



The State of Grantseeking

Fall 2011



Executive Summary

The State of Grantseeking Fall 2011 is the third semi-annual informal survey of nonprofits conducted by GrantStation and PhilanTech to reveal the current state of grantseeking in the U.S. Between mid-August and early October 2011, 928 nonprofits of different sizes, in different geographies, representing different issue areas completed the survey online.

Nonprofits continue to struggle in their institutional fundraising efforts. Government grants are increasingly harder to secure, and recent reports such as the Nonprofit Research Collaborative's Summer/Early Fall 2011 report indicate that while fundraising efforts are yielding greater returns when compared to the previous year, they are not increasing at nearly the same rate as they have in times of greater economic prosperity.

These reports – along with our results – include some good news for nonprofits. On balance, levels of contributions are increasing. There are differences in the success rates of different types of fundraising pursuits, but increased efforts to secure grant funding are reflected across the board, though larger organizations have been more successful at getting grant awards. Moreover, organizations are, on balance, feeling optimistic that the grantseeking landscape will improve in the next six months.

Some key findings from the survey include:

- Compared with the first six months of 2010, 78% of respondents either applied for more grants (45%) or applied for the same number of grants;
- Those increased efforts only resulted in increased numbers of grant awards for 26% of respondents. 37% received the same number of grants and another 37% received fewer grant awards;
- The average size of the grants awarded stayed the same or decreased for 75% of respondents. The median largest grant in the first 6 months of 2010 was \$50,000; the median largest grant in that same period of 2011 was \$39,000;
- Consistent with previous surveys, more nonprofits receive funding from private foundations than from any other grant source, though the largest multi-million dollar grants remain more likely to come from government grantors;
- Economic and organizational conditions present challenges to nonprofits' grantseeking efforts, including:
 - Researching and finding grants (31%);
 - Competition for a reduced number of funding dollars (23%);
 - Lack of time and fewer staff to pursue grants (20%);
- Staff and grant writing consultants lead to greater success in getting grant proposals funded. Reliance upon volunteers and board members for grant writing was the least effective staffing approach. 57% of nonprofits that relied on volunteers and 57% of nonprofits that relied on board members for grant writing received no grants at all;

Executive Summary

- Despite all of the above information, nonprofits retain a sense of optimism for the next six months. 81% feel that they will receive the same number or more grants in the next six months.

We hope that you find the information in this survey both interesting and helpful in your good work, and we look forward to following up this research with the next State of Grantseeking survey to be distributed in January 2012.

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Changes Over Time

This semi-annual State of Grantseeking survey had 948 respondents representing organizations of different sizes and different geographic locations. Over time, the size (measured by budget) of the organizations participating in the State of Grantseeking survey has remained consistent.

Organizations whose annual budgets ranged from \$100,000 to \$5 million showed the most grant seeking success. Over half of organizations budgeted between \$1 million and \$5 million relied upon grants for over 50% of their funding.

The greatest change in grant funding was for organizations with budgets under \$50,000. In Fall 2011, 63% reported that less than 10% of their funding came from grants, as opposed to 48% in the Spring 2011 survey.

Annual Budget	Organization's Grant Funding %				
	Under 10%	11 - 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	over 75%
Under \$50,000	72	13	9	10	11
Between \$50,000 - \$99,999	35	12	10	11	11
Between \$100,000 - \$249,999	38	40	28	14	24
Between \$250,000 - \$499,999	34	23	22	14	22
Between \$500,000 - \$999,999	23	32	15	17	13
Between \$1 million - \$5 million	51	44	33	36	28
Over \$5 million	72	38	25	17	23

Generally, three quarters of survey respondents, while applying for the same or a greater number of grants, received the same or fewer grant awards that were the same or smaller in size. Compared to the Spring 2010 survey, respondents applied for more grants (45%), or held the status quo with the same number of grant applications (33%) during Spring 2011. Less than one quarter of respondents submitted fewer grant applications.

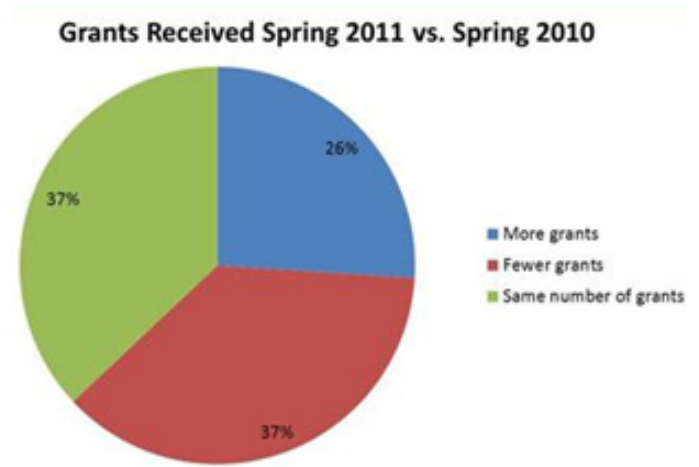
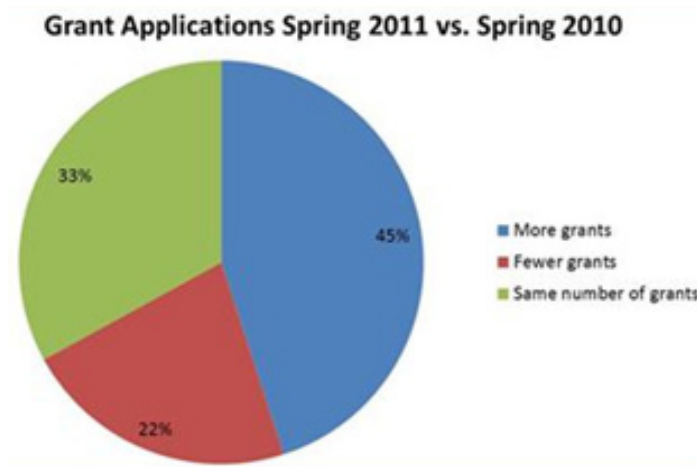
The number of grants awarded in Spring 2011 stayed the same (37%) or decreased (37%), although 26% of respondents received more grants than in Spring 2010. The size of the awards in Spring 2011 increased for 25% of respondents, while the award size stayed the same (38%) or decreased (37%) for 75% of participating organizations.

The smallest grants awarded had a consistent median value of \$1,500 throughout 2011; in the Fall 2010 survey, the median value was \$2,000. The average award value reported in Fall 2011, while less than in Spring 2011, was 12% higher than in Fall 2010.

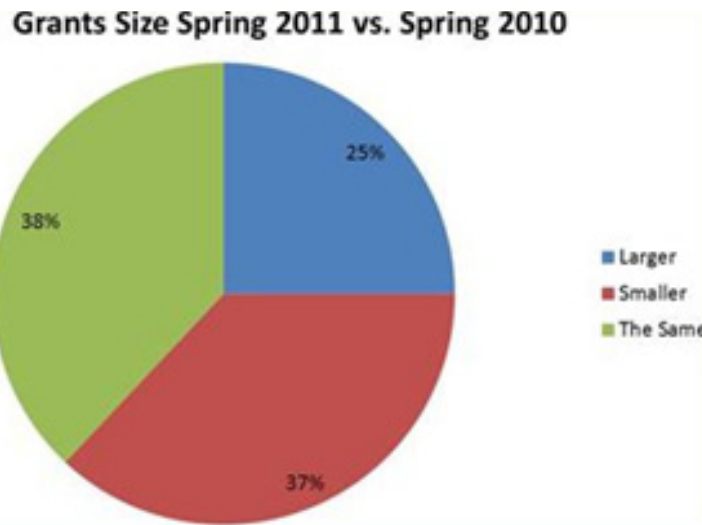
The median value of largest grants awarded, \$39,000, was 22% less than in Fall 2010 and 40% less than in Spring 2011. The largest average award reported in Fall 2011, \$26,000,000, was less than half the largest reported award in Fall in 2010, and was 74% smaller than the largest award from Spring 2011. While averages can be skewed by outliers, it is important to note the award trends over time.

