

# Introduction to Fundraising Metrics

February 2017

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SANFORD  
INSTITUTE of  
PHILANTHROPY™  
— AT —  
JOHN F. KENNEDY UNIVERSITY

**How do you make decisions?**

**Do you guess or “use your gut?”**

**Yes? No? Sometimes...**

**How do other people do it? How do  
successful & growing nonprofits make  
strategic decisions?**

**If they guess or use their gut,  
they'll either get lucky or be wrong.**

**Today's presentation is  
an introduction to fundraising metrics.**

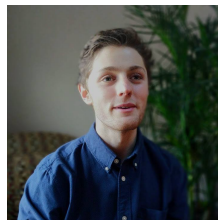
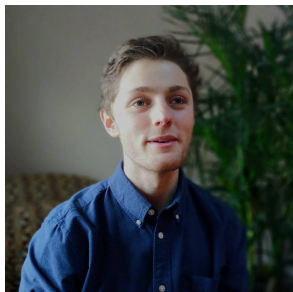
**But, first a little background...**



Oh, and a thank you...



We've since grown to help more than 1,000 nonprofits  
 21 years ago we always developed a MarketSmart  
 analyze their fundraising data

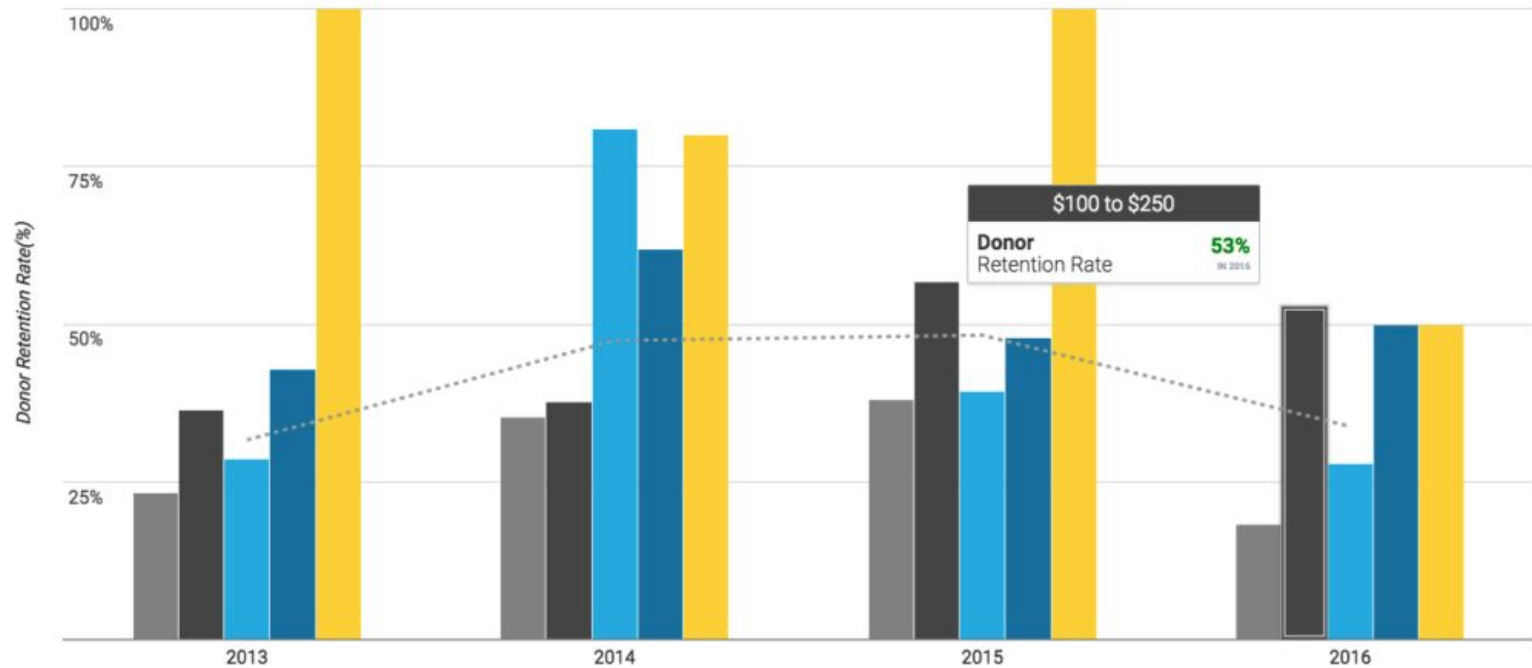


**We help nonprofits make sense of their data.**

**For example...**

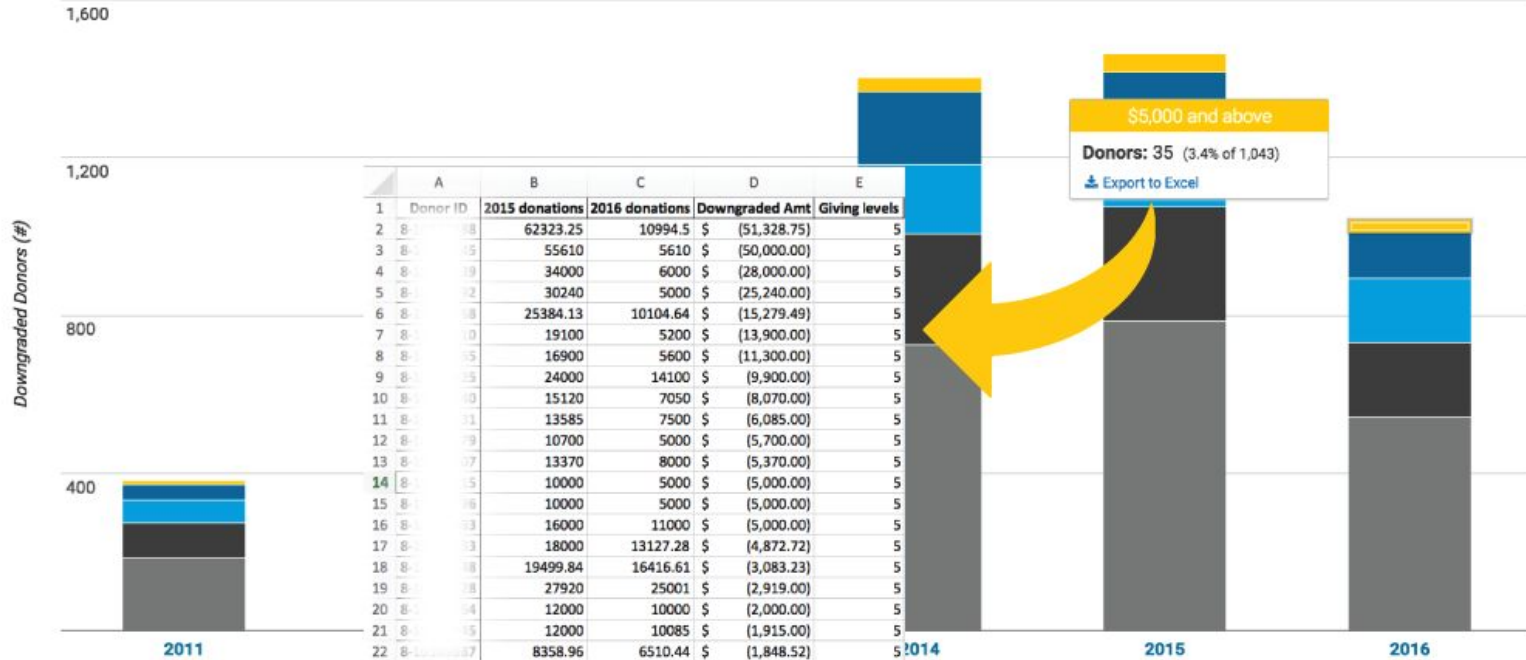
## With visual representation of their key metrics...

