THE DEEP FACTS — What the Public Record of America's Nonprofits Actually Shows

48-Hour Questionnaire & RFP Rescue Monday, 2026 November 23

Findings are published under the house name alone. This sheet names organizations — institutions that stand in public filings — and aggregate figures. It names no individual person, and it reports no individual person's pay.

What this is, and where it comes from

Every tax-exempt organization in the United States must file a yearly information return with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) — Form 990, 990-EZ, or 990-PF — reporting its money in, its money out, its assets, its grants, and what it pays the people who run it. Those filings are public record by law. They are also published by the IRS as raw computer files that few people can read.

This sheet was produced by querying a public, machine-readable edition of those filings: the **IRS 990 Parsed** dataset (published on Hugging Face as `piercewetter3/irs-990-parsed`; license CC0 — public domain, derived from U.S. government records; described at grumpytechbro.com/irs990.html). The dataset's landing page describes a generation dated 2026-08-17; the files actually queried for this sheet are the hub's current generation, dated 2026-11-03 in the dataset's own manifest. The primary source of every figure is the IRS filing itself. No account, login, or permission was needed or used: the record is public, and every figure below can be checked by anyone (see "How to check this yourself").

The measuring year is tax year 2024 — the most recent tax year with a full filing season in the data (720,269 filings). Tax year 2025 filings are still arriving (310,095 so far) and are not used for headlines. Where an organization filed more than once in a year (amended or restated returns — 29,501 of 689,945 organizations in 2024), the figures use one filing per organization: the one with the latest IRS processing number. The full method, and every query run, stands in the research desk's query log.

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1. The landscape

- **3,744,295 filings** stand in the data, from **838,813 distinct organizations**, covering tax years 2016–2025.
- For tax year 2024, after the one-filing-per-organization rule: **689,945 organizations**.
- By form (2024): 351,631 filed the full Form 990; 205,841 filed the short 990-EZ; 121,963 filed the 990-PF (private foundations); 10,510 filed Form 990-T, which carries no revenue figure in this data.
- **501(c)(3) organizations — charities, schools, hospitals, foundations — are the sector's centre of gravity: 547,953 organizations reporting $3,544,566,654,240 in revenue, 70.2% of all revenue reported.** Next by revenue: 501(c)(4) social-welfare organizations, $632,904,647,503 across 24,892 organizations; 501(c)(9) employee benefit trusts, $426,205,215,584 across just 4,748 organizations; 501(c)(6) business leagues, $99,661,604,621 across 33,191.

2. The money — tax year 2024

Across the 689,945 organizations, as reported on their filings:

Measure	Amount
Total revenue (total receipts, as reported)	**$5,047,859,432,240**
Total expenses	**$3,296,875,377,525**
Total assets held	**$8,817,810,434,001**
Contributions received	$444,742,220,738
Government grants received	$297,850,061,916
Program expenses (the work itself)	$2,523,008,175,716

- **Program expenses are 76.5 cents of every expense dollar** ($2,523,008,175,716 of $3,296,875,377,525).
- The typical organization is small: the **median organization reported**

revenue of $176,004. The sector's trillions are concentrated in a thin layer of very large institutions (Section 3).

- "Revenue" here is total receipts exactly as reported on the form. For investment-holding filers it includes the gross proceeds of asset sales, which is why some organizations below show revenue far above their expenses. That is the filers' own arithmetic, reproduced as filed.

3. The twenty largest organizations by reported revenue — tax year 2024

State is shown only where the filing's own data in the dataset assigns one (see Limits); a dash means the dataset carries no usable location for that filing.

