

# Minnesota Nonprofit Economy Report

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COVID-19 IMPACT UPDATE AND  
MINNESOTA'S RESPONSE  
TO THE MURDER OF  
GEORGE FLOYD

July 2020





# COVID-19 IMPACT AND CIVIL UNREST UPDATE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Minnesota's response to the murder of George Floyd

The spread of COVID-19 continues to present monumental challenges to Minnesota's public health and infrastructure. On top of a global pandemic, the murder of George Floyd on May 25, an unarmed Black man, by Minneapolis police, triggered massive civil protest and widespread calls for justice.

Several nonprofit facilities suffered collateral damage or were destroyed along Lake Street in Minneapolis and University Avenue in St. Paul during May 26-28, including MIGIZI Communications, Springboard for the Arts, MN transitions charter school, Ananya Dance Theatre, Goodwill, and Park-Nicollet Minneapolis Clinic. Governor Tim Walz ordered 1,700 Minnesota National Guard soldiers activated in Minneapolis and St. Paul to restore order on May 30 after the Minneapolis 3rd precinct police station was burned.



*Photo by Johs Hild*

While over 1,500 buildings were burned or damaged during the uprising in the Twin Cities, each morning thousands of volunteers began cleanup efforts, with organized contributions of food, legal services for small business, and transportation for people that lost access to nearby grocery stores and pharmacies.

The active response at the neighborhood level by nonprofits in the aftermath created and organized clean up and community rebuilding (partial list) -- Take Action Minnesota, COPAL MN, Bryant Neighborhood Organization, Hamline Midway Coalition, and many more. Migizi Communications, whose newly inaugurated building suffered tremendous damages from fire, raised nearly \$1 million from 15,000 donors on GiveMN, Facebook, GoFundMe and Migizi's own website.

Simultaneously an unprecedented amount of national (and international) contributions were sent to organizations and campaigns in Minnesota by people horrified by the injustice of George Floyd's death. Tens of millions of dollars in online contributions through multiple online platforms and direct contributions to local initiatives such as the Northside Funders Group, Neighbors United Funding Collaborative, Support the Cities, and We Love Lake Street. In some cases the amount contributed went beyond what the organization's needed, who then asked that donations be directed elsewhere.

The immediacy, number, and size of contributions was intense for small to mid-sized organizations, with sudden prominence for the Greater Lake Street Council, Minnesota Freedom Fund, Black Visions Collective, Reclaim the Block, Pimento Relief Fund, and the West Broadway Business and Area Coalition and Northside Funders Group.



# COVID-19 IMPACT AND CIVIL UNREST UPDATE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (continued)

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Minnesota foundations and corporate giving programs also made quick commitments, with the [Minneapolis Foundation, Greater Twin Cities United Way, and St. Paul & Minnesota Foundation partnering to grant \\$2.5 million from the Twin Cities Rebuild for the Future Fund](#) to support small businesses owned by Black people, Indigenous people, and people of color (BIPOC) in affected neighborhoods. The Headwaters Foundation for Justice created a Justice Transformation Fund to make grants to grassroots organizations for immediate needs and to hold law enforcement and elected officials accountable.

On July 9 the Philanthropic Collective to Combat Anti-Blackness & Realize Racial Justice was launched to raise \$25 million for its Black-Led Movement Fund, which will be housed at Nexus Community Partners in St. Paul. Black Visions, a Minnesota organization, will help determine how funds will be distributed.

Calls for fundamental criminal justice reform, including to defund the Minneapolis Police, received the support of a majority of the Minneapolis City Council. A broad set of police accountability changes were presented to the Minnesota Legislature by the legislature's People of Color and Indigenous (POCI) caucus:

- Raise standards of conduct and police accountability
- Strengthen the investigation and prosecution of officer-involved deaths and wrongful actions
- Increase police accountability and transparency
- Repair and build community trust and create community-centered public safety

Large parts of the nonprofit sector have joined calls for action on criminal justice reform, police accountability and support larger agendas of racial and economic equity, including declaring racism as a public health emergency. 93 organizations (including MCN and the Minnesota Budget Project), signed a Letter of Support for House POCI Caucus Police Accountability Legislation.

During a second special session in July, the Legislature passed a compromise package that includes many important steps, such as a ban on chokeholds in all but extreme circumstances, disallowing “warrior training,” and a requirement than an officer intervene when another officer is using excessive force.

Nonprofits and community leaders have laid the groundwork on policing reform over the past many years. The POCI Caucus' original package was a set of first steps, and was significantly watered down in the compromise legislation that passed. More discussion and further action is expected over the next year.

Consequences from the murder of George Floyd at 38th & Chicago Ave in Minneapolis continue to be felt all over the world, with more Americans taking part in public protest than at any point in our nation's history. This could be a period of significant, sustained social and political change, depending on whether actual changes are adopted by federal, state, and local officials, and continued pressure is brought to dismantle the historic results of systemic racism.



