

DOING GOOD WITH FOUNDATION ASSETS

An Updated Look at Program-related Investments

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For four decades U.S. foundations have had the ability to make below-market-rate investments in activities consistent with their missions, and count these investments as part of their annual charitable distributions.¹ Program-related investments, or PRIs, provide the opportunity for a philanthropic multiplier effect, as foundations invest the dollars repaid from earlier PRIs into new charitable investments.

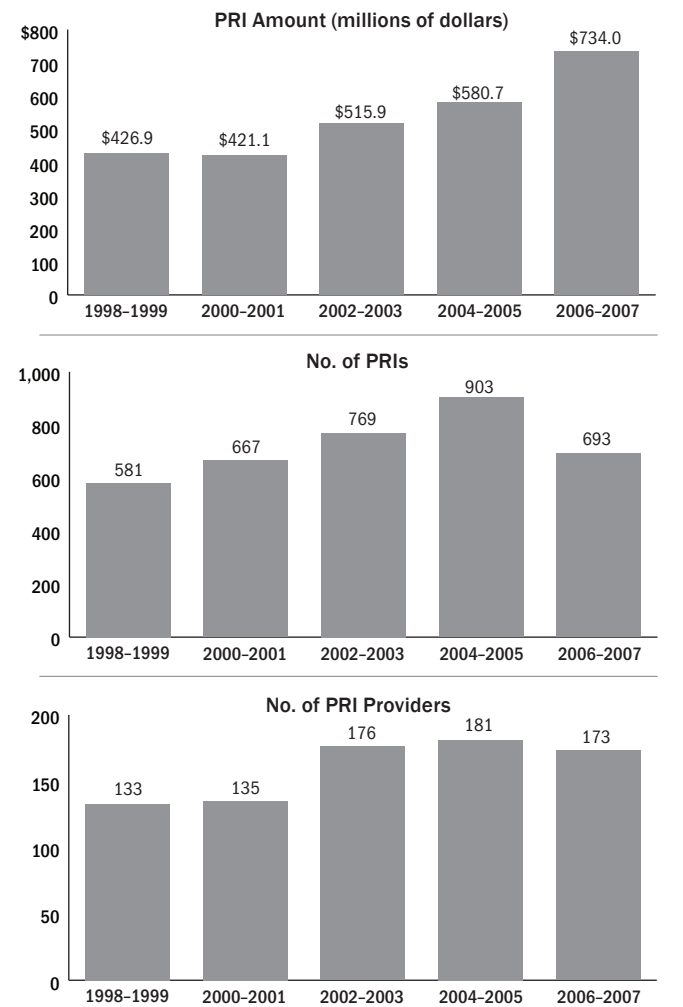
Program-related investments remain a developing tool for foundations. Of the nation's more than 75,000 grantmaking foundations, the Foundation Center has tracked 173 private and community foundations that made at least one PRI of \$10,000 or more in 2006 or 2007 (Figure 1). Their program related investments totaled \$734 million, or a small portion of the \$91.9 billion in overall charitable distributions provided by foundations during this two-year timeframe.²

The limited use of program-related investments by foundations largely reflects a number of factors including the limited number of non-profit organizations with the experience and capacity to manage financial investments, the lack of a predictable income stream to needed for repayment, limited proficiency in the use of investment tools among foundation staff, and/or reliance by foundations on more traditional approaches to philanthropy.

In spite of these challenges, the use of PRIs among small to mid-sized foundations, including community foundations, as well as the breadth of areas to which PRIs are being applied is expanding. While the development of low-cost housing and community development programs domestically, as well as microfinance initiatives internationally, have historically attracted PRIs, there is greater use of this instrument in such areas as education, arts and culture, social and health programs, and environmental sustainability. Through organizations like the PRI Makers Network (primakers.net), conferences, publications, and other activities, a number of these foundations also provide resources, opportunities for networking, and encouragement for those foundations considering PRIs.

The following analysis documents the who, what, and where of recent foundation PRI activity for those interested in learning more about this unique philanthropic tool.

FIGURE 1. Change in PRI Financing Between 1998–1999 and 2006–2007



Source: The Foundation Center, *The PRI Directory*, 2009. Based on PRI transactions of \$10,000 or more. Figures based on a sample of larger PRI providers for 1998–1999 and 2000–2001.

