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Nonprofit Journalism: A Growing but Fragile Part of the U.S. News System

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Amy Mitchell, Acting Director, Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence in Journalism

Mark Jurkowitz, Associate Director, Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence in Journalism

(202) 419-3650
1615 L St, N.W., Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20036
www.journalism.org

Overview

The growing nonprofit news sector is showing some signs of economic health, and most leaders of those outlets express optimism about the future, according to a new study by the Pew Research Center. But many of these organizations also face substantial challenges to their long-term financial well-being.

The report finds that large, often one-time seed grants from foundations help many of these nonprofit news outlets get up and running. But as those grants expire, many organizations do not have the resources or expertise necessary for the business tasks needed to broaden the funding base.

More than half of the nonprofit news organizations surveyed by the Pew Research Center in late 2012 (54%) identified business, marketing and fundraising as the area of greatest staffing need, compared with 39% who said the top need was for more editorial employees. In addition, nearly two-thirds of the nonprofits (62%) cited “finding the time to focus on the business side of the operation” as a major challenge—compared with 55% who cited “increasing competition for grant money.”

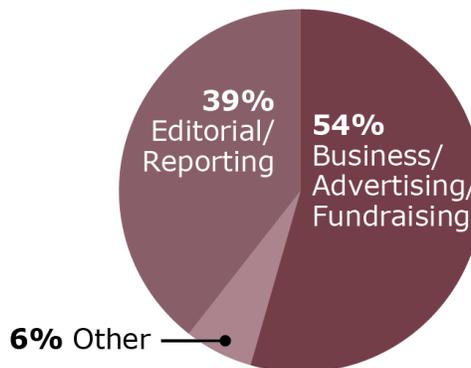
Most nonprofit news organizations are small, with minimal staffs and modest budgets. Indeed, 78% of the survey respondents reported having five or fewer full-time paid staffers—including 26% with none. About one-fifth (21%) said they generated \$50,000 or less in annual revenue in 2011, the latest year for which data were available at the time of the survey, and another 26% earned between \$50,001 and \$250,000. And roughly half of the outlets produced 10 or fewer pieces of original content in the two-week period studied.

Through a multi-step process, the Pew Research Center identified 172 digital nonprofit news outlets that launched since 1987. The sites identified here range from the nationally known to the hyperlocal. Their editorial focus includes everything from investigative reporting to coverage of health and the environment. Two have won Pulitzer Prizes. Their funding sources range from nationally known philanthropic foundations, to ideologically aligned organizations, to individuals. And, as our earlier [research in 2011 showed](#), some fit squarely into the traditions of independent news gathering while others lean more toward what might be considered partisan news.

The classification as a nonprofit, in other words, speaks to the tax status and financial structure of an organization rather than the kind of news produced. This study examines the growing sector largely from that financial perspective.

Business Side Staffing Needs Are A Top Priority

Percent of Survey Respondents Who Said Their Greatest Staffing Need Is...



N=93

Survey Dates: Sept. 21-Nov. 17, 2012.

Note: 1% did not respond to this question.

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A detailed survey completed by 93 of the 172 organizations includes some positive economic signs. Most of those that reported revenues and expenses for 2011, the latest year for which data were available, said they brought in more money than they spent. In addition, a majority of outlets reported having cash reserves on hand that experts say are sufficient for the nonprofit sector. That may help explain the high levels of confidence about the future, with 81% of the organizations saying they were very or somewhat confident they'd be financially solvent five years down the road.

At the same time, the self-reported data also reveal the substantial economic challenges these organizations face and the overall fragility of their environment. Given the uncertainty of grant funding, one way these organizations are trying to build financial stability is by diversifying their revenue streams. But revenue diversity is a work in progress, and in what may be most telling of all, many of the nonprofit news operations surveyed told Pew Research that they don't have the business-side resources needed to effectively expand their revenue base.

"We need to invest in a business staff that can sustain a business model," acknowledged one.

Complicating that effort, though, is the broader nonprofit culture—including nonprofit monitoring agencies—that rewards organizations for spending money on program services instead of business and revenue development. "Organizations starve themselves," says Kate Barr, executive director of the Nonprofits Assistance Fund. "There's an obsession with being able to say to [funders] that 80 to 90 cents of every dollar you give us is going to programs."

Among the key findings:

- The study finds that all but nine states in the U.S. have at least one nonprofit news outlet. Most are not trying to replicate all the editorial functions of mainstream media, but instead work in specialized journalism niches. About one-fifth (21%) focus on producing investigative reporting, which can look at a range of topics, while another 17% concentrate specifically on government. Other areas of focus include public and foreign affairs (13%), the environment (4%), health (3%) and arts and culture (3%). And the geographic orientation tends to be either state (38%) or metro level (29%).
- While many nonprofits initially rely on big grants, that funding source may not provide long-term sustainability. Nearly two-thirds of the survey respondents (61%) began with a startup grant that accounted for at least one-third of their original funding—and a majority of those grants were for \$100,000 or more. But at the time of this report, only 28% of those organizations reported that the funder had agreed to renew that grant to any degree.
- Nonprofit outlets are taking steps toward diversifying revenue streams, but even many of those with multiple streams still rely heavily on one main source for the bulk of their funds. According to the survey, a majority of outlets that responded to the questions (58%) are drawing upon at least three separate revenue streams—including grants, individual donors, advertising, media partnerships and events. But about half of those organizations are still generating at least 75% of their income from a single revenue stream, almost always foundation grants.
- Finding the time for staff to work on developing new revenue streams is proving to be a challenge for many nonprofit news organizations. While 80% of the outlets say that business, advertising and marketing work consumes some staff time, nearly one-third of them said that

kind of work consumed less than 10% of their staff time, and more than half said that business-side tasks accounted for between 10% and 24% of staff hours. In contrast, 85% of the outlets say that editorial tasks consumed at least half their overall staff time.

- Roughly two-thirds of the 172 nonprofit news outlets are sponsored by another organization; just one-third are independent. But in the survey responses, those independent organizations stood out as being less reliant on major seed grants. Fewer than half (15 out of 32) of the independent outlets in the survey started with a major seed grant as opposed to more than two-thirds (42 out of 61) of the outlets sponsored by another nonprofit, news organization or university. In addition, more than three-quarters (25 out of 32) of the independents reported having at least three different revenue streams, far more than the sponsored nonprofits.
- Optimism is the prevalent feeling among those working at nonprofit news organizations. Four times as many outlets predicted they will hire new staff in the coming year (40%) than said they will reduce staff (10%). And combined, 81% said they are either “very confident” (26%) or “somewhat confident” (55%) that they will be financially solvent five years down the road. Only 4% were “not at all confident” that they would be financially solvent in five years.

For this study, Pew Research first took several steps to get as close as possible to the total number of digital nonprofit news outlets in the U.S. that were launched since 1987.¹ First, researchers aggregated lists and databases of digital news operations already in existence. A total of nine such lists yielded approximately 1,800 outlets. Researchers then eliminated duplicate listings as well as for-profit, non-domestic and defunct or inactive outlets. The cohort of nonprofits that are many decades old or that rely chiefly on a non-digital platform, such as Mother Jones magazine or The Associated Press, were removed as well for the purposes of this particular study. This left a total of about 700 outlets. Those were further evaluated to remove outlets that were noncommercial but not formally part of a 501(c) organization.¹ That reduced the number to roughly 150. Finally, researchers conducted web searches for additional nonprofit news organizations. This resulted in a final list of 172 active nonprofit news outlets, ranging from the nationally known brands to the hyperlocal.² While there may be some additional nonprofits that have started up since this analysis or were missed even in the deep searches we conducted, we believe this is the most comprehensive analysis of the landscape of digital nonprofit news outlets.

Pew Research conducted a site audit on all 172 outlets and then sent to all 172 a detailed survey asking more about the financial and staffing structure of their organizations. A majority, 93, completed the survey with the understanding that their data would be anonymized, meaning the report would not publicly identify any outlet with its survey responses. The audit characteristics of these 93 tracked closely with the full 172 on the majority of audit measures.³ (For more details, see the [methodology](#).)

¹ The study examined outlets that had launched over a 25-year period, 1987-2012. While this allowed researchers to focus on a relatively younger, digital cohort of outlets, longstanding noncommercial organizations such as PBS and NPR were thus excluded from this particular study.

² Included in the 172 is Stateline, a site funded largely by The Pew Charitable Trusts, which also funds the Pew Research Center.

³ The only areas where the group of 93 stood out as different from the full 172 were fewer sites sponsored by non-news organizations, somewhat less focus on state level and government news and fewer Watchdog.org sites.

This study builds off of an earlier 2011 [Pew Research study of nonprofit news sites](#), which examined the funding transparency and ideological nature of the news content produced. That study covered a smaller swath of these sites—four dozen sites with a national or state-level orientation launched in 2005 or later. It found overall that the more ideological sites tended to be funded mostly or entirely by one parent organization. The most consistently ideological content appeared in the two formally organized families of sites—the American Independent News Network sites, which had a liberal tone to their coverage, and the Watchdog.org operations, whose content carried a conservative tone.

What Is a Nonprofit News Site?

The nonprofit designation is primarily a legal framework and business structure. Under the Internal Revenue Service section 501(c)(3)-501(c)(9), a qualifying organization must invest any surplus revenue back into the organization, rather than paying dividends to shareholders. Individual contributions to a nonprofit organization are considered tax-deductible, and the organization itself is exempt from paying certain federal taxes. News organizations typically qualify for 501(c)(3) status by demonstrating to the IRS that they meet an educational need in society—an application process that sometimes takes years to receive approval. IRS policy in this regard has become a subject of controversy. [A recent report](#) from the Nonprofit Media Working Group of the Council on Foundations criticized the IRS for being too inconsistent in its reviews of applicants, taking too long to approve applications and, in some cases, for not recognizing what the Media Group called the inherent educational value in journalism.

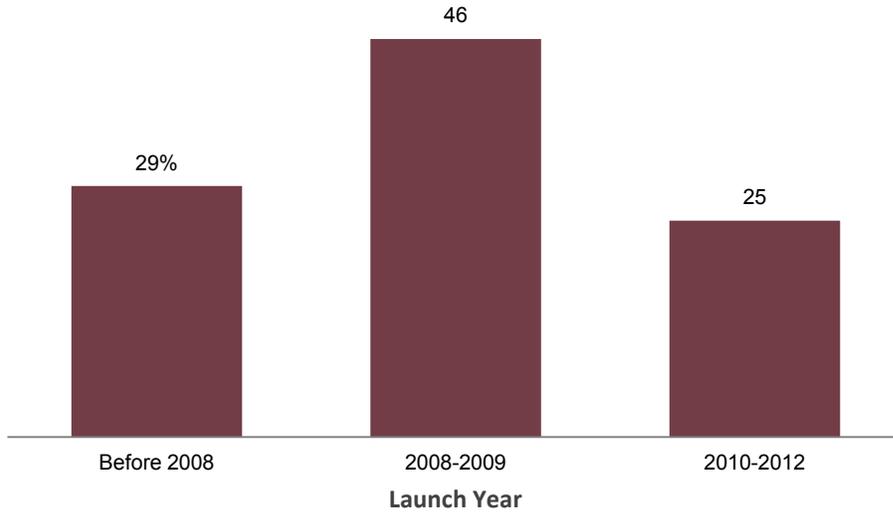
In part, due to those hurdles, many news organizations receive the benefits of nonprofit status by receiving sponsorship through another 501(c)(3) organization. For instance the Alameda Community News Project, a California-based news outlet, does not have its own 501(c)(3) status, but receives the benefits by its affiliation with Community Initiatives, an organization whose sole purpose is to serve as a fiscal sponsor for young, civic-minded organizations that have not gone through the IRS process. Of the 172 digital nonprofit news organizations identified by Pew Research Center, only a minority—29%—have acquired independent 501(c)(3) status, such as St. Louis Beacon or Texas Tribune. The rest of those studied are sponsored or published by a variety of institutions such as universities, think tanks or other news organizations.

