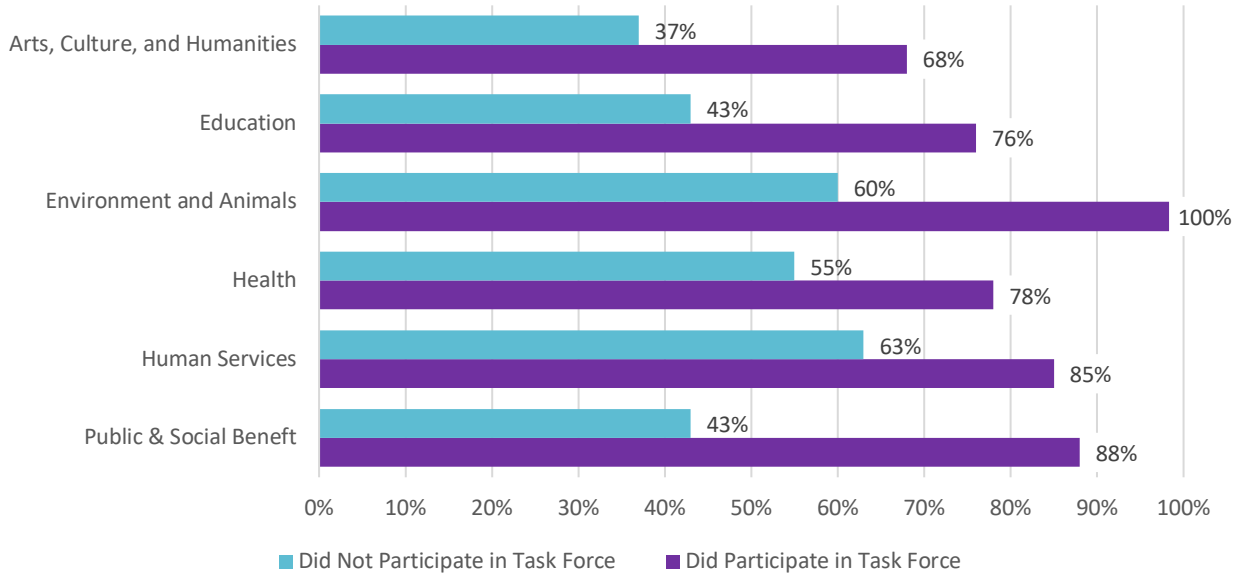
"We have participated with other local nonprofits via zoom meetings and phone calls to meet the various needs of the families we serve, including food assistance, rent & utility assistance, and other needs."

"Not an official task force. Simply a group of service providers meeting virtually each week to discuss issues and determine greatest needs."

"50 statewide afterschool networks meet twice a week to discuss ways afterschool programs can navigate through the pandemic and ever-changing issues related."

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Graph 14: Percent Experiencing Positive Impacts by Sector and Task Force Participation



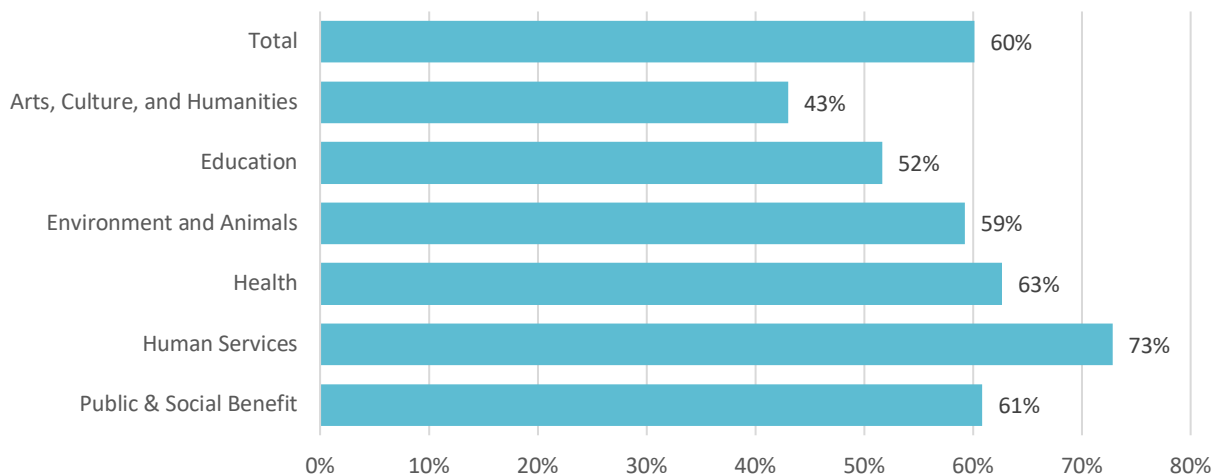
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Positive Impacts / “Silver Lining”

- Despite the myriad serious challenges, 60% of organizations have experienced silver linings during the pandemic. For example, the establishment of remote work options has had convenience benefits for staff. Virtual programming has in some cases enabled organizations to reach a larger audience.