#	Organization	Revenue	State
1	NOVO HOLDINGS AS	$297,035,364,216	—
2	UAW RETIREE MEDICAL BENEFITS TRUST	$96,075,667,181	MI
3	AARP	$95,392,338,026	—
4	CENTRAL STATES SOUTHEAST & SOUTHWEST AREAS HEALTH & WELFARE	$56,512,411,827	IL
5	UPMC GROUP	$31,420,261,320	—
6	GS DONOR ADVISED PHILANTHROPY FUND FOR WEALTH MANAGEMENT I	$27,351,446,984	NY
7	Thrivent Financial for Lutherans	$26,007,512,635	MN
8	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	$24,941,756,000	—
9	MASS GENERAL BRIGHAM INCORPORATED & AFFILIATES GROUP	$24,915,985,376	—

#	Organization	Revenue	State
	RETURN		
10	Yale University	$23,383,390,848	CT
11	TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	$21,454,598,098	—
12	MASTERCARD FOUNDATION	$20,949,190,099	—
13	MAYO CLINIC	$20,830,346,879	MN
14	WORKERS' COMPENSATION REINSURANCE ASSOCIATION	$20,163,306,546	MN
15	THE CLEVELAND CLINIC FOUNDATION GROUP RETURN	$20,038,772,753	OH
16	SENTARA HEALTH PLANS	$18,995,937,403	VA
17	Silicon Valley Community Foundation	$18,973,312,574	CA
18	JEWISH COMMUNAL FUND	$17,448,283,621	NY
19	Blue Care Network of Michigan	$16,892,405,872	MI
20	CareSource Ohio Inc	$15,396,375,429	OH

The top of the list is not hospitals and universities alone: it is led by an investment holding company (Novo Holdings, whose $297.0 billion of reported receipts stand against $277,559,658 of reported expenses — investment proceeds, as filed), a retiree medical benefits trust, and a membership organization. Health systems and universities fill most of the rest.

4. The giving — grants, tax year 2024

The dataset itemizes grants organization-to-organization. One finding comes first, because it changes every grant figure anyone quotes from this data:

> **The grant table carries each grant about twice.** Of 4,840,000 grant rows for tax year 2024, only 2,342,053 distinct (grantor, recipient, amount) combinations exist — the raw table's $615,420,078,128 total double-counts the same grants. Every figure below uses the deduplicated record: **2,345,074 distinct grants**.

- **129,687 organizations made grants** in tax year 2024, totalling **$302,711,804,650** after duplicate removal.
- The **median grant is $10,000** — half of all grants are that size or smaller, while a handful of grants carry billions.
- The fifteen largest grantmaking organizations (deduplicated):

#	Grantmaking organization	Grants made	Total granted
1	FIDELITY INVESTMENTS CHARITABLE GIFT FUND	89,891	$14,909,885,371
2	DONOR ADVISED CHARITABLE GIVING INC	64,697	$8,622,080,209
3	GATES FOUNDATION TRUST	1	$8,096,000,000
4	GATES FOUNDATION	4,891	$6,240,306,822

#	Grantmaking organization	Grants made	Total granted
5	NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIC TRUST	22,258	$5,990,120,484
6	SANOFI CARES NORTH AMERICA (FORMERLY THE SANOFI FOUNDATION FOR N AMERICA)	1	$4,149,829,881
7	Genentech Patient Foundation	1	$3,452,010,026
8	VANGUARD CHARITABLE ENDOWMENT PROGRAM	27,221	$3,432,214,916
9	Silicon Valley Community Foundation	3,576	$3,158,249,119
10	GS DONOR ADVISED PHILANTHROPY FUND FOR WEALTH MANAGEMENT I	7,423	$2,957,468,954
11	NATL CHRISTIAN CHARITABLE FDN INC	16,327	$2,575,590,738
12	LILLY ENDOWMENT INC	1,683	$2,242,979,972
13	AMERICAN ONLINE GIVING FOUNDATION INC	52,143	$2,154,802,266
14	GOTHIC CORPORATION	1	$1,963,772,469
15	AMERICAN LEBANESE SYRIAN ASSOCIATED CHARITIES INC	1	$1,878,044,650

Donor-advised fund sponsors — organizations that hold charitable funds for many donors and grant them onward — dominate the top of the table by both count and dollars.

