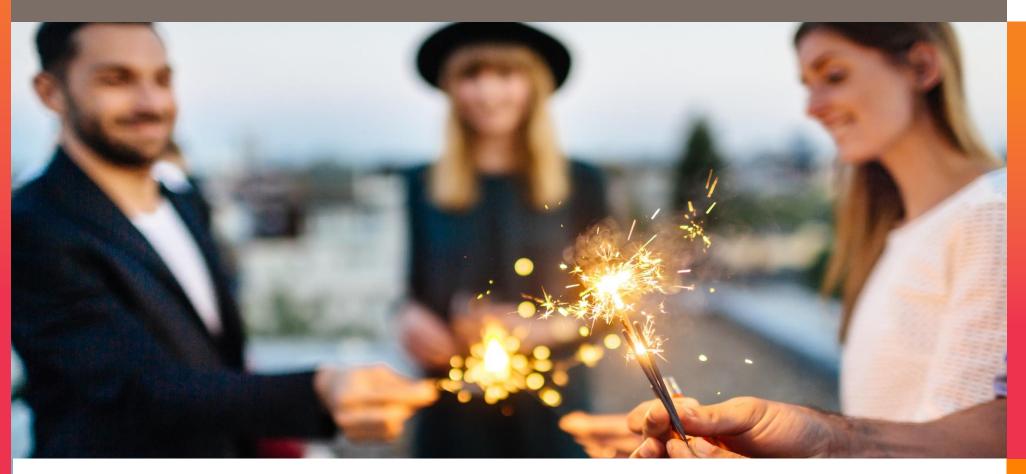
Stay With Me – Donor Relations

Josh Birkholz





March 2021

Previously, we discussed how people give differently by level

Transaction type	Product Examples	Interaction method	Consumer need	Gift Equivalent
Small Dollar. Low Risk.	Books. Shoes. Consumables.	One-to-many. Online shopping.	Consistency. Predictability. Value. Satisfaction	Annual giving. Direct response.
4- and 5- figure purchase. Medium risk. Need for validation.	Mobile phones. Cars. Insurance.	One-to-one at point of transaction, one-to-many support.	Talk to a person to part with that much money. But, not looking for deep relationship yet.	Mid-level or Leadership Annual Giving
6-figure to low 7-figure. Only a few times per lifetime	Real Estate	One-to-one to learn customer interests. Align. Show examples. Help with transaction.	To be heard. To find a solution that meets their interests.	Major gifts
High 7-figure and above. Transformation motivated	Companies - mergers and Acquisitions. New ventures	Very deep access into company. Making a case for investment.	To determine if the investment will produce the desired effect and return.	Principal gifts 2

Regardless of level, all donors respond to



Loyalty

Develops when needs are met consistently. Will resist "shopping around." Example: Amazon Prime



Satisfaction

How did I feel when I made my last gift?



Engagement

Consistently
delivered
satisfaction. How
does my affiliation
make me feel?



Confidence

I know my money will be used for the right purposes.



Why Do Donors Stay?

Donor perceives your organization to be effective in trying to achieve its mission.

Donor receives opportunities to make his or her views known.

Donor knows what to expect from organization with each interaction.

Donor is given the feeling that he or she is part of an important cause.

Donor feels his or her involvement is appreciated.

Donor receives information showing who is being helped.

Donor receives timely "thank-you"s.



Reason (source Adrian Sargeant)	United States	Summary Reason (BWF)
I can no longer afford to offer my support	54.0%	External to charity.
I feel that other causes are more deserving	36.2%	Ineffective stewardship
Death/relocation	16.0%	External to charity
X did not acknowledge my support	13.2%	Ineffective stewardship
No memory of having supported	11.1%	Ineffective stewardship
X did not inform me how my money had been used	8.1%	Ineffective stewardship
X no longer needs my support	5.6%	Ineffective stewardship
The quality of support provided by X was poor	5.1%	Ineffective stewardship
X asked for inappropriate sums	4.3%	Misaligned fundraising
I found X's communications inappropriate	3.8%	Ineffective stewardship
Am still supporting by other means	3.4%	Misaligned fundraising
X did not take account of my wishes	2.6%	Ineffective stewardship
Staff at X were unhelpful	2.1%	Ineffective stewardship or Misaligned fundraising
Not reminded to give again	0.0%	Ineffective stewardship

Why Do Donors Leave?



Donor Preferences



- 1. Prompt, personalized acknowledgment of their gifts.
- 2. Confirmation that their gifts have been set to work as intended.
- 3. Measurable results on their gifts at work prior to being asked for another contribution.



 Stopped giving for reasons tied to a lack of meaningful information or a feeling of not being appreciated,

93%

 Said they would give again if the charity provided information on their gifts at work;

64%

 Would give more; and 74% would continue giving if they received meaningful information.