“We realized we were well set to go virtual and are in the process of moving to a smaller office space, which will save us tens of thousands of dollars annually.”

Graph 15: Percent Experiencing Postive Impacts by Sector



- The necessity to adapt, be flexible and be creative were common themes. Some organizations believe this has led to innovation and better service delivery, organizational efficiency, or new funding sources that will continue going forward. For others, adaptations are temporary but have allowed them to remain in operation. Health organizations have been able to implement telemedicine, sometimes expanding their reach, but the level of care is not always equivalent. Overall, several organizations express that they are now more confident in their ability to be adaptive and think outside of the box.

“Better connected, committed, and performing staff team. Broader awareness of organization, new donors (hope to convert to long term), new partnerships.”

“Staff embraced telehealth to provide services. Staff also had to think outside the box to get all of our patients seen, and this has positively influenced our staff culture and options for patients.”

“...there is no substitute for in-person respite programs for families living with Alzheimer's or dementia.”

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- Some human services organizations have seen an increase, (in some cases significant) in funding, community awareness, need for their work, and demand for services. Food banks and pantries and homeless service providers, for example, have seen increases in demand *and* funding. There seems to be a hierarchy of needs effect in which organizations focused on basic human needs have received the greatest share of public attention and donations during the pandemic.
- A few organizations report that hardships faced by the community or their clients reaffirmed the need for their services and reinforced their motivation for public service.

"There has been significant (increase) in demand for our services when COVID hit. And also, an increase in recognition of (our) importance by donors and funders. Therefore, we have seen a 225% increase in donations/grants/gifts."

"The testimonies from our families have demonstrated the true impact we have had on their lives. We had nearly 75% of our medically complex students' families choose to send their children back for on-site instruction, stating the positive impact our organization has on them, and their child's quality of life."

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Appendices

Selected Quotations

Do you have any additional comments or concerns about the impact of COVID-19 on your organization or the greater nonprofit community?

- “Another challenge we face is the speed at which decisions from government agencies are decided and communicated. We are rarely given enough time to respond appropriately given the amount of extra work now on our plates.”
- “I am very afraid for the future of my company, I am holding on to the vision and mission of my company, and my life! My creative existence... I feel as if am drowning silently.”
- “Our organization has not seen dramatic effects yet due to the PPP loan. However, we have a significant decrease in revenue based on billable services... We budgeted for some of this for about 3 months, but my fear is COVID-19 isn't going away any time soon. As we move forward in the year, my organization can take a huge hit financially.”
- “The initial PPP program did not include 501(c)(6) nonprofits... I am hoping that Washington will pass the legislation so we can apply for the PPP funds since we are included in the new legislation.”
- “We are receiving more calls from people with depression and anxiety than previously and from people facing lack of housing. We need safe, secure housing for adults with mental illness who are unable to live independently and this remains urgent - group homes, supportive housing.”
- “ALL OF OUR PROGRAMS AND EVENTS WERE CANCELLED DUE TO COVID.”
- “My main concern is I believe we will continue on this path with restrictions on numbers of in-person people as well as offering more virtual programs for 2021, and that requires more costs and less fundraising and corporate donations and sponsorship. The demand from DSS and Courts for our classes for parents has doubled”
- “Emergency funds did come and fill the gap temporarily, but very anxious about how much longer this situation is going to continue because funding is almost gone.”
- “If we could have a resources space to see what we all are doing, challenges we are facing, needs we have. Maybe we could help one another through this and create a climate of support and care for each other.”
- “We gained almost 350 new donors during the height of the COVID Crisis... We have already seen a drop off of those generous gifts, although we are continuing our increased service capacity to meet the ever present and changing needs in our community. Our concern is about keeping those donors engaged so that they become regular members of our Donor family.”
- “We desperately need government contributed support right now. We are not able to fully operate and will not be able to survive.”
- “COVID-19 has caused many arts organizations, particularly theatre organizations, to suspend normal activities... I fear that many will be forced to permanently close. The

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arts are important. They are necessary to the social and economic well-being of the community.”