HISTORICAL DATA ON PROGRAM-RELATED INVESTMENTS

In the early 1990s, the Foundation Center launched the first systematic effort to collect and analyze detailed information on the program-related investments (PRIs) being made by U.S. foundations. The resulting database now includes more than 5,400 individual PRIs of \$10,000 or more valued at nearly \$3.8 billion (Table A).

The PRI database is modeled on the Foundation Center's grants database. Individual PRI records include foundation and recipient names and locations and the amount and purpose of the PRI. If available, each record also contains a description of the project being financed, the type of financial vehicle (e.g., loan, equity investment), the loan term and interest rate charged, the type of support provided (e.g., capital, program), and the beneficiary group served (e.g., economically disadvantaged, ethnic or racial minorities).

Records of PRI activity were gathered from information provided directly by foundations, foundation publications, Foundation Center surveys, and IRS Form 990-PF information returns. A few leading PRI providers, especially those with cash-flow loan programs, report only summary or cumulative PRI figures. Because this PRI activity cannot be disaggregated into individual records, it is not included in the Foundation Center's PRI database. However, *The PRI Directory* does include entries describing their PRI activities.

TABLE A. PRI Activity for Funders in the PRI Database by Year Authorized

	No. of Foundations	Dollar Amount of PRIs	No. of PRIs
1990	57	\$ 91,919,366	161
1991	76	130,028,751	202
1992	74	117,714,091	181
1993	93	103,655,127	215
1994	69	72,893,253	173
1995	69	94,530,363	180
1996	62	76,575,398	197
1997	70	143,868,571	268
1998	89	148,067,104	341
1999	117	260,779,909	348
2000	100	174,983,668	327
2001	105	246,154,360	340
2002	114	279,783,828	362
2003	134	236,110,743	407
2004	134	324,629,102	484
2005	130	256,118,631	419
2006	121	344,219,107	361
2007	121	390,843,967	332
2008 ¹	37	200,621,891	120
2009 ¹	10	59,225,000	17
Total		\$3,752,722,230	5,435

Source: The Foundation Center, *The PRI Directory*, 2009. Based on PRI transactions of \$10,000 or more. For 1990 through 2001, includes PRIs made by a subset of larger providers.

¹Data incomplete for 2008 and 2009.

WHO PROVIDES PRIs?

Foundations of all types and sizes make program-related investments, although independent foundations are the predominant providers. In the 2006-07 period, independent foundations—including family foundations—accounted for more than four out of five PRI providers and similar shares of the number and dollar value of PRIs made (Table 1). The Utah-based ALSAM Foundation, a family foundation, ranked first among all PRI providers with three program-related investments totaling \$77.5 million (Table 2). Included among these were the two largest PRIs reported in 2006-07: a \$50 million loan to Mater Dei High School in Santa Ana, CA, and a \$27.3 million loan to the Diocese of San Diego to build a new Catholic high school in San Diego County.

TABLE 1. PRI Financing by Foundation Type, 2006–2007

Foundation Type	No. of Foundations	%	Amount	%	No. of Grants	%
Independent	145	83.8	\$624,545,100	85.1	571	82.4
Corporate	5	2.9	8,970,100	1.2	19	2.7
Operating	10	5.8	51,349,986	7.0	59	8.5
Community	13	7.5	49,114,554	6.7	44	6.3
Total	173	100.0	\$733,979,740	100.0	693	100.0

Source: The Foundation Center, *The PRI Directory*, 2009. Based on PRI transactions of \$10,000 or more. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to 100 percent.

Consistent with grantmaking patterns, the largest foundations provided the bulk of PRI dollars in the 2006-07 period. Foundations with assets of \$50 million or more accounted for almost 88 percent of PRI funds. Nonetheless, foundations with assets of less than \$50 million, which provided the remaining 12 percent of PRI dollars, represented a far larger 30 percent of the number of PRIs made. For example, the New York-based Bodner Family Foundation held assets of just under \$18 million in 2007 but made 44 PRIs—the largest number reported for a single foundation in the latest two-year period (Table 3). The foundation made loans to Jewish agencies and synagogues ranging from \$30,000 to \$400,000.

PRI providers are fairly evenly distributed across the four major U.S. regions. Of the 171 foundations included in this analysis, the Northeast led with 48 PRI-makers, followed by the West (45), Midwest (39), and South (39).