The Landscape

The majority of the 172 outlets identified by Pew Research were founded during and after the recent recession, a period in which traditional media outlets have been losing reporting resources. Many of these outlets (46%) were launched at the height of the recession in 2008 and 2009. Another quarter (25%) started since then (2010-2012), while the rest (29%) were founded before 2008.

Many Nonprofit News Outlets Launched in 2008 and 2009

Percent of Identified Digital Nonprofit News Outlets



N=164 of the 172 outlets identified. Launch years could not be determined for eight.

Note: Websites were audited May-July 2012; additional sites were audited in September 2012. Data were updated in April 2013.

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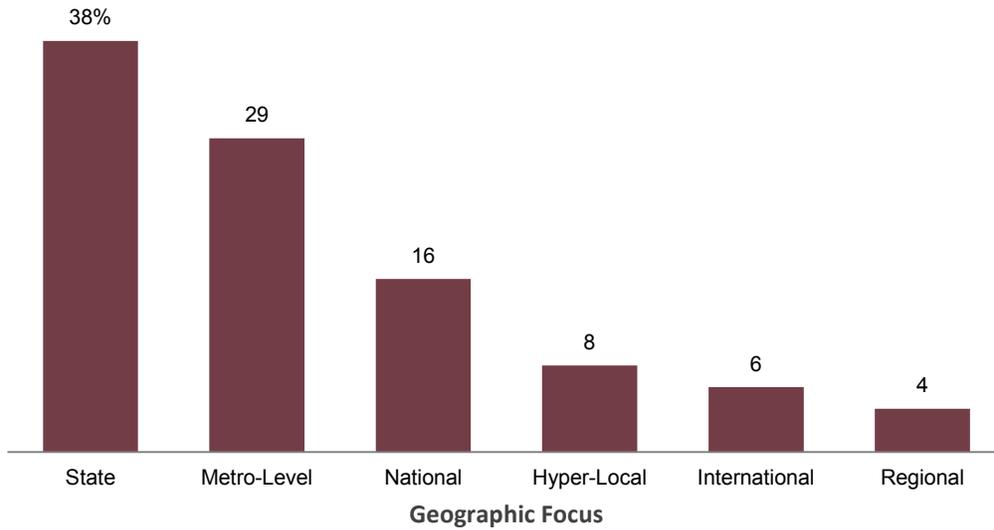
Most of the younger outlets are not seeking to replace or replicate newspapers or other traditional news media, but rather to fill certain gaps.

In the survey, one nonprofit outlet described its editorial mission as “filling the holes that chain media outlets swerve around.”

The majority of outlets limit their reporting efforts to a state (38%), a city (29%) or a smaller community or neighborhood (8%). Many of them are clustered around big population centers and the coasts. Still, all but nine states have at least one nonprofit news organization, according to the Pew Research audit.

More than a Third of Nonprofit News Outlets Focus on State-Level News

Percent of Identified Digital Nonprofit News Outlets



N=172

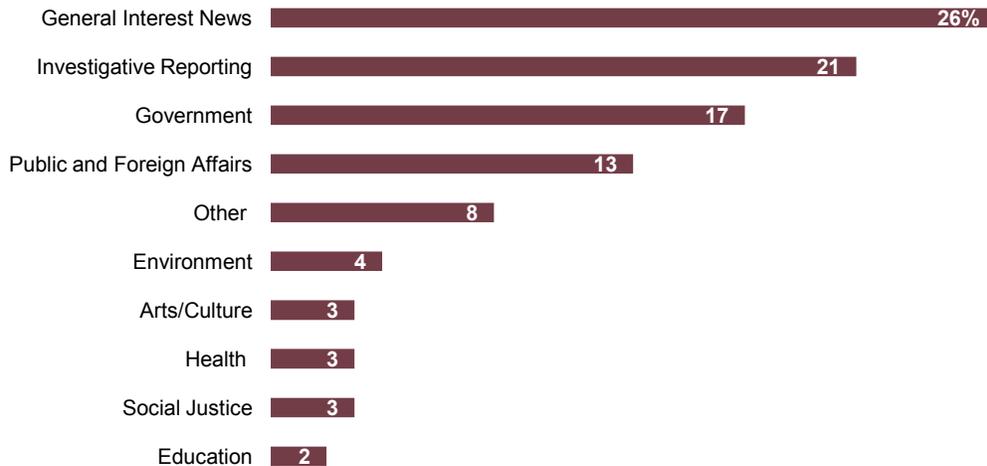
Note: Websites were audited May-July 2012; additional sites were audited in September 2012. Data were updated in April 2013.

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In contrast to legacy media, particularly newspapers and television outlets, most of the nonprofits studied have niche orientations—they focus on one topic or type of reporting. Only 26% of the 172 nonprofits cover general interest news. The bulk of them focus on narrower topics to fill one particular gap or another. The most prevalent of these niche areas, at 21%, is investigative reporting, which aims to fulfill the time-honored watchdog role of the news media. Other niche areas include government, health, education and the environment.

The Kind of Coverage Nonprofit News Outlets Produce

Percent of Identified Digital Nonprofit News Outlets



N=172

Note: Websites were audited May-July 2012; additional sites were audited in September 2012. Data were updated in April 2013.

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Content Production

So what do these outlets produce? To get a sense of the kinds of content nonprofit news outlets create, researchers examined the websites over a two-week period, tallying the number of stories published. Researchers looked for several types of content, including straight news accounts, long-form and investigative pieces, opinion articles, and non-text items such as videos or databases.

Straight news accounts—stories that tended to be 500 words or less and focused on breaking events—were the most common, though not near the level of production at traditional news outlets. Close to half of the outlets (47%) published between one and 10 of these straight news stories over the two-week period studied.⁴ About a third (32%) published at least 11 news stories, an indication that they are populating their sites with new content on roughly a daily basis. Still, 21% of the sites did not produce any of these shorter, straight news accounts (and instead, in most cases, produced at least one of the other types of content studied).

Long-form journalism stories, which contain some deeper reporting or analysis and tend to be more than 1,000 words long, appeared even less frequently. In the two-week period, about two-thirds (63%) of the outlets did not produce a single long-form piece; 30% produced between one and five long-form pieces, and 8% produced more than five. Of the 64 outlets that produced at least some long-form content over the two-week sample period, 10 did not produce any shorter, straightforward news accounts.

Opinion and commentary is clearly not a part of the main mission of these nonprofits. An overwhelming majority—77%—produced no opinion pieces during this time period; 17% produced between one and five, and 6% produced more than five. This is different than the measure of ideology in the earlier 2011 report which was identified in the reported news stories through the range of viewpoints represented in stories, themes in the coverage, and the individuals or institutions that were targeted in investigative pieces.

Level of Production for Different Kinds of Content

Percent of Identified Digital Nonprofit News Outlets

Number of Pieces Over a Two-Week Period	Straight News Stories	Long-Form/ Investigative	Opinion Pieces	Non-Text Pieces (Videos, Databases)
0	21%	63%	77%	73%
1-5	19	30	17	21
6-10	28	5	2	3
11-15	9	0	1	1
16 or More	23	3	3	2
Total	100	100	100	100

N=172

Note: Websites were audited May-July 2012; additional sites were audited in September 2012. Data were updated in April 2013. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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⁴ In March of 2013, analysts returned to these websites to account for any changes that might have occurred. Most of the sites were still publishing new material on a frequent basis. Fully 83% of the outlets studied had published new content within the previous 14 days.

Also rare was non-text journalism. Only about a quarter (27%) of the outlets studied posted non-text pieces such as databases or video on their site.

When it came to overall editorial output, many nonprofits produced a modest level of stories and commentary, far less than in traditional news organizations. Indeed, the website audit found that close to half (44%) of the nonprofit outlets examined produced 10 or fewer pieces of original content in the two-week period studied.

The nonprofit journalism field is fairly diverse. Many outlets operate independently, funded by grants from major charitable organizations such as the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation or the Robert R. McCormick Foundation, as well as a wide array of major donors and members. Others are sponsored by colleges and universities. Some are affiliated with think tanks or nonprofit advocacy organizations.

A 2011 study by Pew Research identified several networks of nonprofit news outlets operated by a centralized publisher with a distinct political orientation. One of these, a group of state-based Watchdog.org websites, is operated by the Franklin Center for Government & Public Integrity. The Franklin Center does not disclose its donors, but was launched with the help of the Sam Adams Alliance, which seeks to “increase public awareness of free-market principles and policies.” These sites have grown in number since 2011, when Pew Research identified 12 such sites. For this study, Pew Research identified and studied 17 active Franklin Center-sponsored outlets.²

Another network of state-based websites, the American Independent News Network (AINN), “emphasizes the positive role of democratically elected government.” It was found to be somewhat more transparent than the Franklin Center network but just as politically oriented in its content. This network seems to have downsized from nine identified AINN outlets in 2011 to just three identified and studied here.

A third network of sites identified in 2011, the Statehouse News Network, seems to have largely dissolved, though some of the outlets in that network live on.

The majority of the sites included in the Pew Research survey, especially the younger ones, are still building audiences. Fully 79% of the 93 participating outlets reported their online audiences had grown over the previous 12 months.³ And a quarter of them said the growth had been dramatic—up more than 75% from the year before. Just 8% said their audience had declined.

Predictably, newer organizations were somewhat more likely to see audience growth than older ones: More than 80% of the outlets launched in 2008 or later (46 out of 56 sites) said their audience had grown in the year before the survey, compared with two-thirds (eight out of 12) of those that started before 2000.

Staffing

The staffs of most outlets are quite small. Staffing figures obtained through the survey revealed that about three-quarters of the 93 responding organizations have no more than five paid, full-time staffers for everything from editorial to administration to business duties—and one-quarter have none at all. Only 8% of the sites have more than 10 paid, full-time employees and just 6% (six in all) have more than 25.

To a great extent, it is the older and more established outlets that have built up the larger staffs. Of the eight outlets that have more than 10 paid, full-time employees, seven of them were launched in 2007 or earlier.