### Retention Rate<sup>9</sup>

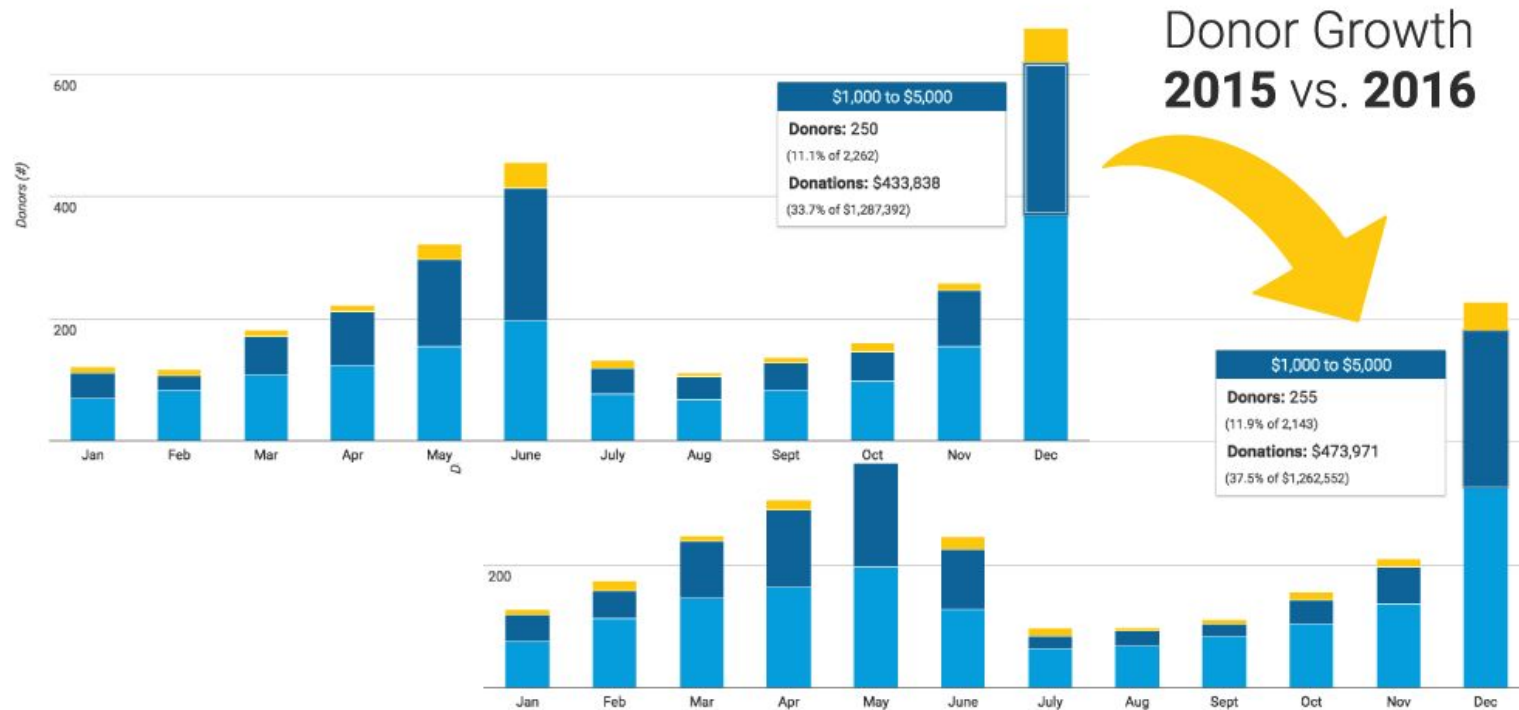


# Actionable insights into donor behavior...

## Downgrade Report



And simple ways to compare year over year performance.



**And we've earned coverage from  
a few publications...**





PROSPECT  
RESEARCH  
*institute*

re:  
charity

NonProfit **PRO**

next in  
nonprofits 



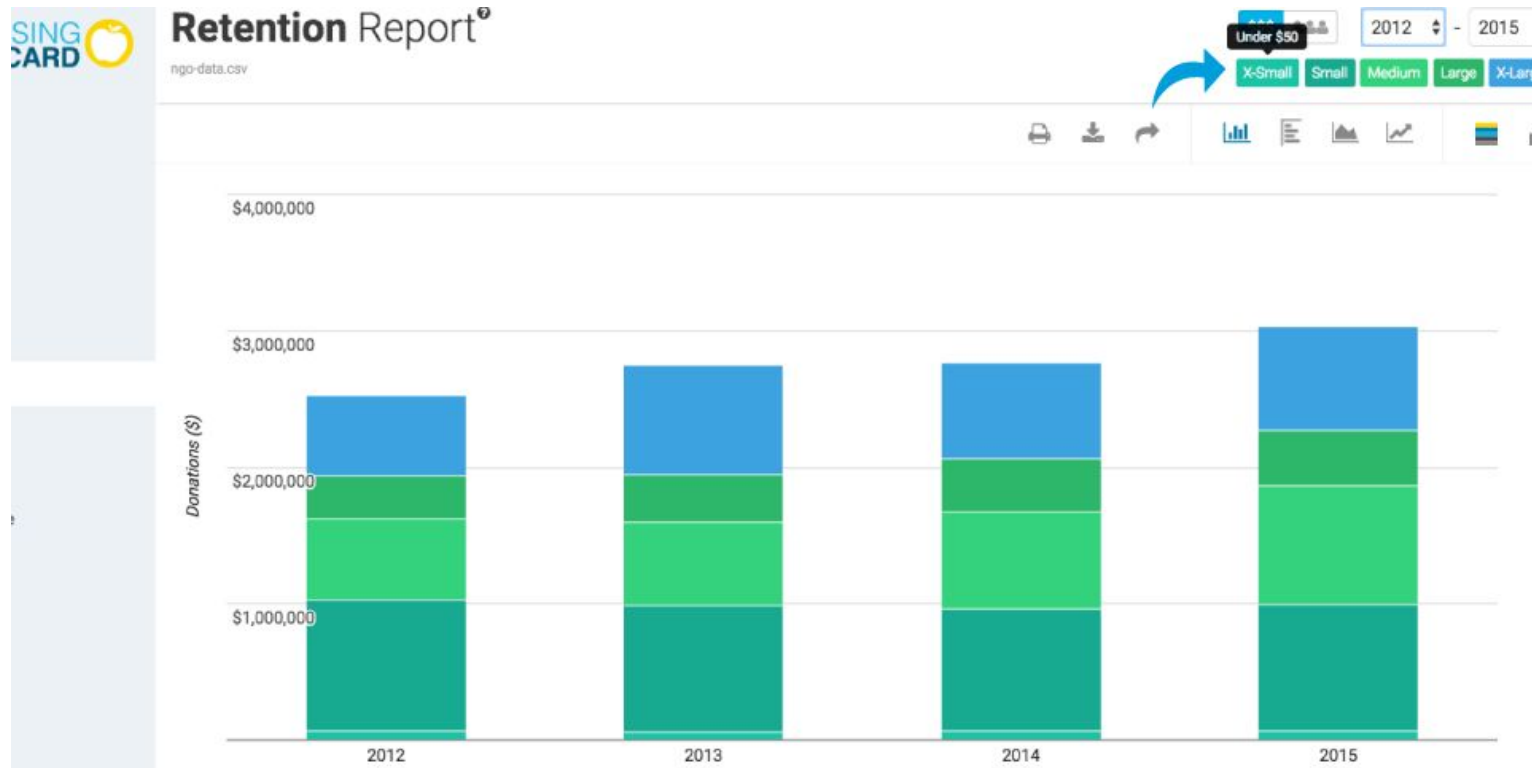
Partners in Fundraising



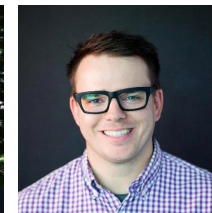
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**But, it hasn't been all smooth sailing...**