# COVID-19 IMPACT AND CIVIL UNREST UPDATE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (continued)

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## April 9 and May 21 Surveys of Minnesota’s Nonprofit Economy

This report is the second in a series of assessments of the challenges presented by Minnesota’s nonprofit economy in 2020. The [first survey](#) was part of a national survey of nonprofits MCN co-sponsored on April 9 by the Federal Reserve Bank to assess the impact of COVID-19 shutdowns on the work of the nonprofit section of the U.S. economy. That report was issued on May 8.

MCN distributed a second survey to Minnesota nonprofits on May 21, tracking the impacts of current events on Minnesota’s nonprofits and the communities they serve. Key survey results and related developments include:

- 42 percent of Minnesota nonprofits report “significant disruption, expect recovery to be difficult,” with arts organizations again reporting the highest levels of disruption (69 percent)
  - Nonprofits have responded quickly to manage in this new environment, with the most common management change organizations being a reduction in programming (60 percent) followed by a reduction in budget and increased fundraising (45 percent)
  - 78 percent of organizations applied for and received Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans through the Small Business Administration, and amount received averaged 14 percent of their annual budget. No organizations reported applying for a PPP loan and being declined, while 19 percent did not apply.
  - 14 organizations reported ceasing operations in the last 10 weeks (5 percent of respondents)
  - Between March and June of 2020, nonprofit employees filed nearly 135,000 initial claims for unemployment insurance with the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (approximately 34 percent of the nonprofit sector’s workforce, which was 391,850 at the end of 2019).
  - Nonprofit managers are increasingly concerned that government agencies and private philanthropies will not have the resources to carry through on funding commitments in an upcoming recession.
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# LEVELS OF REPORTED DISRUPTION AND FINANCIAL DISTRESS

MCN’s two surveys sought to assess several aspects of overall financial stress both for the sample as a whole and for five major nonprofit activity areas. 531 Minnesota nonprofits responded to the first survey, and 259 to the second (which was distributed four days before the murder of George Floyd).

In response to the first question, **At this point in time, what level of disruption is COVID-19 having on your organization?** A majority of organizations continued to report significant disruption, but a growing percentage began to see it as more manageable. (Most frequent responses are highlighted.)

	Statewide (531 responses) April 9 - 13	Statewide (259 responses) May 21 - June 21
No disruption	-	1%
Minimal disruption	1%	1%
Some disruption, but manageable	18%	32%
Significant disruption, but expect to bounce back quickly after things settle	41%	24%
Significant disruption, expect recovery to be difficult	40%	42%
Unknown	1%	-

Comparing responses from April 9-13, 2020 (1.0) to responses from May 21 – June 1, 2020 (2.0), arts organizations, many of which rely on public gatherings for performances, reported the highest level of disruption, followed by health and human services.

	Arts 1.0 (60)	Arts 2.0 (39)	Education 1.0 (53)	Education 2.0 (20)	Human Services 1.0 (287)	Human Services 2.0 (85)
No disruption	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimal disruption	-	-	2%	-	1%	1%
Some disruption, but manageable	7%	21%	17%	30%	19%	35%
Significant disruption, but expect to bounce back quickly after things settle	27%	10%	43%	40%	45%	25%
Significant disruption, expect recovery to be difficult	67%	69%	36%	30%	34%	39%
Unknown	-	-	2%	-	1%	-

*continued on next page...*



# LEVELS OF REPORTED DISRUPTION AND FINANCIAL DISTRESS (continued)

Disruption by activity area continued from previous page.

	Health 1.0 (44)	Health 2.0 (18)	Public Society Benefit 1.0 (63)	Public Society Benefit 2.0 (16)
No disruption	-	-	-	13%
Minimal disruption	-	-	2%	-
Some disruption, but manageable	34%	39%	19%	50%
Significant disruption, but expect to bounce back quickly after things settle	30%	39%	43%	31%
Significant disruption, expect recovery to be difficult	48%	22%	35%	6%
Unknown	-	-	2%	-

Each survey asked participants to describe how demand for services, staffing, and expenses have shifted, and how they anticipate five major revenue sources changing. **In what ways has COVID-19 impacted your organization?**

	Demand for Services 1.0	Demand for Services 2.0	Ability to Provide Services 1.0	Ability to Provide Services 2.0	Staffing Levels 1.0*	Staffing Levels 2.0*	Expenses 1.0	Expenses 1.0
Decreased	26%	30%	50%	49%	31%	24%	10%	19%
Anticipated Decrease	8%	7%	19%	17%	18%	10%	15%	16%
No Change	10%	14%	12%	18%	42%	56%	31%	24%
Anticipated Increase	19%	15%	10%	8%	3%	5%	21%	16%
Increased	36%	32%	8%	8%	4%	5%	22%	24%
N/A	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	-	1%	-

Nonprofit demand continued on next page...