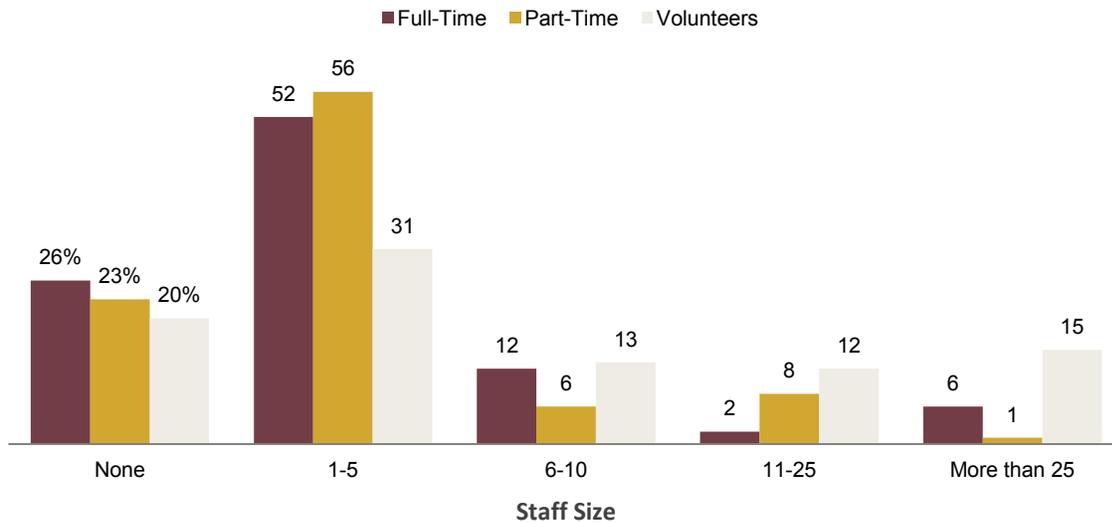
All but the largest nonprofit staffs are dwarfed by most of the nation’s daily newspapers. The 1,386 daily print newspapers in the United States employed an average of 29 journalists full time in 2011, according to an annual census performed by the American Society of News Editors. That is down from an average of 39 in 2001, when more journalists were employed at newspapers than at any other time in the past two decades, according to ASNE. But it still outpaces nearly all of these nonprofit news outlets. And at mid-size city papers with circulations between 100,001 and 250,000, the average rises to 124 full-time journalists.

Part-time employees are also a part of the mix for nonprofits, though they tend to still be small in number. A little more than half of the nonprofits have between one and five paid, part-time employees, and 15% have six or more. Twenty-three percent have none at all. In most cases, outlets that have part-time staff also have full-time employees.

Volunteer staff is as common across these organizations as paid staff and in many cases outnumber them. Nearly three-quarters (71%) use unpaid volunteers, interns or contributors—typically five or fewer. But 15% of the sites surveyed use more than 25. Volunteer staff is most prevalent among sites without any paid staff. Of the 24 organizations that have no paid, full-time employees, 22 report using unpaid volunteers or contributors. But, still, four of the eight outlets surveyed with more than 10 full-time staff members also use unpaid help.

Most Nonprofit News Outlets Use Unpaid Volunteers

Percent of Survey Respondents



N=93

Survey Dates: September 21-November 17, 2012.

Note: 2% of the respondents did not answer the question of how many full-time staff they employ. 6% of the respondents did not answer how many part-time staff they employ. 9% of the respondents did not answer the question of how many unpaid volunteers, interns or contributors they employ.

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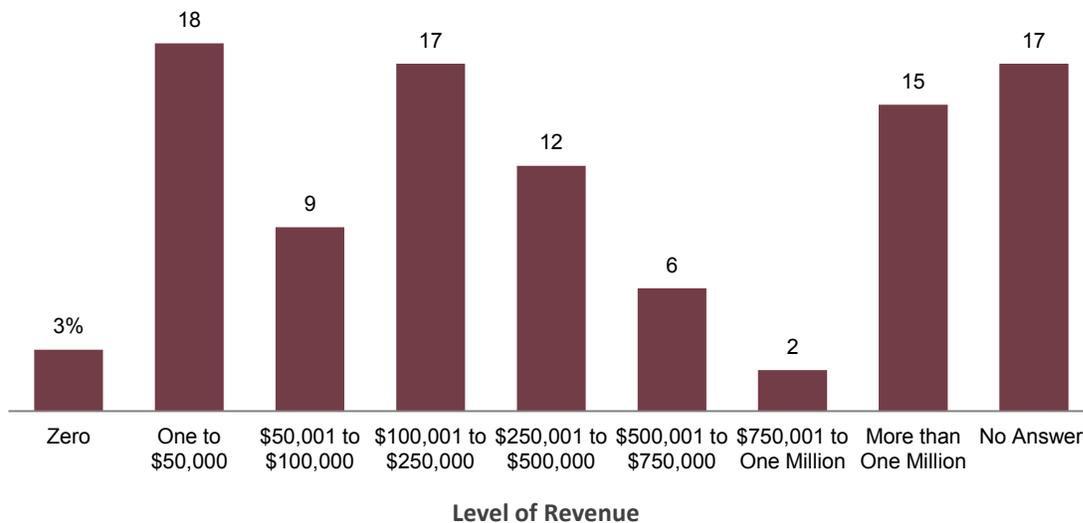
Many of these organizations expressed optimism about enlarging, or at least maintaining, their staffs in the near future. About nine out of 10 expect to maintain their staff size (48%) or increase it (40%) in the next 12 months. Only 10% said they would have to trim their staffs. Yet, as the section on business-side challenges explains, having staff and figuring out the best way to employ them can be two very different things.

The Financial Portrait

One sign of fragility in this new sector is the modest level of revenue that many work with, leaving them more vulnerable to economic shifts. Of the 77 outlets that responded to a question about revenue, 55 said they brought in no more than \$500,000 in fiscal year 2011, while just 14 reported income of more than \$1 million. And these modest figures may in some cases be designed to cover more than one year of operations. Accepted accounting practices for nonprofit organizations dictate that they list the full amount of a grant on the books the year it's committed, regardless of whether they receive the entire grant at that time or whether they plan on using it all in that one year.

A Majority of Outlets Raised \$500,000 or Less in 2011

Percent of Survey Respondents



N=93

Survey Dates: Sept. 21-Nov. 17, 2012

Note: 16 outlets did not respond to this question.

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In addition, most of these outlets get off the ground with the help of seed money—startup grants from foundations, often coupled with donations from wealthy individuals. Sixty-one percent of the outlets that participated in the Pew Research survey reported having received startup grants that accounted for one-third or more of their original funding, and most of the grants were large. More than one-third of them (37%) were for \$250,000 or more and another 18% were between \$100,000 and \$250,000.

The Majority of Startup Grants Were At Least \$100,000

Startup Grant Amount	Number of Nonprofit News Outlets
Less than \$50,000	13
\$50,000 to Less than \$100,000	6
\$100,000 or More	31
No Answer	7

N=57

Survey Dates: Sept. 21-Nov. 17, 2012

Note: 57 organizations launched with a significant start-up grant.

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But the terrain is uncertain and brings with it the near-constant need to replenish expiring grants and drum up new sources of funding. In the survey, nearly three-quarters of the outlets that received significant startup grants said those grants had expired—47% before 2012 and 25% by the end of that year. Just 28% of them (16 in all) had their grants renewed, with 12 of the 16 granting the same amount of money the second time around. That group of 12 is quite diverse. Their 2011 revenues—the last year for which figures were available—ranged from about \$54,000 to \$3.4 million, and their staffs varied from 10 employees to zero with an average of five. They also focused on a wide variety of topics, including international news, the environment, health, books and general interest stories.

Few Major Startup Grants Have Been Renewed

	Number of Nonprofit News Outlets
Funder Has Decided Not to Renew at All	23
Funder Has Agreed to Renew Grant in Part or Whole	16
Don't Know Yet	11
No Answer	7

N=57

Survey Dates: Sept. 21-Nov. 17, 2012

Note: 57 organizations launched with a significant start-up grant. In April 2013, Pew Research requested an update from the 11 outlets that responded with “Don’t know yet.” Only one of these outlets responded, and that outlet’s answer had not changed in the previous five months.

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When it comes to finding replacement money, these outlets reported mixed success. Of the 26 organizations whose startup grants were renewed only partially or not at all, just 10 (38%) said they were able to make up the entire deficit from other sources.⁴ An equal number made up less than a quarter of the lost money, and six fell somewhere in between.

And just because an organization receives a large seed grant does not mean it will raise a lot of additional revenue. Although most seed grants were reported to total \$100,000 or more and roughly one-third were for at least \$250,000, these organizations were not represented among the highest revenue earners. Indeed, revenue figures from 2011 (which may or may not include the seed grant

money depending on when it was granted) show that 34 out of 57 outlets with large seed grants said they generated \$500,000 or less that year, while only 11 reported revenue of \$500,000 or more.

All in all, then, while seed grants may help an outlet get up and running, they don't seem to help long-term sustainability.

Mixed Success in Replacing Startup Funding	
% of Seed Grant Replaced	Number of Nonprofit News Outlets
<25%	10
25% to Less than 75%	2
75% to Less than 100%	4
100%	10

N=26
Survey Dates: September 21-November 17, 2012
Note: 26 of the 57 outlets did not have their seed grant renewed, either in part or entirely.

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How do these organizations raise money, and from whom? There are two main sources. First and foremost are foundations, followed by individuals.

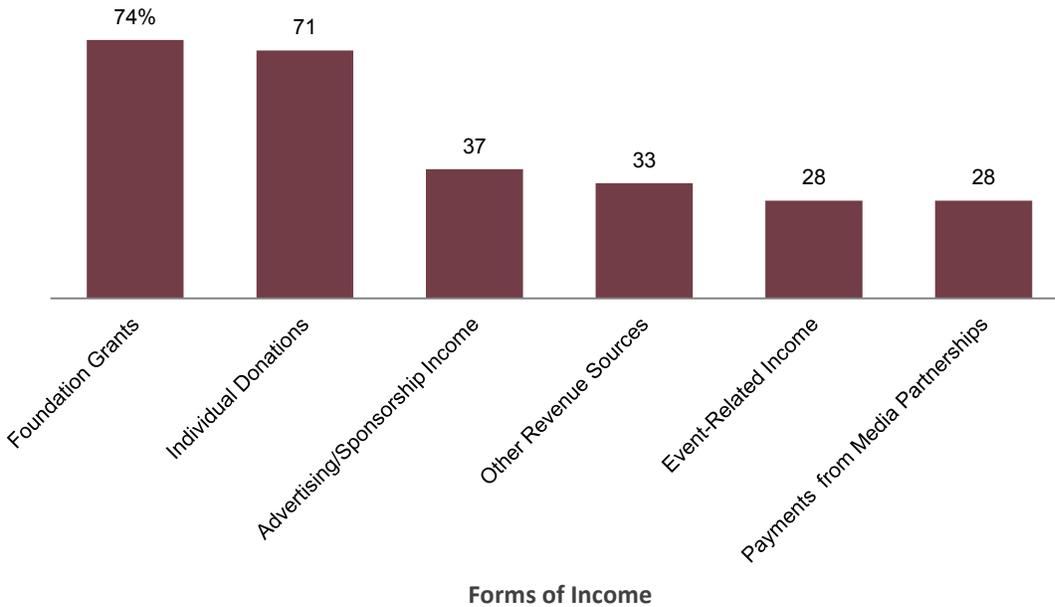
About three-quarters of the nonprofit news sites surveyed (69 of 93) said they currently received foundation funding. In most cases, those funds accounted for more than half of their total revenue.⁵

Almost as many organizations received donations from individuals, 66 of the 93 (71%). But when we examined their submitted 2011 revenue figures, donations from individuals tended to be smaller and to constitute a less significant proportion of most organizations' revenue than foundation grants. The bulk of the organizations—38 out of 63 that answered this question—said contributions from individuals represented no more than one-quarter of their revenue. Just eight said those donations made up more than three-quarters of their revenue that year—and those eight tend to be small in both staff size and total revenue.