- “The pandemic continues to be devastating for organizations such as ours. Our professional artists continue to be on unemployment rolls and we have no access to any performance venues. All performing arts organizations in our area are under tremendous financial stress as a result of the pandemic.”
- “Our great fear is the second wave of financial impact--if certain government grants are cut back due to rising deficits, or if court is not operating the fines and fees that fund victim services may be decimated.”

Describe any positive impacts your organization has experienced as a result of COVID-19.

- “I think we have a cleaner environment due to the new cleaning protocols.”
- “Better productivity when working virtually on projects, education, organizational growth.”
- “Better use of office space - having staff work more from home has opened up more possibilities of space use. And it has forced us to develop virtual visits with families and child care centers.”
- “COVID-19 has increased awareness for the issue of food insecurity in our community and provided our staff the opportunity to implement a full change in our operational plan and shift in change management.”
- “Community confirmation of the essential nature of our work.”
- “People noticing what we do and the need that is in our community.”
- “People finally care about public health.”
- “Increased community partnerships, flexibility in ways of thinking, adaptability of staff.”
- “Online learning for adult education and ESL is growing locally, statewide and nationally. This expands access, build new talents and skills within the industry as well as begins to better meet the needs of busy adults.”
- “The addition of tele-mental health services has allowed to address some barriers to participation in services. Virtual group meetings have not been a perfect replacement for in-person but have led to some increases in attendance.”
- “While face-to-face instruction is preferred, we have discovered the benefits of online instruction, especially for students and volunteers who are working or have childcare or other responsibilities. We also discovered that we are a lifeline for our students and can help them get connected to resources they need.”
- “We had to be resourceful in producing other lines of business for our organization. We probably would continue with business-as-usual otherwise.”
- “As a 5-year old organization in growth mode, this has required the Board to look differently at technology and fundraising. We now have a Board fundraising committee.”

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Has your organization participated in a local COVID-19 task force or coordinated response? If yes, please provide details on the nature of the work.

- “We initiated coordinated information and sharing of resources in the beginning of the pandemic with approximately 40 community partners. These efforts have been successful, but now that most agencies have initiated changes to deal with covid, there is less need for the coordinated efforts.”
- “We participate in a Return-to-Work Deployment Team Task Force organized by the College of Arts and Sciences at USC.”
- “Electronic meetings with peers to share ideas and service delivery modes.”
- “We worked together as a community to provide food all over the county many times over the last 5 months.”
- “Yes, we are active members in our Chamber of Commerce and we participated in meetings, town halls, mask give aways, community projects designed to boost togetherness apart, took the local pledge to mask up, etc.”
- “We signed the Greater Greenville Pledge - a commitment to follow guideline and recommendations set out by the city of Greenville for business operations.”
- “Been involved in a number of panels to determine best practices for our return to play.”

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Table of Funders/List Providers

- 1 Arras Foundation
- 2 Central Carolina Community Foundation
- 3 Coastal Community Foundation
- 4 Community Foundation of Greenville
- 5 Eastern Carolina Community Foundation
- 6 Frances P. Bunnelle Foundation
- 7 Fullerton/Hamrick Mills Foundation
- 8 Give Local Lancaster
- 9 JH Walker Legacy Foundation
- 10 Marion County Healthcare Found
- 11 Mary Black Foundation
- 12 SC Arts Alliance
- 13 Sisters of Charity
- 14 The Chapin Foundation
- 15 The Duke Endowment
- 16 The Leon Levine Foundation
- 17 The Self Family Foundation
- 18 The Spartanburg County Foundation
- 19 Together SC
- 20 Trident United Way
- 21 United Way Florence County
- 22 United Way of Aiken County
- 23 United Way of Greenville County
- 24 United Way of Horry County
- 25 United Way of Laurens County
- 26 United Way of Pickens County
- 27 United Way of Sumter, Clarendon & Lee Counties
- 28 United Way of the Midlands
- 29 United Way of the Piedmont
- 30 United Way of York County
- 31 YMCA

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Instrument

COVID-19 Impact on SC Nonprofits

Start of Block: Default Question Block

Q1 Thank you for completing this survey to help Together SC inform our philanthropic and governmental leaders about the issues facing SC's nonprofit organizations. Your responses will be confidential and combined with all others to assess the impact of the pandemic on the nonprofit sector in South Carolina.