Finally, program-related investments made by these foundations did not have to be large. In the 2006-07 period, PRIs included in this analysis ranged in size from the \$50 million ALSAM Foundation loan noted earlier to the Missouri-based Farber Foundation's single \$10,000 loan to the Neosho Area Business and Industrial Foundation to help attract businesses to the area with a new building. Table 4 shows that the largest number of PRIs fell in the \$100,000 to under \$500,000 range, and the median PRI amount was \$300,000. Interestingly, PRIs for

under \$50,000 accounted for less than 1 percent of PRI dollars in the latest two-year period but close to 10 percent of the number of PRIs.

WHICH PRIs ARE MOST COMMON?

Program-related investments typically take the form of loans. In the 2006-07 period, more than seven out of every 10 PRIs took the form of either a standard loan, a bridge loan, or a loan to capitalize a loan fund (Table 5). However, while some in the foundation community have used the terms “PRIs” and “loans” interchangeably, program-related investments in fact encompass a far broader array of financial vehicles.

Among the other types of PRIs, equity investments captured the largest share of PRI dollars (4.1 percent) and number of PRIs (8.5 percent). The biggest equity investments reported were the Minnesota-based Cafesjian Family Foundation’s \$4.6 million loan to and equity investment in Armenia-based CS Media R/E and nearly \$2 million loan to and equity investment in Cascade

Capital Holdings, which works to stimulate capital financial markets in Armenia.

Beyond providing financial support to other institutions, foundations are also able to purchase and maintain property for charitable purposes and count these expenditures as program-related investments. In 2006-07, five “charitable use asset” PRIs were reported totaling \$3.6 million, such as the Memphis-based Mike Curb Family Foundation’s two PRIs totaling over \$1.1 million to purchase, preserve, and make further improvements on the former home of Elvis Presley and to provide space to charitable organizations at nominal rent, including leasing space to Rhodes College for programs provided by them.

WHAT DO PRIs SUPPORT?

The analyses presented in this and following sections include program-related investments made by foundations to organizations, governments, and businesses. They exclude the five charitable use asset PRIs reported in the 2006-07 period.

TABLE 2. 25 Largest PRI Providers, 2006–2007

Foundation Name	State	Foundation Type ¹	PRI Amount	%	No. of PRIs	%
1. ALSAM Foundation	UT	IN	\$77,533,440	10.6	3	0.4
2. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	IL	IN	60,326,800	8.2	26	3.8
3. David and Lucile Packard Foundation	CA	IN	50,487,648	6.9	19	2.7
4. Ford Foundation	NY	IN	37,500,000	5.1	16	2.3
5. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	WA	IN	37,000,000	5.0	4	0.6
6. Walton Family Foundation	AR	IN	33,083,817	4.5	6	0.9
7. Marty and Dorothy Silverman Foundation	NY	IN	23,410,106	3.2	19	2.7
8. AVI CHAI Foundation	NY	IN	22,950,000	3.1	27	3.9
9. Kalamazoo Community Foundation	MI	CM	20,150,000	2.7	6	0.9
10. Marisla Foundation	CA	IN	18,270,000	2.5	1	0.1
11. Cafesjian Family Foundation	MN	IN	16,555,964	2.3	15	2.2
12. Building Hope	DC	OP	12,948,648	1.8	10	1.4
13. Soros Economic Development Fund	NY	OP	12,705,250	1.7	5	0.7
14. Rhode Island Foundation	RI	CM	11,960,109	1.6	6	0.9
15. University Financing Foundation	GA	OP	11,937,321	1.6	6	0.9
16. Layne Foundation	CA	IN	11,313,429	1.5	5	0.7
17. F. B. Heron Foundation	NY	IN	10,200,000	1.4	28	4.0
18. Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation	CA	IN	10,000,000	1.4	1	0.1
19. Annie E. Casey Foundation	MD	IN	9,600,000	1.3	13	1.9
20. Meyer Memorial Trust	OR	IN	9,515,000	1.3	14	2.0
21. Libra Foundation	ME	IN	9,324,377	1.3	5	0.7
22. Helen Bader Foundation	WI	IN	7,687,413	1.0	13	1.9
23. Thompson Educational Foundation	MI	IN	7,090,500	1.0	2	0.3
24. Heinz Endowments	PA	IN	6,700,000	0.9	4	0.6
25. Rasmuson Foundation	AK	IN	6,612,468	0.9	2	0.3
Subtotal for Top 25			\$534,862,290	72.9	256	36.9
All Other Foundations			199,117,450	27.1	437	63.1
Total			\$733,979,740	100.0	693	100.0

Source: The Foundation Center, *The PRI Directory*, 2009. Based on PRI transactions of \$10,000 or more. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to 100 percent.