Other forms of income pale by comparison. Thirty-seven percent of the respondents said they currently raised money from advertising or sponsorship, 28% from events, 28% from payments they receive from media partners and 33% from other sources. But these income streams are relatively small, generally constituting no more than one-quarter of total revenues, according to responses based on 2011 data.

About Three-Quarters of Outlets Received Foundation Grants and/or Individual Donations

Percent of Survey Respondents



N=93

Survey Dates: Sept. 21-Nov. 17, 2012.

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Due in part to the unpredictable nature of foundation giving, many experts say that diversifying revenue streams is the key to economic sustainability. The survey responses suggest the nonprofit organizations are taking steps to try to broaden their revenue base, but in most cases, there is still a heavy reliance on one or two streams of income.

On one level, the numbers are encouraging. Among the 88 organizations that responded, more than half (58%), reported that they had developed at least three revenue streams, while 16% said they had two revenue streams and another 16% had just one. (One additional outlet listed none at all.⁶)

But a breakdown of the income from these various revenue streams illustrates the challenges nonprofits have in weaning themselves from a heavy reliance on one or two sources. Nearly half of the organizations with at least three streams generated 75% or more of their revenue from just one of those—almost always foundation grants. And about one-third of the others—those that did not derive three-quarters or more of their revenue from just one stream—generated at least 90% from just two streams.

Those numbers indicate that for many nonprofit news organizations, achieving revenue diversification, while a clear goal, is still a formidable task.

Within this rather unstable financial environment, the reported numbers in the survey suggest most outlets are keeping a close eye on their balance sheets. Tracking the expense and revenue flow of nonprofits can be tricky. Accepted accounting principles call for a grant to be booked the year in which it committed, even if that grant covers multiple years—though it is unclear whether the outlets followed this practice in responding to the survey. In addition, nonprofits can show a surplus in a given time

period, but then must ultimately reinvest that money back into the organization. Keeping this in mind, the reported revenues and expenses for 2011 show 43 outlets taking in more money than they spent; 17 reported that they broke even and 11 outlets ran at a deficit in 2011. Like for-profit news outlets, nonprofits spend the largest segment of their money on salaries, benefits and other compensation. Eighty-six percent of the outlets that participated in the survey said they currently spent money that way, 44% said they spent money on advertising and promotion and 41% spent money on fundraising (not including salaries). Two-thirds of the outlets also said they had other types of expenses.

Of the 67 outlets that answered a question about how they apportion their expenses, more than three-quarters—or 55—said salaries and employee compensation accounted for greater than 50% of their total expenditures in 2011. For about half—35 in all—this category made up more than three-quarters of their expenditures.

The survey also asked the nonprofits about their cash reserves. Not only were there large variations, but as discussed in detail in “What Financial Health Means for Nonprofits” [LINK] how much one should have on hand is far from clear. While analysts suggest a modest amount of cash on hand is sufficient, the nonprofits themselves often get mixed messages and are sometimes even penalized for having too much stored away. Among the outlets that participated in this survey, one-third (33%) said they have enough cash on hand to stay in business for one year or more without additional money—and half of those said they could pay their bills for two years or more. Another one-third (31%) reported having enough cash on hand to stay in business for six months to one year, and 19% said they could operate on their reserves for two to six months. Just 13% said their cash reserves amounted to less than two months of expenses.

In another sign of the optimism that many of these organizations voice, more than four out of five (81%) said they were very or somewhat confident that their organization would be financially solvent five years down the road.

Taking Care of Business: A Catch-22

When one small nonprofit news organization discussed its ongoing struggle to raise money, the message was simple. “We don’t have time to do this,” it reported. “And we don’t know how.”

That response highlights one of the most significant challenges facing nonprofit news organizations. The majority of respondents to the survey are small outlets—with five full-time employees or less. Many were founded and are staffed largely by editorial personnel looking to fill a perceived reporting gap rather than by marketing and business experts. And nearly two-thirds of the respondents to the survey identified “finding the time to focus on the business side of your operation” as a major challenge to their financial success—placing it as a bigger problem than even the intense competition for grant money.

In effect, some of these nonprofits describe operating in a kind of economic catch-22. They don’t have sufficient business-side resources to develop the revenue streams that would help them hire the business employees needed to help achieve financial sustainability. At the same time, they may feel pressure not to devote resources to raise revenue because of a nonprofit culture that prizes spending on services over business development.

One way to measure this is to look at the staff time devoted to various tasks. A large majority of the nonprofits surveyed, 80%, say that business, advertising and marketing work consumes some staff time. And 83% said that fundraising also took up some staff time.

But while most organizations are understandably focusing the majority of their time on journalism, the time spent on business tasks often pales in comparison. While 85% of the organizations said that editorial work consumed at least half of their overall staff time, not a single one reported that business, advertising and marketing work took more than 49% of its staff time. Indeed, nearly one-third of them said that kind of work consumed less than 10% of their staff time, and more than half said that business-side tasks accounted for between 10% and 24% of staff hours.

The same phenomenon was true for staff time spent on fundraising. Only one outlet reported devoting at least half its staff time to fundraising, while about a quarter spent less than 10% on that task. The vast majority reported that fundraising consumed between 10% and 24% of their employees' time.

Business and Fundraising Activities Do Not Consume As Much Staff Time As Editorial

Percent of Survey Respondents

Overall Staff Time Devoted to Each Task	Editorial/Reporting (N=90)	Business/Advertising (N=74)	Fundraising (N=77)	Other (N=45)
1-9%	8%	30%	27%	36%
10 to 24%	1	58	60	47
25 to 49%	7	12	12	13
50 to 100%	85	0	1	4

Survey Dates: Sept. 21-Nov. 17, 2012

Note: This table is based on those who answered "YES" in the question: "Does this task consume any staff time?" Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

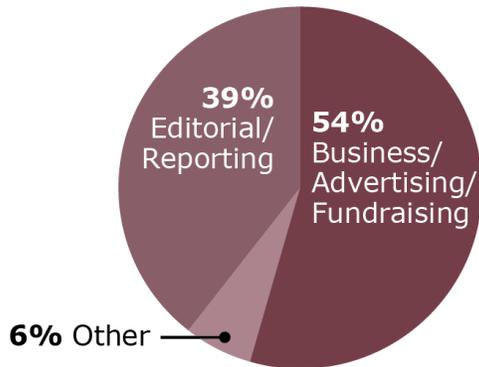
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There are other activities that consume staff time that, while not directly business-oriented, affect the bottom line. Of the 45 nonprofits that reported spending staff time on tasks other than editorial, business, marketing, advertising and fundraising, a little over half (24) devoted time to at least one of the following: community outreach activities, teaching and training or administrative tasks. However, the overwhelming majority said they spent less than one-quarter of their staff time on these other tasks unrelated to editorial or business activities.

When asked about their most important current staffing need, 39% of the outlets said it was on the editorial/reporting side. But more than half (54%) identified revenue-side needs such as business, advertising and marketing fundraising.

Business Side Staffing Needs Are A Top Priority Among Nonprofit News Outlets

Percent of Survey Respondents Who Said Their Greatest Staffing Need Is...



N=93

Survey Dates: Sept. 21-Nov. 17, 2012.

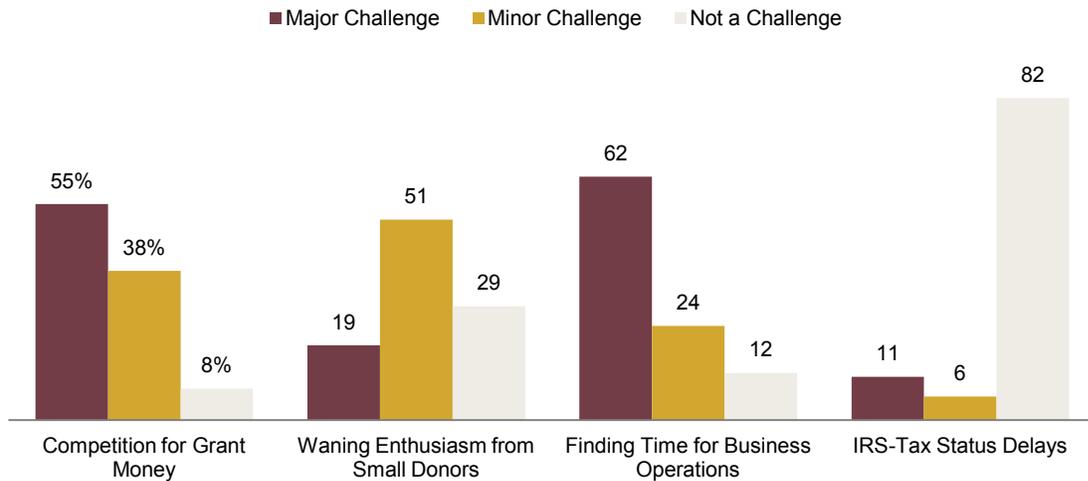
Note: 1% did not respond to this question.

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In the same vein, Pew Research asked the organizations to evaluate whether certain factors represented a challenge to their financial health. Finding time to focus on business activities was described as a “major” challenge by 62%, while 55% said this about increasing competition for grant money. In addition, only 12% of the nonprofits did not see the need to spend more time on business activities as any kind of challenge.

Nonprofits Say They Need More Time for Business Activities

Percent of Survey Respondents



Factors Representing a Challenge

N=93

Survey Dates: Sept. 21-Nov. 17, 2012.

Note: All the respondents answered the question whether increasing competition for grant money is a challenge. 1% of the respondents did not answer the question whether waning enthusiasm from small donors is a challenge. 2% of the respondents did not answer the question whether finding time to focus on the business side of the operation is a challenge. And 1% of the respondents did not answer the question whether IRS-tax status approval backlog is a challenge.

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While finding the time to focus on business operations is a common problem, the survey data reveal the outlets most likely to identify that as a major challenge are also the youngest, smallest and most cash-strapped.

Of those nonprofits launched in 2008 or later, two-thirds (38 in all) identified the lack of time for business tasks as a major challenge. For those launched before 2000, about half the outlets (seven out of 12) said the same. Similarly, among nonprofits with no full-time staff, nearly three-quarters (17 out of 24 outlets) said finding the time to focus on business was a major challenge, while of those outlets with more than 10 full-time staff, only a quarter (two out of eight outlets) said it was.