# We had some really bad metrics and reports at first...



# But we worked with leaders in the field to iron out the kinks



**And today, I'm here to share what we've  
learned along the way.**

# **An Introduction to Fundraising Metrics**

**Fundraising metrics are a crucial part of decision making.**



**Yet many NPOs feel lost when it comes to being “data-driven.”**





# Why is data-driven fundraising relevant?

**It's the difference between...**

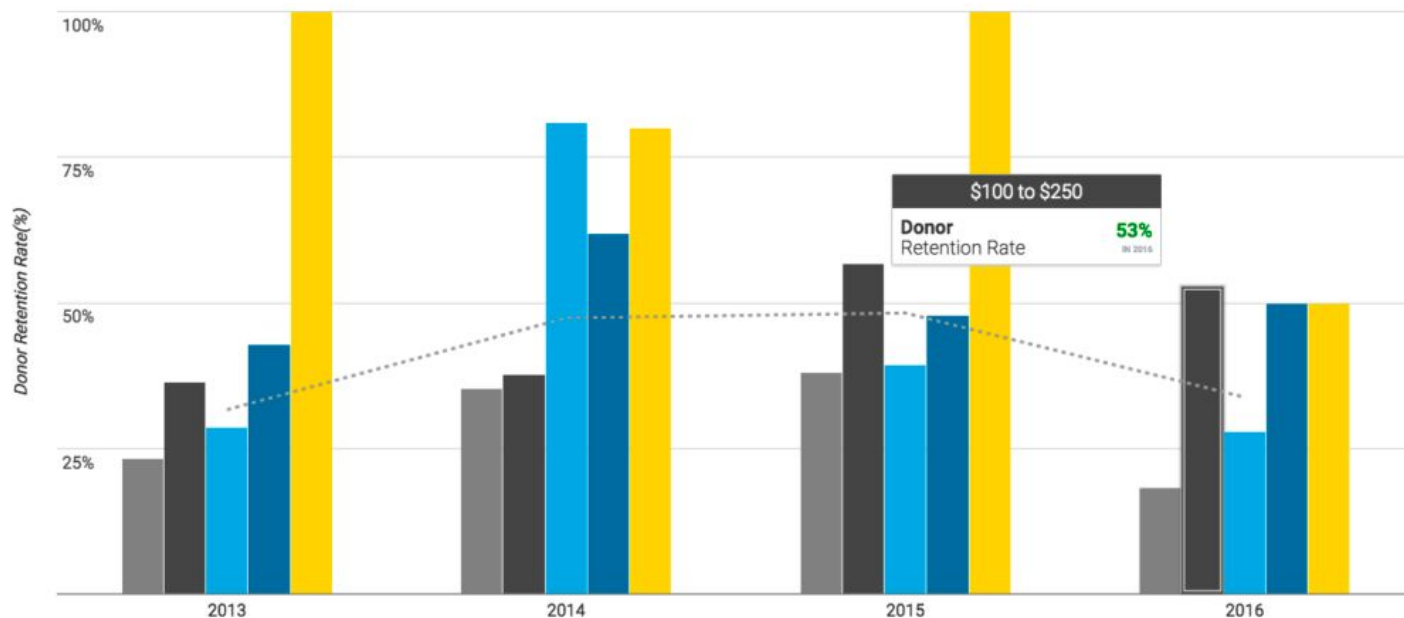
**“I don’t think we have a retention  
problem...”**



**And**

# “Aw man, we have a retention problem...”

## Retention Rate<sup>9</sup>



**“Modern, effective fundraising leadership desires and requires more thoughtful decision support than ever before.”**

**— Bentz Whaley Flessner**



**So how can we enable that?**

**We can start with the basics...**



# What we will cover today

## **4 beginner friendly fundraising metrics**

Donor and donation growth rate

Average donation amount

Donor lifetime value

Donor acquisition cost

## **Sharing metrics with co-workers**

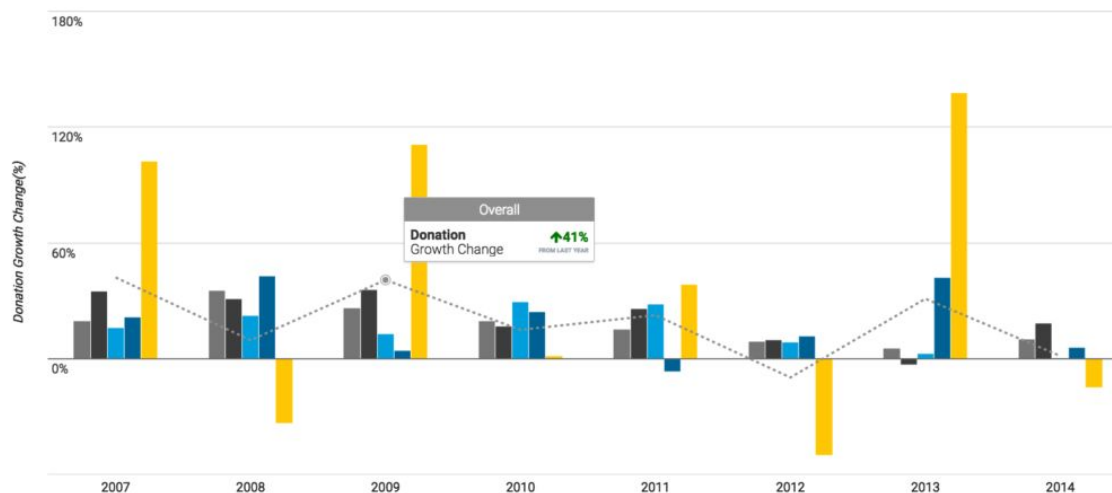
## **Applying data-driven concepts**

Let's dive in!

# Donor & Donation Growth Rate

Net of gains and losses in giving from this year  
÷ Total value of gifts received last year

## Growth Change



# Why measure it?

**Do you want to grow revenues or  
increase the number of donors you have?**

**Yes?**

**That is why you measure growth rates.**

# **Growth rate is most frequently associated with Giving USA's Annual Report.**

<https://www.philanthropy.com/article/Donations-Grow-4-to-373/236790>

**You may recall seeing headlines  
from last year...**



# Donations Grow 4% to \$373 Billion, Says 'Giving USA'

Americans donated a record \$373 billion to charity in 2015

That's 4% more than the previous record of \$359 billion set in 2014.

Giving USA: Americans Donated an Estimated \$358.38 Billion to Charity in 2014; Highest Total in Report's 60-year History

total giving grew 4.1 percent in current dollars

**Tracking changes in annual growth rate can inform strategic decisions and help you and your team set realistic fundraising goals each year.**

# How to calculate it?

To calculate annual growth rate you need two numbers:

total donation revenue or donors from this year (**x**)

total donation revenue or donors from last year (**y**)

$$rate = \frac{x-y}{y} \cdot 100$$

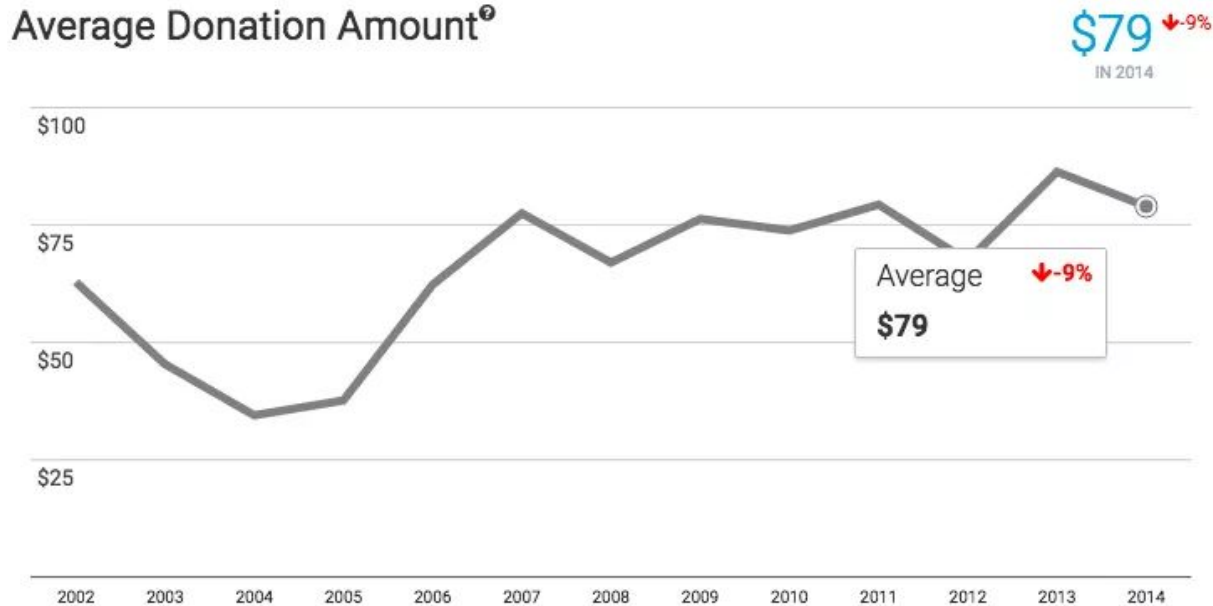
Simply subtract this year's total from last (**x-y**).