Donors place a higher value on stewardship than development programs do.

Rank the following by importance	Donor Ranking	Development Team Ranking
Ensuring gifts are disbursed to the school as donors have directed	1	3
Managing and investing donations to the school	2	4
Assisting donors in making gifts	3	2
Raising private support for the school	4	1

How can we improve our stewardship?



Program Management



Experience mapping



Lifetime value



Donor Engagement



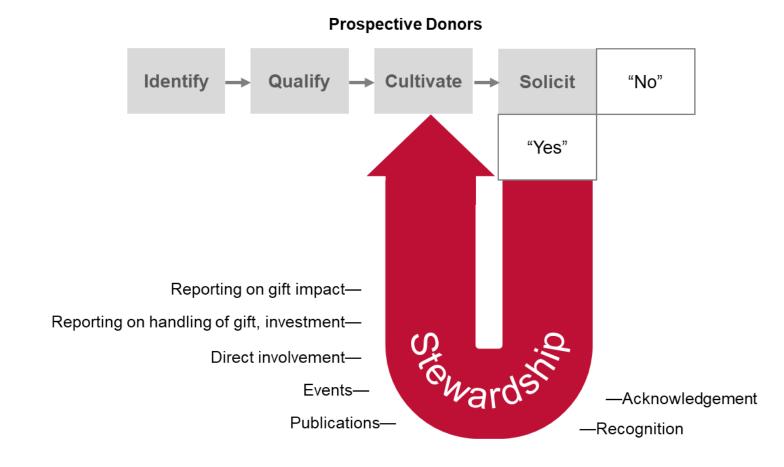
Authenticity in high-touch engagement



Messaging and content strategy



National fundraising organizations have a 6:1 ratio of fundraisers to stewardship But in smaller organizations, many stewardship tasks fall to others.



Who does which of these tasks?



Map the Donor Experience

Total life cycle

• From prospective student to ultimate gift

Where are the change points?

• First time donor. First time recurring gift donor? First major gift? First visit?

Which of these changes were in your control?

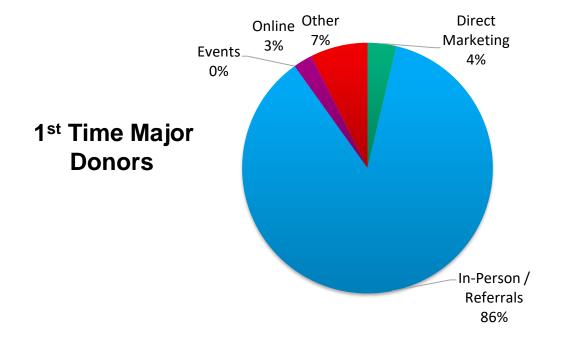
• Self-governing journeys vs. guided journeys

How might we improve donor experience leading to each step?

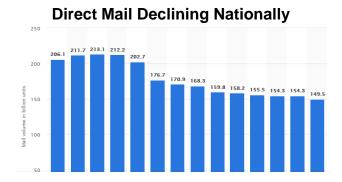
• High touch interaction at events? "Customer delight" inspired welcome experience? Etc.



Repeat Major Donors In-Person / Referrals 29%



How do donors begin their journey?



Phone Declining Nationally

We hear you. Stanford is ending fundraising calls.

Digital / Social Growing Nationally

Giving Tuesday Smashes Records, Spurs 90% Donation Spike





Along the Journey

Using influencers and multichannel communication for:

- Philanthropic Brand
- Compelling Priorities
- Personal Connection
- Donor Community
- Exposure to Mission





Lifetime Value

A common expression in donor relations is: Steward the gift you want, not the one you got.

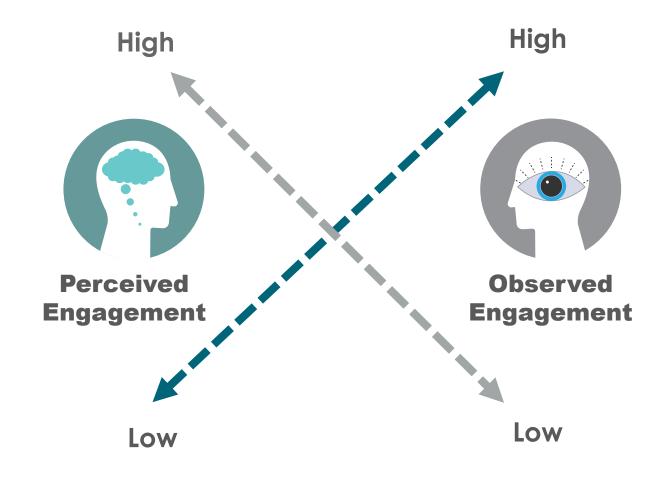
An even better perspective is to Steward a lifetime of giving not just the gift.