Outlets with fewer cash reserves and smaller revenues also tend to be the most concerned about insufficient time for business tasks. Of the nonprofits that had only enough cash on hand to last up to six months, more than two-thirds (21 out of 30 outlets) said it was a major challenge, a number that fell to a little over half (17 out of 31) among those with more than a year's worth of cash on hand. Among outlets with \$100,000 or less in annual revenue in 2011, four-fifths (22 out of 28 outlets) identified this as a major challenge. Of those that brought in more than \$1 million in revenue, only three out of the 14—about one-fifth—said it was.

Frustration over finding the time and people to focus on revenue also came through clearly in survey responses to a question about “the biggest current challenge to your organization’s financial health.” Of the 88 nonprofits that responded to that question, 70 (or 80%) said they needed more fundraising and revenue streams. A number of them also mentioned the desire to hire more staff or set aside more time for those tasks.

The executive director of one nonprofit with four full-time employees wrote that “finding the elusive sustainability model...is also a matter of capacity...Editing, fund raising, development and back office work falls largely on my shoulders.”

But the problem was evident with some larger nonprofit news outlets as well.

One organization with 10 full-time employees and annual revenues of nearly \$900,000 declared, “We need to invest in a business staff that can sustain a business model.”

Another nonprofit, which was an outlier in terms of size and earned \$5 million in annual revenue, expressed the same concern. It identified “finding new donors and new revenue” as the biggest challenge to its financial health. When asked why that represented such a challenge, the organization cited “a lack of time” and the need to create “a strong infrastructure to manage opportunities outside of the core journalism.”

Some of the same sentiments were seen in the response to a question about what business-related decision the nonprofits wished they had made differently.

“We would have budgeted for a dedicated fundraiser rather than lumping that duty into the editorial side,” declared one small nonprofit. “We should have consulted with a firm to develop branding and marketing strategies,” said another.

“Hire a business promotion staffer to help us chart strategy,” one organization responded. “Though given our limited resources, this wasn’t in the cards when we started.”

What is Financial Health in Nonprofit News?

According to a number of industry experts and analysts, evaluating the financial health and future prospects of a nonprofit organization is more an art than a science. There are few magic numbers or hard and fast benchmarks that define economic health, and a number of factors that contribute to an organization's financial well-being.

Guiding Principles

There are, however, a few widely agreed upon guiding principles that nonprofit analysts and experts point to:

- It is important that nonprofits devote staff and resources to work on the business side of the operation, despite pressures to spend on program services.
- Diversifying revenue sources is a key prerequisite for financial sustainability, particularly given the unreliable nature of big grant funding.
- Some cash on hand is important, but in many cases, modest levels, even as low as three months, may be sufficient so long as the organization has reliable, ongoing revenue streams.
- Opinions vary about how big an operating surplus (revenues minus expenses) a nonprofit should have at the end of the year, but observers say avoiding annual deficits and developing sufficient capital reserves are important for protecting against the volatility of the funding environment.

Business-Side Focus: The finding that 62% of the nonprofit news organizations find it hard to make time for business activities does not come as a surprise to nonprofit analysts.

Indeed, experts on the nonprofit sector say this lack of focus on business-related tasks is pervasive, worrisome and exacerbated by a philosophy that rewards spending on program services over spending on business sustainability.

Even though she considers running a deficit to be a “red flag” for a nonprofit organization, Ruth McCambridge, editor in chief of *Nonprofit Quarterly*, describes the lack of resources devoted to revenue generation as “much more of a problem...I think anybody who is not playing around with emerging sources of revenue at this point is being pretty silly.”

But in a way, the lack of attention to business needs is a response to the priorities and culture of the nonprofit sector. Analysts say monitoring organizations rate nonprofits based on how much money they spend on program services as opposed to administrative costs. And they reward them for not spending on business staffing—something these experts view as counterproductive.

Some funders also establish limits on the amount of money that can be spent on overhead. “Organizations starve themselves” by scrimping on business needs while funneling nearly all their money to program expenses, says Kate Barr, executive director of the Nonprofits Assistance Fund. “There’s an obsession with being able to say [to funders] that 80 to 90 cents of every dollar you gave us is going to programs.”

Kevin Davis is the CEO of the Investigative News Network, an organization that, among other things, helps news nonprofits build sustainable revenue models. He is clear about the most important piece of advice he gives nonprofit news outlets about economic sustainability: “Have a business plan, have a P&L

[profit and loss statement] and understand what your costs of goods are. It's the same advice I would give to [a] for-profit startup."

Funding Sources: The analysts who talked to Pew Research about the nonprofit sector were unanimous in identifying one crucial goal for organizations looking to build a sustainable economic model— diversify revenue streams.

The survey results make clear the significance of major philanthropy in the nonprofit sector. Indeed, 61% of the news nonprofits say they started with a grant that accounted for at least one-third of their initial funding. And nearly three-quarters say they are currently receiving foundation revenue, which in some cases makes up more than 75% of their overall income.

But the nonprofit analysts say these organizations cannot rely on a continuing steady stream of big grants. "As crazy as the earned revenue situation is, it is usually harder to predict the flow of philanthropic money," says McCambridge. "The thing we know about philanthropy is that it is often fad driven and impatient...They see themselves as seeding endeavors."

Big grants are "an unreliable source," adds Barr. INN's Davis divides income into three basic buckets. One is "big philanthropy," or major grants. Another is "earned revenue," which includes everything from training programs and sponsoring events to advertising. The third is "small philanthropy or consumer revenue." That is money that comes from the communities the nonprofits news outlets serve, be it in the form of small donations or subscriptions. It is this third bucket that Davis thinks has the most growth potential and may end up being the most important in deciding the fate of many news nonprofits.

It is crucial, he says, to have "a brand that your target community appreciates and supports."

The survey provides evidence that nonprofits are generating income from individual donations. But, as stated above (LINK), individual donations comprise a small portion of most outlets' revenue. Of the outlets that provided detailed information about their revenues, a majority (36 out of 60) said that foundation grants accounted for more than half of their overall revenue in 2011. By contrast, only a small portion of the outlets said that individual donations (nine out of the 63 that provided information) accounted for a majority of their overall revenue that year.

Cash Reserves: In the survey data collected by Pew Research, there was a fairly wide variance in the amount of cash reserves reported by nonprofit news organizations. One-third of the organizations (32%) reported having less than six months' worth of cash on hand, roughly another third (31%) reported having between six months and a year, and another third (33%) said they have enough cash on hand to operate for a year or more without additional income.

While some of those numbers might be worrisome if applied to the for-profit sector, analysts say that they seem pretty robust for the nonprofit sector.

Charles Lewis, the founder of the Center for Public Integrity and the Investigative Reporting Workshop at American University, says it's not unusual for a nonprofit to have very little cash on hand.

"The younger your group is, the less established your group is, you have almost no cash on hand," he adds. "You live hand to mouth." Given the relative youth of most journalism nonprofits, Lewis says he would expect cash reserves to be relatively small.

"There's not an absolute yardstick," for what constitutes healthy cash reserves, adds Kate Barr of the Nonprofits Assistance Fund. But she does characterize the finding that two-thirds of the nonprofit news

organizations had six months or more as “kind of stunning” and considerably better than average for the nonprofit sector.

McCambridge of Nonprofit Quarterly adds another wrinkle. She says the key to interpreting cash reserves is knowing an organization’s prospects for reliable future funding. The more steady and certain the flow of income, the less critical it is to have big reserves. And in some cases, cash on hand, according to McCambridge, could imply “a conservatism when it comes to investment in the financial base of the enterprise.”

Some things to consider, then, are how long an outlet has been in existence—newer nonprofits haven’t had time to build up large reserves—whether they expect additional grants to come in, their business-side investments and whether they are operating in the red or in the black.

Operating surplus: Experts also say that while there is no magic number for appropriate surplus margins (which ultimately will be invested back into the organization) and one year does not tell the whole story, running a deficit is a warning sign.

“There is no real effective standard [but] you need to keep pace with inflation at a bare minimum,” says Thad Calabrese, assistant professor of public and nonprofit financial management at NYU’s Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service. That is not a particularly daunting goal at the moment since the current U.S. inflation rate is about 1.5%.

“I think by and large, you should be looking for a [surplus] because that’s how you get capital,” said Barr. But “being in the black is only part of the story. Is it flexible and unrestricted [money] or cash reserved for specific uses?”

Without an operating surplus, Davis added, “how does one put together a war chest for rainy days?”

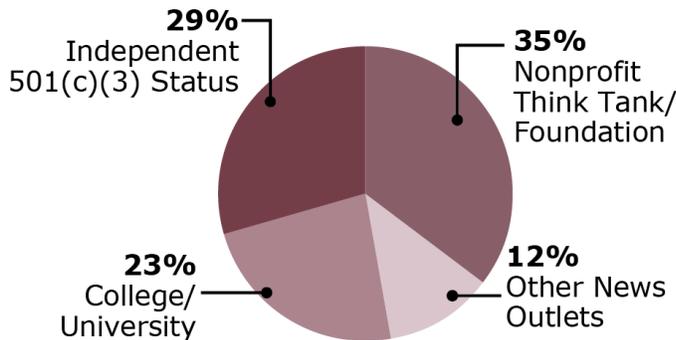
Of the 71 nonprofit news outlets that provided relevant data in this survey, 11 reported operating at a deficit in 2011. Another 17 finished the year with a zero balance and more than half (43) reported a profit. Again, some of those numbers may reflect the fact that an organization must put a grant on the books in the year in which it is committed, even if plans to spend the money over a longer period of time.

Independent News Nonprofits: More Revenue, Bigger Staffs

Though many of the 172 journalism nonprofits identified in the landscape audit of the Pew Research study operate autonomously, only about a third are fully independent, meaning they have 501(c)(3) tax status. Those include a number of well-known outlets, such as the Center for Investigative Reporting, the St. Louis Beacon and the Texas Tribune. The remaining two-thirds are sponsored—and in some cases, published—by other organizations. The most common type of sponsoring organization is another nonprofit, such as the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation or the Franklin Center for Government & Public Integrity, followed by universities and other news organizations. (While the 93 outlets that completed the survey largely mirror the 172 that were identified, the two groups differ in that the survey sample contains a smaller proportion of outlets sponsored by non-news organizations.)

One-Third of Nonprofit Organizations Have Independent 501(c)(3) Status

Percent of Identified Digital Nonprofit News Outlets



N=172

Note: Websites were audited May-July 2012; additional sites were audited in September 2012. Data were updated in April 2013.

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Pew Research Center's survey shows that, generally speaking, these independent 501(c)(3) organizations stand out in a number of ways. They are less likely than other organization to launch with large seed grants; instead, they pull in money from more diverse revenue sources and, in doing so, raise more money overall. They also have bigger operating surpluses. The finding that independent outlets may be in better financial health than organizations attached to sponsors may help explain why some in the nonprofit sector are asking the IRS to open up its process for granting 501c3 status.

Unlike most of the outlets sponsored by universities and other organizations, the majority of independent outlets did not receive large seed grants to help them get off the ground. Sixty-one percent of all the journalism nonprofits that responded to the Pew Research Center survey said they received start-up grants amounting to at least one-third of their original funding. But less than half (15 out of 32) of the independent outlets received that much seed money, a far cry from the four-fifths (22 out of 27) of university-sponsored organizations that did.