\*Between March and June of 2020, nonprofit employees filed nearly 135,000 initial claims for unemployment insurance with the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (approximately 34 percent of the nonprofit sector's workforce, which was 391,850 at the end of 2019).



# LEVELS OF REPORTED DISRUPTION AND FINANCIAL DISTRESS (continued)

Nonprofit demand continued from previous page.

	Fee for Service 1.0	Fee for Service 2.0	Philanthropic Funds 1.0	Donations from Individuals 2.0	Grants from Foundations or Corporate Giving 2.0	Government Funds 1.0	Government Funds 2.0
Decreased	25%	26%	20%	22%	17%	7%	13%
Anticipated Decrease	14%	12%	31%	29%	27%	14%	14%
No Change	29%	26%	16%	18%	24%	27%	24%
Anticipated Increase	5%	3%	20%	9%	11%	28%	10%
Increased	2%	2%	7%	15%	16%	6%	19%
N/A	24%	30%	6%	6%	5%	18%	19%

How many months can your organization operate in the current environment before exhibiting financial distress?

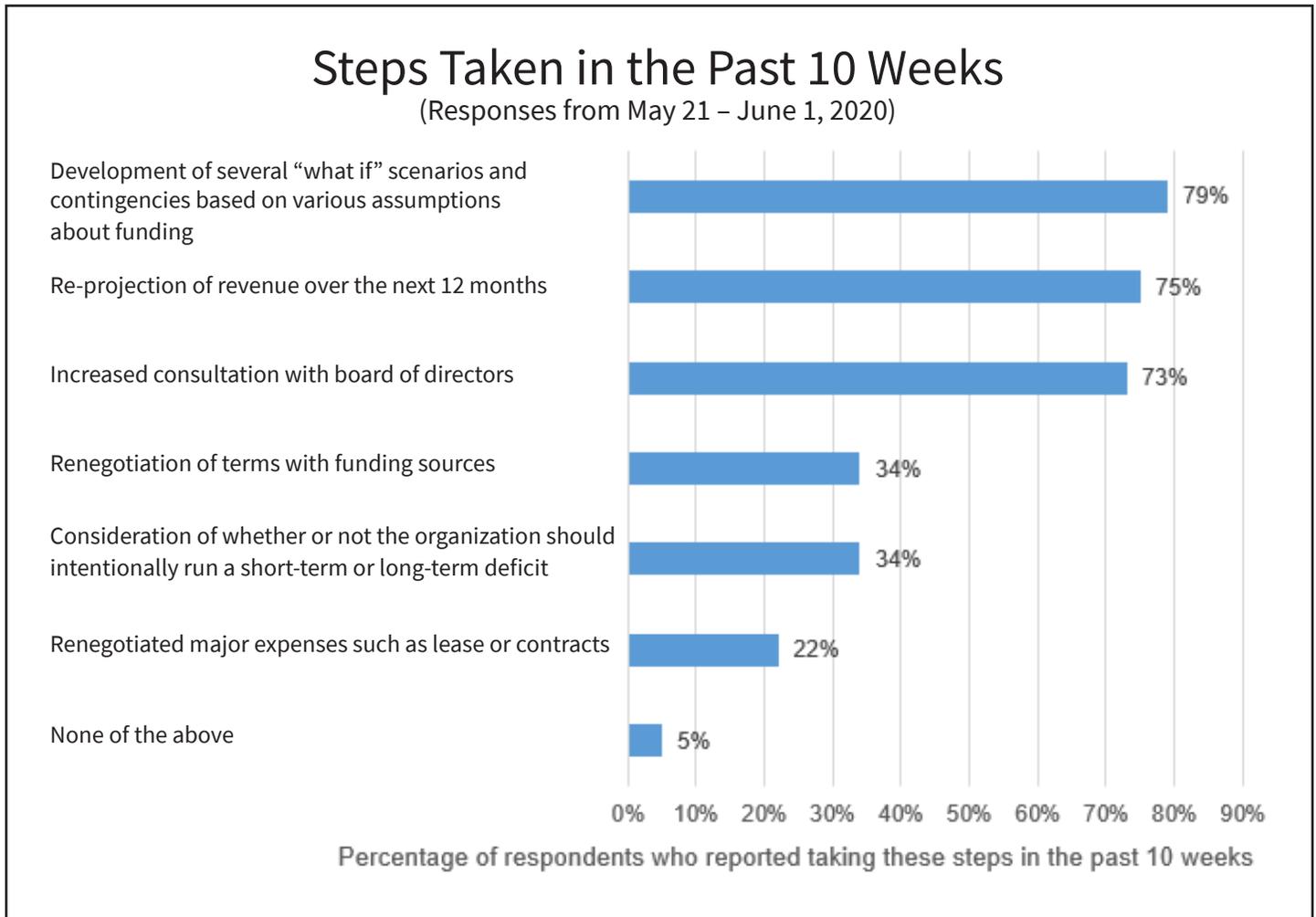
	Statewide 1.0 (530)	Statewide 2.0 (259)
Less than three months from today	32%	18%
Between three to six months from today	29%	26%
Between seven to nine months from today	11%	15%
Between ten and twelve months from today	9%	14%
More than twelve months from today	6%	15%
Unknown	10%	7%
Current environment does not impact our financial health	3%	6%