- The largest single grants (deduplicated), grantor → recipient, exactly as filed:

Grantor	Recipient, as recorded in the filing	Amount
GATES FOUNDATION TRUST	GATES FOUNDATION	$8,096,000,000
SANOFI CARES NORTH AMERICA	"HIPPA REGULATIONS PREVENT THE LISTING OF NAMES"	$4,149,829,881
Genentech Patient Foundation	"Eligible Patients (See Schedule #2)"	$3,452,010,026
GOTHIC CORPORATION	DUKE UNIVERSITY	$1,963,772,469
AMERICAN LEBANESE SYRIAN ASSOCIATED CHARITIES INC	ST JUDE CHILDREN'S RESEARCH HOSPITAL INC	$1,878,044,650
NYU LANGONE HOSPITALS	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY — GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	$1,794,087,188
MAYO CLINIC GROUP RETURN	MAYO CLINIC	$1,628,083,733
Silicon Valley Community Foundation	National Philanthropic Trust	$1,591,322,838

Several of the very largest "grants" are pharmaceutical patient-assistance distributions: free medicine given to patients, recorded on the filing as a single grant whose recipient is a patient class — or, in Sanofi's words as filed, a note that privacy regulations prevent listing names. The money is real; the recipient is a class of patients, not an organization.

- Cross-check: the summary "grants to others" line on the filings themselves

(one filing per organization) totals $172,854,148,004 for 2024 — lower than the itemized $302,711,804,650, because the summary line is a single field that forms report differently, while the itemized table captures Schedule I, Schedule F, and 990-PF grants including the patient-assistance distributions above. Both figures are the record; they measure differently, and both are stated here with their definitions.

5. What the people who run nonprofits are paid — in aggregate only

The filings list compensation person by person. This sheet reports that data **only in aggregate** — counts and distributions, never a name, never one person's pay.

Tax year 2024, from 922,249 compensation records covering 362,907 organizations:

- **Total reported compensation: $87,636,032,234.**
- **312,365 records — 33.9% — report $0.** A third of the officers, directors, and trustees in the record serve unpaid.
- Among the 609,884 records that do report pay: the **median is $105,769**; nine in ten are at or below **$286,954**.
- At the top of the distribution: **22,811 records report $500,000 or more; 6,575 report $1,000,000 or more** — 0.7% of all records.
- By organization type (records matched to a kept 2024 filing — 872,750 records, 94.6% of the total): 501(c)(3) organizations account for 632,636 records and $59,493,297,041 of the total, with a median record of $30,152; 501(c)(6) business leagues show a higher median record, $51,996 across 52,554 records; 501(c)(14) credit unions show the highest median of the large types, $134,676 across 12,736 records.
- Cross-check: the per-filing officer-compensation summary field (one filing per organization) totals $76,123,127,278 for 2024. The record-level total above is higher because the compensation table also carries records from amended filings set aside by the one-filing rule, and from filings whose summary field is blank. Both are stated; neither is hidden.

6. The contractors — in aggregate

Form 990 asks larger filers to list their highest-paid independent contractors. In tax year 2024:

- **46,478 filings** reported contractors — **251,046 contractor records** in all (up

to 10 per filing in this data).

- **Total paid to those contractors: $455,451,415,688.** The median payment is **$309,800**; the largest single contractor payment in the record is **$1,807,661,852**.

7. The map — filings and revenue by state

The dataset's filing table carries no state column; state was assigned from the filing's own ZIP code where the record carries one, and otherwise from the filing's own geocoded coordinates (nearest ZIP centroid in the dataset's own ZIP table). The method was validated before use: on 3,979 sampled filings that carry both a ZIP of record and coordinates, the two methods agreed on the state in **3,979 of 3,979 cases**. State was assignable for **554,926 of 689,945 filings (80.4%)**; the remaining 19.6% — which include several of the very largest filers — carry no usable location in the data, so every state revenue figure below understates that state's true share.