Perhaps out of necessity, independent organizations have been particularly successful at diversifying their sources of revenue, which often is essential for long-term survival. About three-quarters (25 out of 32) reported that they have at least three revenue streams. That compares with less than half (10 out of 23) of those sponsored by non-news organizations and a third (nine out of 27) of those sponsored by universities.

They also, on average, brought in more money overall. Nearly a third of the independent organizations (nine out of 31 that responded to the question) generated more than \$500,000 in revenue in 2011, which was the case for only two university-sponsored outlets. In fact, about half of university-sponsored outlets (nine out of 17 that responded to the question) did not generate even \$100,000 that year.

Independent Nonprofits Generated More Money than Sponsored Outlets in 2011

Number of Survey Respondents

Revenue	Independent	Sponsored by News Organization	Sponsored by Nonprofit	Sponsored by University
Zero to \$100K	10	2	7	9
\$101 to \$500K	12	4	5	6
\$501K to \$1 Million	3	2	3	0
More than \$1 Million	6	2	4	2
No Answer	1	1	4	10

N=93

Survey Dates: Sept. 21-Nov. 17, 2012.

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With bigger budgets, many of the independent organizations have more paid employees than the smaller, sponsored outlets. Four of the five nonprofits with the largest number of paid, full-time employees—ranging from 15 to 70—are independent.

Independent nonprofits are often more profitable than their sponsored counterparts. Seven of the 10 outlets in the survey that had the largest operating surpluses in 2011—ranging from 27% to 72%—were independent.

Independent outlets tend to have smaller cash reserves than outlets sponsored or published by other organizations. As discussed earlier in this report LINK, cash reserves are a tricky element to assess. Within the nonprofit news realm, reserves of even three months may be sufficient, particularly among younger organizations and those with few employees. That said, the independents surveyed here do stand out for having fewer reserves than outlets sponsored by other organizations and universities. More than half (18 out of 32) of the independent outlets reported having less than six months' cash on hand. That compares with about a third (four out of 11) of nonprofit outlets sponsored by other news organizations and far fewer (three out of 27) among those sponsored by universities. Indeed, more than half (15 out of 27) of university-sponsored outlets said they had enough money set aside to operate for a year or more without additional revenue.

It is worth noting, however, that some of the organizations with only a few months' worth of cash on hand also have been around as long as a few decades and are unlikely to disappear anytime soon.

Do independent nonprofits have a different editorial focus than those sponsored by other organizations? Not particularly. Independent organizations, like others, cover many different subjects. The two areas in which they are particularly strong—general interest news and investigative reporting—reveal more about the breadth and depth of what they do than about a preference for specific issues. Among the 50 independent outlets, about a third (16) cover general interest news, 15 specialize in investigative reporting, four cover government and two cover the environment. Indeed, independent outlets specialize in investigative reporting, which is time-consuming and expensive, more than any other type of organization. Of the 45 outlets that report on general interest news, 16 are independents and 18 are sponsored by universities.

Primary Orientation of Content Across Nonprofit Types

Number of Identified Digital Nonprofit News Outlets

Content Type	Independent	Sponsored by News Organization	Sponsored by Nonprofit	Sponsored by University	Total
Investigative	15	5	9	6	35
General Interest	16	6	5	19	46
Government	4	2	22	1	29
Environment	2	0	3	2	7
Arts/Culture	1	0	3	1	5
Social Justice	2	1	2	0	5
Public/Foreign Affairs	6	2	10	4	22
Health	1	3	2	0	6
Education	0	0	3	1	4
Other	3	1	2	7	13
Total	50	20	61	41	

N=172

Note: Websites were audited May-July 2012; additional sites were audited in September 2012. Data were updated in April 2013.

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Geographically speaking, the largest segment of organizations—65 outlets, or 38% of the 172 nonprofit news outlets—covers statewide issues, including government. But state coverage is dominated by 40 outlets that are sponsored by other nonprofits. This category is significant because many legacy outlets have reduced or eliminated their coverage of state governments. Another 50 of the 172 outlets, or 29%, cover metro, or city and suburban, news. Sixteen percent cover national news; 8% cover hyper-local news, which often is at the neighborhood level; 6% cover international news; and 4% cover regional, or multi-state news.

Among the 50 independent organizations, the picture is slightly different. The largest group of independent outlets—19 of them—covers metro news. Another 14 cover state news and seven cover national news.

Geographic Focus Across Nonprofit News Types

Number of Identified Digital Nonprofit News Outlets

Geographic Focus	Independent	Sponsored by News Organization	Sponsored by Nonprofit	Sponsored by University	Total
State	14	7	40	4	65
Hyper-Local	3	0	1	9	13
National	7	2	7	11	27
International	4	2	1	3	10
Metro-Level	19	10	11	10	50
Regional	3	0	1	3	7
Total	50	21	61	40	

N=172

Note: Websites were audited May-July 2012; additional sites were audited in September 2012. Data were updated in April 2013.

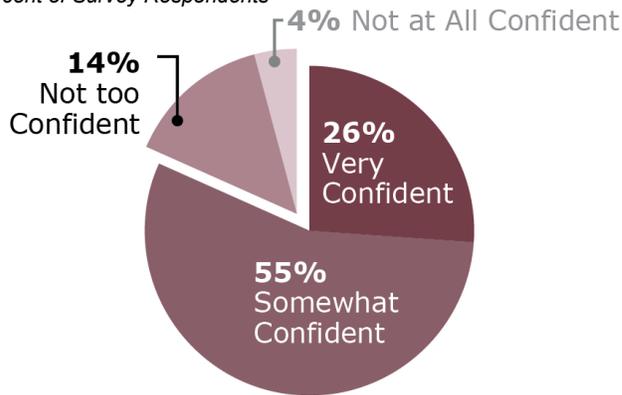
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The Road Ahead for Nonprofit Journalism

Despite the challenges, an overwhelming number of the survey respondents are optimistic about their future. Eighty-five percent reported that they are on stable footing now, and about the same proportion said they were either “very” (26%) or “somewhat” (55%) confident that they’ll be financially solvent in five years. Just 14% said they are not too confident they’d be solvent in five years, and 4% were not at all confident. Only 10% thought that they’d be reducing their staff over the coming year, while the rest expected to maintain or even grow their staff.

Nonprofit News Outlets Are Optimistic about Their Financial Future

Percent of Survey Respondents



N=93

Survey Dates: Sept. 21-Nov. 17, 2012

Note: 1% did not respond to this question.

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Some kinds of nonprofits were more optimistic than others. Older outlets, those launched before 2008, expressed stronger confidence in their future. Outlets that are generating bigger revenues are more confident in their future than those with small revenues. And those with diverse revenue streams were more likely to express strong confidence in their future.

But what stands out more than anything is how nearly universal the sense of optimism is among this sector. The optimism is found among outlets with sizeable revenue, as well as small; outlets with substantial foundation support and those with little; outlets with many staff and large operations as well as those that operate mostly with volunteers. In other words, financial stability is not a prerequisite for a sense among editors and directors that their nonprofit news outlet would survive well into the future. Indeed, there was virtually no difference in optimism between outlets that had their startup grant renewed and those that did not have their grant renewed.

Yet the distance between the present and five years from now seems far in some respects. The majority rely—in some cases, heavily—on foundation grants, even as competition for those grants continues to ratchet upward. Meanwhile, finding the time and making the effort it takes to cultivate additional revenue sources and to build the business is difficult; indeed, for the majority of outlets surveyed, finding such time was perceived to be the single biggest challenge facing their news outlet.

Even some of the outlets that expressed higher degrees of confidence in their future did not see a perfectly clear path forward: “All experimentation welcome,” wrote one. Said another, “It seems to us that sustainability, meaning very little dependence on grant funding, is a long way off.”

¹ Some outlets originally appeared to be nonprofit, but upon closer inspection, may have either simply been independent and noncommercial in nature. Outlets were deemed inactive if their websites had not published any new material in the previous three months.

² The digital nonprofit journalism space is ever in flux. Since the period of analysis, the number of active Watchdog.org sites is likely to have changed somewhat.

³ All 172 of the outlets studied in the audit portion of this report were contacted for participation in the survey. Of those outlets, 93 completed the survey. The characteristics of the survey participants were found to be largely similar to the characteristics of the broader sample of outlets that were audited. In other words, the population of 172 and the obtained sample of 93 were compared with each other, and no major bias was detected. (For more, see the methodology.)

⁴ Of the 16 outlets that said their grant was renewed, three responded that the grant was renewed only in part. When added to the 23 outlets whose grant was not renewed at all, the sum total is 26 outlets whose grant was either not renewed, or only renewed in part.

⁵ Of 60 organizations that responded to a question about revenue, 24 said grants comprised more than three-quarters of their 2011 income. A dozen said foundation grants made up 51% to 75% of their revenue, 11 said they represented 26% to 50%, nine said they were 1% to 25% of the total and four said they received no foundation income.

⁶ Of the 88 outlets that answered this question, eight reported revenues, but due to the nature of the question wording, it was unclear precisely how many separate revenue streams they draw from.

Methodology

This study, “Nonprofit journalism: a growing if fragile part of the U.S. news system,” involved three major research components. The first was thorough landscape audit to identify nonprofit news outlets launched since 1987; the second was a detailed analysis of the websites of nonprofit news organizations; the third was a survey of editors and managers of those news organizations.

Landscape Audit

The first element of this study was to identify landscape of the field of digital, nonprofit news outlets around the U.S. launched between 1987 and 2012.

To do this, researchers took several steps to get as close as possible to the total number of digital nonprofit news outlets in the U.S. In April 2012, researchers aggregated lists and databases of digital news operations. A total of nine such lists yielded 1,810 nonprofit news websites.

Lists and databases consulted for sample definition:

J-Lab Knight Community News Network [Directory of Community News Sites](#): 1,266 sites.

Michele McLellan’s list of [promising local news sites](#): 145 sites.

Nieman Journalism Lab [Encyclo](#): 109 sites.

Columbia Journalism Review [Guide to Online News Startups](#): 100 sites.

American University [Investigative Reporting Workshop](#): 76 sites.

Investigative News Network [member list](#): 61 sites.

Project for Excellence in Journalism [interactive guide](#): 46 sites.

Harvard’s Hauser Center for Nonprofit Organizations [list of nonprofit news orgs](#): 39 sites.

[Statehouse News Network](#): 7 sites.

Next, researchers performed exploratory research on the web to search for any remaining non-profit outlets that had not been picked up by any of the above lists. This yielded an additional 31 sites, for a total of 1,849 sites.

Researchers then eliminated duplicate listings and commercial/for-profit operations, as well as websites that may have been noncommercial, but not formally affiliated with a 501c organization.

In addition, the following criteria were implemented to further define the sample:

- Outlets must be domestic. They may cover international affairs, but must be based in the U.S. or a U.S. territory.
- Outlets must be active, though they do not need to be publishing new content on a regular basis to be included in the study. Outlets that, at the time of the audit, had not published new material in the previous 90 days were eliminated.
- Outlets must be young. The study included outlets launched in the previous 25 years, or between 1987 and 2012. This rule was established to guide the focus of the study toward a newer generation of digital-first and digital-native news outlets, though there are reputable legacy nonprofit news institutions that exist outside the purview of this study, such as the

Associated Press, Texas Monthly and Mother Jones magazine, as well as public broadcasting. (An exception—the Center for Investigative Reporting—was included in the website analysis even though it was launched in 1977. CIR’s identity and finances are intertwined with two younger outlets, California Watch and Bay Citizen, and thus eliminating CIR would have made it difficult to study the latter two outlets.)