Comparing responses from April 9-13 to responses from May 21 – June 1, 2020



# PROGRAMMATIC AND MANAGEMENT CHANGES

The second survey asked organizations to indicate what changes to programming or methods of service delivery they have made in the last six weeks (such as converting in-person services to online).



The second survey also asked organizations to describe changes to programming or methods of service delivery in the last six weeks. The following quotes illustrate the most commonly reported themes:

- “Up until the last six weeks, our business model included about 90 percent in-person course delivery and 10 percent virtual delivery. Our staff spent April converting all course materials to a virtual delivery model. We had almost no business in April. We have been greatly encouraged to see that our virtual offerings are being accepted by our customer/client base. We have had some customers postpone their courses until 2021, but other places are using slowdowns in their own operations to have their employees take professional development (from us & others) in their sort-of down time. So far, we are encouraged that our summer will be lower than usual, but not a complete zero like in April.”



# PROGRAMMATIC AND MANAGEMENT CHANGES (continued)

- “increased cleaning, increased safety protocol and supplies”
- “12x increase in food distribution (2400 served per month vs 200); multiple location distribution; added satellite offices”
- “We are converting our annual conference to an online experience. Potentially faced with \$440,000 in cancellation fees at host hotel. This would put us out of business.”
- “DHS has halted our ability to do most in-person services for the individuals with IDD that we serve in our day and employment services. We continue to try to build remote services. DHS will not pay for remote services for about 70 percent of the people we serve so that is hindering us greatly. We are using PPP funds to do what we can before those run out. We are a government funded program, fee for service, we have no revenues coming in if we can’t provide a service.”

## Key Impacts and Nonprofit Responses Over the Past Five Months

When analyzing individual responses to both impact surveys, a number of common themes emerged that shed light on how nonprofit organizations are being impacted by and responding to current events.

Impacts on Nonprofits	Response
Increased demands for nonprofit services and information	Situation-specific adaptations
Shut down order and closed facilities	Nonprofit managers developing and implementing changes in programming and service delivery (such as moving to virtual, suspending volunteer programs)
Sudden revenue loss	Nonprofit response: Increased fundraising, reducing programming and budgets Government response: CARES Act (Paycheck Protection Program Loans) Philanthropy response: Increasing funding, flexibility (grant restrictions, reporting)
Uncertain treatment of unemployment insurance liability	50% coverage of direct reimbursers liability
Health precautions	Nonprofits facing increased expenses due to greater use of personal protective equipment, operational challenges of redefining physical layout and use of space
Altered environment for nonprofit workforce	Nonprofit supervisors working to support employees facing school closures, illness of employees and family members, pandemic fatigue, trauma
Altered environment for funding and contract relationships	Nonprofit leaders conducting audits of current commitments and renegotiating as needed



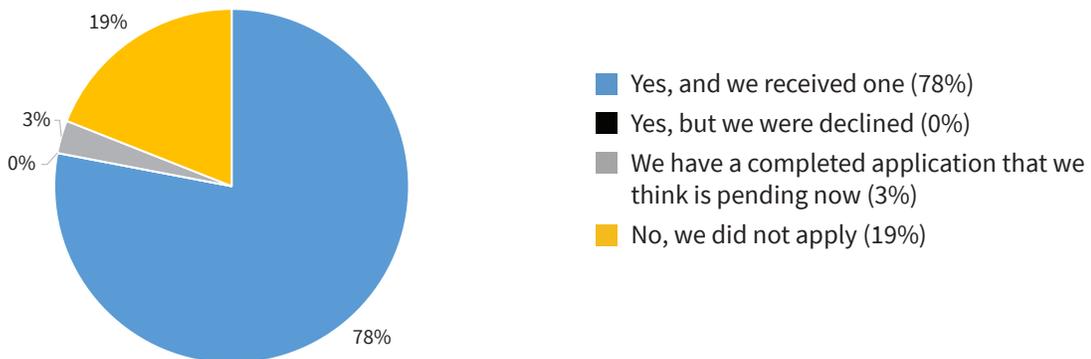
# PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM LOAN APPLICATION RESULTS

5,305 Minnesota nonprofits made active use of the CARES Act’s forgivable Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans, fulfilling the primary goal to keep people employed. Survey results and reports from the Small Business Administration fill out the picture of the process and role of the \$3.4 billion loaned.

