

RESEARCH REPORT

Analysis of the Giving Potential of High-Income Donors in the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Region

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Analysis of the Giving Potential of High-Income Donors in the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Region

Every few years, the *Chronicle of Philanthropy* publishes a statistical survey of giving patterns across state, county, and metropolitan areas. Their most recent report, *How America Gives*, focused on measuring the relative levels of giving (by income group) in metro areas by contrasting a metro area's "giving ratio" (the total of its charitable contributions as a share of its total adjusted gross income) to that of other metro areas with similar population sizes.¹ If a metro area fell short of the average of its group of peer cities, the difference was designated its "giving opportunity" (i.e., the amount of additional charitable dollars it could generate if its residents gave at the benchmark rate).²

In some respects, Washington, DC, received relatively high marks in the recent *Chronicle* report; its total giving ranked fourth among the 50 largest metropolitan areas, and Washington, DC, givers in the first three income categories (those making \$50,000–75,000, \$75,000–100,000, and \$100,000–200,000 a year) gave at higher rates than comparable individuals in other large metro areas. Yet those who made more than \$200,000 fell short of the benchmark, producing a giving opportunity of \$548 million—the fifth highest among the 50 largest metros in that income category and the seventh largest for all givers combined. As that ranking suggests, Washington, DC, was not the only major metropolitan area to fall short of its charitable giving potential (New York had the largest giving opportunity, \$2.1 billion); though of the top 10 metro areas with the largest giving opportunity, Washington, DC, was the only one with its charitable "slack" concentrated entirely among taxpayers making more than \$200,000. The report highlighted several other metro areas with a population profile comparable to Washington, DC, such as Atlanta and Miami-Fort Lauderdale, which outperformed their charitable benchmarks and so technically had no giving opportunity. The comparison between locales is valuable, given how much analysis of charitable giving in the United States is pitched at the national level. Yet it is worth performing an even higher-resolution analysis as well to reveal differences *within* metropolitan areas.

This report introduces increased granularity to the examination of the giving patterns of Washington, DC's higher-income residents (those making over \$200,000 annually) by using IRS data from 2015 at the county and zip code level. In doing so, it highlights correlations and disparities within the region between zip codes with high and low giving ratios. It establishes some intriguing pairings of

locales that give at similar rates (both exceptionally high and low) while exhibiting strikingly different socioeconomic profiles.

Giving in the Washington, DC, Metro Area

This section unpacks the diversity in giving patterns among high-income donors in the Washington, DC, metro area by examining them by their county of residence.³ The Washington, DC, metro area, as defined by the *Chronicle of Philanthropy's* study, is made up of 24 cities and counties: the District of Columbia itself, 17 neighboring areas in Virginia, another 5 areas in Maryland, and 1 county in West Virginia.

Average Contribution

Even when focusing exclusively on donors with adjusted gross incomes of \$200,000 and up, it is immediately apparent that there is considerable variation between counties in the Washington, DC, metro area. The average contribution among high-income returns that reported charitable contributions is \$13,078, but this sum masks large differences in the area: at the upper end, high-income contributors in the District of Columbia itself average charitable contributions of \$25,375 per return.

The second-highest average is almost \$4,000 lower at \$20,603 for Fauquier County, a Northern Virginia county with a median income of just over \$91,000.⁴ At the low end, high-income donors in Manassas Park, an independent city in Virginia with a median household income of just over \$75,000, file an average of \$5,136 in charitable contributions.⁵