Divide that number by last year's total (**y**) and multiply by 100.

Next up...

# Average Donation Amount

Total dollars received ÷ Total number of gifts received (times) 100



# Why measure it?

**Average donation amount plays a crucial  
role in determining your organization's  
“profitability.”**

**Think of an ice cream shop...**

**They might sell things other than  
plain ice cream**



**Coffee, sandwiches, etc...**

# Why?

**To increase the average transaction  
amount per customer.**

**Larger transactions generally  
equate to larger profits.**

**Let's apply that same principle  
at your nonprofit...**

**Increasing average donation amount by 5%  
would have an outsize effect on overall  
donation revenues.**

# How to calculate it?

To calculate average donation amount you only need two numbers:

Total donation revenue (**x**)

Total number of donations received (**y**)

$$avg = \frac{x}{y}$$

Simply divide donation revenue (**x**)

by the number of gifts (**y**)

and you have average gift size. Simple, right?

# One step further...

Percent change in average donation amount

$$change = \frac{a-b}{a} \cdot 100$$

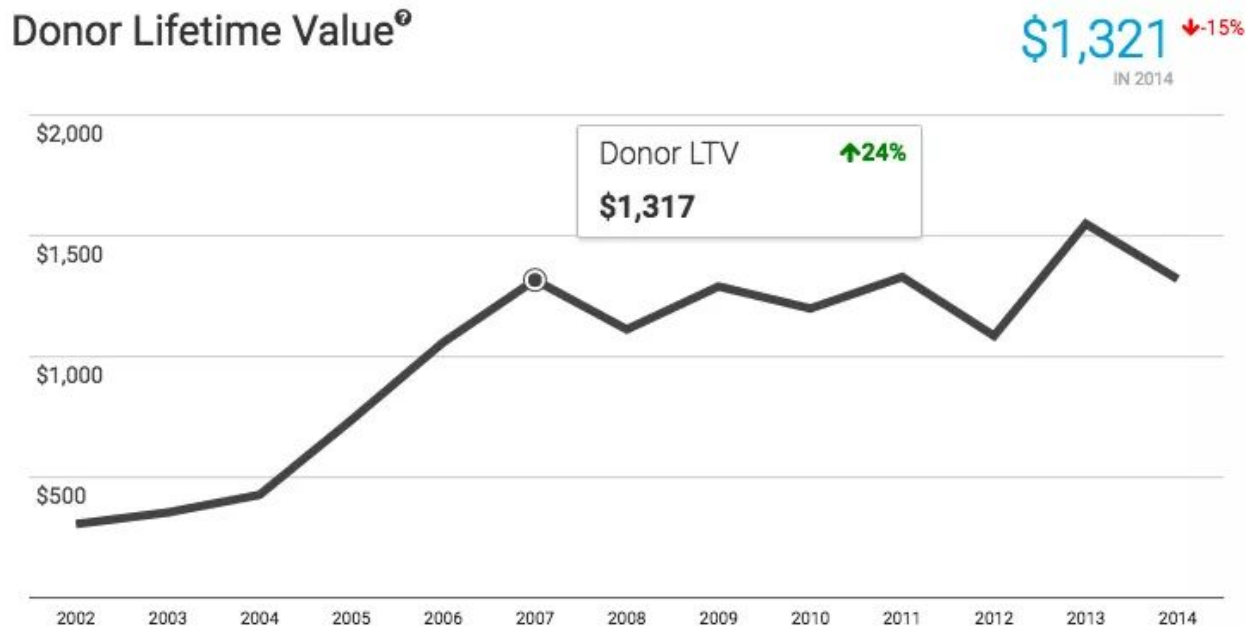
Simply take this year's average donation amount (**a**)  
subtract it from last year's average donation amount (**b**)  
divide by this year's amount and multiply by 100.

Next up...



# Donor Lifetime Value

Average annual giving by a donor × Estimated donor lifetime in years



# Why measure it?

**Donor lifetime value (LTV) is a projection of future revenues. With that in mind, you can be more informed on how much you'll spend to acquire a new donor.**

**Starbucks spends \$1,400 to acquire a customer who starts off by spending \$4.25 for a Caramel Frappuccino®.**

**You might think Starbucks is foolish...**

**But the 20 year Lifetime Value of a Starbucks customer is \$14,099.**

**Tracking and measuring donor lifetime value will mean better fundraising return on investment and strategic spending on donor acquisition.**

# How to calculate it?

To calculate donor LTV you'll need a few numbers:

**donor lifespan, average donation amount,**  
and **frequency of donation.**

$$\text{LTV} = \text{Lifespan} \times \text{Average donation amount} \times (\text{Donation frequency})$$

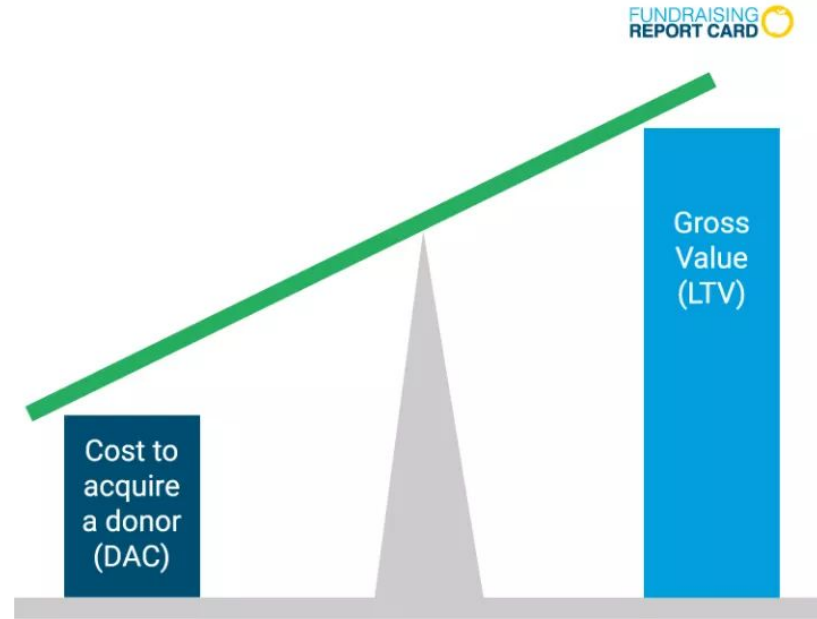
This formula is a bit more involved than the ones before.  
Calculate donor lifespan, average donation amount, and frequency of donation before tying it all together in your LTV calculation.

Next up...



# Donor Acquisition Cost

The expenses you incur to convince a potential donor to make a donation to your organization.



# Why measure it?

**Donor lifetime value (LTV) can directly influence how much budget you can allocate towards acquiring new donors.**

(Remember that Starbucks example from a moment ago?)