- 78 percent of organizations that responded to MCN’s survey applied for and received a PPP loan. No organizations reported applying for a PPP loan and being declined.
- The most common loan size was \$100,000-\$249,000 (20 percent), and on average the loan amount equaled 14 percent of the organization’s total annual budget
- The top reason why organizations reported not applying for a PPP loan was, “The funds did not apply to our organization” (42%)
- Two-thirds of loans awarded were under \$50,000

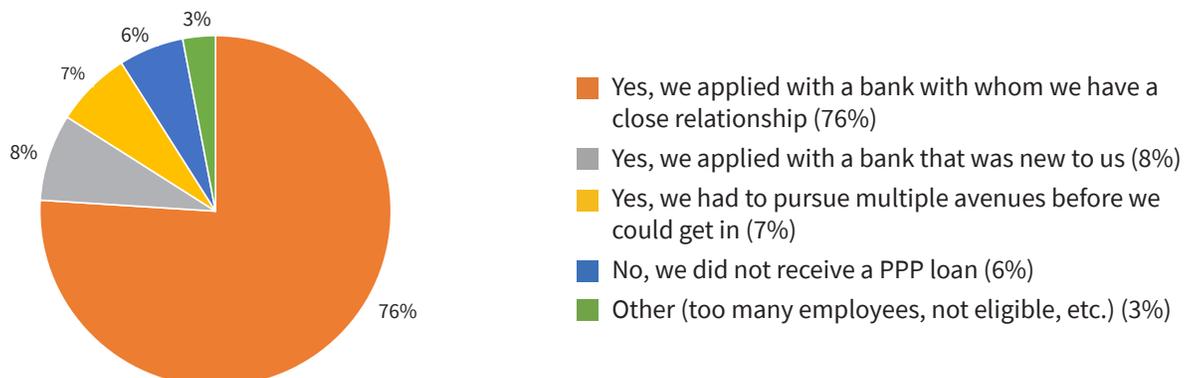
## Did your organization apply for a Payroll Protection Program loan?

258 responses



## Did you receive a PPP loan?

219 responses

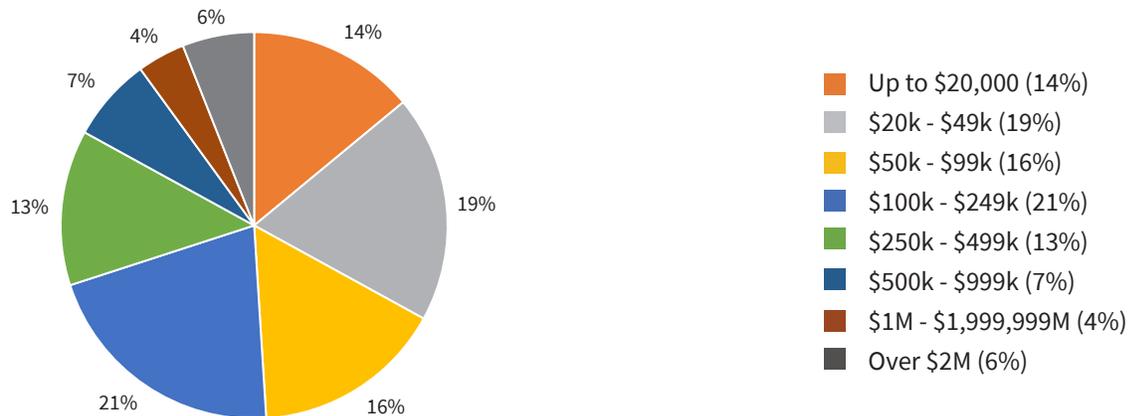




# PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM LOAN APPLICATION EXPERIENCES (continued)

## How much did you receive?

198 responses



Of the 19 percent of respondents who didn't apply for a PPP loan (49 organizations), the top reasons why organizations didn't apply were:

- The funds did not apply to our organization (42%)
- We're financially sound and don't need the loan at this time (39%)
- We're not confident in the forgivable nature of the loan (10%)
- Did not have the time or resources to apply (4%)
- We were interested but unable to get it submitted before funds ran out (4%)

## The Small Business Administration released information on the organizations who received PPP loans.

### Key findings include:

- Nonprofits received 5 percent of total PPP loans in MN (5,305 loans)
- Nonprofits represent 11 percent of the jobs retained in MN (114,918 jobs, which is roughly one-third of total nonprofit employees)
- Nonprofits received an estimated\* \$3.4 billion (9 percent of total)
  - \*Because only loan amount ranges for loans over \$150,000 were provided, this report took the middle value of each range as an estimate for the loan amount
- 5 most frequent lenders to nonprofits:
  1. Bremer Bank (646)
  2. U.S. Bank (228)
  3. Old National Bank (195)
  4. Sunrise Bank (163)
  5. Wells Fargo Bank (139)