¹IN = Independent; CM = Community; OP = Operating.

TABLE 3. 25 Largest PRI Providers by Number of PRIs, 2006–2007

Foundation Name	State	Foundation Type ¹	PRI Amount	%	No. of PRIs	%
1. Bodner Family Foundation	NY	IN	\$5,316,000	0.7	44	6.3
2. F. B. Heron Foundation	NY	IN	10,200,000	1.4	28	4.0
3. AVI CHAI Foundation	NY	IN	22,950,000	3.1	27	3.9
4. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	IL	IN	60,326,800	8.2	26	3.8
5. David and Lucile Packard Foundation	CA	IN	50,487,648	6.9	19	2.7
6. Marty and Dorothy Silverman Foundation	NY	IN	23,410,106	3.2	19	2.7
7. Jacobs Center for Neighborhood Innovation	CA	OP	5,863,186	0.8	18	2.6
8. Otto Bremer Foundation	MN	IN	5,765,000	0.8	17	2.5
9. Ford Foundation	NY	IN	37,500,000	5.1	16	2.3
10. Cafesjian Family Foundation	MN	IN	16,555,964	2.3	15	2.2
11. Meyer Memorial Trust	OR	IN	9,515,000	1.3	14	2.0
12. Annie E. Casey Foundation	MD	IN	9,600,000	1.3	13	1.9
13. Helen Bader Foundation	WI	IN	7,687,413	1.0	13	1.9
14. Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation	NC	IN	3,725,000	0.5	13	1.9
15. Prudential Foundation	NJ	CS	4,650,000	0.6	12	1.7
16. Building Hope	DC	OP	12,948,648	1.8	10	1.4
17. Daniel Veloric Foundation	PA	IN	805,929	0.1	10	1.4
18. National Housing Trust Community Development Fund	DC	OP	2,071,783	0.3	9	1.3
19. Grand Rapids Community Foundation	MI	CM	1,848,445	0.3	9	1.3
20. Northwest Area Foundation	MN	IN	4,975,000	0.7	8	1.2
21. Erich & Hannah Sachs Foundation	CA	IN	1,750,000	0.2	8	1.2
22. Faith Foundation	OR	IN	5,513,149	0.8	7	1.0
23. Joe W. & Dorothy Dorsett Brown Foundation	LA	IN	2,199,319	0.3	7	1.0
24. Ervin G. Houchens Foundation	KY	IN	350,000	0.0	7	1.0
25. Walton Family Foundation	AR	IN	33,083,817	4.5	6	0.9
Subtotal for Top 25			\$339,098,207	46.2	375	54.1
All Other Foundations			394,881,533	53.8	318	45.9
Total			\$733,979,740	100.0	693	100.0

Source: The Foundation Center, *The PRI Directory*, 2009. Based on PRI transactions of \$10,000 or more. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to 100 percent.

¹IN = Independent; CS = Corporate; CM = Community; OP = Operating.

TABLE 4. Distribution of PRIs by PRI Size Range, 2006–2007

PRI Size Range	No. of PRIs	%	PRI Amount	%
\$10 million and over	9	1.3	\$180,551,300	24.6
\$5 million–under \$10 million	16	2.3	94,147,869	12.8
\$1 million–under \$5 million	184	26.6	339,894,292	46.3
\$500,000–under \$1 million	98	14.1	59,227,724	8.1
\$100,000–under \$500,000	256	36.9	53,943,384	7.3
\$50,000–under \$100,000	66	9.5	4,496,131	0.6
\$25,000–under \$50,000	35	5.1	1,231,370	0.2
\$10,000–under \$25,000	29	4.2	487,670	0.1
Total	693	100.0	\$733,979,740	100.0

Source: The Foundation Center, *The PRI Directory*, 2009. Based on PRI transactions of \$10,000 or more. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to 100 percent.

TABLE 5. Types of PRI Financial Vehicles, 2006–2007

Type of Financial Vehicles	PRI Amount	%	No. of PRIs	%
Loans				
Loans for Loan Funds	\$50,270,341	6.8	42	6.0
Bridge Loans	9,717,500	1.3	11	1.6
All Other Loans	549,512,750	74.9	441	63.6
Subtotal	\$609,500,591	83.0	494	71.3
Equity investments	30,366,391	4.1	59	8.5
Business startups/expansion	11,421,762	1.6	10	1.4
Loan guarantees	9,650,000	1.3	4	0.6
Linked deposits (usually CDs)	8,521,767	1.2	47	6.8
Lines of credit	7,194,705	1.0	7	1.0
Charitable Use Assets	3,575,402	0.5	5	0.7
PRIs, Unspecified	70,111,457	9.6	85	12.3
Total¹	\$733,979,740	100.0	693	100.0

Source: The Foundation Center, *The PRI Directory*, 2009. Based on PRI transactions of \$10,000 or more.