Q20- Compared to the first six months of 2010, did your organization apply for:

Q21- Compared to the first six months of 2010, did your organization receive:



Q22- Compared to the first six months of 2010, was the average size of grants you received:



Largest Grants				Smallest Grants			
Amount	Spring 2011	Fall 2010	Spring 2010	Amount	Spring 2011	Fall 2010	Spring 2010
Lowest \$	\$200	\$100	\$250	Lowest \$	\$1	\$100	\$10
Highest \$	\$26,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$57,000,000	Highest \$	\$500,000	\$600,000	\$500,000
Median \$	\$39,000	\$65,000	\$50,000	Median \$	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$2,000
Average \$	\$312,000	\$775,600	\$611,500	Average \$	\$8,200	\$10,468	\$7,310

Challenges to Success

What is the greatest challenge to successful grantseeking in 2011?



Summary

Respondents told us that their organizations are providing the same or more services, due to greater need, while absorbing staff and funding reductions. The economic malaise has affected organizational ability to obtain funding, evidenced by their efforts in researching, writing, and fitting the changing requirements of fewer available grants, while facing growing competition for those same grants. Respondents are also looking into their own organizational practices, seeking ways to solve internal organizational issues, obtain professional grant writing assistance, and build stronger relationships with current and potential funders. Grantseeking's greatest challenges in 2011 are economically based.

The Economy

The continuing challenging economic conditions in the U.S. were a significant challenge to nonprofits' grantseeking efforts. "The continuing stagnant economy and its effects on investments, private & public giving, and even volunteerism," is reflective of the 54 responses in this category. The economic effects mentioned were detailed by 50% of respondents, as follows:

- 23% - Competition and reduced funding
- 20%- Lack of time and less staff
- The economy, in general, was considered grantseeking's greatest challenge in 2011 by 7% of respondents.

Researching and Finding Grants for My Organization's Mission

Nearly one third (31%) of survey respondents stated that researching and finding grants for their organization's mission was the greatest challenge to success.

From the nonprofit organization perspective, the "fit" between funder and grantee, resulting in an award, is becoming increasingly difficult to find. Respondents felt hampered by grantor limitations on eligibility, usage, and focus. Representative comments included:

- Finding the right match between the funder and our organization
- Trying to make our projects "fit" to available grant funding
- Finding grantors willing to support our category
- Matching grantmaker priorities with our mission
- Developing fundable projects

Competition and Reduced Funding

Increased competition for fewer grants and/or grants providing less funding than in the past was cited by 23% of respondents as the greatest challenge to grantseeking.

Many respondents mentioned their own mission focus, and the challenge in finding appropriate grants. The diversity of their missions suggests that this is a common challenge across organizations, regardless of sector or focus.

- Limited funding available; more competitive and larger organizations tend to be funded first
- More competition, tighter giving guidelines
- Government, private and corporate foundations reducing grant awards; there is increased need but less money to go around
- Foundations are not accepting applications, competition is strong, giving levels are lower
- Reductions in funding and grant opportunities

Lack of Time and Less Staff

For 20% of respondents, the lack of staff to manage grants and mission, and the lack of time to accomplish both was the greatest challenge to grantseeking in 2011.

- Having the time necessary to research, prepare, and submit grant requests
- The amount of time I have to expend vs. the size and number of grants received
- Finding time!
- The man power to manage the projects and reporting when awarded grants
- Finding the time to work on grants while working full time
- Staff resources i.e. time

Writing Grants

Respondents (5%) told us that writing winning grant proposals was their greatest challenge in 2011. Some commented:

- Writing to the audience - you don't know how they will respond to your work
- Composing quality grant
- Writing a compelling enough grant to emerge through the competition
- Developing persuasive content to catch the attention of the funder
- Making sure your grant stands out from all the rest

Internal Organizational Issues

Other respondents (5%) cited internal organizational issues as their greatest challenge. Responses reflected delays in change or progress within the organizations, including lack of board or employee support, incomplete strategic or development plans, and changing priorities.

Funder Practices and Requirements

Funder practices and requirements, and better communication regarding changing funder environments was thought to be the greatest challenge to grantseeking by 4% of respondents. Their responses included:

- The funders are expecting more and more for less and less
- Managing multiple deadlines
- Each foundation asking for information in a different way making applying for grants very time-consuming
- Changed deadline dates that are not advertised
- Increasing number of foundations not accepting unsolicited proposals (this also reflects fewer available funding opportunities)
- Changing grant guidelines and deadline dates
- Grant applications that are 20 pages long

Relationship Building

Three percent of respondents recognized building, nurturing, and expanding their organization's relationships with funders as the greatest challenge. They said:

- The need for cultivating new funding sources within a limited geographical area
- We don't know any of the "gate keepers" of our local foundations
- Establishing relationships with funders, especially those that have not previously funded my organization
- Making a connection and building relationships
- Nurturing the relationships (between our executive director and foundation staff) because that network is often more important than all the research tools.

Grantwriter

Several respondents stated that their organization's greatest challenge was the lack of a dedicated or contract grantwriter. One response also suggested a solution "I would like to see funding sources for infrastructure such as grant writer, grants manager." Some comments were:

- Finding a great grantwriter
- Need better quality, affordable grants management software
- Finding a reliable grantwriter to come on board and help us expand.
- A professional Grant Writer
- Designated grant writer within the organization

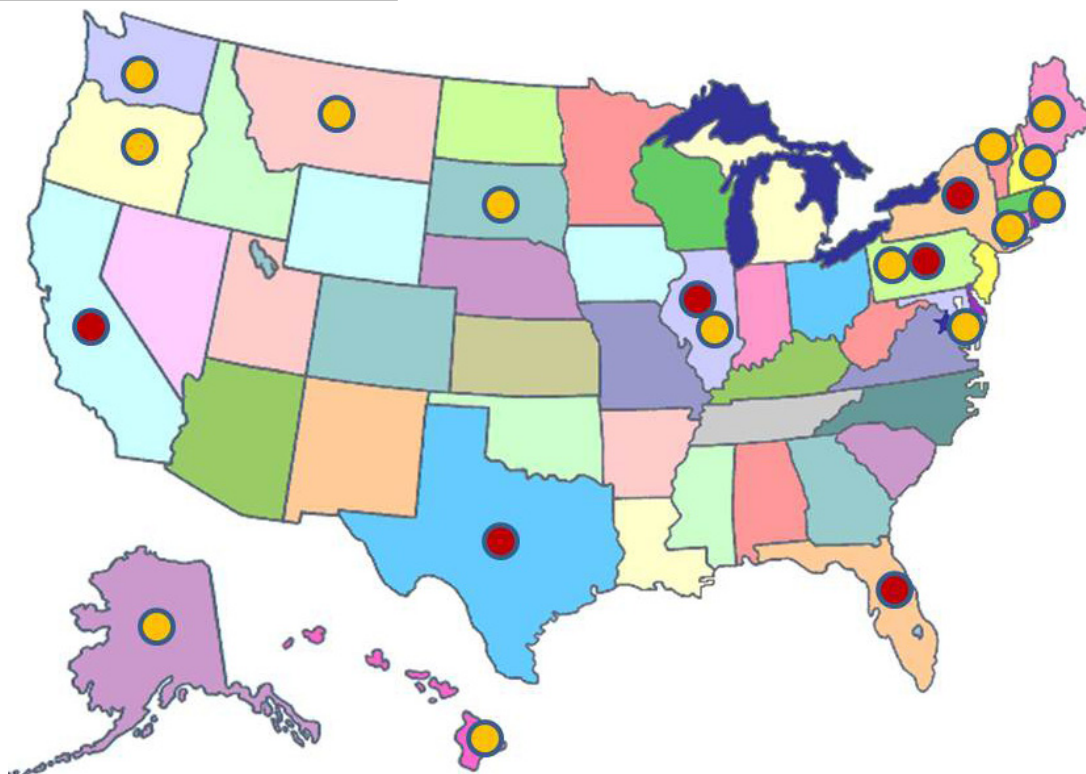
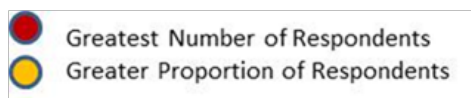
Respondents Demographic Profile

Of the 928 respondents, most (66%) are employed by a nonprofit organization with an annual operating budget under \$1,000,000 (60%). The largest areas of organizational focus were education (14%), human services (12%) and arts, culture and humanities (11%). The greatest number of responses came from organizations based in California, Texas, Florida, Illinois, New York, and Pennsylvania (36%).