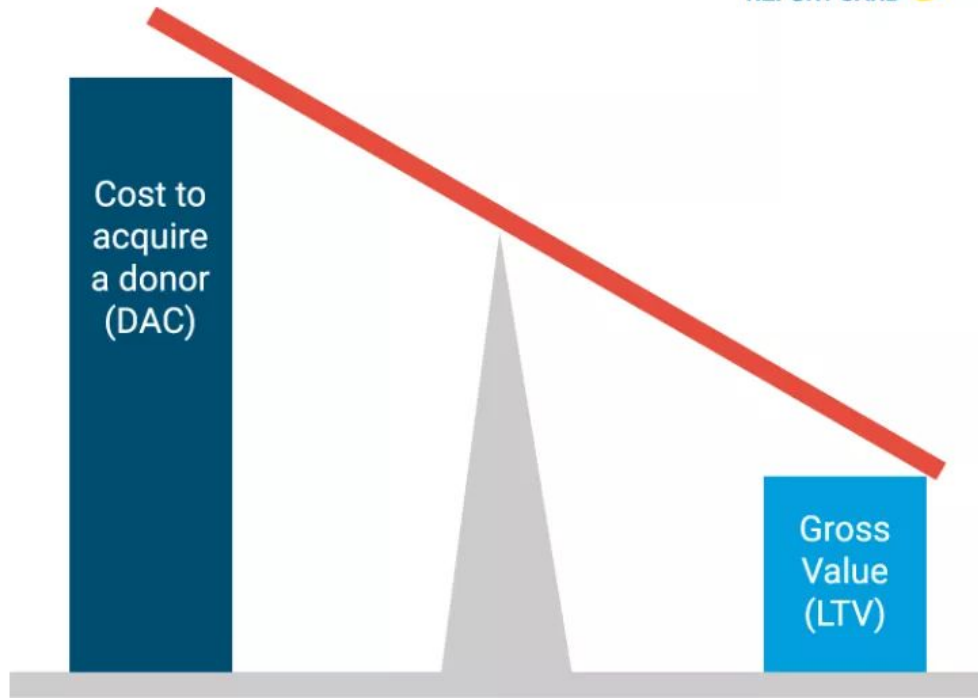
**That is why you measure  
donor acquisition cost (DAC).**

**If donor acquisition costs are too high...**

**And donor lifetime value is too low...**

# You'll end up "out of business."

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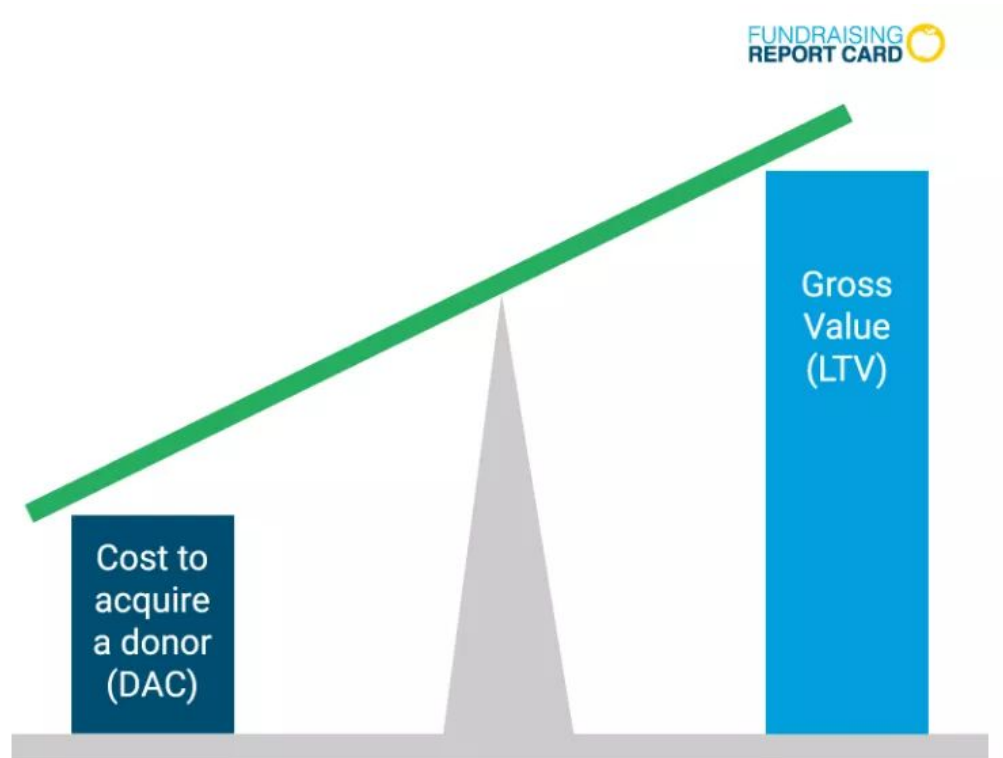
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**But, if lifetime value is high...**



**And, acquisition cost is low...**

# You'll have surplus revenues



**Measuring your donor acquisition costs  
help maintain “business model viability.”  
You need to be net positive in the long run  
when comparing DAC and LTV.**

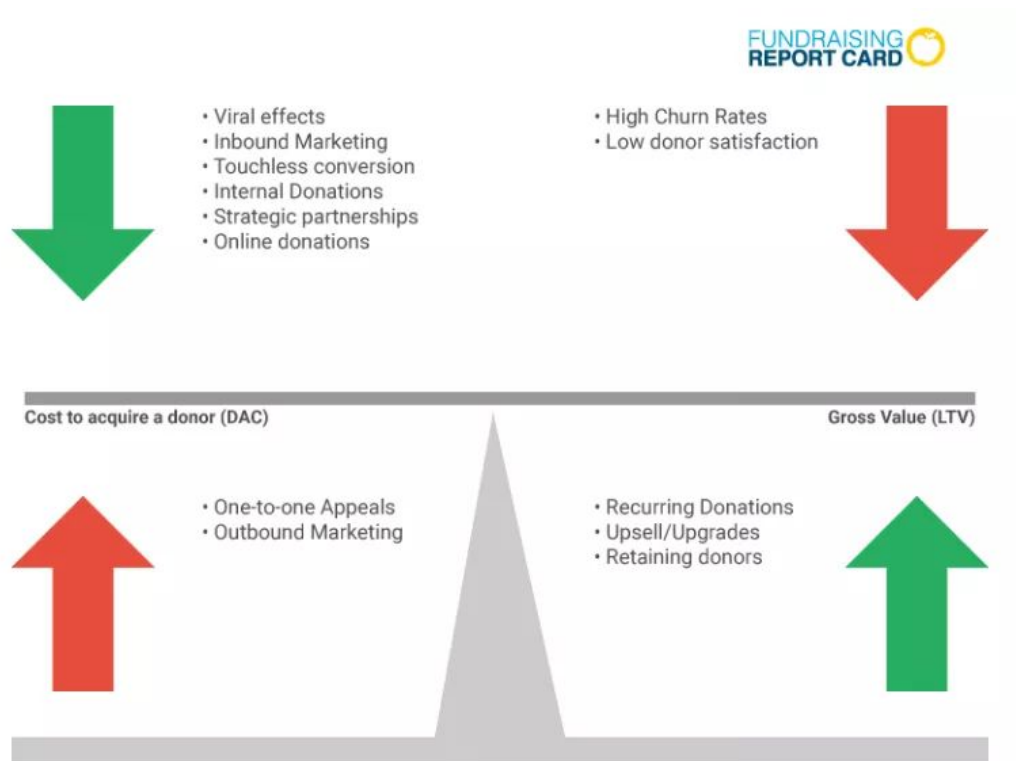
# How to calculate it?

To calculate donor acquisition cost you:  
sum all costs of appeals and marketing over a given period, including salaries and other employee-related expenses, and divide it by the number of donors that you acquired in that period

$$\text{DAC} = \text{Total costs} \div \text{Total \# of acquired donors}$$

Although this formula looks simple, calculating it can be quite tricky.  
You'll want to sum up all expenses attributed to acquiring a donor.  
Organizing that information will not be easy, but it will prove worthwhile.

# Balancing DAC and LTV



Next up...

# Sharing metrics with co-workers

# Make “it” accessible

Share only one thing at a time.