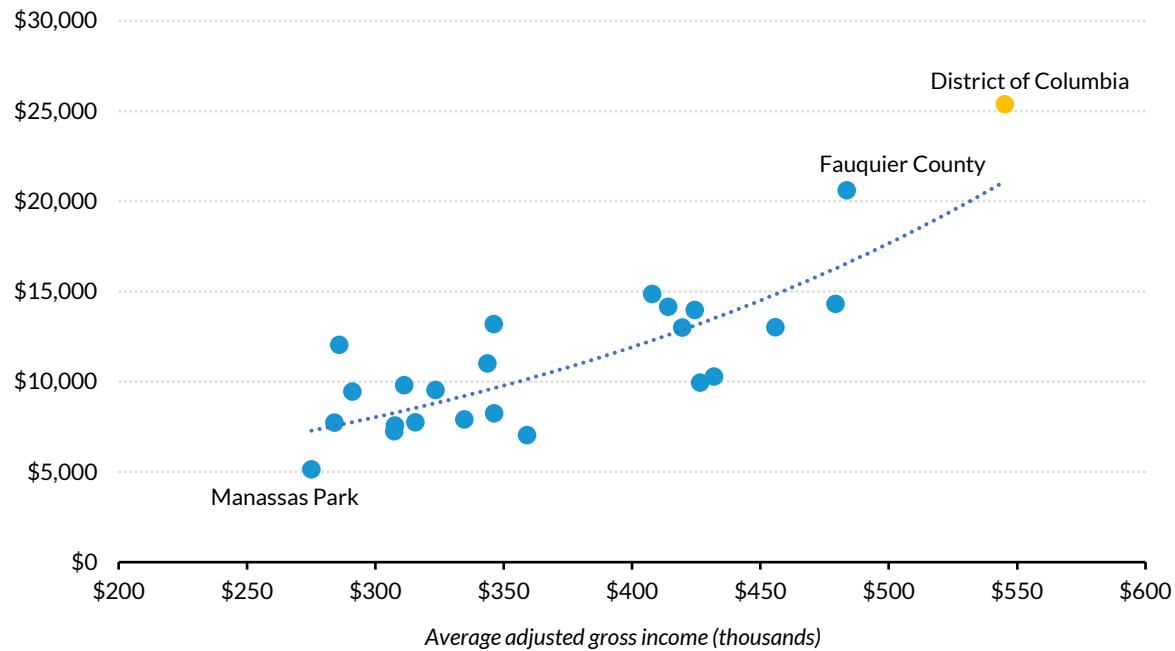
One way to unpack this disparity is to look at the average gross income of the high itemizers themselves. The average adjusted gross income (AGI) for high-income individuals in the Washington, DC, metro area is about \$430,858. Even compared to high-income itemizers from other counties and cities in the metro area, those in the District of Columbia and Fauquier County have larger AGI per return (over \$545,253 and \$483,586, respectively). Manassas Park has the lowest average AGI per return, about \$275,071.

When we compared average AGI for high-income donors against their average charitable contribution, it was clear that the higher-income counties also tended to donate more. As shown in figure 1, there is a significant positive correlation between AGI and average charitable contribution per return for high-income donors. In other words, on average, donors who had more to give gave more.

FIGURE 1

Average Contribution among High-Income Returns with Any Contribution, 2015

Counties in the Washington, DC, metro area, for tax units with adjusted gross income above \$200,000



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Sources: Data from the IRS Statistics of Income Division and the authors' calculations.

Giving as a Proportion of Adjusted Gross Income

Although the evidence shows that higher average income is generally associated with higher average levels of giving, we also looked at the proportion of AGI devoted to charitable giving among high-income donors in the Washington, DC, metro area, relative to both the national and metro area averages. These ratios are particularly important for assessing the giving potential of the region as well as variances within the region.⁶

High-income donors in the Washington, DC, metro area give an average of 2.74 percent of AGI to charity, a proportion that falls below the national average of 3.13 percent. Of the 24 cities and counties that make up the metro area, 5 have high-income residents that donate a proportion of their AGI larger than the national average for high-income givers: the District of Columbia, Prince George's County, Fauquier County, Clarke County, and Warren County. Seven additional counties surpassed the metro area average: Falls Church city, Charles County, Fredericksburg city, Culpeper County, Rappahannock County, Jefferson County, and Montgomery County (see appendix A for more details).

COUNTIES SURPASSING THE NATIONAL AVERAGE IN PROPORTIONAL GIVING

However, there does not appear to be a strong relationship between the *absolute* income of high-income residents and their *proportional* giving. Fauquier County, as noted above, is second only to Washington, DC, itself in the average AGI of high-income donors and greatly exceeds the national average of proportional giving: donors in Fauquier report giving 3.85 percent of their AGI—nearly 1 percent more than the national average.