While nonprofit organizations of all sizes responded to the survey, the majority are small to mid-sized organizations. One-third (33%) had one to five staff members, and over half (60%) had budgets under \$1,000,000.

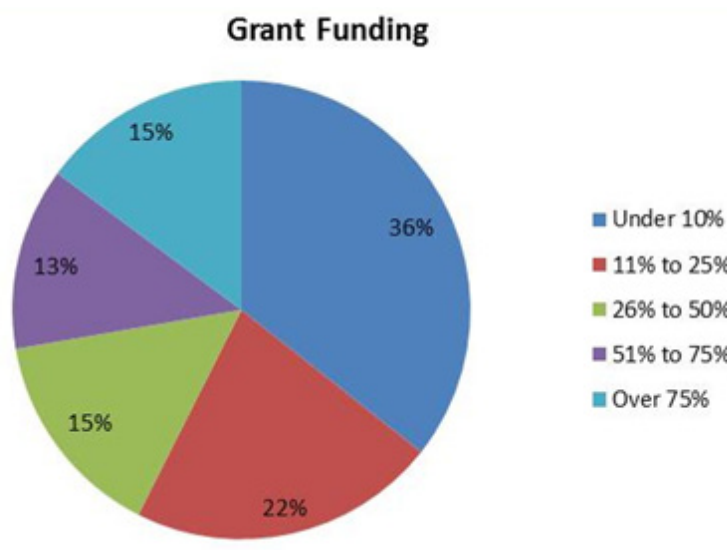
Q4-Where is the organization you represent headquartered?

Responses generally mirrored the percentage of U.S. population by State. California, Texas, Florida, New York, Illinois, and Pennsylvania comprise 39% of the United States and 36% of respondents. Some organizations responded in greater proportion than their state ranking, including Alaska, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, and Washington.



Respondents Grant Management Profile

Q7-How much of your organization's funding is from grants?



While grants comprise 20% of the revenue for public nonprofit organizations¹, 43% of survey respondents stated that grants contributed 26% or more of their annual revenue.

Our respondent organizations' greater reliance on grant funding as a percentage of their annual budget (when compared nationally) reflects the universe surveyed, those already aware of, interested in or actively pursuing grants as a source of revenue.

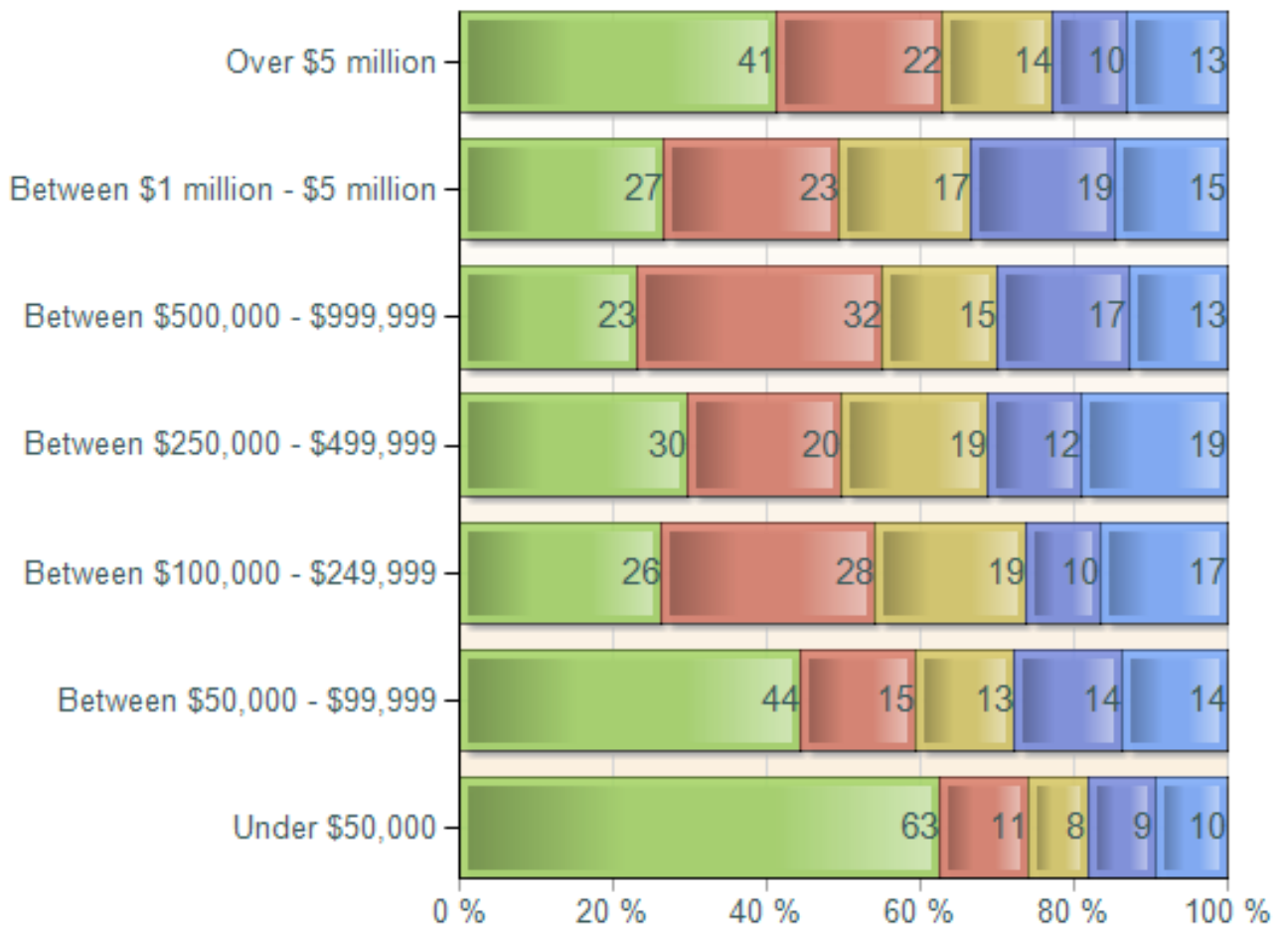
The smallest and largest organizations (by budget size) reported the least reliance on grants as a source of funding. For organizations with budgets under \$50,000, 75% reported that grants comprised less than a quarter of their funding, with 63% indicating that grants made up 10% or less of their organization's funding. Similarly, 64% of organizations with budgets over \$5 million indicated that grant awards covered less than a quarter of their funding.

Of organizations between \$1 million and \$5 million, 42% reported that grant awards comprised 50% or more of their funding. 18% to 31% of organizations in all other budget ranges reported that grants funded over 50% of their annual budgets.

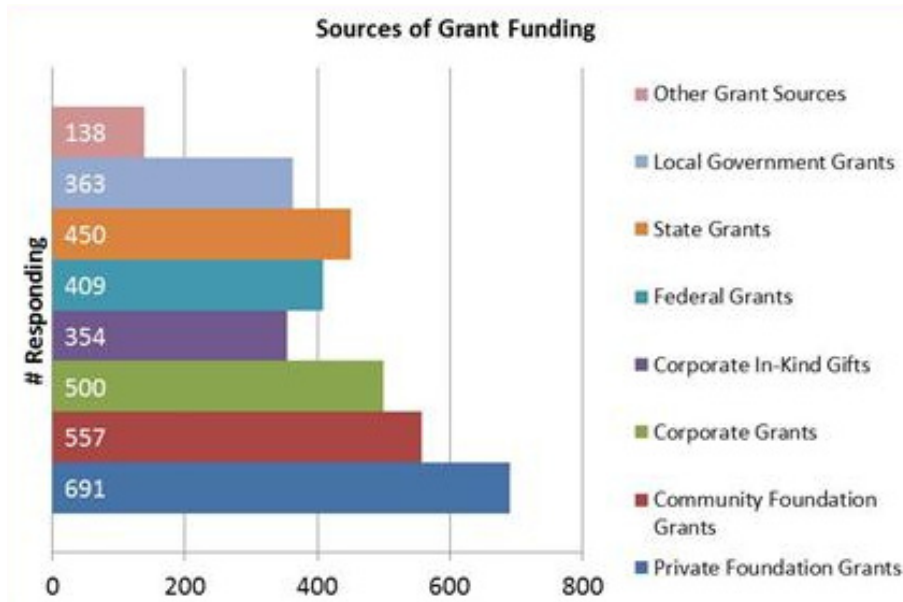
¹ Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics, (Core Files) 2008.