# ADJUSTMENTS BY GOVERNMENT AND PHILANTHROPIC FUNDERS

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The second survey asked respondents to describe any supplemental funding or additional flexibility they've received from government funders. The following quotes illustrate the most commonly reported themes:

- “We have serious concerns about the ability of government agencies and the United Way to uphold multi-year grant agreements with us if taxes/revenues decrease due to the pandemic. At this point, things seem okay for the next few months, but we are very concerned about our financial health (and that of the sector) in 2021.”
- “We are particularly concerned as a reimbursing employer regarding unemployment insurance and having to cover 50% of the costs due to COVID-19 for staff we would not have had to furlough. We were looking to expand and now we aren't sure if we'll even have some of our main programming return. It is horrible.”
- “Some — for the current fiscal year. Very concerned about the next fiscal year though.”

Other themes include: contract renegotiations including grant periods and deliverables, extensions on deadlines, conversion of funds to operating support, increased supplemental funding, waived matching requirements.

The second survey asked respondents to describe any supplemental funding or additional flexibility they've received from philanthropic funders. The following quotes illustrate the most commonly reported themes:

- “Yes; we were automatically renewed for two of our longstanding grants to go through next year without needing to apply, and we have been told we can use certain restricted grant funds for other purposes if we needed to.”
- “Foundations are offering flexibility in how grant funds are used. One is providing a no cost extensions to complete work on a granted project. Some corporate foundations bypassed the application process for us because we had a long- standing relationship and granted their annual support.”
- “Yes, foundations have been very responsive and allowed us to extend term, change to general operating or to meet highest need.”

The most commonly reported examples of supplemental funding or additional flexibility organizations received from philanthropic funders include:

- Extensions
- Earlier payments
- Conversion of current grants from restricted funding to general operating support
- New grant funding

Respondents also expressed special appreciation for: 3M Foundation, the Blue Cross Blue Shield Foundation of Minnesota, Butler Family Foundation, Delta Dental Foundation, Duluth Superior Area Community Foundation, Greater Twin Cities United Way, Medica Foundation, Pohlad Family Foundation, Saint Paul & Minnesota Foundation, and U.S. Bank Foundation.



# NONPROFIT PROSPECTS AND STRATEGIES FOR RECOVERY

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Like the rest of the economy, nonprofit organizations continue to face an unknown scale and breadth of a recovery period with limited resources, and the situation of each individual organization varies greatly.

Going forward nonprofits continue to face four direct challenges that set up key accountabilities for leadership and management:

- 1. Epic uncertainty:** The sheer volume and breadth of missing information has forced nonprofit managers and governing boards into unfamiliar territories of crisis decision making, taking significant decisions based on inadequate time, data or community input. Abrupt shifts raise expectations of timely information sharing across all of the organization's stakeholders, often disappointing internal and external audiences. Reducing uncertainty is in the interest of leadership to better inform available responses and explain actions. Yet much of the crucial information about everything from returning to large public events to changes in donations will be unknown for months. Information tracking, analysis and sharing is an essential organizational function. While not a cure to uncertainty, openness about what information is available, and increased board interaction, staff consultation and appropriate community engagement.
- 2. Financial crisis:** Bringing revenue and expenses in line is an obvious shared duty of nonprofit boards and managers, which the sudden drop in earned income again forced to top of mind. Depending on the organization, a wide range of financial adjustments are being implemented across the sector, including the PPP loans, use of reserves, disaster grants, layoffs, rent abatements, and more. Resource dependency on outside sources of income is a fact of life for many organizations, needing to satisfy conditions attached to funding. One encouraging response to COVID-19 has been a loosening of restrictions on funding by a number of institutional philanthropies and agencies of state and local government.
- 3. Racial Inequity:** Minnesota's historic disparities between white and Black people, Indigenous people, and people of color (BIPOC) residents in income, wealth, educational achievement and law enforcement carry over to many aspects of the nonprofit sector, including organizational assets, real property ownership, revenue sources and government contracts. In one of MCN's briefings with the Governor and Lt. Governor's office, Lt. Governor Peggy Flanagan said that the goal for recovery should not be to restore Minnesota to the status quo, but to make the state better. Addressing gaps in leadership resources and working capital will be essential to connect the recovery to communities most disproportionately affected by lost income, employment and housing stability.
- 4. Altered nonprofit role:** Within each activity area — arts, human services, health, community service, youth development — organizations will be assessing how changed circumstances can put forward field specific responses and adaptation. The recovery period will challenge organizational leaders and their supporters, including foundations, to explore options without easy answers, and not expect digital conversion, mergers or social enterprise to enchantingly pop into place. Organizations that set out to change the world are themselves confronting a less stable world with unclear shifts in community needs



## NONPROFIT PROSPECTS AND STRATEGIES FOR RECOVERY (continued)

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and available resources. Public policy advocacy will take on increased importance in this new situation, as an essential First Amendment contribution to democracy by bringing nonprofit experience and connecting community voices to public decision making.