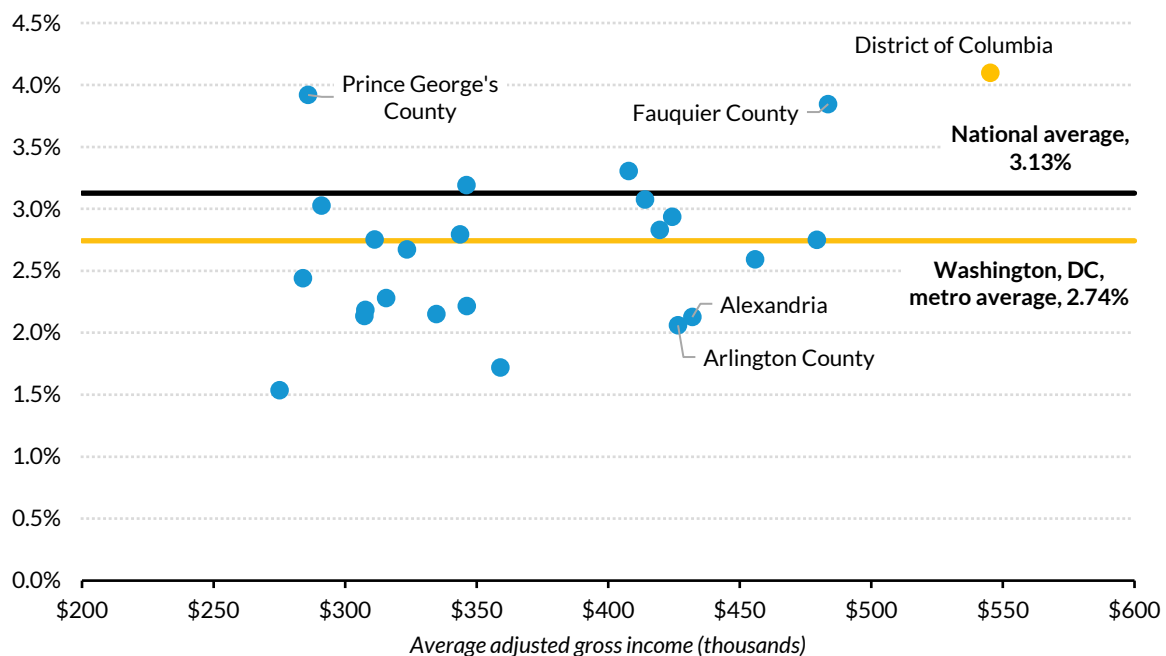
Yet Fauquier County is surpassed on this measure not only by Washington, DC (which is, again, an outlier for reasons we detail below) but also by Prince George's County, which boasts high-income itemizers that report donating 3.92 percent of their AGI to charitable causes. Unlike donors in Fauquier County, high-income itemizers in Prince George's County are at the lower end of the regional average in AGI: \$285,916 compared with Fauquier County's \$483,586 (figure 2).

This split is representative of the larger income differences between the two counties: median household income in Prince George's County is only \$75,925, compared with \$91,221 in Fauquier County.⁷

FIGURE 2

Contributions as a Share of Adjusted Gross Income, 2015

Counties in the Washington, DC, metro area, for tax units with adjusted gross income above \$200,000



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Sources: Data from the IRS Statistics of Income Division and the authors' calculations.

The two counties differ in several other key respects as well. Fauquier County lies over 30 miles from Washington, DC's city limits, but Prince George's County borders the city on its Maryland side, and a sizable part of the county is inside the Capital Beltway. Fauquier County is relatively small, with a resident population of about 65,000; Prince George's County, an inner suburb of Washington, DC, has a population over 10 times larger (around 863,000).⁸

Almost a quarter of Prince George's County's population (over 192,000 residents) is foreign-born, compared with just over 6 percent of Fauquier County's population (just under 4,300 residents).⁹ Fauquier County is also one of the least racially diverse cities or counties in the Washington, DC, metro area, with over 87 percent of residents identifying as white; a majority of Prince George's County residents identify as black or African American (63.4 percent) and only 20.4 percent identify as white.¹⁰ In Prince George's County, 9.7 percent of residents live below the poverty level, and only 85.8 percent have at least a high school education. In Fauquier County, 6.0 percent of residents live below the poverty level and 91.5 percent have at least a high school education.¹¹

Yet despite these demographic differences, high-income donors in both areas value a culture of giving, far exceeding the national average of giving by donating almost 4 percent of their average AGI. Although Fauquier County residents with high incomes donate more in absolute terms, those in Prince George's County donate slightly more proportionally.

UNTAPPED GIVING POTENTIAL

On the other end, the data revealed counties with significant untapped giving potential. In particular, high-income donors of Arlington County and the City of Alexandria contribute to charity far below the national average (2.06 percent and 2.13 percent, respectively) and have the third- and fourth-lowest percentages of giving among all counties in the Washington, DC, metro area. This is despite being among the richest (by average AGI) in the area: high-income residents boast an average AGI of \$431,946 in Alexandria and \$426,517 in Arlington County.