This survey is done in partnership with the Riley Center for Livable Communities at the College of Charleston, Together SC, the South Carolina Grantmakers Network, the United Way Association of South Carolina, Greenville Partnership for Philanthropy, the Community Foundation of Greenville, and the NonProfit Alliance Greenville.

End of Block: Default Question Block

Start of Block: Organizational Questions

Q2 How many full time equivalent employees did your organization have as of March 1, 2020?

- ☐ No employees
 - ☐ 1-5
 - ☐ 6-25
 - ☐ 26-50
 - ☐ 51-100
 - ☐ 101-200
 - ☐ More than 200
-

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Q3 What is your organization's current annual operating budget?

- ☐ Less than \$50K
 - ☐ \$51K - \$250K
 - ☐ \$251K - \$500K
 - ☐ \$501K - \$1M
 - ☐ \$1.1M - \$5M
 - ☐ \$5.1M - \$10M
 - ☐ \$10.1M +
-

Q4 Please rank your top 3 sources of revenue prior to COVID-19. Drag and drop names into the top three rows.

- _____ Federal Government
 - _____ State Government
 - _____ Local Government
 - _____ Foundations
 - _____ Corporations
 - _____ Individual Giving
 - _____ Bequests
 - _____ Investments
 - _____ Fees for Service
 - _____ Other
-

Q5 Prior to March 1, 2020, did any one source make up more than 40% of your annual revenue stream?

- ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No
-

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Q6 In what county is your organization's headquarters or primary office in South Carolina?

- ☐ Greenville
 - ☐ Richland
 - ☐ Charleston
 - ☐ Horry
 - ☐ Spartanburg
 - ☐ Lexington
 - ☐ York
 - ☐ Berkeley
 - ☐ Anderson
 - ☐ Beaufort
 - ☐ Other _____
-

Q7 What geographical area does your organization predominantly serve?

- ☐ Lowcountry
 - ☐ Midlands
 - ☐ PeeDee
 - ☐ Upstate
 - ☐ Statewide
-

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Q8 Please select your organization's primary sector.

- ☐ Arts, Culture, and Humanities
 - ☐ Education
 - ☐ Environment and Animals
 - ☐ Health
 - ☐ Human Services
 - ☐ International, Foreign Affairs
 - ☐ Public & Social Benefit
 - ☐ Religion Related
 - ☐ Mutual/Membership Benefit
-

Q9 Please select your primary role in your organization.

- ☐ Executive Director/CEO
 - ☐ Other C-Suite or Leadership Position (e.g: CFO or COO)
 - ☐ Staff
 - ☐ Board Director/Trustee
 - ☐ Volunteer
-

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Q10 Select the race or ethnicity of your organization's executive director or CEO (may select more than one):

- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
 - ☐ Asian
 - ☐ Black or African American
 - ☐ Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish
 - ☐ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
 - ☐ White
 - ☐ Mixed-Race
 - ☐ Other _____
 - ☐ Prefer not to answer
 - ☐ Unknown
-

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Q11 Select the race or ethnicity of your organization's board chair/president (may select more than one):

- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Black or African American
- ☐ Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish
- ☐ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- ☐ White
- ☐ Mixed-Race
- ☐ Other _____
- ☐ Prefer not to answer
- ☐ Unknown

Display This Question:

If Q10 = Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish

Or Q11 = Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish

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Q12 Select the following that you most identify with:

☐

Mexica, Mexican Am., Chicano

☐

Puerto Rican

☐

Cuban

☐

Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

End of Block: Organizational Questions

Start of Block: Economic Impact of COVID-19

Q13 Given the amount of cash your organization has on hand, how many months could you operate without additional revenue coming in the door?

☐

0 Months

☐

1 - 3 Months

☐

4 - 6 Months

☐

6 - 12 Months

☐

Longer than 12 Months

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Q14 Has your organization experienced an increase or decrease in funding since Mid-March, the beginning of COVID-19 in the USA?

- ☐ Significant Decrease
 - ☐ Slight Decrease
 - ☐ No Change
 - ☐ Slight Increase
 - ☐ Significant Increase
-

Q15 Has your organization experienced an increase or decrease in demand for services since Mid-March, the beginning of COVID-19 in the USA?

- ☐ Significant Decrease
 - ☐ Slight Decrease
 - ☐ No Change
 - ☐ Slight Increase
 - ☐ Significant Increase
-

Q16 Have there been any “silver lining” or positive impacts of COVID-19 for your organization?

- ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No
-

Display This Question:
If Q16 = Yes

Q17 Describe any positive impacts your organization has experienced as a result of COVID-19.