- Outlets must be primarily digital. While some outlets in the study may produce a print newsletter, or create video content that is distributed on television networks, to be included, they must be primarily a digital operation.
- Outlets must produce original reporting. Websites based entirely on aggregation or purely opinion content were eliminated.
- Outlets sponsored by an institution must produce journalism that focuses beyond its own walls. There are nonprofit organizations such as churches, universities or advocacy groups that also publish a news service, but one that reports exclusively on the activities of the parent organization. Such outlets were removed from the study.

This process produced a refined universe of 172 nonprofit news outlets.

Recognizing there could be a few sites that were missed even in the exhaustive steps listed above, researchers took an additional step to gauge whether the universe we had identified was relatively comprehensive. This step was akin to snowball sampling—a method used in sociology to identify members of an unknown population by first contacting known members who assist in identifying others who are unknown to the researcher.

In October 2012, researchers identified 23 nonprofit news outlets—five from each region of the country and three focused on national or international subject matter. Outlets with the biggest monthly web traffic (using data from Compete.com) were selected for contact. These 23 outlets were contacted by researchers asking them to name any additional nonprofit news outlets that they were aware of in their state, or in the case of national-level outlets, around the country. Of those 23, 10 responded. Most of those listed outlets that had already been identified by Pew Research. Two of them identified a total of four outlets that had not been identified by researchers, one of which upon inspection was commercial in nature, and another had not yet launched.

The results of all these measures suggest that the Pew Research sample is thorough and robust, even if it is not 100% exhaustive.

Website audit

Once the universe was identified, three trained researchers conducted analysis of each of the 172 nonprofit news websites selected for study. The ‘audit’ was conducted between May and July of 2012, as well as in September for additional sites identified by Pew Research. All data were then re-evaluated and updated as needed in April of 2013.

Researchers evaluated the websites based on the following series of variables:

- Nonprofit tax arrangement. This variable allowed research to identify whether the outlet is an independent nonprofit (501c3 in most cases), or a subsidiary of another institution such as a foundation or think tank. Researchers did further analysis using the Guidestar nonprofit database to verify information that was not clear from the outlet’s website.

- Year launched. Researchers determined the year of launch by searching the ‘about’ section of an outlet’s website, supplemented by additional web searches and in some cases, using survey data for outlets that participated.
- Editorial focus. Researchers determined the primary type of content an outlet produced by evaluating how the outlet describes its own work in its mission statement or ‘about’ section. If the focus of the site was still unclear, researchers would make a determination based on scanning the content on the outlet’s home page.
- Geographic focus. This variable denotes an outlet’s reach, such as hyperlocal, metropolitan, state or beyond. Researchers deduced the geographic focus from the outlet’s name and/or its ‘about’ section or mission statement.
- Content production. This variable assesses how much content an outlet produced in a 14-day time span. Researchers tallied (within various range categories) the number of original, reported straight news stories; the number of long-form investigative or enterprise pieces; the number of non-reported opinion pieces; and the number of non-text products such as videos and databases.

The results of this analysis were tabulated and discussed in the section of the report titled “The Landscape of Nonprofit Journalism.”

Survey of nonprofit executives and editors

The survey of executives, directors and editors of nonprofit news organizations was conducted from September 21, 2012-November 17, 2012.

Survey administration

The administration and data coding of the survey was handled by Princeton Survey Research Associates International (PSRAI). The survey was sent to all of the 172 nonprofit news outlets identified for the study. Of those, representatives at 93 of the outlets completed the survey, a response rate of 54%. The target sample was contacted several times to ensure maximum participation.

The schedule of survey administration was as follows:

- An invitation e-mail message was sent to the sample on September 21, 2012, which included a link to the online survey questionnaire.
- A first reminder e-mail was sent on September 27. Additional reminder messages were sent on October 4, 11 and 17.
- Pew researchers sent e-mail messages and phone calls to the remaining unresponsive outlets, requesting participation.
- Survey was taken offline on November 17, 2012.

In the end, representatives from 93 of the organizations completed the survey. Researchers compared the audit characteristics of the 93 responding organizations with the full 172. On the vast majority of measures, the responding organizations were very similar to the full population. Differences were observed on three characteristics. Compared with the full population of 172 sites, somewhat fewer of the responding organizations were sponsored by non-news organizations, fewer focused on state level news, and fewer focused on news about government.

Questionnaire design

The questionnaire was designed by the Pew Research Center in consultation with the staff at PSRAI. All respondents were granted anonymity in their responses to survey questions.

The questions in the survey were designed to solicit a mixture of hard financial data from the nonprofit news outlets, as well as attitudes about financial health. The survey targets were also asked questions about their staffing and operations, and about their organizational mission. (See the complete topline questionnaire [here](#).)

**Non-Profit News Websites Landscape Audit
FINAL TOPLINE**

N = 172 nonprofit news outlets identified by Pew Research Center; 93 of those outlets completed the survey component.

Audit Dates: Websites were audited May-July 2012; additional sites were audited in September 2012. Data were updated in April 2013.

What is the organization's tax status/fiscal arrangement?

<u>172</u>	<u>93</u>	
29%	34%	independent nonprofit (501c3)
12	12	sponsored by another nonprofit news organization
35	25	sponsored by another nonprofit, non-news organization
23	29	sponsored by a college or university

What is the primary topic that the outlet's content focuses on?

<u>172</u>	<u>93</u>	
26%	29%	general interest
21	24	investigative
17	6	government
13	13	public and foreign affairs
8	8	other
4	6	environment
3	4	social justice
3	3	health
3	4	arts/culture
2	2	education

What is the geographic focus of the organization?

<u>172</u>	<u>93</u>	
38%	27%	state
29	32	metro-level
16	16	national
8%	10	hyper-local
6%	9	global
4%	6	regional (multi-state)

When was the outlet launched (out of 164 outlets—launch dates for the remainder were unavailable)

<u>164</u>	<u>93</u>	
1%	1%	prior to 1990
7	8	1990-1999
9	14	2000-2005
12	12	2006-07
46	40	2008-09
25	26	2010-2012

Content productivity variables (tallied for a two-week period)

How many straight news accounts were published?

<u>172</u>	<u>93</u>	
21%	25%	zero stories
19	19	1-5 stories
28	23	6-10 stories
9	8	11-15 stories
23	26	16 or more stories

How many long-form journalism stories were published?

<u>172</u>	<u>93</u>	
63%	54%	zero stories
30	35	1-5 stories
5	6	6-10 stories
0	0	11-15 stories
3	4	16 or more stories

How many opinion/commentary pieces were published?

<u>172</u>	<u>93</u>	
77%	77%	zero stories
17	15	1-5 stories
2	3	6-10 stories
1	1	11-15 stories
3	3	16 or more stories

How many non-text pieces were produced (databases, videos, etc.)?

<u>172</u>	<u>93</u>	
73%	69%	zero
21	22	1-5
3	6	6-10
1	1	11-15
2	2	16 or more

**Non-Profit News Outlet Survey
FINAL TOPLINE**

Administered by Princeton Survey Research Associates International

N = 93 managers or executive staff at non-profit news sites
Interviewing Dates: September 21 – November 17, 2012

The survey results are based on a non-random online sample of 93 managers or executive staff at non-profit news sites in the United States. Since the data are based on a non-random sample, a margin of error cannot be computed, and the results are not projectable to any population other than the respondents in this sample.

NOTE: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100%. An asterisk () indicates values less than 0.5%*

Q1 When was the news organization founded?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	2	2012
	8	2011
	15	2010
	22	2009
	16	2008
	4	2007
	8	2006
	5	2005
	3	2004
	2	2003
	0	2002
	1	2001
	1	2000
	13	Before 2000
	0	No answer

Q2 Overall, how has the size of your online audience changed in the past 12 months?

Based on organizations founded prior to 2012 [N=91]

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	79	Increased
	8	Decreased
	13	Stayed the same
	0	No answer

Q3a How much would you say the size of your online audience has increased?

Based on organizations whose online audience has increased in the past 12 months [N=72]

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	39	1-25% increase compared with 12 months ago
	21	26-50% increase compared with 12 months ago
	4	51-75% increase compared with 12 months ago
	13	76-100% increase compared with 12 months ago
	4	101-150% increase compared with 12 months ago
	4	151-200% increase compared with 12 months ago
	6	More than 200% increase compared with 12 months ago
	10	No answer

Q3b How much would you say the size of your online audience has decreased?

Based on organizations whose online audience has decreased in the past 12 months [N=7]

Too few cases to report

Q4 How many paid full-time staffers do you currently have throughout the organization?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	26	None
	52	1-5
	12	6-10
	2	11-25
	6	More than 25
	2	No answer

Q5 How many paid part-time staffers do you currently have throughout the organization?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	23	None
	56	1-5
	6	6-10
	8	11-25
	1	More than 25
	6	No answer

Q6 How many unpaid volunteers/interns/contributors do you currently have throughout the organization?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	20	None
	31	1-5
	13	6-10

12	11-25
15	More than 25
9	No answer

Q7-Q10 For these next questions, please think about all the staffers you currently have throughout your organization. Please estimate, as best you can, the amount of staff time devoted to each of the following tasks.

Item A: Does this task consume any staff time?

	YES	NO	NO ANSWER
Q7a. Editorial/reporting	97	2	1
Q8a. Business/advertising/marketing	80	11	10
Q9a. Fundraising	83	12	5
Q10a. Other	48	10	42

Q7-Q10 continued...

Item B [Based on those who answered “Yes” in Item A]: Percentage of overall staff time consumed with this task

	1% TO 9%	10% TO 24%	25% TO 49%	50% TO 74%	75% TO 99%	100%	NO AN- SWER
Q7b. Editorial/reporting [N=90]	8	1	7	37	46	2	0
Q8b. Business/advertising/marketing [N=74]	30	58	12	0	0	0	0
Q9b. Fundraising [N=77]	27	60	12	1	0	0	0
Q10b. Other [N=45]	36	47	13	4	0	0	0

Q11 What other tasks consume your staff's time?

Based on organizations where staff time is consumed by tasks other than editorial/reporting, business/advertising/marketing or fundraising [N=45; OPEN-END; up to three answers were coded per respondent, thus responses do not add up to 100%]

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	53	Community outreach/Administrative/Teaching
	33	Other
	24	Web maintenance/development
	9	Event planning
	4	Speaking engagements
	4	University related
	2	Board related
	11	No answer

Q12 Which of these phrases best describes what you think will happen to your organization's staffing levels during the next 12 months?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	40	We will be hiring additional staff
	10	We will be reducing staff
	48	We will be maintaining about the same size of staff

2 No answer

Q13 What is the **most** important current staffing need for your organization?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	39	Editorial/reporting
	23	Business/advertising/marketing
	31	Fundraising
	6	Other
	1	No answer

Q14 Please specify the most important current staffing need for your organization.