These two areas, located just across the Potomac River from Washington, DC (on the opposite side of the city from Prince George's County) are areas with significant giving "slack." High-income donors in Arlington County and Alexandria donated just under \$225 million in 2015. However, donating at the national average of 3.13 percent of their AGI would have yielded just under \$337 million, or another \$112 million for the nonprofit sector.

In summary, the Washington, DC, metro area is a region with considerable charitable giving among its high-income donors but with giving patterns that confound simple associations between income

level and giving rates. The diversity in giving by county is large, with lower socioeconomic status counties like Prince George's County rivaling wealthier counties like Fauquier County in terms of proportional giving (and both far surpassing the national average). Yet there is still immense untapped giving potential in some parts of the region. If the high-income residents of the 19 cities and counties that donated at rates below the national average in 2015 had donated at the average, charitable contributions would have increased by **\$629 million**. Alternatively, if only the 11 counties and cities that donated below the metro area average raised their rates of contributions to that level, contributions would rise by \$271 million.

Giving in the Washington, DC, Metro Area by Zip Code

While giving patterns in the Washington, DC, metro area at the county level evidenced a range of rates of giving relative to income, giving patterns across zip codes in Washington, DC, show a stark concentration of giving in zip codes with higher incomes, specifically in zip codes located downtown.

To dive deeper into giving patterns in the Washington, DC, metro area, we analyze neighborhoods using zip code-level data. Washington, DC, has 28 zip codes, but this analysis only looks at 22 zip codes because data on the other 6 are suppressed by the IRS to protect confidential taxpayer information. These zip codes either had fewer than 100 returns in total and were merged with other small zip codes to create an “other” category, designated “99999,” or had too few high-income returns, in which case the high-income returns were merged with another AGI group in the same zip code (see appendix B).

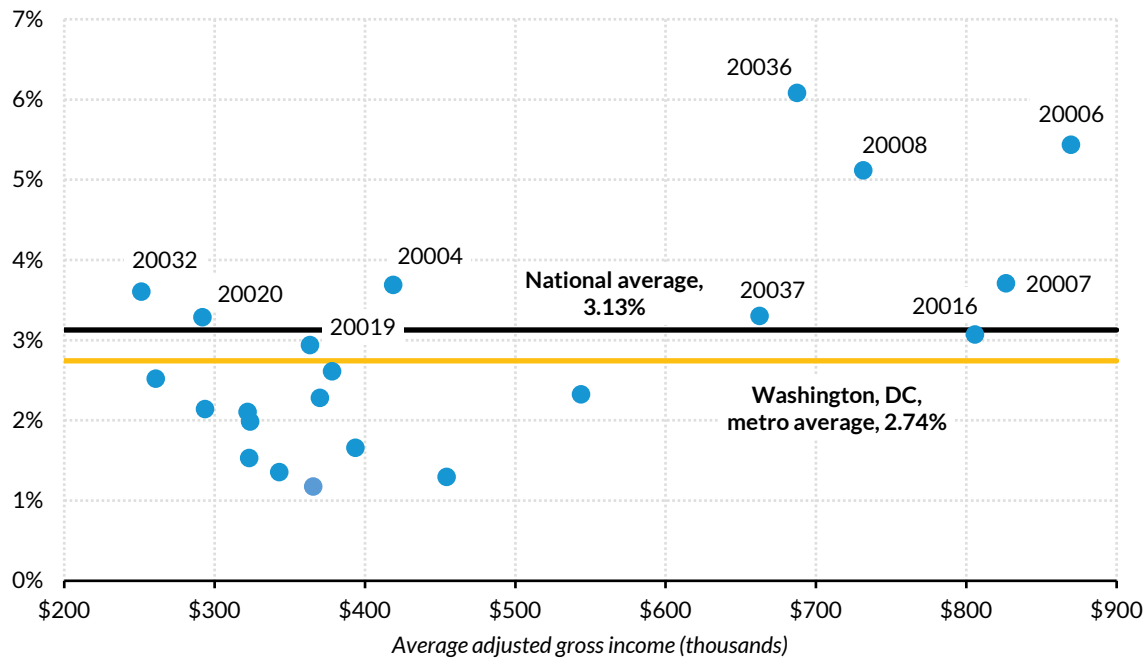
Giving by Income

Unlike giving patterns seen at the county level, most high-income donors in high-income zip codes donate a greater percentage of their income to charity. Zip code-level data for high-income donors in Washington, DC, show especially high proportions of giving relative to income in downtown neighborhoods. As shown in figure 3, zip codes in downtown Washington, DC, have the highest share of income given to charity. However, these neighborhoods are not very residential. Zip code 20006 has the highest share of giving relative to income, but it also has a homeownership and occupancy rate of 7.9 percent, the lowest among all Washington, DC, zip codes.¹² Zip code 20036, the second highest in terms of giving as a share of income, is also near downtown and has a homeownership and occupancy rate of 31 percent.¹³