How much of your organization's funding is from grants?
 Under 10% 11 - 25% 26 - 50% 51 - 75% over 75%

What is your organization's annual budget?



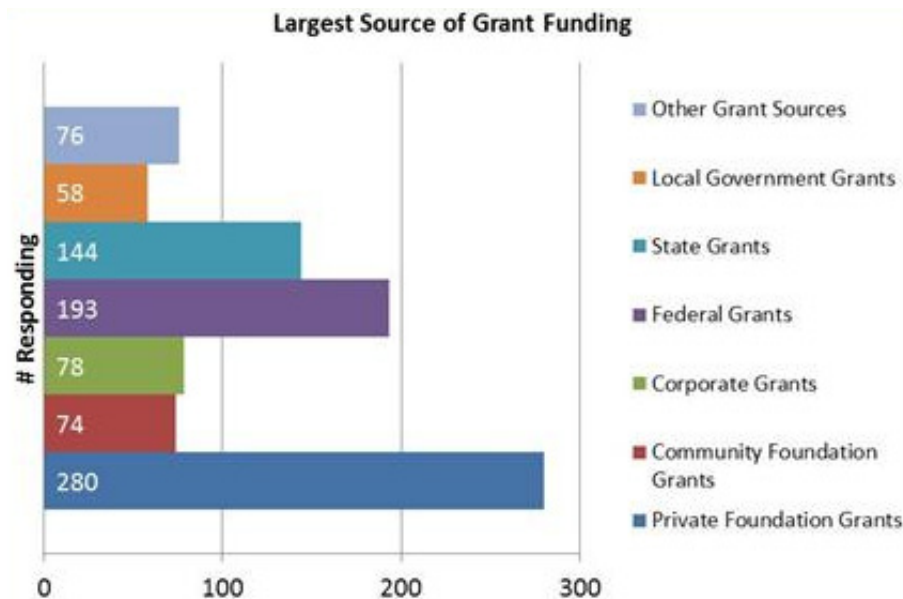
Q8-From what sources does your organization receive grant funding?



Of the 909 responses to this question, 691 (76%) indicated that they received grants from private foundations, and 557 (61%) indicated that they received grants from community foundations.

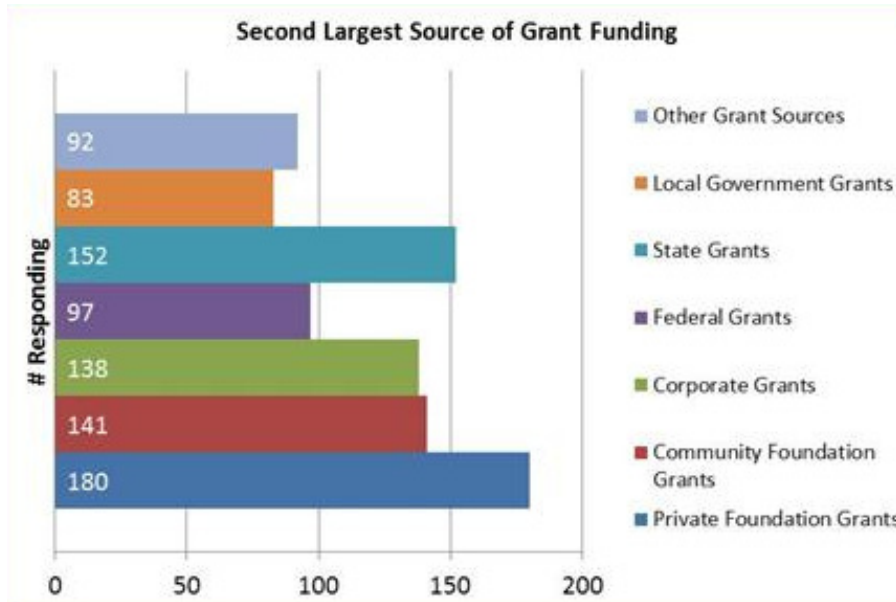
Within government grant sources, more organizations received grants from state agencies (450 or 50%) than federal (409 or 45%) or local (363 or 40%) grants.

Q9-Which is the largest source of grant funding for your organization?



Non-government grants were, at 56%, the largest source of grant funding. Of those grants, 55% came from private foundations, with community foundations, corporations, and other sources each comprising 15%. Government funding, at 44%, was divided among Federal (49% of government funding), state (36%) and local (15%) sources.

Q10-Which is the second largest source of grant funding for your organization?

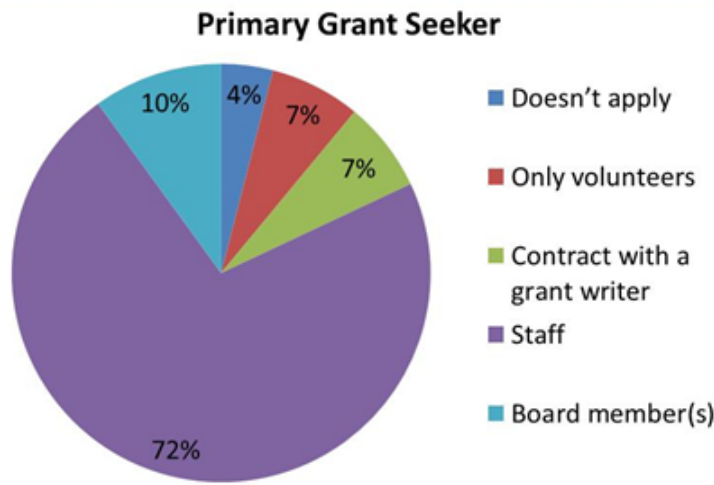


Respondent's second largest source of funding was also non-governmental (62%). Of those, private foundations contributed 33%, corporations and community foundations 25% each, followed by other sources. Within government funding as a secondary source, states provided 46%, followed by Federal (29%) and local (25%).

Organizations that relied primarily on federal and state government funding also relied on government funding as a secondary source. Private foundations served as a secondary source of funding for organizations that relied primarily on corporations, community foundations, and local government for funding.

Largest	Second Largest
Private Foundation Grants	Corporate Grants
Community Foundation Grants	Private Foundation Grants
Corporate Grants	Private Foundation Grants
Federal Grants	State Grants
State Grants	Federal Grants
Local Government Grants	Private Foundation Grants
Other Grant Source	Other Grant Source

Q11-Who in your organization has grantseeking as a primary responsibility?

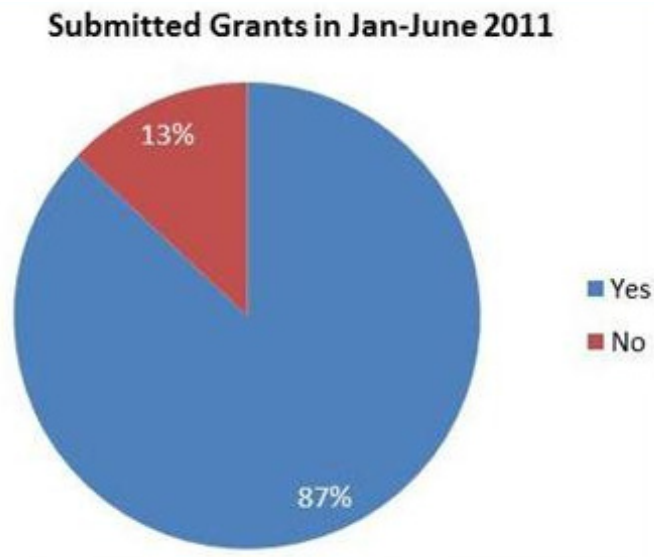


For the majority (72%) of respondents, staff members had grantseeking as a primary responsibility. Seven percent contracted with a grant writer/consultant for primary grantseeking responsibility, while for another 7%, volunteers filled that role. Ten percent had board members with primary grantseeking responsibility.