# Compare this...



Data Center

KPI Dashboard

Growth

Acquisition

Lapsed

Churn

Retention

Reactivation

Upgrade

Downgrade

Integrations

My Account

Help Center

Log Out

## Growth Report<sup>®</sup>

2006-2016

%

\$\$\$



2006

-

2016

Under \$100

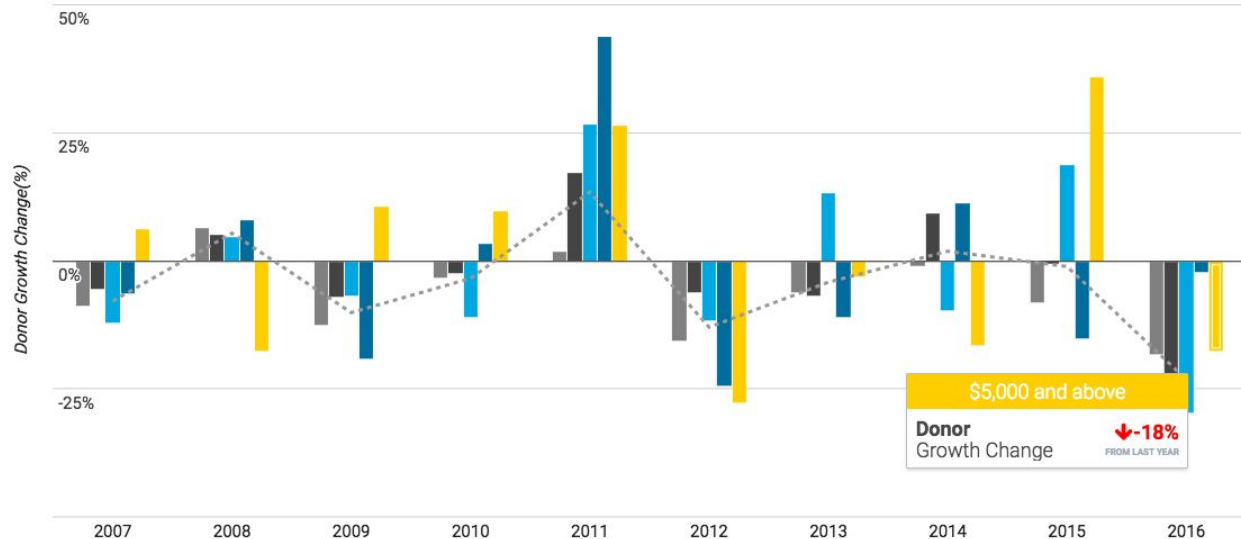
\$100 to \$250

\$250 to \$1,000

\$1,000 to \$5,000

\$5,000 and above

## Growth Change





# To this...



Data Center

KPI Dashboard

Growth

Acquisition

Lapsed

Churn

Retention

Reactivation

Upgrade

Downgrade

Integrations

My Account

Help Center

Log Out

## Growth Report<sup>®</sup>

2006-2016 Annual Growth Report

%