FIGURE 3

Contributions as a Share of Adjusted Gross Income in Washington, DC, by Zip Code, 2015

Zip codes for tax units with adjusted gross income greater than \$200,000



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Sources: Data from the IRS Statistics of Income Division and the authors' calculations.

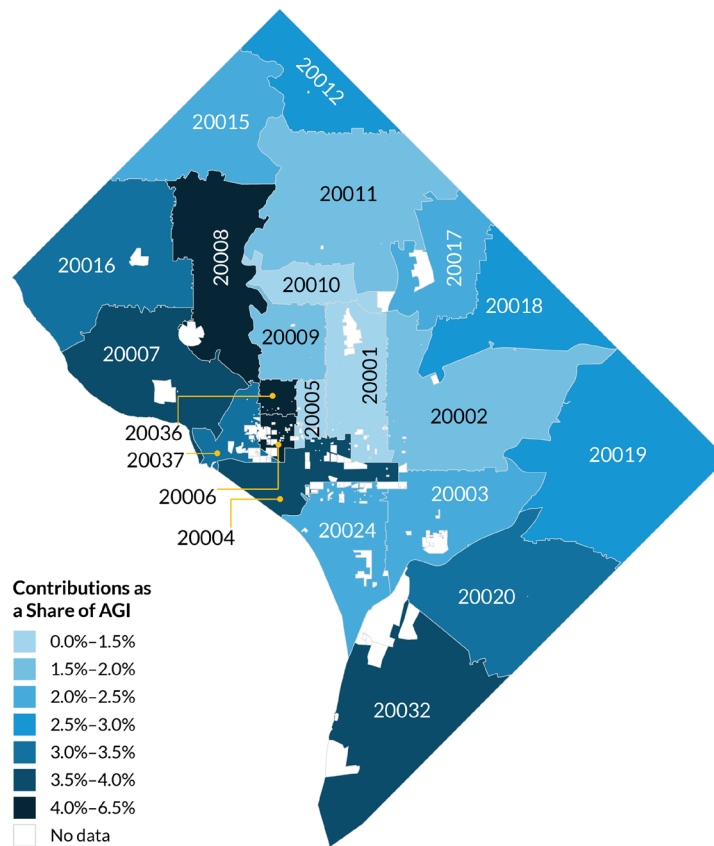
Even when excluding zip codes downtown, high-income donors living in wealthier neighborhoods (zip codes 20007, 20016, 20008, 20015, and 20037) still generally donate a larger percentage of their income to charity. There are a few exceptions: high-income donors in 20032, the neighborhood with the lowest income in the District of Columbia, give similar shares of their income to charity (3.6 percent) as their neighbors in 20007 (3.7 percent), the neighborhood with the highest income in the city. But around 64 percent of the charitable giving in Washington, DC, comes from three zip codes (20008, 20016, and 20007), indicating that high-income donors in the city's high-income neighborhoods are driving its high levels of giving.

Top-Giving Zip Codes

Excluding downtown Washington, DC, several zip codes stand out in their share of giving relative to income. Among the zip codes with the highest share of giving relative to income, about half have high levels of income while the other half have low levels.

FIGURE 4

Share of Giving Relative to Income by Zip Code, Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area, 2015



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Sources: Data from the IRS Statistics of Income Division and the authors' calculations.

Notes: This map only includes zip codes for which the IRS provided data. Some zip codes are suppressed if too few people in a specific area have a specific income. Certain AGI categories are excluded if there are too few returns in that area and income group, and some information is not included at all.

In summary, although there is some variation in giving rates among high-income individuals at the zip code level, high-income donors in high-income neighborhoods still account for the majority of total charitable giving.