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Q18 What has been the impact on staffing for your organization (selected all that apply)?

- ☐ We have furloughed or laid off staff.
 - ☐ We have reduced staff work hours.
 - ☐ We have furloughed staff and have since brought staff back
 - ☐ We anticipate laying off staff.
 - ☐ We anticipate reducing staff hours.
 - ☐ We have increased staff work hours.
 - ☐ We need to hire additional workers to meet demand.
 - ☐ No impact on staff
 - ☐ Our organization does not have staff
-

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Q19 Did your organization receive any financial support specific to COVID-19 (select all that apply)?

- ☐ Federal Government
 - ☐ State Government through Corona Virus Relief Funds
 - ☐ County Government through CARES Act funds
 - ☐ City Government
 - ☐ Individual Contributions
 - ☐ One SC
 - ☐ United Way (please specify) _____
 - ☐ Grants or contributions made by proactively by private foundations (no application by me was necessary)
 - ☐ Grants or contributions from private foundations for which I applied
 - ☐ Grants or contributions made proactively by corporations/businesses (no application by me was necessary)
 - ☐ Grants or contributions from corporations/businesses for which I applied
 - ☐ New business revenue opportunities presented because of COVID
 - ☐ Other _____
-

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Display This Question:
If Q19 = Federal Government

Q20 Which federal financial support program funds did your organization receive?

☐

Paycheck Protection Program

☐

Economic Injury Disaster Loan Advance

☐

Other funds such as the CARES Act, Emergency Solutions Grants, or Older Americans Act dollar (please specify below)

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Q21 If you have cut expenses other than employees please describe the category (supplies, technology, training, etc.). Check all that apply.

- ☐ Contractors and professional fees
- ☐ Upcoming or planned programs
- ☐ Staff development and training
- ☐ Regular program delivery
- ☐ Program and office supplies
- ☐ Technology and computers
- ☐ Marketing, social media, etc
- ☐ Occupancy costs
- ☐ Equipment
- ☐ Travel, mileage, or client transportation
- ☐ Other _____

End of Block: Economic Impact of COVID-19

Start of Block: Mission, Program, and Operational Impact of COVID-19

Q22 Has COVID-19 impacted your organization's ability to fulfill its mission?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

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Q23 Have you altered your method of service or program delivery as a result of COVID-19?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Display This Question:
If Q23 = Yes

Q24 Is this change temporary or permanent?

☐ Temporary

☐ Permanent

☐ Unsure

Display This Question:
If Q22 = Yes
Or Q23 = Yes

Q25 What about your organization's mission or method of service has been effected?

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Q26 Are your staff working totally remote, totally in the office or a hybrid?

- ☐ Remote
 - ☐ In-Office
 - ☐ Hybrid
 - ☐ Not Applicable
-

Q27 Does your staff have adequate access to broadband internet, so they can effectively work remotely?

- ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No
 - ☐ Not Applicable
-

Q28

Do your clients or constituents have adequate access to broadband internet to enable them to access your services?

- ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No
 - ☐ Not Applicable
-

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Q29 In the next 4 months, through the end of the calendar year, what are your greatest needs?
Please select all that apply and use the comment box to provide detail.

- ☐ Supplies (cleaning supplies, hand sanitizer, personal protective equipment, medical equipment, etc.)
- ☐ Cash flow to meet operating needs due to lost revenue (specify estimated amount) _____
- ☐ Cash flow to meet increased demand (specify estimated amount) _____
- ☐ Help or cash to restructure programs and/or services (please specify) _____
- ☐ Help understanding the laws related to unemployment or HR issues (please specify in comment box) _____
- ☐ Help understanding if loans or lines of credit are available to our organization
- ☐ Help navigating any special funding resources that exist from philanthropic sources
- ☐ Effectively and safely managing a return to in-person work and service delivery.
- ☐ Help with remote work technology or management
- ☐ Help understanding what my peers are doing
- ☐ Other? Please use the comment box to specify _____
-

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Q30 Has your organization participated in a local COVID-19 task force or coordinated response? Please use comment box to describe the nature/scope of COVID-19 coordinated response.

☐ Yes, Currently Participating

☐ Yes, Previously Participated

☐ No

Q31 If yes, please provide details on the nature of the work.

Q32 Do you have any additional comments or concerns about the impact of COVID-19 on your organization or the greater nonprofit community?

Q52 Browser Meta Info

Browser

Version

Operating System

Screen Resolution

Flash Version

Java Support

User Agent

End of Block: Mission, Program, and Operational Impact of COVID-19