¹Figures based on unique total of PRIs made in 2006–2007. Individual PRIs may make use of more than one type of financial vehicle, therefore figures for specific types of vehicles total more than 100 percent.

Foundations make program-related investments across most areas of activity, and their PRI-making has diversified considerably in recent years. For example, in the 1990-92 period, community development and housing accounted for half of PRI dollars reported by a sample of funders,³ while they represented just over half that share (28.1 percent) in the 2006-07 period (Figure 2). Programmatic areas representing larger shares of PRI support compared to the start of the 1990s include education, the environment and animals, public affairs, human services, religion, and international affairs.

Education ranked as the top priority among PRI providers in 2006-07, with program-related investments targeting elementary and secondary education accounting for more than nine out of ten PRI dollars. Community development, housing, and the environment and animals followed, with each field benefiting from more than 10 percent of dollars. Table 6 lists the top 10 PRI providers in each of these fields. By number of program-related investments, community development led with about one out of five PRIs.

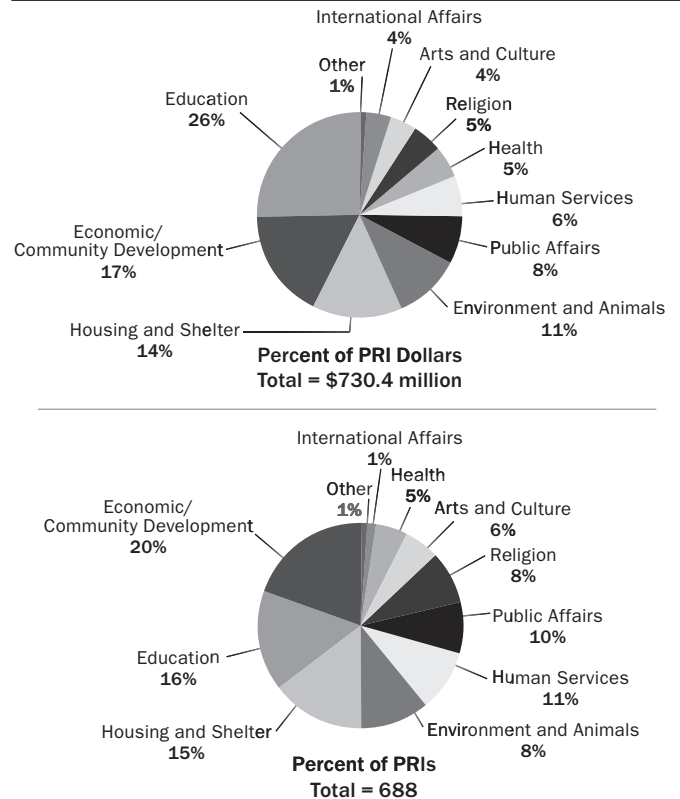
Consistent with the broadening of programmatic focus, PRI dollars provided in the 2006-07 period were also nearly twice as likely to fund specific programs and special projects as in the 1990-92 period (Figure 3). Among the largest PRIs made for specific projects in the latest period was the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation's \$25 million loan to the Philadelphia-based Opportunity Finance Network in support of major funding for 10 premier Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs) that will be selected over the next five years through the Next Awards for Opportunity Finance, a new national program conducted in partnership with the Wachovia Bank Foundation. Nonetheless, support for building and renovation and land acquisition—the types of activities often associated with PRIs—represented over one-third of PRI dollars in 2006-07. An additional 39.4 percent of PRI dollars and 52 percent of the number of PRIs lacked coding for type of support.

PRIs were also more likely to support for-profit enterprises and government entities than was true in the early 1990s. Figure 4 shows that about half of PRI dollars and the number of PRIs made in 2006-07 targeted nonprofit/nonsectarian institutions, which was down from roughly three-quarters in the 1990-92 period. In contrast, for-profit entities accounted for markedly larger shares of PRI dollars (13.6 percent versus 4.9 percent) and the number of PRIs (18 percent versus 3.4 percent) than in the earlier period. Governmental bodies also represented a larger share of the PRI dollars (5.9 percent versus 1.2 percent), although a similar share of number of PRIs. By comparison, religious institutions benefited from roughly consistent shares of PRI support in these two periods.