As follow-up to this report and survey, MCN will continue to track evolving conditions affecting nonprofits by surveying the field, reporting on the sector's recovery strategies and convening nonprofit community conversations.

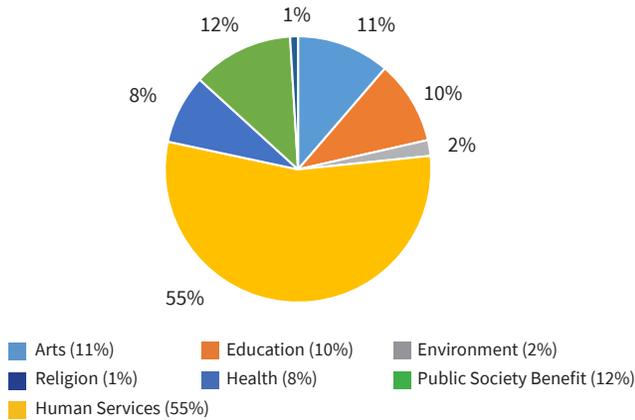


# RESPONDENT UNIVERSE

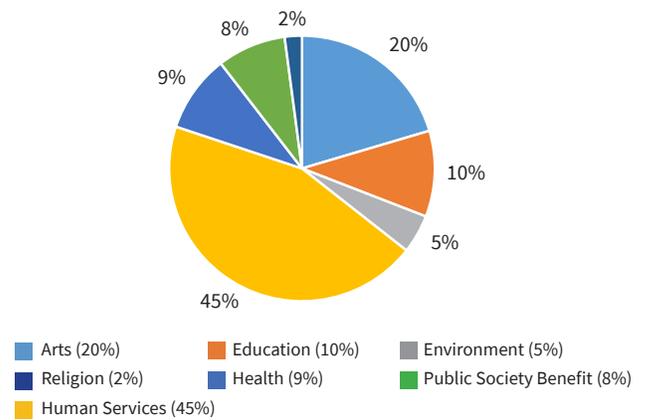
This report is the second in a series of assessments of challenges to Minnesota’s nonprofit economy in 2020. The first survey was part of a national survey of nonprofits MCN co-sponsored with the Federal Reserve Bank to assess the impact of COVID-19 shutdowns on the work of the nonprofit section of the U.S. economy. That survey was distributed on April 9-13 and garnered 530 responses.

MCN distributed a second survey to Minnesota nonprofits on May 21-June 1 and garnered 259 responses. The lower response rate to the second survey is likely due to the extenuating circumstances unfolding in Minnesota communities shortly after the murder of George Floyd. While the second survey had nearly half the responses as the first, respondents to the second survey for the most part represented Minnesota’s nonprofit sector in terms of distribution by activity areas, budget sizes, and geography and therefore offers an insightful window into current impacts on the nonprofit sector.

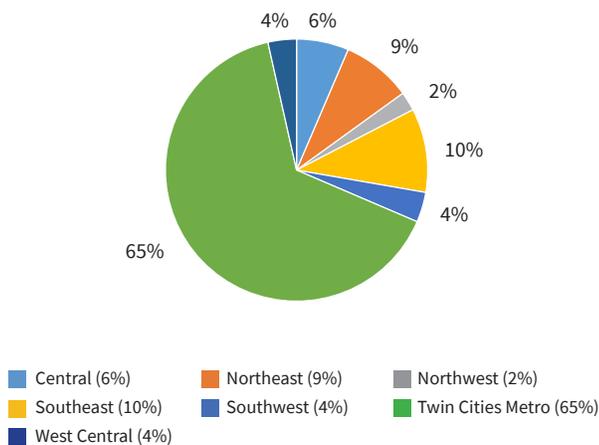
Activity Areas of Respondents (1.0)



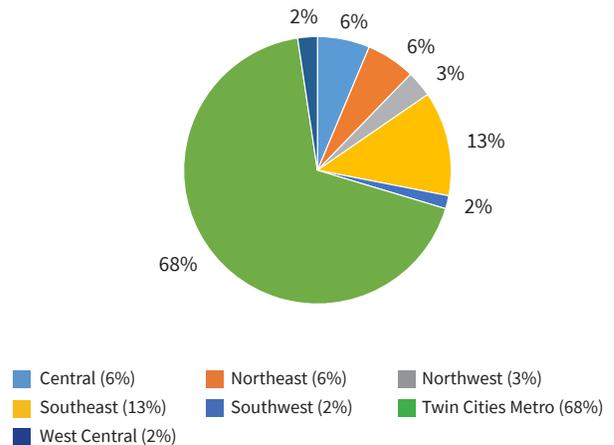
Activity Areas of Respondents (2.0)