While grantseeking responsibility has remained much the same (compared to prior surveys), reliance upon board members has increased slightly. In the Fall 2010 survey, 6% of organizations relied on board members as the primary grantseekers; this figure rose to 7% in the Spring 2011 survey, and is now at 10%. Board members have taken on this responsibility in lieu of staff members, whose percentage has decreased from 77% to 72% over the three surveys.

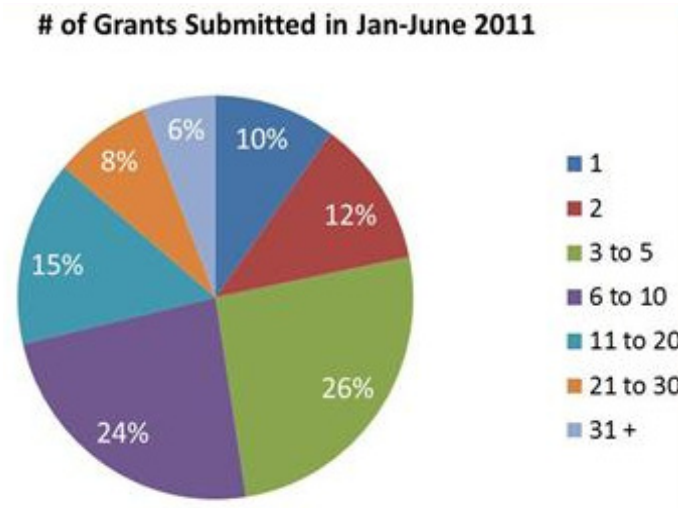
Reliance upon volunteers or board members was the least effective staffing approach when measured by the number of grants awarded. No grants were awarded to 57% of organizations with volunteers as the primary grantseeker, and no grants were awarded to 50% of organizations where board members were the primary grantseekers. In comparison, 87% of organizations for whom staff members were the primary grantseekers received at least one award.

Q12-To your knowledge, did your organization submit any grant request in the first six months of 2011 (January - June)?



The following questions reflect the responses of those from the 87% of organizations that submitted at least one grant request.

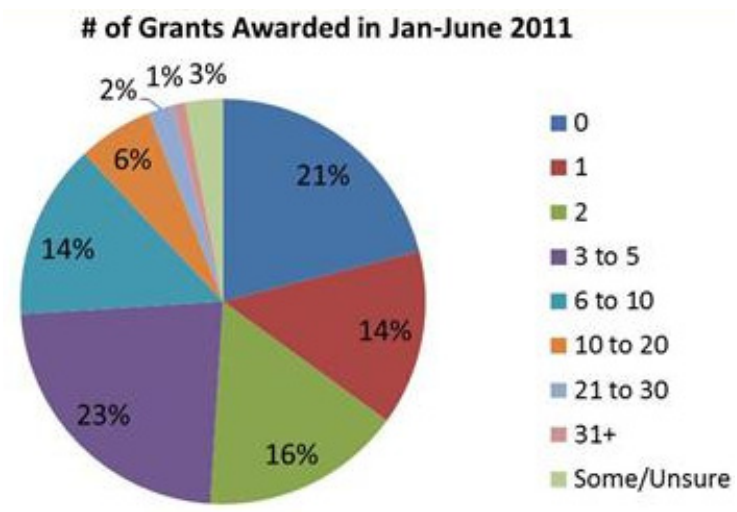
Q13-If yes, approximately how many grant requests did your organization submit in the first six months of 2011?



Fifty percent of responding organizations submitted between three and ten grant requests. Two or less requests were submitted by 22% of organizations, while the remaining 28% of organizations submitted 11 or more requests.

When compared to prior surveys, organizations are trending toward the submission of 11 or more grant requests, as way to combat reductions in available funding. In the Fall 2010 survey, 54% of organizations submitted between three and ten grant requests, and 26% of organizations submitted 11 or more requests. The Spring 2011 survey showed 56% of organizations submitted between three and ten grant requests, and nearly one quarter of responding organizations submitted 11 or more requests. Both surveys showed that 20% of responding organizations submitted two or less grant requests.

Q14-To your knowledge, how many grant awards did your organization receive in the first six months of 2011?



At least one grant was awarded to 79% of those who submitted requests. The percentage of organizations receiving no grant awards has increased slightly over the past 18 months:

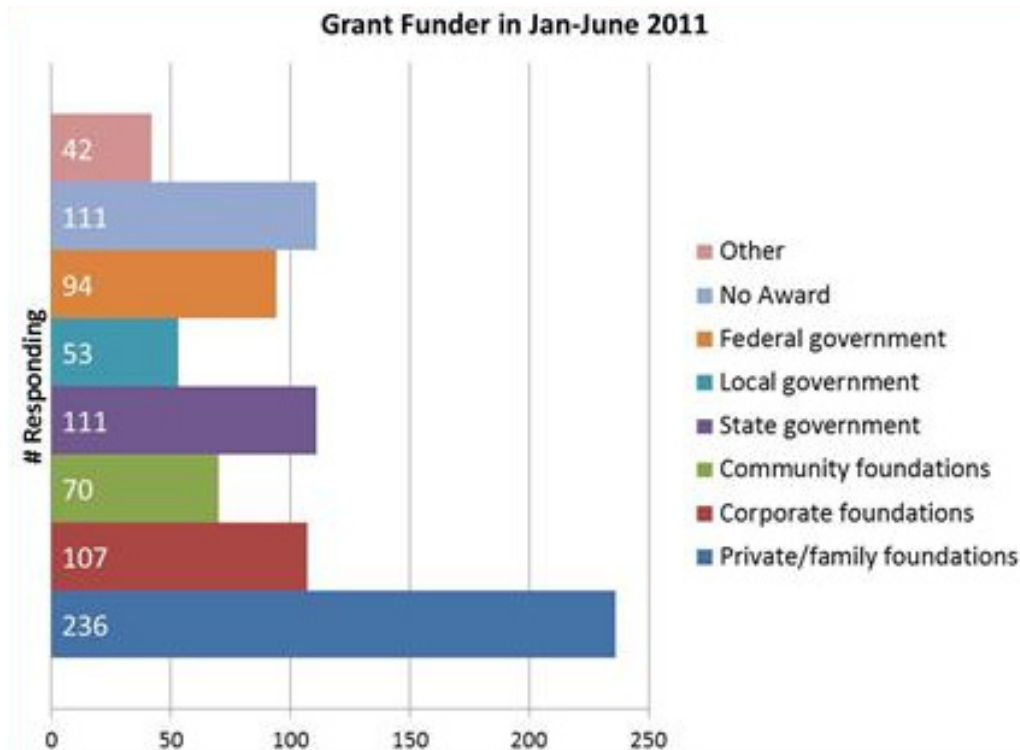
- Fall 2011 Survey – 21%
- Spring 2011 Survey – 20%
- Fall 2010 Survey – 18%

When accounting for seasonal differences and comparing grant awards in the same period between 2010 and 2011, the number of organizations that received no grant awards increased 17% between the Fall 2010 and Fall 2011 surveys.