Analysis points for lifetime giving

- Age when making the first gift
- Multi-interest exposure
- Receiving a specific vs boilerplate stewardship treatment
- Visiting the school after graduation
- Meeting with one contact vs multiple
- Engaging with social content
- Friends with other donors

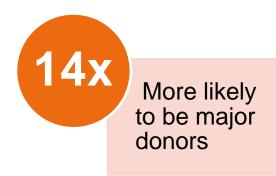


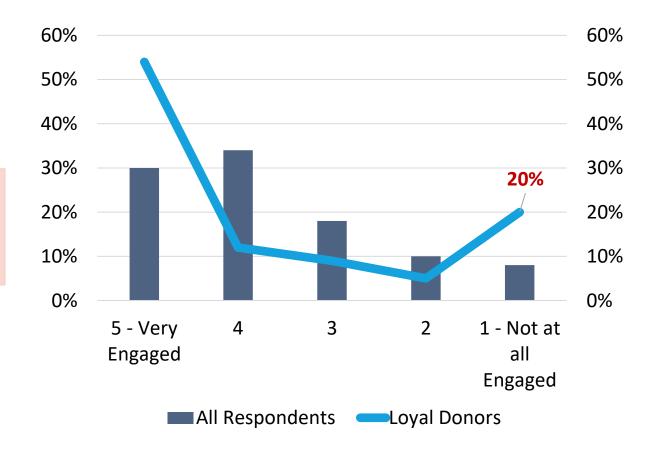
Measure Donor Engagement through analysis and survey



Impact of those expressing high engagement

9x
More likely to be mid-level donors





Authenticity in High-Touch Engagement

Authenticity is valued by donors

I believe that fundraiser would make the same gift if they had my money

Honesty fuels authenticity

You will mess up. Your program will mess up. Your donors give to you because they want the same things. Let them in.

Avoid overly sanitized communications

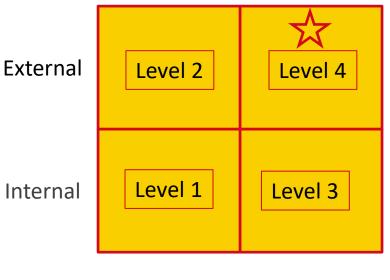
People are more culturally aware of sanitized corporate-speak

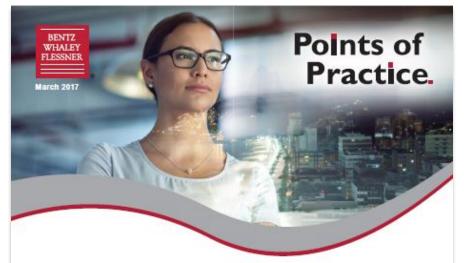
The "good" is "really good" when they know you are telling the
truth

Messaging and Content Strategy

Impact Maturity Model:

- A system of evaluating messaging for top fundraising programs
- Godin Smallest viable audience





Wait! Whose Impact?

Introducing the Impact Maturity Model for Fundraising

By Joshua M. Birkholz

Being a consultant provides the unique opportunity to see and advance nonprofits with a wide variety of organizational maturity. Being a data scientist, I am asked more than most people about distinguishing characteristics. "In all of your experiences, what are those secret tactics the great places do that set them apart?" I assume the answer they seek is some advanced algorithm for prospecting, the perfect metrics system, or another newfangled technology. Certainly, great places are data-driven and develop new approaches, but what sets them apart may be simpler than you think.

In my research, I've been honing in on the most distinguishing characteristics of high-performing fundraising programs. In this paper, I would like to focus on one of those key principles. It has nothing to do with the scientific method, but it has everything to do with how you think—or rather how your organization thinks. It's what I like to call, the Impact Maturity Model.