Most filings: California 59,667 · New York 42,473 · Texas 39,384 · Florida 29,392 · Pennsylvania 26,076 · Illinois 21,271 · Ohio 20,783 · Massachusetts 17,253 · New Jersey 16,824 · Michigan 15,220.

Most reported revenue (among state-assigned filings): New York $331,804,664,904 · California $233,876,536,234 · Michigan $190,105,427,462 · Minnesota $154,981,169,707 · Illinois $152,318,825,971 · Texas $138,332,030,256 · Ohio $124,549,351,953 · Pennsylvania $119,455,154,460 · Washington $100,329,003,776 · Missouri $94,544,723,178.

Michigan and Minnesota rank far higher by dollars than by filings — each is home to a small number of very large filers (a retiree benefits trust and health plans in Michigan; a fraternal insurer, a clinic, and a workers' compensation reinsurer in Minnesota).

How to check this yourself

Every figure on this sheet comes from public filings. The filings themselves are published by the IRS (search "IRS Form 990 e-file dataset"); the parsed edition used here is the IRS 990 Parsed dataset on Hugging Face (`piercewetter3/irs-990-parsed`, CC0), described at grumpytechbro.com/irs990.html. Any single organization's filing can be read free of charge through the IRS Tax Exempt Organization Search or ProPublica's Nonprofit Explorer. The research desk's full

query log — every query run, every method rule, every cross-check — is kept with this sheet and is available on request.

Limits — read this before quoting any figure

1. **Generations differ.** The dataset's landing page describes a generation dated 2026-08-17 (34 tables, ~459 million rows). The files queried here are the hub's current generation, dated 2026-11-03 in its own manifest (48 tables, 653,324,651 rows by the maker's count). Figures describe the generation actually queried.
2. **Filings lag and restate.** A "tax year 2024" filing may cover a fiscal year ending in 2025, and organizations amend returns. The one-filing-per-organization rule (latest IRS processing number) is a stated convention, not a fact about which return an organization considers final. Using all 720,269 filings instead would raise the 2024 revenue total to $6,512,168,454,201 — double-counting amended returns, which is why the rule is used.
3. **The data is self-reported.** Figures are as organizations filed them and as the dataset parsed them; parsing and filer errors stand inside them. "Revenue" is total receipts as reported, including gross investment proceeds where filers report them.
4. **The Grants table duplicates.** As detailed in Section 4, the raw grant table carries each grant about twice; all grant figures here are deduplicated on (grantor, recipient, amount) within the year. Two genuinely identical grants from the same grantor to the same recipient for the same amount in one year would be merged by that rule — a small undercount accepted in exchange for removing the systematic doubling.
5. **Compensation records were not deduplicated** (the compensation table carries no reliable key for it), so Section 5's totals include records from amended filings; the cross-check figure from the one-filing summary field is given alongside. A third of compensation records report $0 — unpaid directors and trustees — which pulls every all-records average down; medians for paid records are stated separately.
6. **Geography is partial.** 19.6% of 2024 filings carry no usable location in the data and are absent from the state tables; state revenue therefore understates, unevenly. State assignment for coordinate-only filings uses the nearest ZIP centroid, validated at 100% agreement on a 3,979-filing sample against ZIPs of record.

7. **The Contractors table has a gap:** its filer-EIN field is blank on 235,645 of 251,046 records for 2024, so reporting filings were counted by the table's filing key instead. Contractor figures cover only the highest-paid contractors that larger filers must list — not all vendor spending.
8. **Not used here:** the dataset also bundles other public files joined by address (Medicare provider spending, federal election committees, sanctions lists, and more). This sheet draws only on the Form 990 tables — Charities, Grants, Officers, Contractors — and the dataset's ZIP reference table. Nothing from those other files stands in any figure above.
9. **Remote querying note:** the dataset is designed for remote queries, but this desk's query engine could not use the network path available to it, so the needed tables were downloaded in full and queried locally. The figures are unaffected; the road differed, not the data.

48-Hour Questionnaire & RFP Rescue — Deep Facts, first sheet. The record is public. The facts stand as filed.