\$\$\$



2006



-

2016



Under \$100

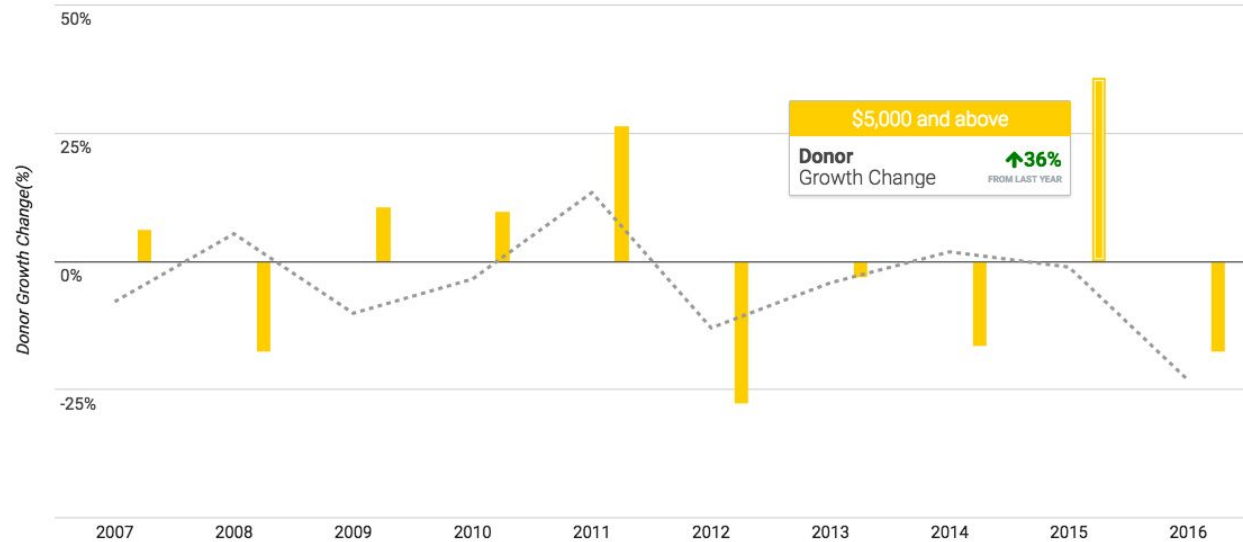
\$100 to \$250

\$250 to \$1,000

\$1,000 to \$5,000

\$5,000 and above

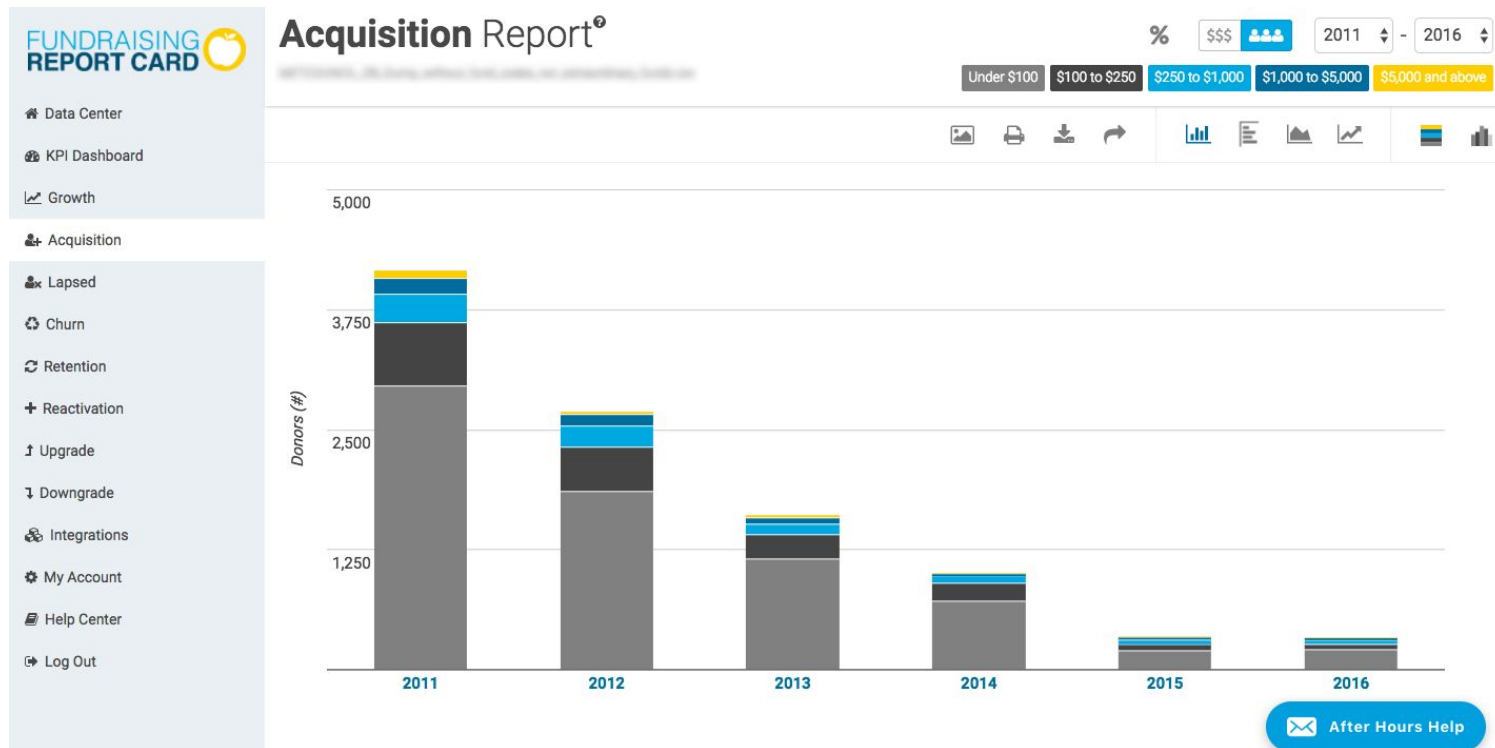
## Growth Change



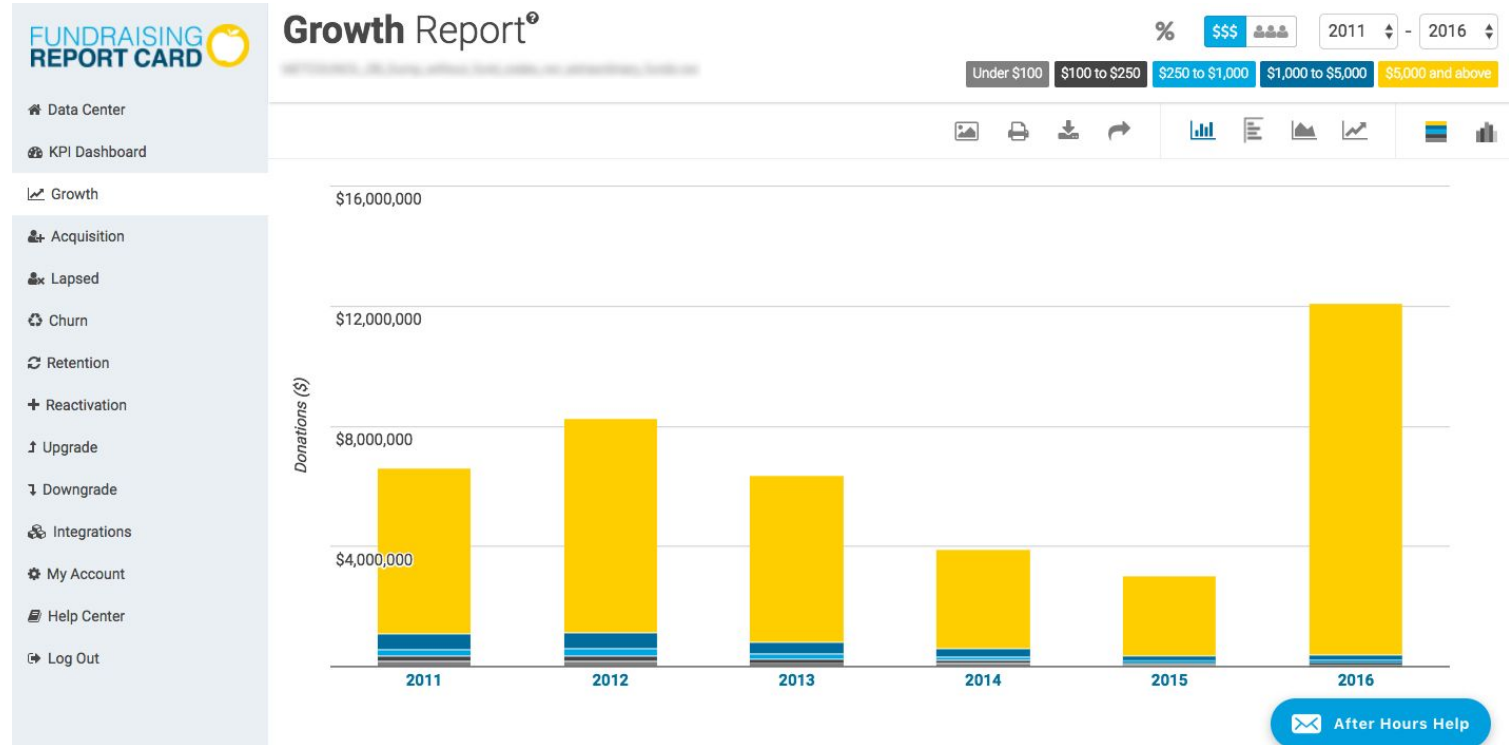
## Guide them

Help explain what story the data is trying to tell.

Let's say for example that your donor acquisition report looks something like this... down and to the right.



But your donation growth report looks something like this,  
up and to the right.



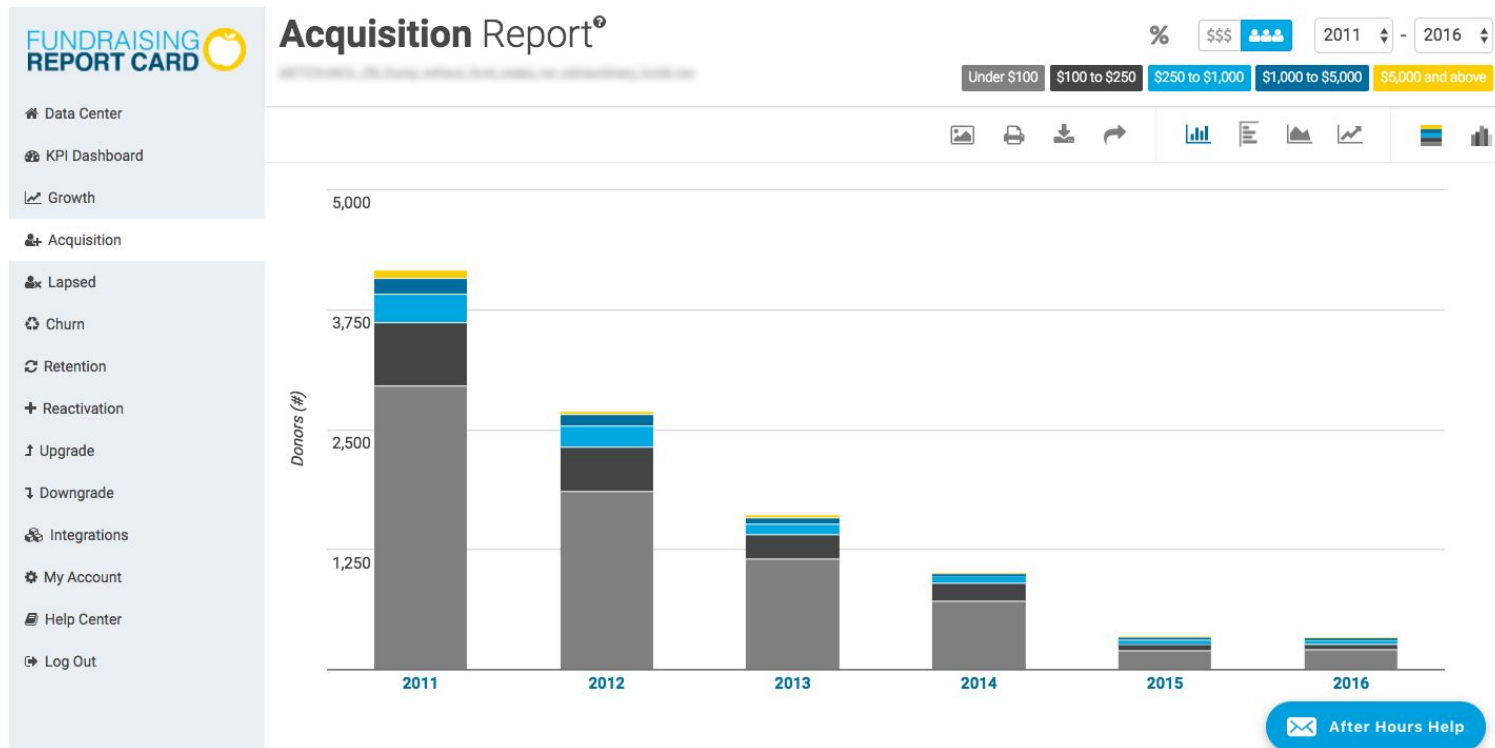
**It might be obvious to you that acquisition  
needs to become a priority.**