*Based on organizations where some other staffing need is most important [N=6]
Too few cases to report*

Q15 Would you say that your non-profit news organization is currently financially solvent, meaning you are able to meet your expenses?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	85	Yes
	14	No
	1	No answer

Q16 Thinking about the assets your organization has on hand today, how long could you stay in operation if you had no additional revenue?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	13	Less than two months
	19	Two months to less than six months
	31	Six months to less than one year
	17	One year to less than two years

16	Two years or more
3	No answer

Q17 All things considered, how confident are you that your organization will be financially solvent five years from now?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	26	Very confident
	55	Somewhat confident
	14	Not too confident
	4	Not at all confident
	1	No answer

Q18 Did your organization begin with help from a startup grant that accounted for at least one-third of your original funding?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	61	Yes
	39	No
	0	No answer

Q19 In dollars, how much was the grant that your organization received?

Based on organizations that began with help from a startup grant that accounted for at least one-third of the original funding [N=57]

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	14	Less than \$25,000
	9	\$25,000 to less than \$50,000
	9	\$50,000 to less than \$75,000
	2	\$75,000 to less than \$100,000

18	\$100,000 to less than \$250,000
37	\$250,000 or more
12	No answer

Q20 When did or does that grant expire?

Based on organizations that began with help from a startup grant that accounted for at least one-third of the original funding [N=57]

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	47	Before 2012
	25	2012
	12	After 2012
	16	No answer

Q21 What is the current status of that grant renewal?

Based on organizations that began with help from a startup grant that accounted for at least one-third of the original funding [N=57]

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	28	Funder has agreed to renew the grant
	40	Funder has decided not to renew the grant
	19	Don't know
	12	No answer

Q22 At what level of the original grant has that funding source agreed to renew its grant to your organization?

Based on organizations that began with help from a startup grant that accounted for at least one-third of the original funding and funder has agreed to renew its grant [N=16]

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	6	Less than 25% of the original grant
	0	25% to less than 50% of the original grant
	6	50% to less than 75% of the original grant
	6	75% to less than 100% of the original grant
	75	100% of the original grant
	6	No answer

Q23 If that funder has decided not to renew the original grant at all or in its entirety, how much of that deficit were you able to make up through other funding sources?

Based on organizations that began with help from a startup grant that accounted for at least one-third of the original funding and funder has decided not to renew the grant/organization did not get the entire grant renewed [N=26]

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	38	Less than 25% of the deficit
	4	25% to less than 50% of the deficit
	4	50% to less than 75% of the deficit
	15	75% to less than 100% of the deficit
	38	100% of the deficit
	0	No answer

Q24 In dollars, what was the total revenue for your organization's 2011 fiscal year?

TOTAL

%	3	Zero
	18	\$1 to \$50,000
	9	\$50,001 to \$100,000
	17	\$100,001 to \$250,000
	12	\$250,001 to \$500,000
	6	\$500,001 to \$750,000
	2	\$750,001 to \$1 million
	15	More than \$1 million
	17	No answer

Among respondents who answered Q24 (N = 77): In dollars, what was the total revenue for your organization's 2011 fiscal year?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	4	Zero
	22	\$1 to \$50,000
	10	\$50,001 to \$100,000
	21	\$100,001 to \$250,000
	14	\$250,001 to \$500,000
	8	\$500,001 to \$750,000
	3	\$750,001 to \$1 million
	18	More than \$1 million

Q25-Q30 For each of the revenue types below, please indicate if your organization currently receives revenue from that source. Please also indicate what percentage of your total 2011 fiscal year revenue came from a given source and -- if available -- what percentage of your total 2010 fiscal year revenue came from a given source.

Item A: Currently receive such revenue?

	YES	NO	NO ANSWER
Q25a. Foundation grants	74	17	9
Q26a. Individual donations	71	12	17
Q27a. Advertising/sponsorship income	37	35	28
Q28a. Event-related income	28	40	32
Q29a. Payments from media partnerships	28	44	28
Q30a. Other revenue sources	33	27	40

Item B: Percentage of revenue in 2011

	0%	1% TO 25%	26% TO 50%	51% TO 75%	76% TO 100%	NO ANSWER
Q25b. Foundation grants	4	10	12	13	26	35
Q26b. Individual donations	0	41	17	1	9	32
Q27b. Advertising/sponsorship income	3	29	2	2	1	62
Q28b. Event-related income	6	18	3	1	0	71
Q29b. Payments from media partnerships	3	24	1	0	0	72
Q30b. Other revenue sources	3	15	3	5	4	69

Item B: Percentage of revenue in 2011 (With “no answer” removed)

	0%	1% TO 25%	26% TO 50%	51% TO 75%	76% TO 100%
Q25b. Foundation grants	7	15	18	20	40
Q26b. Individual donations	0	60	25	16	13
Q27b. Advertising/sponsorship income	9	77	6	6	3
Q28b. Event-related income	22	63	11	4	0
Q29b. Payments from media partnerships	12	85	4	0	0
Q30b. Other revenue sources	10	48	10	17	14

Item C: Percentage of revenue in 2010

	0%	1% TO 25%	26% TO 50%	51% TO 75%	76% TO 100%	NO AN- SWER
Q25c. Foundation grants	8	9	5	14	29	35
Q26c. Individual donations	5	35	9	4	5	41
Q27c. Advertising/sponsorship income	10	20	0	1	1	68
Q28c. Event-related income	10	17	2	0	0	71
Q29c. Payments from media partnerships	8	15	3	0	0	74
Q30c. Other revenue sources	8	9	3	3	4	73

Q25A-Q30A SUMMARY: CURRENTLY RECEIVE REVENUE FROM ANY REVENUE STREAM IN Q25-Q30 ITEM A

	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>TOTAL (WITH "NO ANSWER" REMOVED- 88 CASES)</u>	
%	55	3 or more streams	58	3 or more streams
	15	2 streams	16	2 streams
	15	1 stream	16	1 stream
	1	0 streams	1	0 streams
	9	unclear	9	unclear
	5	No answer		

Q31 In dollars, what were the total expenses for your organization's 2011 fiscal year?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	1	Zero
	15	\$1 to \$50,000
	11	\$50,001 to \$100,000
	20	\$100,001 to \$250,000
	14	\$250,001 to \$500,000
	8	\$500,001 to \$750,000
	2	\$750,001 to \$1 million
	12	More than \$1 million
	17	No answer

Q24 AND Q301 SURPLUS CALCULATION

What were the results of subtracting an organization's reported 2011 expenses from 2011 revenue?

	TOTAL		TOTAL (WITH "NO ANSWER" REMOVED- 71 CASES)	
%	46	Posted a surplus (43)	61	Posted a surplus
	18	Broke even (17)	24	Broke even
	12	Lost money (11)	15	Lost money
	24	No answer		

Q32-Q35 For each of the types of expenses below, please indicate if your organization currently has such an expense. Please also indicate what percentage of your total 2011 fiscal year expenses came from a given source and -- if available -- what percentage of your total 2010 fiscal year expenses came from a given source.

Item A: Currently have such an expense?

	YES	NO	NO ANSWER
Q32a. Salaries, employee benefits and other compensation	86	9	5
Q33a. Non-salaried expenses related to fundraising	41	39	20
Q34a. Expenses related to advertising and promotion	44	34	22
Q35a. Other expenses	68	11	22

Item B: Percentage of expenses in 2011

	0%	1% TO 25%	26% TO 50%	51% TO 75%	76% TO 100%	NO AN- SWER
Q32b. Salaries, employee benefits and other compensation	1	1	11	22	38	28
Q33b. Non-salaried expenses related to fundraising	8	32	1	0	0	59
Q34b. Expenses related to advertising and promotion	3	40	0	0	0	57
Q35b. Other expenses	0	41	14	5	4	35

Item B: Percentage of expenses in 2011 (With “no answer” removed)

	0%	1% TO 25%	26% TO 50%	51% TO 75%	76% TO 100%
Q32b. Salaries, employee benefits and other compensation	1	1	15	30	52
Q33b. Non-salaried expenses related to fundraising	18	79	3	0	0
Q34b. Expenses related to advertising and promotion	8	93	0	0	0
Q35b. Other expenses	0	63	22	8	7

Item C: Percentage of expenses in 2010

	0%	1% TO 25%	26% TO 50%	51% TO 75%	76% TO 100%	NO AN- SWER
Q32c. Salaries, employee benefits and other compensation	4	0	9	20	27	40
Q33c. Non-salaried expenses related to fundraising	10	26	1	0	0	63
Q34c. Expenses related to advertising and promotion	8	27	1	0	0	65
Q35c. Other expenses	2	34	10	3	2	48

Q36 So far in 2012, how would you characterize your organization's overall financial situation compared with what it was in 2011?

Based on organizations that were founded prior to 2012 [N=91]

	TOTAL	
%	52	Better
	15	Worse
	33	About the same
	0	No answer

Q37 Would you say increasing competition for grant money is a major challenge, a minor challenge or not a challenge to your organization's financial health?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	55	Major challenge
	38	Minor challenge
	8	Not a challenge
	0	No answer

Q38 Would you say waning enthusiasm from small donors is a major challenge, a minor challenge or not a challenge to your organization's financial health?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	19	Major challenge
	51	Minor challenge
	29	Not a challenge
	1	No answer

Q39 Would you say finding the time to focus on the business side of the operation is a major challenge, a minor challenge or not a challenge to your organization's financial health?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	62	Major challenge
	24	Minor challenge
	12	Not a challenge
	2	No answer

Q40 Would you say IRS tax-status approval backlog is a major challenge, a minor challenge or not a challenge to your organization's financial health?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	11	Major challenge
	6	Minor challenge
	82	Not a challenge
	1	No answer

Q41a What is the biggest current challenge to your organization's financial health? *[OPEN-END; up to three answers were coded per respondent, thus responses do not add up to 100%]*

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	80	Fundraising/revenue
	14	Staff
	3	Other
	2	Finding new business model
	2	Cost of Materials
	2	No challenges
	5	No answer

Q41b And could you please tell us about **why** that is your organization's biggest current financial challenge?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	90	Gave answer [OPEN-END; NOT USED IN REPORT]
	10	No answer

Q42 Looking back to when your news organization was launched, if there could be one business-related decision you could do differently, what would it be?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	83	Gave answer [OPEN-END ; NOT USED IN REPORT]
	17	No answer

Q43 How would you describe your news organization's journalistic mission?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	95	Gave answer [OPEN-END; NOT USED IN REPORT]
	5	No answer

Q44 Do you think that your organization's journalistic mission has changed as you've learned more about the business side of operating a non-profit news site?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	14	Yes
	82	No
	4	No answer

Q45 In what ways has your organization's journalistic mission changed?

Based on organizations whose journalistic mission has changed [N=13]

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	92	Gave answer [OPEN-END; NOT USED IN REPORT]
	8	No answer

Q46 Would you favor or oppose some form of government subsidies in order to help fund non-profit news organizations?

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	39	Favor
	30	Oppose
	28	Not sure
	3	No answer

Q47 If you have any additional thoughts about the economics of non-profit news sites or about this survey, please share them with us.

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
%	58	Gave answer [OPEN-END; NOT USED IN REPORT]
	42	No answer