Geographic Regions of Respondents (1.0)



Geographic Regions of Respondents (2.0)





# RESPONDENT UNIVERSE (continued)

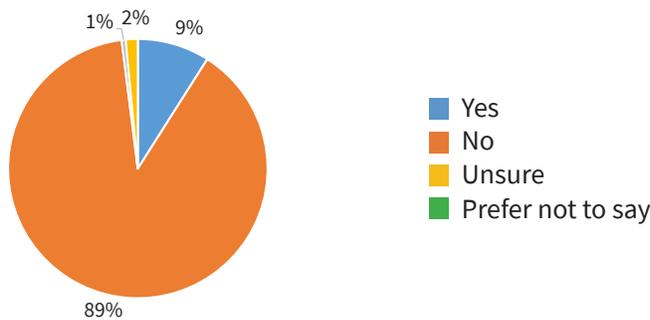
Distribution of respondents by activity areas and geographic regions are similar in both surveys and generally reflective of the broader nonprofit sector in Minnesota. The second survey asked additional questions to offer insight on who the organization’s primary beneficiaries are and the racial/ethnic identity of the organization’s executive leader.

## Primary Beneficiaries of Survey 2.0 Respondents



Is your organization BIPOC-led (meaning the organization’s executive director/cheif executive officer and/or themajority of the board are Black Indigenous or Person of Color)?

256 responsies



Black people, Indigenous people, and people of color (BIPOC) are unfortunately under-represented in leadership positions among respondents to this survey and within the nonprofit sector as a whole. Various studies over the past decade have found that the percentage of BIPOC individuals in executive leader roles in nonprofits has remained under 20 percent, and nationally the average is closer to 10 percent (<https://nonprofitquarterly.org/nonprofit-racial-leadership-gap-flipping-lens/>).

The Building Movement Project recently released a report ([download here](#)) summarizing the 2019 Race to Lead Survey of 5,000 paid nonprofit staff nationwide. Key findings offer insight on why BIPOC leaders are under-represented in executive leadership positions in nonprofit organizations. Unconscious systemic privilege afforded to white people continues to be a primary driver of inequities, combined with other factors such as people of color were more likely to be asked to take on the additional work of representing a community or being called on to push diversity, equity, and inclusion efforts, less likely to have a mentor inside their job/organization, reported fewer opportunities for advancement or relationships with funding sources, and were more likely to report lacking social capital/networks.



# ABOUT THIS REPORT

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For decades nonprofit organizations in Minnesota have been a steady source of economic growth in every region of the state and played an important role in Minnesota's communities – providing vital services, employing local residents, and improving the quality of life. The Special Edition Minnesota Nonprofit Economy Report Series (SE: MNER) is designed to complement the Minnesota Council of Nonprofits (MCN)'s Minnesota Nonprofit Economy Report (MNER), an annual study that analyzes public data on nonprofit employers, employment, wages, and finances to describe the role nonprofit organizations play in the state's economy. The goal of both of these reports is to understand the role of the nonprofit sector in Minnesota's economy, and now the impact of the novel coronavirus on nonprofit organizations and the communities they serve.

The Minnesota Council of Nonprofits continues to work in partnership with groups across the state to support the nonprofit sector's response to the pandemic. For more information and resources (such as a free special edition of the Minnesota Grants Directory, virtual training opportunities, and resources on how to access federal relief programs) visit [www.minnesotanonprofits.org/covid-19-what-nonprofits-should-know](http://www.minnesotanonprofits.org/covid-19-what-nonprofits-should-know).

## Data sources

Data in this report comes from the 2018 Minnesota Nonprofit Economy Report, the forthcoming 2019 Minnesota Nonprofit Economy Report, Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, the Internal Revenue Service exempt organizations business master file, the Small Business Administration, and results from the April 9, 2020 Federal Reserve Bank COVID-19 impact survey and MCN's May 21, 2020 COVID-19 impact survey. Additional information about the nonprofit sector is available MCN's website at [www.minnesotanonprofits.org](http://www.minnesotanonprofits.org).

MCN offers special thanks to the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis - particularly Alene Tchourumoff, Michael Grover, and Libby Starling - for their partnership and support in the first impact survey distribution and data collection (April 2020).

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The Minnesota Council of Nonprofits (MCN) is the statewide association of more than 2,300 Minnesota nonprofit organizations. Through its website, publications, workshops and events, cost-saving programs and advocacy, MCN works to inform, promote, connect and strengthen individual nonprofits and the nonprofit sector.

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