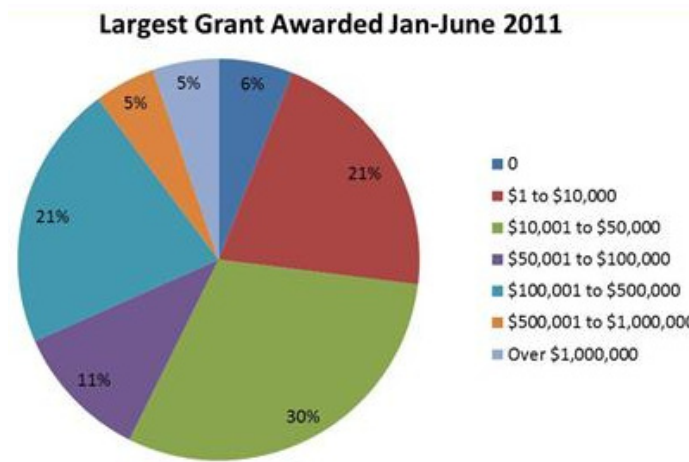
The following chart shows the relationship between grant submissions and grant awards during the first six months of 2011:

# of Grants Submitted	# of Grants Awarded								
	0	1	2	3-5	6-10	11-20	21 - 30	31 +	Some
1	42	31	2	1	0	0	0	0	2
2	31	28	32	5	0	0	0	0	1
3-5	33	34	71	63	0	0	0	0	10
6-10	5	14	33	96	33	2	0	1	5
11-20	2	3	3	36	56	12	0	1	3
21 - 30	1	2	1	3	26	21	6	0	2
31 +	0	0	1	3	7	15	7	8	4

Q15-What was the source of the largest grant awarded to the organization?



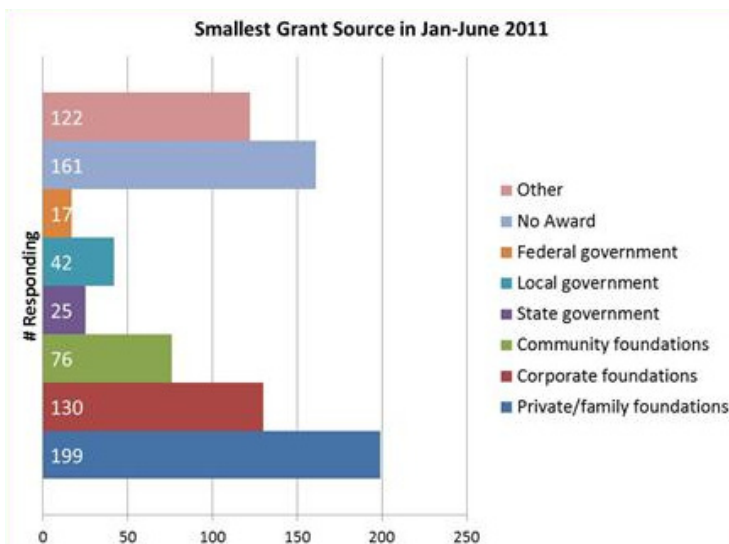
Q16-What was the size of the largest grant your organization received?



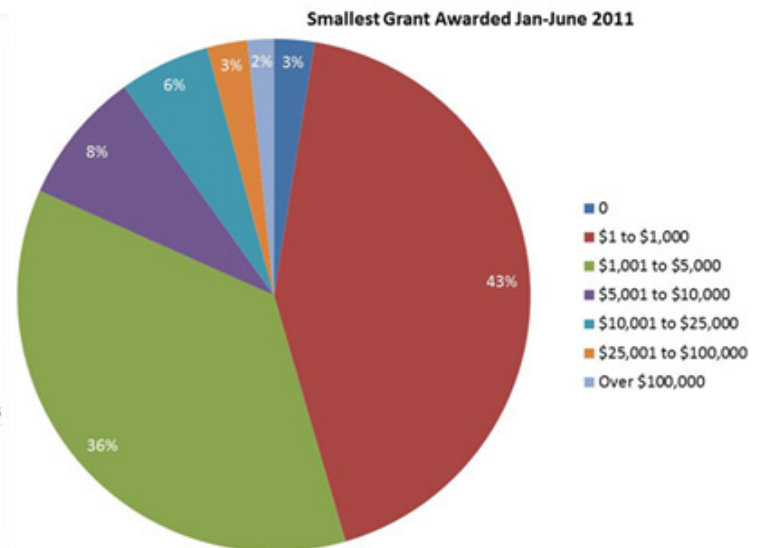
Private foundations awarded 29% of the largest grant awards from January through June 2011, followed by state government and corporations at 13% each. Grant awards ranged from \$200 to \$26,000,000. The median grant award was \$39,000 and the average grant award was \$312,000.

In comparison, private foundations awarded 34% of the largest grant awards from July through December 2010, followed by federal government grants at 18% and corporations at 16%. During Fall 2010, the largest grant awards ranged from \$100 to \$100,000,000. The median grant award was \$65,000 and the average grant award was \$775,600.

Q17-What was the source of the smallest grant awarded to the organization?



Q18-What was the size of the smallest grant your organization received?



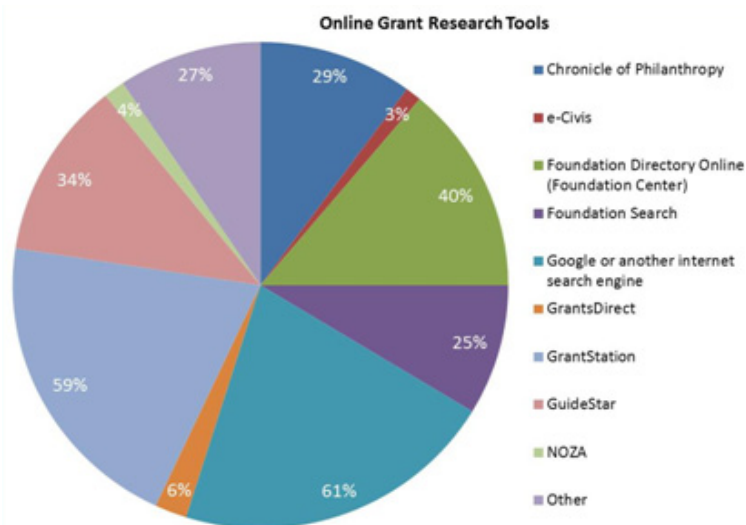
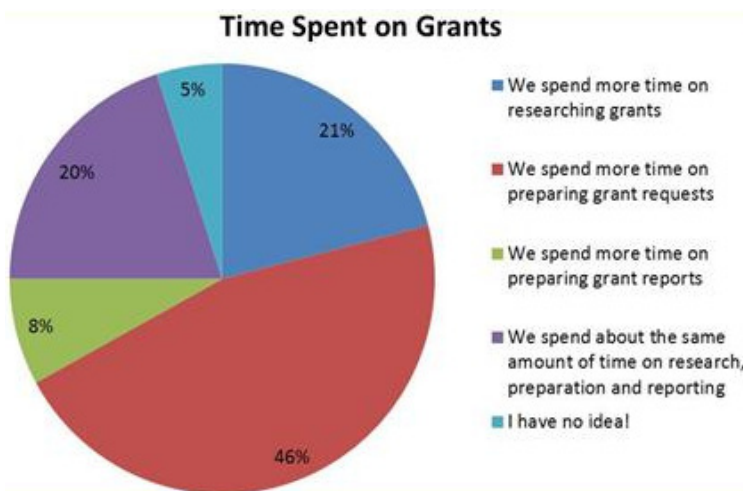
Private foundations also funded 26% of the smallest grant awards from January through June 2011, followed by corporations (17%) and other sources (16%). The smallest grant awards ranged from \$1 to \$500,000. The median grant award was \$1,500 and the average grant award was \$8,200.

“Other” grantors included organizations such as Kiwanis and Rotary clubs, and ranged from a national gardening association to the Dallas Margarita Society to churches and synagogues.

In comparison, during Fall 2010, the smallest grant awards ranged from \$100 to \$600,000. The median grant award was \$1,500 and the average grant award was \$10,468.

Q19- In your opinion, would you say you spend more time on researching grants, preparing grant requests or preparing grant reports?

Q24- What online resources do you use to research grant opportunities?