Conclusion

This analysis provides a more granular understanding of giving patterns in zip codes and counties in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area than has previously been developed. The recent *Chronicle of Philanthropy How America Gives* report highlighted the region both as a place of exceptional giving—

Washington, DC, for instance, ranks high on the list of total charitable dollars given—and one of as yet unmet “giving potential.” This report validates both those findings but demonstrates considerable variation in giving patterns within the region. The analysis finds significant differences between counties in the Washington, DC, metro area in amounts given by high-income donors but also some intriguing similarities: high-income donors in counties with lower average incomes are donating at rates similar to high-income donors in counties with higher average incomes. It also identifies counties with especially high giving rates and those with lower rates; in doing so, it points to opportunities to increase the region’s giving potential. Diving into giving patterns at the neighborhood level, we find patterns similar to those at the county level: those that have more gave more, and neighborhoods with the lowest average incomes gave at rates similar to higher-earning neighborhoods.

The report contributes to a nuanced assessment of the Washington, DC, region’s distinctive “culture of giving,” discussed further in the accompanying report by the Urban Institute’s Benjamin Soskis.¹⁴ Throughout the region, in all its neighborhoods and counties, many high-income individuals share a commitment to charitable giving. But there are place-based differences between counties that suggest an even more localized appreciation of the forces that shape giving patterns. This report highlights the potential benefits of continued research on Washington, DC’s culture of giving through analysis combining examination of national, regional, and local dynamics. Such a multitiered approach, modeled in this report, could provide the fullest picture of geographically based cultures of giving throughout the United States. Although the *Chronicle of Philanthropy* notes a substantive charitable giving gap among high-income residents, this analysis demonstrates a consistent culture of giving among high-income residents in the area despite differences in socioeconomic class. At the county and neighborhood level, we find that higher income is correlated with higher giving—simply put, those that have more give more. However, there is some diversity in share of giving relative to income. At the county level, high-income donors in counties with lower average incomes are donating at rates similar to high-income donors in counties with higher average incomes. Surprisingly, some counties with particularly high average incomes donate well below the average. At the neighborhood level, we find giving patterns similar to those at the county level: those that have more gave more, and neighborhoods with the lowest average income gave at rates similar to higher-earning neighborhoods.

As the culture of giving continues to develop in the city and its neighboring regions, this analysis can help frame conversations about what counties have the capacity to give more and what the philanthropic infrastructure in the city must look like to absorb this giving potential.

Methodology

IRS Statistics of Income Division Data

To estimate giving in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area and the 24 surrounding counties, we use 2015 data from the Statistics of Income Division of the IRS, the most recent data available. The IRS produces annual subnational estimates of income and income tax–related variables, including the number of returns claiming the itemized deduction, the number of returns claiming the charitable deduction, and the total charitable deductions amount. These numbers are reported by AGI bracket. Data are available at the state, county, and zip code level. Suppression rules are different for each level, mainly because the risk of revealing confidential tax data goes up as the number of returns in a given area and income group gets smaller. Therefore, counties or zip codes are not included in published data if there are too few people in a specific area with a specific income, certain categories are excluded if there are too few returns in that area and income group, and some information is not included at all.

We specifically focus on high-income individuals because high-income taxpayers are the most likely to itemize and claim the charitable deduction. We define high-income donors based on adjusted gross income. The highest available income group for the county and zip code data is \$200,000 and greater.

At the state level, the \$200,000 and higher group is further divided, but high-income taxpayers in smaller geographic areas are condensed into one category because of data confidentiality concerns. All records with income over \$200,000 are set for inclusion. However, if one record in a geographic area contains more than 75 percent of a specific variable (more than 75 percent of capital gains in one zip code, for example, or more than 75 percent of charitable giving), then that record is excluded.

We mimicked the method used in the *Chronicle of Philanthropy* report by calculating the share of adjusted gross income devoted to charitable donations in each of the counties and cities in the Washington, DC, metro area, as well as for all the zip codes in Washington, DC. We compared these measures of giving to the average among high-income taxpayers in the US and to the metro area average. In both cases, we calculated the average by taking the AGI of all donors with more than \$200,000 in AGI in the geographic area of focus (the US and the Washington, DC, metro area) and dividing that figure by the total level of charitable contributions in the same area. This varies from the *Chronicle of Philanthropy* report in an important way; their national benchmark value is based on taxpayers located within groups of cities with similarly sized populations, whereas our national benchmark looks at all high-income taxpayers nationwide.