WHERE DO PRIs GO?

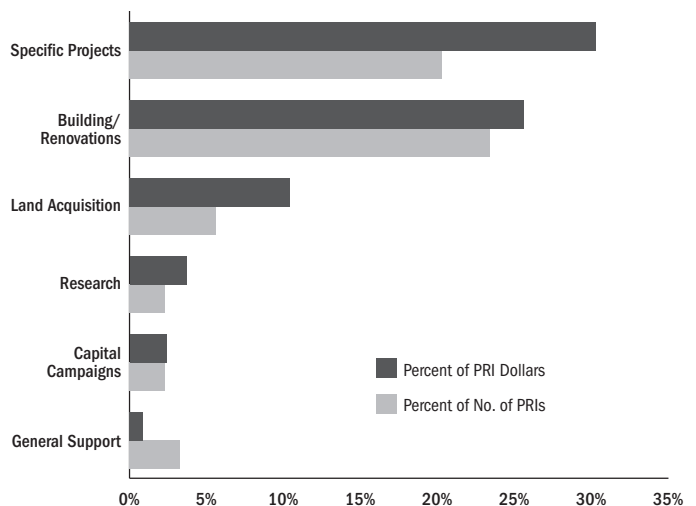
Foundations target program-related investments across the country and around the world. Domestically, PRIs made in the 2006-07 period reached 47 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Entities based in the West accounted for the largest share of PRI dollars received overall (Figure 5), and

FIGURE 2. PRI Financing by Major Program Areas, 2006-2007



Source: The Foundation Center, *The PRI Directory*, 2009. Based on PRI transactions of \$10,000 or more. Excludes PRI distributions for charitable use assets.

FIGURE 3. PRI Financing by Types of Support



Source: The Foundation Center, *The PRI Directory*, 2009. Based on PRI transactions of \$10,000 or more. Excludes PRI distributions for charitable use assets.

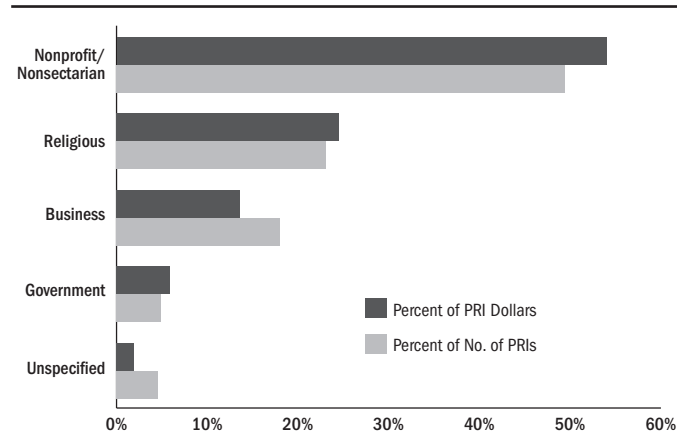
TABLE 6. 10 Largest PRI Providers for Selected Subject Areas, 2006–2007

Economic/Community Development	State	PRI Amount	No. of PRIs	Education	State	PRI Amount	No. of PRIs
1. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	IL	\$27,776,800	5	1. ALSAM Foundation	UT	\$77,281,300	2
2. Kalamazoo Community Foundation	MI	18,900,000	4	2. Walton Family Foundation	AR	26,447,869	4
3. Ford Foundation	NY	10,500,000	5	3. AVI CHAI Foundation	NY	15,000,000	18
4. Helen Bader Foundation	WI	6,770,000	8	4. Marty and Dorothy Silverman Foundation	NY	13,745,141	8
5. Heinz Endowments	PA	6,700,000	4	5. Building Hope	DC	12,948,648	10
6. Annie E. Casey Foundation	MD	6,000,000	4	6. Thompson Educational Foundation	MI	7,090,500	2
7. Cafesjian Family Foundation	MN	5,048,918	5	7. Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation	MO	5,000,000	1
8. Jacobs Center for Neighborhood Innovation	CA	4,845,852	12	8. Eli & Edythe Broad Foundation	CA	4,400,000	1
9. Northwest Area Foundation	MN	4,275,000	7	9. Rasmuson Foundation	AK	4,000,000	1
10. University Financing Foundation	GA	3,829,424	1	10. Bodner Family Foundation	NY	3,211,000	27
Total		\$94,645,994	55	Total		\$169,124,458	74