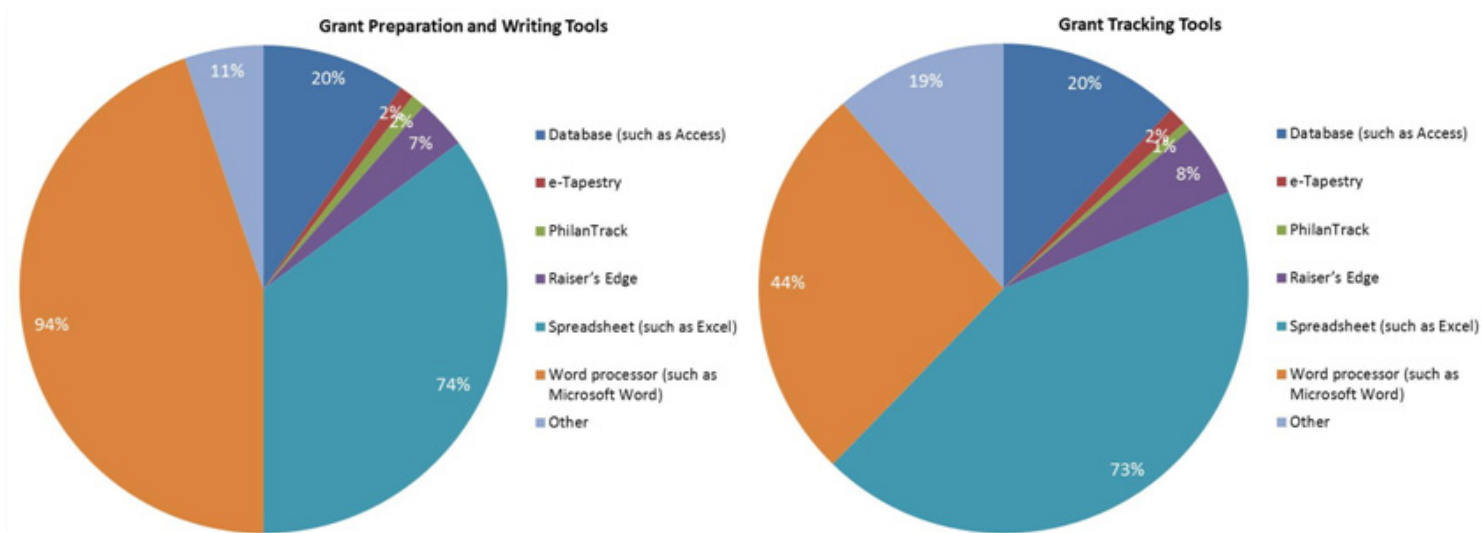


Nearly half of respondents (46%) stated they spent the most time preparing grant requests, followed by grant research (21%) and time spent equally on all three activities (20%). Eight percent of respondents spent the most time preparing grant reports, and 5% were unsure of which facet of grant management took the most time.

Respondents used Google (61%) or other search engines to research grants, as well as GrantStation (59%), Foundation Directory Online (Foundation Center) (40%) and GuideStar (34%). The Chronicle of Philanthropy (29%) and Foundation Search (25%) were also cited, followed by Grants Direct (6%), NOZA (4%), and e-Civis (3%). Grants.gov was frequently cited as a research tool among the “Other” responses.

Q25- What tools do you use to prepare and write grant proposals?

Q26-What tools do you use to track awarded grants? (select all that apply)



Respondents used word processing and spreadsheet software to both prepare (94%, 74%) and track (44%, 73%) grants. Twenty percent used a database to prepare and track grants. Specific fundraising software, such as Raiser’s Edge (7%, 8%) or eTapestry, or grant management software such as PhilanTrack was cited less frequently. QuickBooks, especially as a tracking tool, was mentioned several times among the “Other” answers.

Methodology

This survey, and the corresponding report, present a ground level look at the state of grantseeking, and were not scientifically conducted.

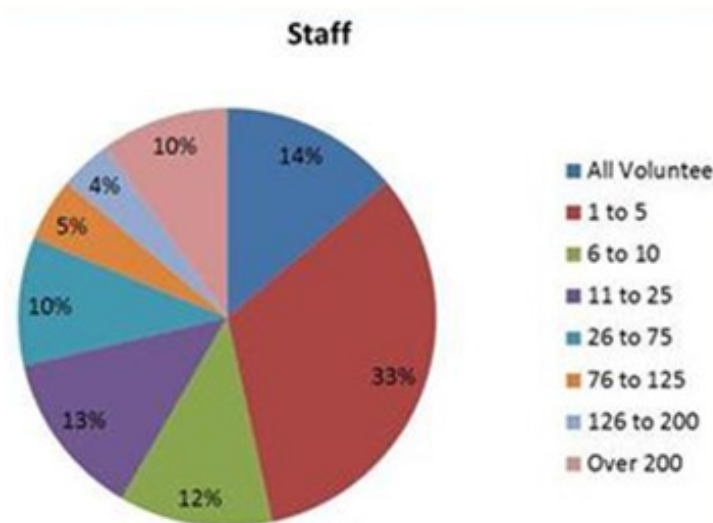
The survey was conducted online using Zoomerang. The survey was open from August 18, 2011 until October 2, 2011, and received 928 complete responses.

It was promoted through the GrantStation Insider, a PhilanTech email newsletter, and various social media outlets, including Facebook and Twitter.

In Fall 2011, there were more organizations, by four percentage points, with annual budgets between \$100,000 and \$250,000 than in Fall 2010. The participation of organizations with budgets over \$1,000,000 was three percentage points less than in Fall 2010.

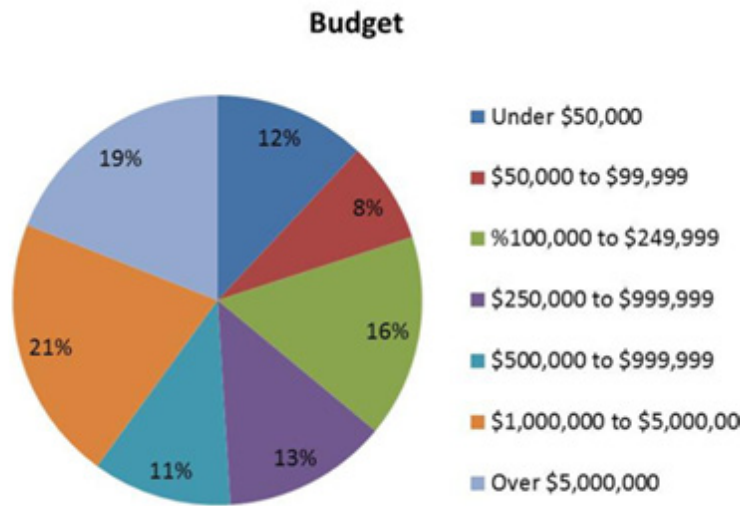
Budget Size	Autumn 2011	Spring 2011	Autumn 2010
Under \$50,000	12%	12%	11%
Between \$50,000 - \$99,999	8%	7%	10%
Between \$100,000 - \$249,999	16%	15%	12%
Between \$250,000 - \$499,999	13%	12%	12%
Between \$500,000 - \$999,999	11%	13%	10%
Between \$1 million - \$5 million	21%	22%	24%
Over \$5 million	19%	20%	22%

Q5-What is your organization's staff size (full time employees)?

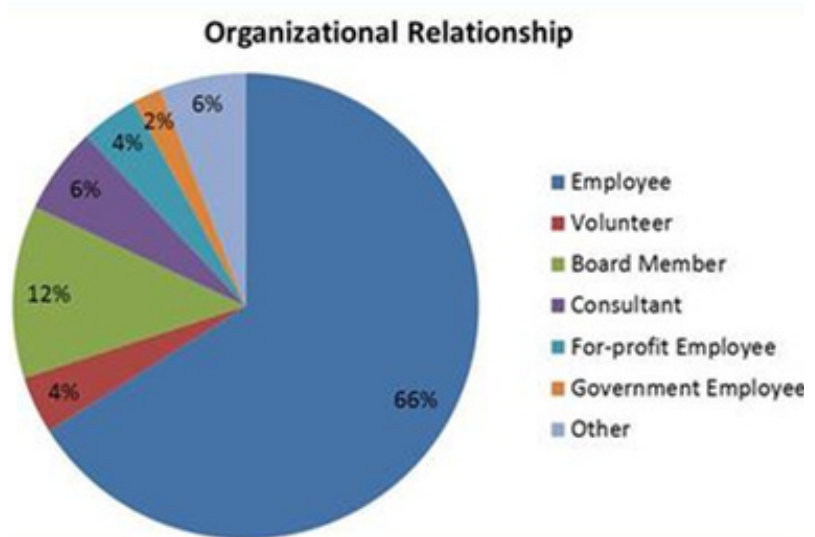


All volunteer organizations comprised 80% of those with annual budgets under \$50,000, and organizations with over 200 employees represented 84% of organizations with annual budgets over \$5,000,000. The proportion of respondents from the largest organizations has increased to 19%, from 10% in Fall 2010.