Unpacking the Impact Maturity Model

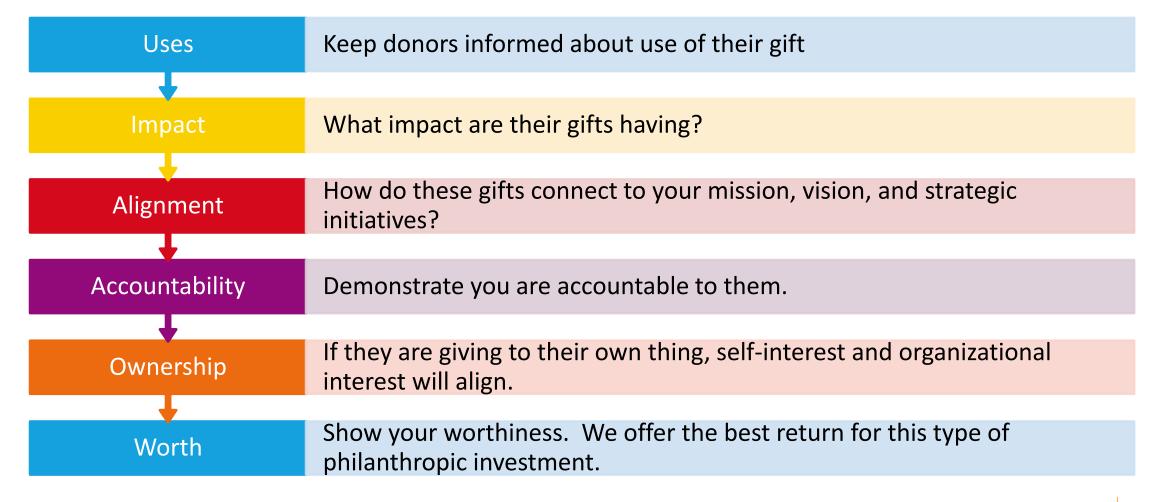
When most people think about maturity models, their first thought is Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. In Maslow's theories, people pass through various psychological needs on the way to self-actualization. Meeting these needs is a journey one passes through, from the most basic to the most profound. I am not sure the Impact Maturity Model portrays such a linear journey, but it is a model with traits indicating a current state of organizational maturity. There are four signifier stages:

- 1. Organization Need
- 2. Service Need
- 3. Organization Impact
- 4. Donor Impact

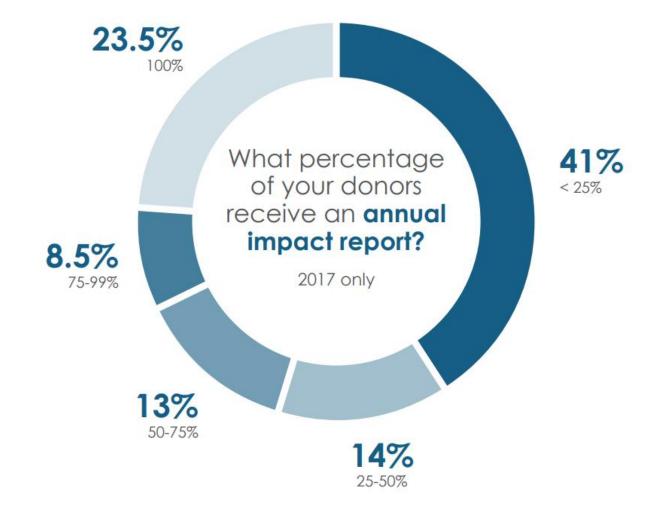
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Regular and Dependable Reporting



Fewer than 1/4 of organizations give impact reports to all their donors





Events: Focus on Purpose and Measurement



Events are an expensive way to raise funds. They are, however, common entry points for future major donors (P2P spheres of influence circles).



Mixed purpose events are confusing for donors



Every event should have specific, measurable outcomes

Validating philanthropic investment, building loyalty, broadening donor interests



Net Promoter Score (NPS), engagement analysis, and satisfaction surveys are common methods of measurement.



Digital Content: Donor Motivations Study



It's all about "me." The three main reasons people donate to nonprofit organizations are very personal in nature – they have a deep passion for the cause, they believe the organization depends on their donation, or they know someone affected by the nonprofit's mission.



Donors spread the wealth. Nearly 80 percent of all survey respondents report donating to multiple organizations per year. More than 60 percent of high-wealth donors support at least four organizations.



Volunteering and events are "gateway drugs." Nearly 75 percent of those who volunteered say they are more likely to donate. This is especially true for Millennials (52 percent), who are most likely to donate after volunteering.



Content is NOT just king ... it's money.
Nearly 75 percent of respondents say they might stop donating to an organization based on poor content, including vague content, dull content, irrelevant content, and inconvenient formatting.



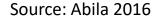
Quality, length, and frequency matter.
Most donors prefer short, self-contained content. More than half of all donors want at least monthly communication (except Millennials, who want to receive content at least twice monthly).



Personalization
matters. Approximately
71 percent of donors
feel more engaged with
a nonprofit when they
receive content that's
personalized.
Personalization done
wrong – with
misspelled names,
irrelevant information,
or age inappropriate
material, for example –
rubs donors the wrong
way.



Donors trust
nonprofits to spend
money wisely. By and
large, donors trust the
nonprofits they support
to spend their money
wisely (93
percent),,and are
pretty evenly divided in
giving to both
restricted and
unrestricted funds.





Let's look closer at that one...



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Discussion

Josh Birkholz





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