Environment and Animals	State	PRI Amount	No. of PRIs	Housing	State	PRI Amount	No. of PRIs
1. David and Lucile Packard Foundation	CA	\$37,748,627	14	1. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	IL	\$27,350,000	16
2. Marisla Foundation	CA	18,270,000	1	2. Ford Foundation	NY	17,000,000	7
3. Gaylord and Dorothy Donnelley Foundation	IL	3,950,000	3	3. Soros Economic Development Fund	NY	11,000,000	2
4. Conservation Land Trust	CA	2,816,260	3	4. Rockefeller Foundation	NY	6,000,000	2
5. Meyer Memorial Trust	OR	2,230,000	4	5. State Employees' Credit Union Foundation	NC	3,281,652	2
6. Kohlberg Foundation	NY	2,000,000	1	6. Otto Bremer Foundation	MN	2,290,000	7
7. Bullitt Foundation	WA	1,749,654	4	7. Meyer Memorial Trust	OR	2,125,000	3
8. Golden Family Foundation	NY	1,720,936	1	8. National Housing Trust Community Development Fund	DC	2,071,783	9
9. Cleveland Foundation	OH	1,000,000	1	9. Russell Family Foundation	WA	2,014,356	2
10. Lemelson Foundation	OR	900,000	3	10. California Community Foundation	CA	2,000,000	1
Total		\$72,385,477	35	Total		\$75,132,791	51

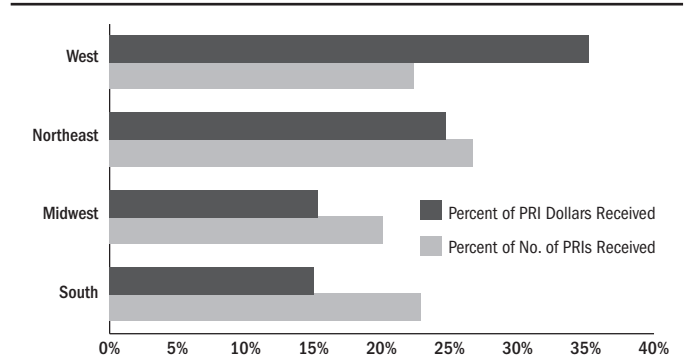
Source: The Foundation Center, *The PRI Directory*, 2009. Based on PRI transactions of \$10,000 or more. Excludes PRI distributions for charitable use assets.

FIGURE 4. PRI Financing by Recipient Auspices, 2006–2007



Source: The Foundation Center, *The PRI Directory*, 2009. Based on PRI transactions of \$10,000 or more. Excludes PRI distributions for charitable use assets.

FIGURE 5. PRI Recipients by Region, 2006–2007*



Source: The Foundation Center, *The PRI Directory*, 2009. Based on PRI transactions of \$10,000 or more. Excludes PRI distributions for charitable use assets.

*Figures exclude 41 PRIs provided to overseas recipients and 13 PRIs lacking information on recipient location.

California benefited from by far the biggest share of PRI dollars among individual states (26.3 percent). The state was also home to Mater Dei High School and the Diocese of San Diego, the two largest PRI recipients in the latest period (Table 7). Second-ranked New York received roughly half that share (13.5 percent).

PRI providers directed just under one-in-ten PRI dollars to international purposes in 2006-07, including nearly 6 percent to entities based in other countries. These shares were largely consistent with the shares recorded in the early 2000s.⁴ Germany-based ProCredit Holding received the largest non-U.S. PRI in the latest period—a \$20 million loan from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to help the organization build banks to provide financial services for the poor in Africa.

level recorded in 2007.⁵ As a result, overall giving will go down, and foundations will want to identify other ways to maximize their philanthropic impact. A recent Foundation Center survey of the largest U.S. foundations found that over half planned to engage in more non-grantmaking activities as a result of the downturn, with more than one-in-ten of these grantmakers expressing an interest in increasing their use of program-related investments.⁶ The restrictions placed on traditional grantmaking by the current economic environment have provided the best incentive yet for foundations to consider whether PRIs—as well as other forms of mission-related investing—are an appropriate tool to advance their missions.

WHAT IS THE OUTLOOK FOR PRIs?