Appendix A

TABLE A.1

Giving by High-Income Tax Returns in the Washington, DC, Metro Area, by City/County

	AGI	Number of returns	AGI per return	Returns that itemize	Returns with charitable contributions	Charitable contribution amount	Average contributions per return with contributions	Contributions as a share of AGI	Contribution amount raised to the national average	Contribution amount raised to the metro area average
District of Columbia	\$15,425,205,000	28,290	\$545,253	27,800	24,900	\$631,828,000	\$25,375	4.10%	\$631,828,000	\$631,828,000
Prince George's County, MD	\$3,359,517,000	11,750	\$285,916	11,630	10,940	\$131,671,000	\$12,036	3.92%	\$131,671,000	\$131,671,000
Fauquier County, VA	\$1,242,817,000	2,570	\$483,586	2,530	2,320	\$47,798,000	\$20,603	3.85%	\$47,798,000	\$47,798,000
Clarke County, VA	\$175,351,000	430	\$407,793	430	390	\$5,797,000	\$14,864	3.31%	\$5,797,000	\$5,797,000
Warren County, VA	\$148,848,000	430	\$346,158	420	360	\$4,750,000	\$13,194	3.19%	\$4,750,000	\$4,750,000
Falls Church, VA	\$538,219,000	1,300	\$414,015	1,270	1,170	\$16,556,000	\$14,150	3.08%	\$16,828,874	\$16,556,000
Charles County, MD	\$945,831,000	3,250	\$291,025	3,220	3,030	\$28,615,000	\$9,444	3.03%	\$29,573,966	\$28,615,000
Fredericksburg, VA	\$233,396,000	550	\$424,356	530	490	\$6,852,000	\$13,984	2.94%	\$7,297,758	\$6,852,000
Rappahannock County, VA	\$96,495,000	230	\$419,543	220	210	\$2,731,000	\$13,005	2.83%	\$3,017,177	\$2,731,000
Culpeper County, VA	\$240,569,000	700	\$343,670	680	610	\$6,720,000	\$11,016	2.79%	\$7,522,041	\$6,720,000
Jefferson County, WV	\$270,767,000	870	\$311,226	860	760	\$7,451,000	\$9,804	2.75%	\$8,466,263	\$7,451,000
Montgomery County, MD	\$29,020,542,000	60,550	\$479,282	60,000	55,790	\$798,457,000	\$14,312	2.75%	\$907,405,789	\$798,457,000
Spotsylvania County, VA	\$792,534,000	2,450	\$323,483	2,410	2,220	\$21,181,000	\$9,541	2.67%	\$24,780,720	\$21,735,036
Fairfax County, VA	\$33,480,452,000	73,460	\$455,764	72,170	66,610	\$867,591,000	\$13,025	2.59%	\$1,046,856,946	\$918,192,584

	AGI	Number of returns	AGI per return	Returns that itemize	Returns with charitable contributions	Charitable contribution amount	Average contributions per return with contributions	Contributions as a share of AGI	Contribution amount raised to the national average	Contribution amount raised to the metro area average
Stafford County, VA	\$1,167,216,000	4,110	\$283,994	4,050	3,680	\$28,469,000	\$7,736	2.44%	\$36,496,167	\$32,010,592
Calvert County, MD	\$874,279,000	2,770	\$315,624	2,740	2,570	\$19,925,000	\$7,753	2.28%	\$27,336,699	\$23,976,871
Fairfax, VA	\$443,145,000	1,280	\$346,207	1,270	1,190	\$9,817,000	\$8,250	2.22%	\$13,856,128	\$12,153,135
Manassas, VA	\$190,747,000	620	\$307,656	610	550	\$4,168,000	\$7,578	2.19%	\$5,964,221	\$5,231,186
Frederick County, MD	\$2,359,229,000	7,050	\$334,642	7,000	6,420	\$50,759,000	\$7,906	2.15%	\$73,767,680	\$64,701,234
Alexandria, VA	\$3,861,600,000	8,940	\$431,946	8,720	7,990	\$82,117,000	\$10,277	2.13%	\$120,743,375	\$105,903,364
Arlington County, VA	\$6,913,844,000	16,210	\$426,517	15,710	14,320	\$142,457,000	\$9,948	2.06%	\$216,180,045	\$189,610,352
Loudoun County, VA	\$9,647,373,000	26,870	\$359,039	26,450	23,570	\$165,958,000	\$7,041	1.72%	\$301,651,227	\$264,576,665
Manassas Park, VA	\$46,762,000	170	\$275,071	160	140	\$719,000	\$5,136	1.54%	\$1,462,140	\$1,282,436

