

## Budget Information and Vocabulary Terms for Key Club International

### Important Links

1. [KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL ANNUAL REPORTS AND AUDIT REPORTS](#) (includes Kiwanis subsidiaries such as Key Club International)
2. [Key Club International on Guidestar](#) (includes links to 990 tax documents; requires free registration)

### Survey of Past Dues Increases and General Membership Trends

At the October meeting, the Key Club International Board of Trustees asked staff to research how other dues increases in the past have affected membership. This data is not very revealing, as Key Club International has not had a dues increase in a decade and that was only US 50 cents. In addition, one would not expect such a small increase to have a significant effect on membership.

However, there are a few points of interest:

1. The first year of the KCI dues increase (2014-15), membership actually increased by 1,300 members, or .5%.
2. Membership increased again in 2015-16 by 4,554 members or 2%.
3. In the first year of that KCI dues increase; five districts added an additional district dues increase that same year. Four districts experienced an increase in membership (AL, IN, K-T, MOARK), while the remaining district (PA) realized a 3% drop.
4. Here is a chart of Key Club membership totals over the last decade:

2013-2014	269,892
2014-2015	271,191
2015-2016	275,745
2016-2017	272,291
2017-2018	266,298

2018-2019	251,189
2019-2020	230,217
2020-2021	135,343
2021-2022	204,753
2022-2023	220,801

5. The small dues increase in 2014-15 did not negatively affect membership, Key Club International did begin experiencing a decline in membership after 2017. The pandemic dramatically accelerated the membership declines. Our numbers are rebounding, and we expect to return to pre-pandemic membership this year.
6. Several districts have done an amazing job of maintaining or even building on pre-pandemic membership. CNH KIWIN'S, New England & Bermuda, New Jersey, Texas-Oklahoma, and Eastern Canada are all within 10% of their 2018-19 membership.
7. **Special recognition for New York, Bahamas, and Jamaica, whose membership in 22-23 exceeds their 2018-19 membership!**

## Dues Comparison with other Youth-Serving Organizations

Organization	2023 Dues
Boy Scouts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>\$80</b> for Cub Scouts, Scouts BSA, Venturing and Sea Scouting participants (<i>\$5 increase</i>)</li> <li>• <b>\$60</b> for all adult volunteers (<i>\$15 increase to provide general liability insurance and enhanced background checks</i>)</li> <li>• <b>\$25</b> one-time joining fee for new program participants in Cub Scouts, Scouts BSA, Venturing and Sea Scouting (Not prorated and no change in fee)</li> </ul>
Girl Scouts	\$25
Lions Club	\$21.50

HOSA: Future Health Professionals	\$20
National Honor Society	Up to \$20
Future Business Leaders of America (FBLA)	\$10 + state dues (\$0-\$24) <i>(2022 dues were \$6 + state dues)</i>
<b>Key Club International</b>	<b>\$7</b>
Jr. Optimist	\$10, tiered down to \$5.23; prorated for the first year only
DECA (Distributive Education Clubs of America)	\$8
FFA- co-curricular	\$7

## Budget Vocabulary Terms

1. **Deficit:** This is the amount by which expenses exceed income. If a nonprofit organization spends more money than it takes in, it will have a deficit.
2. **Surplus:** This is the amount by which income exceeds expenses. If a nonprofit organization takes in more money than it spends, it will have a surplus.
3. **Reserves:** This is the money that a nonprofit organization sets aside for future use. Reserves can be used to cover unexpected expenses or to fund new programs.
4. **Revenue:** Nonprofit revenue refers to the amount of cash generated by an organization through contributions, memberships, fundraising events, and fees that are considered primary to its operation. For a member organization, revenue sources may include donations, program revenue, and membership dues.
5. **Expenses:** This is the money that goes out of the nonprofit organization. It can be used to pay for things like rent, salaries, and supplies.
6. **Budget:** This is a plan for how the nonprofit organization will spend its money. It includes estimates of income and expenses for a specific period of time.
7. **Donation:** This is a gift of money or other resources to a nonprofit organization.
8. **Grant:** This is a sum of money given to a nonprofit organization by a government agency, foundation, or corporation for a specific purpose.
9. **Fundraising:** This is the process of raising money for a nonprofit organization. It can involve events, sales, or other activities.

10. **Volunteer:** This is a person who works for a nonprofit organization without being paid. Volunteers can help with fundraising, administrative tasks, and other activities.
11. **Program:** This is a specific activity or service provided by a nonprofit organization. For example, a food bank might have a program to provide meals to low-income families.
12. **Overhead:** This is the cost of running a nonprofit organization that is not directly related to its programs. It can include things like rent, utilities, and office supplies.
13. **Audit:** This is an independent review of the nonprofit organization's financial records to ensure that they are accurate and comply with legal requirements.
14. **Board of Directors:** This is a group of people who are responsible for overseeing the nonprofit organization's activities and making decisions about its direction.
15. **Financial Statement:** This is a report that shows the nonprofit organization's financial performance over a specific period of time. It includes information about income, expenses, assets, and liabilities.
16. **Internal Controls:** These are policies and procedures that are put in place to ensure that the nonprofit organization's financial transactions are accurate, complete, and authorized.
17. **Transparency:** This is the practice of making the nonprofit organization's financial information available to the public. It helps to build trust and credibility with donors and other stakeholders.