Q6- What is your organization's annual budget?



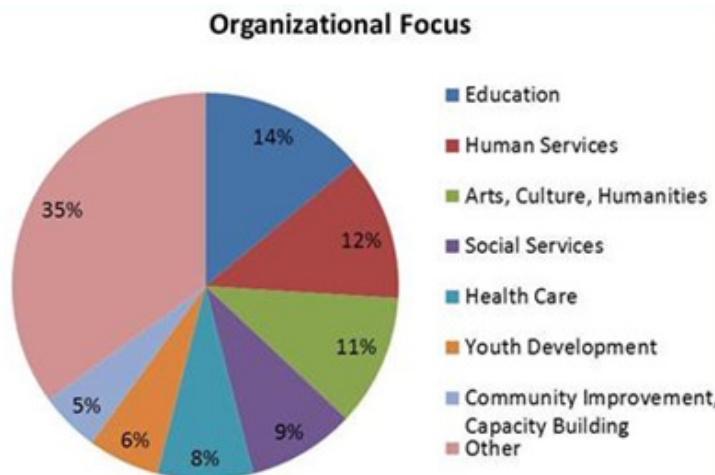
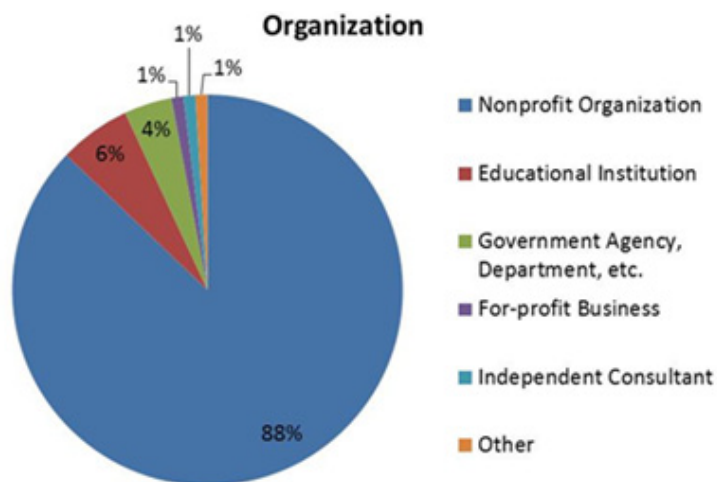
Q1- Please tell us what your affiliation is with the organization.



Most respondents were employees, volunteers, board members, or executive directors of a nonprofit organization. The “other” responses (53) included executive director, founder, president, contract employee, and pastor. Of those responses, most (83%) work directly with or for a nonprofit organization. Consultants, for-profit employees, and government employees comprised 12% of respondents.

Q2-Which of the following terms best describes your organization?

Q3-Which of the following categories best describes the focus of your organization?



The majority of respondents (808) represented nonprofit organizations, while 55 represented educational institutions and 34 represented government agencies. The remaining 23 respondents include for-profit businesses, independent consultants (e.g., grant writers) and libraries.

Respondents included organizations focused on education (126), human services (115), arts, culture and humanities (100), social services (80), health care (74), youth development (59), and community improvement/capacity building (48).

The “other” category reflects these responses:

- Housing, Shelter, 4% (38 respondents)
- Environment, 4%, (35 respondents)
- Food, Agriculture, Nutrition, 3% (29 respondents)
- Mental Health, Crisis Intervention, 3% (29 respondents)
- Animal Related, 3% (26 respondents)
- Public, Societal Benefit, 2% (23 respondents)
- Civil Rights, Social Action, Advocacy, 2% (14 respondents)
- Religion-Related, 2% (14 respondents)
- Philanthropy, Voluntarism, Grantmaking Foundations, 2% (14 respondents)
- Recreation & Sports, 1% (10 respondents)
- Employment, 1% (8 respondents)
- Public Safety, Disaster Preparedness, Relief, 1% (8 respondents)
- Crime, Legal-Related, 1%, (7 respondents)
- Diseases, Disorders, Medical Disciplines, 1% (7 respondents)
- Mutual, Membership Benefit, <1% (5 respondents)
- International, Foreign Affairs, National Security, <1% (4 respondents)
- Medical Research, <1% (2 respondents)

Q4-Where is the organization you represent headquartered?

Where is your organization headquartered?							
State/Province	Respondents	% of Resondents	% of US Population	State/Province	Respondents	% of Resondents	% of US Population
California	96	10%	12%	Texas	53	6%	8%
Florida	49	5%	6%	New York	43	5%	6%
Illinois	47	5%	4%	Pennsylvania	42	5%	4%
Massachusetts	31	3%	2%	Washington	34	4%	2%
Georgia	22	2%	3%	North Carolina	29	3%	3%
Indiana	22	2%	2%	Oregon	22	2%	1%
Michigan	21	2%	3%	Ohio	22	2%	4%
Maryland	20	2%	2%	Wisconsin	21	2%	2%
Arizona	19	2%	2%	Virginia	20	2%	3%
Colorado	19	2%	2%	New Jersey	16	2%	3%
Connecticut	18	2%	1%	South Carolina	11	1%	1%
Minnesota	18	2%	2%	Tennessee	11	1%	2%
Missouri	17	2%	2%	New Mexico	11	1%	1%
District of Columbia	16	2%	0%	Other	10	1%	n/a
Alaska	11	1%	0%	Montana	10	1%	0%
Kentucky	11	1%	1%	Vermont	9	1%	0%
Hawaii	9	1%	0%	Oklahoma	6	1%	1%
Arkansas	8	1%	1%	New Hampshire	5	1%	0%
Maine	8	1%	0%	South Dakota	5	1%	0%
Iowa	7	1%	1%	Ontario	4	0%	n/a
Alabama	5	1%	2%	Nebraska	4	0%	1%
Kansas	5	1%	1%	Utah	4	0%	1%
Louisiana	5	1%	1%	Wyoming	4	0%	0%
Mississippi	5	1%	1%	Nevada	4	0%	1%
British Columbia	4	0%	n/a	Rhode Island	3	0%	0%
Delaware	3	0%	0%	Puerto Rico	3	0%	1%
Alberta	2	0%	n/a	West Virginia	2	0%	1%
Idaho	2	0%	1%	North Dakota	2	0%	0%
Manitoba	2	0%	n/a	Virgin Islands	2	0%	0%

About GrantStation & PhilanTech

GrantStation offers nonprofit organizations, educational institutions, and government agencies the opportunity to identify potential funding sources for their programs or projects as well as the resources to mentor these organizations through the grantseeking process. GrantStation provides access to searchable databases of private grantmakers that accept inquiries and proposals from a variety of organizations; profiles of Federal financial assistance programs; state-level financial and technical assistance provider resources; and a constantly growing database of international grantmakers.

Our Mission

GrantStation is a premiere online funding resource for organizations seeking grants throughout the world. Providing access to a comprehensive online database of grantmakers, GrantStation helps nonprofit organizations, educational institutions, and government agencies make smarter, better-informed grantseeking decisions. We are dedicated to creating a civil society by assisting the nonprofit sector in its quest to build healthy and effective communities.

PhilanTech is a mission-driven company dedicated to using technology to increase efficiency and impact in the social sector.

PhilanTech is committed to the same values our clients hold and is therefore a founding B Corporation. B Corporations are setting the standard for social and environmental responsibility. PhilanTech is the only grants management provider to be afforded this certification.

About PhilanTrack

PhilanTrack® for Nonprofits is a secure web-based grants management system that streamlines the grants management process and enables nonprofits to easily view and manage grant-related information. PhilanTrack helps nonprofits manage grants efficiently from initial proposal through final progress report, saving time and money that can be redirected to the organization's programs and services.

Contact us to learn more about PhilanTrack and how it can help your organization.