Appendix B

TABLE B.1

Giving by High-Income Tax Returns in Washington, DC, by Zip Code

Zip code	AGI	Number of returns	AGI per return	Returns that itemize	Returns with charitable contributions	Charitable contribution amount	Average contributions per return with charitable contributions	Contributions as a share of AGI
District of Columbia	\$15,258,928,000	28,270	\$539,757	27,780	24,880	\$463,291,000	\$18,621	3.04%
20001	\$668,991,000	1,950	\$343,072	1,900	1,550	\$9,066,000	\$5,849	1.36%
20002	\$723,656,000	2,240	\$323,061	2,200	1,940	\$11,083,000	\$5,713	1.53%
20003	\$762,250,000	2,060	\$370,024	2,030	1,840	\$17,369,000	\$9,440	2.28%
20004	\$79,587,000	190	\$418,879	190	160	\$2,937,000	\$18,356	3.69%
20005	\$386,126,000	850	\$454,266	830	670	\$5,001,000	\$7,464	1.30%
20006	\$60,874,000	70	\$869,629	70	50	\$3,310,000	\$66,200	5.44%
20007	\$2,412,783,000	2,920	\$826,296	2,890	2,660	\$89,448,000	\$33,627	3.71%
20008	\$2,194,412,000	3,000	\$731,471	2,950	2,710	\$112,275,000	\$41,430	5.12%
20009	\$1,133,942,000	2,880	\$393,730	2,820	2,390	\$18,814,000	\$7,872	1.66%
20010	\$310,899,000	850	\$365,764	830	730	\$3,647,000	\$4,996	1.17%
20011	\$433,613,000	1,340	\$323,592	1,320	1,180	\$8,602,000	\$7,290	1.98%
20012	\$283,674,000	750	\$378,232	750	710	\$7,413,000	\$10,441	2.61%
20015	\$1,413,651,000	2,600	\$543,712	2,580	2,430	\$32,876,000	\$13,529	2.33%
20016	\$3,142,191,000	3,900	\$805,690	3,870	3,630	\$96,457,000	\$26,572	3.07%
20017	\$111,546,000	380	\$293,542	380	340	\$2,390,000	\$7,029	2.14%
20018	\$80,882,000	310	\$260,910	300	280	\$2,037,000	\$7,275	2.52%
20019	\$29,071,000	80	\$363,388	70	60	\$854,000	\$14,233	2.94%
20020	\$49,642,000	170	\$292,012	170	160	\$1,631,000	\$10,194	3.29%
20024	\$119,139,000	370	\$321,997	360	310	\$2,506,000	\$8,084	2.10%
20032	\$12,562,000	50	\$251,240	40	40	\$453,000	\$11,325	3.61%
20036	\$275,003,000	400	\$687,508	390	300	\$16,729,000	\$55,763	6.08%
20037	\$549,930,000	830	\$662,566	810	700	\$18,160,000	\$25,943	3.30%
99999	\$24,504,000	70	\$350,057	60	40	\$233,000	\$5,825	0.95%

Note: Zip code 99999 is a category for zip codes with fewer than 100 returns or zip codes identified with a single building or nonresidential areas.

Notes

- ¹ “Special Report: How America Gives,” *Chronicle of Philanthropy*, October 3, 2018, <https://www.philanthropy.com/specialreport/special-report-how-america-gi/154>.
- ² This ratio is calculated for four different income categories, and then each city’s giving ratio is compared to both the average giving ratios in the city’s state and the average giving ratios in cities with comparable population sizes across the United States.
- ³ When we use the term “high-income donor,” we are talking about tax units who made above \$200,000 in adjusted gross income in 2015. For a tax filer to appear in our data as a donor, they must have filed taxes in 2015 and decided to claim itemized deductions, including the deduction for charitable contributions.
- ⁴ Five-year estimates from 2012–16 American Community Survey (ACS) data.
- ⁵ Five-year estimates, 2012–16 ACS data.
- ⁶ See the methodology section for details on how we calculated these measures of charitable giving.
- ⁷ See the methodology section for details.
- ⁸ Population data are from the 2010 Census.
- ⁹ Five-year estimates from 2012–16 American Community Survey data.
- ¹⁰ Five-year estimates, 2012–16 ACS data.
- ¹¹ Five-year estimates, 2012–16 ACS data.
- ¹² Five-year estimates, 2012–16 ACS data.
- ¹³ Five-year estimates, 2012–16 ACS data.
- ¹⁴ See Benjamin Soskis, *Analyzing a Localized Giving Culture: The Case of Washington, DC* (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 2018).

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