The economic crisis has cost foundations well over one-fifth of the value of their assets, and it may take a decade or more for the real-dollar value of their endowments to regain the record

TABLE 7. 25 Largest PRI Recipients, 2006–2007

Recipient Name	State/ Country	PRI Amount	%	No. of PRIs
1. Mater Dei High School	CA	\$50,000,000	6.8	1
2. Opportunity Finance Network	PA	28,000,000	3.8	2
3. Diocese of San Diego	CA	27,281,300	3.7	1
4. Trust for Public Land	CA	21,735,000	3.0	3
5. ProCredit Holding	Germany	20,000,000	2.7	1
6. Brighter Choice Foundation	NY	12,447,869	1.7	2
7. California Institute for Regenerative Medicine	CA	12,000,000	1.6	2
8. Opportunity International	IL	11,000,000	1.5	2
9. National Urban Reconstruction and Housing Agency	South Africa	10,000,000	1.4	1
10. Charter School Growth Fund	CO	10,000,000	1.4	1
11. Downtown Tomorrow	MI	9,200,000	1.3	1
12. Fountain of Truth Church	CA	9,000,000	1.2	1
13. Pineland Farms Natural Meats	ME	8,545,300	1.2	2
14. University Preparatory Academy	MI	6,800,000	0.9	1
15. Cascade Capital Holdings	Armenia	6,690,096	0.9	2
16. Providence Preservation Society Revolving Fund	RI	6,500,000	0.9	2
17. Pittsburgh Life Sciences Greenhouse	PA	6,500,000	0.9	3
18. BRIDGE Housing Corporation	CA	6,000,000	0.8	2
19. New York Acquisition Fund	NY	6,000,000	0.8	2
20. Democracy Now Productions	NY	6,000,000	0.8	1
21. Kalamazoo Community Foundation Real Estate Holdings	MI	5,700,000	0.8	1
22. Enterprise Community Loan Fund	MD	5,614,356	0.8	3
23. Conservation Fund	VA	5,106,461	0.7	2
24. California, State of	CA	5,000,000	0.7	1
25. StreetSquash	NY	5,000,000	0.7	2
Subtotal for Top 25		\$330,120,382	45.2	48
All Other PRI Recipients		400,283,956	54.8	640
Total		\$730,404,338	100.0	688

Source: The Foundation Center, *The PRI Directory*, 2009. Based on PRI transactions of \$10,000 or more. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to 100 percent. Excludes PRI distributions for charitable use assets.

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS AND PRIs

Through October 2009, U.S. foundations and corporations have announced more than 2,000 grants in response to needs created by the economic crisis totaling \$235.9 million. Five of these funders are providing an additional nearly \$136 million in direct economic crisis-related support through 17 PRIs announced in 2008 and 2009.¹ The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation has led in this effort with five economic crisis-related PRIs totaling \$64 million, including two \$15 million loans to the Self-Help Ventures Fund of the North Carolina-based Center for Community Self Help to support the creation of a new lease-purchase mortgage product, as part of the Foreclosure Prevention and Mitigation Project. However, the Ford Foundation has provided the single largest economic crisis-related PRI to date: a \$50 million loan to the REO Capital Fund, providing credit enhancement for a national loan fund which will, in turn, provide capital for the acquisition and renovation of previously foreclosed properties.

1. See foundationcenter.org/focus/economy.

Endnotes

1. Foundations were given the ability to make program-related investments as part of the Tax Reform Act of 1969. Per current IRS regulations, private non-operating foundations are required to pay out for charitable purposes each year 5 percent of a rolling value of their assets in the prior year. Foundations may carry forward distributions in excess of 5 percent for up to five years. PRIs may be counted toward this distribution requirement.
2. The Foundation Center tracks all PRI-makers identified via our grantmaker surveys and reporting by foundations on their 990-PFs, in addition to all foundations belonging to the PRI Makers Network.
3. See Renz, L., et al., *Program-related Investments: A Guide to Funders and Trends*, New York: Foundation Center, 1995.
4. See Foundation Center, *The PRI Directory: Charitable Loans and Other Program-related Investments by Foundations*, New York: Foundation Center, 2003.
5. See Lawrence, S., and R. Mukai, *Foundation Growth and Giving Estimates: Current Outlook*, New York: Foundation Center, 2009.
6. See Lawrence, S., *Foundations Address the Impact of the Economic Crisis*, New York: Foundation Center, 2009.