**But guide your colleagues. Use data visualization to help them understand.**

# **Provide context**

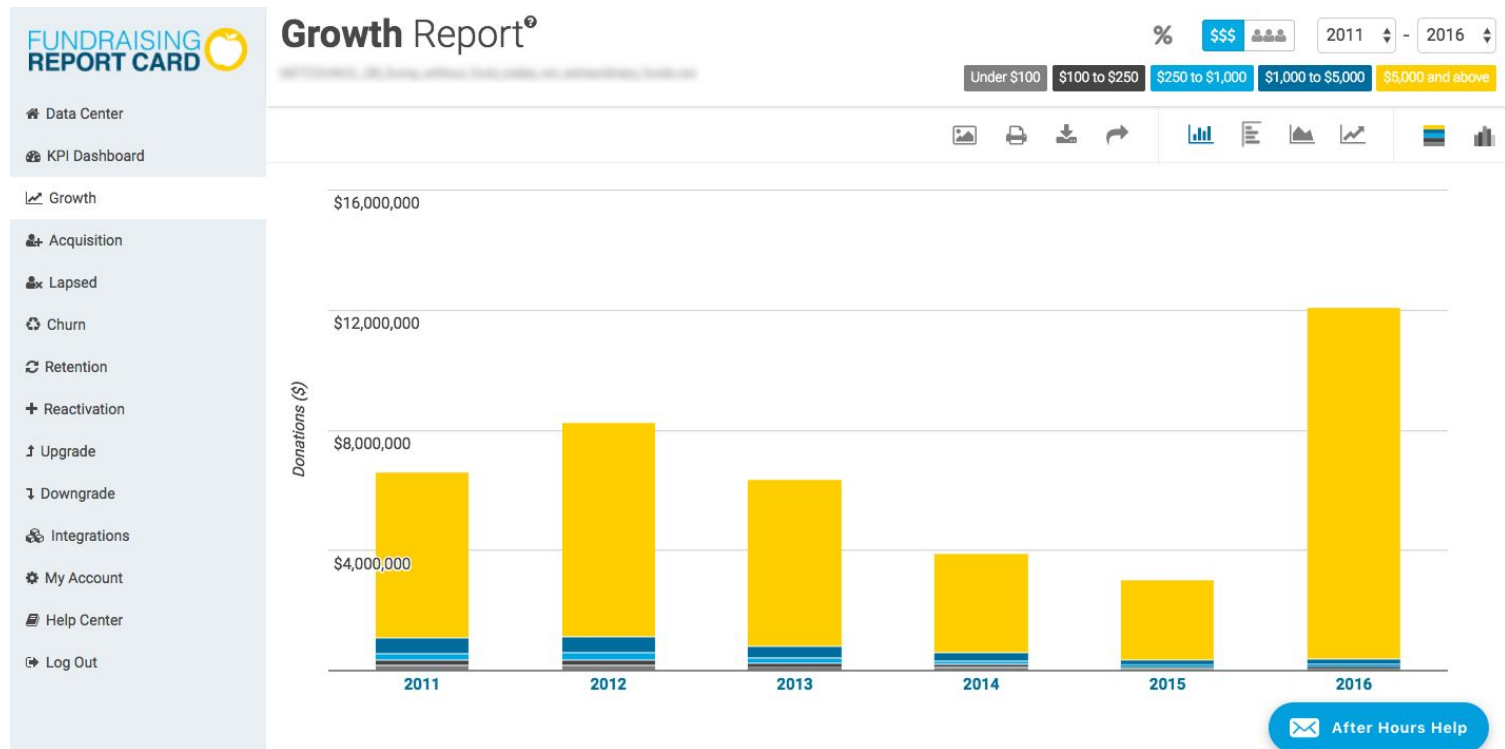
What question is this supposed to help them answer?

# Let's use this acquisition report...





## And this donation growth report as examples again.



**What question do those  
reports force you to pose?**

**Should we double down on upgrading our existing donors, or should we invest more in acquiring new ones?**

**When you share with your colleagues, come prepared with a question.**

**That's the idea here.  
That's where data can be beneficial.**

**Rally your team around this data, discuss it.**

**Provide context, and you'll  
be set up for success.**

# Applying these concepts

Segmentation is your friend.

You'll notice that metrics differ when looking at giving segments.

Under \$100 donor growth rate won't be the same as  
\$5,000+ donor growth rate.

Analyze historical performance.

Are numbers trending higher or lower?

This helps you set realistic and attainable goals.

Graph everything.

Computers love spreadsheets, us, not so much.

Colleagues will listen when they can visualize changes.

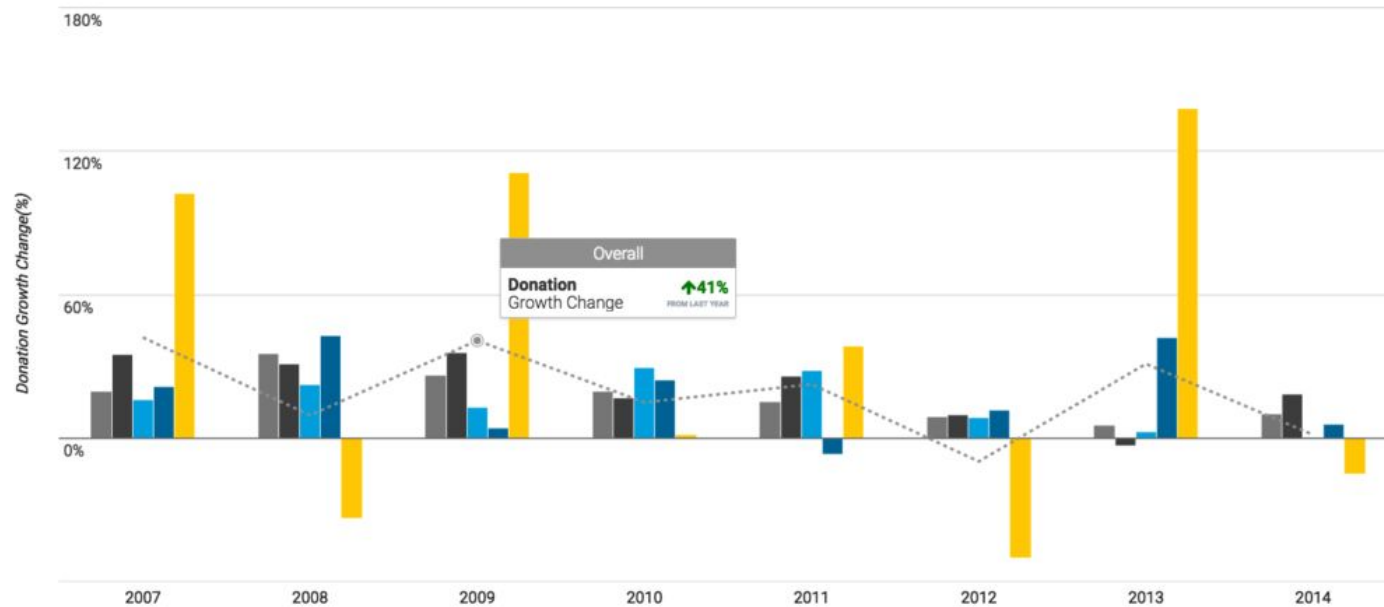


# Compare this...

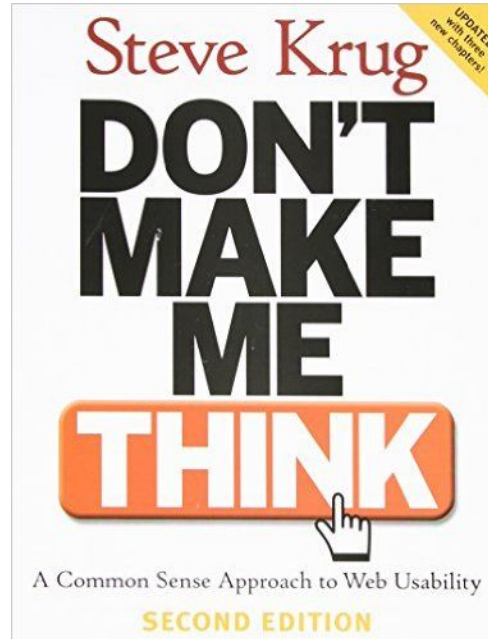
Fundraising Performance Indicator	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 YTD
36 Total gifts in Year1	\$ 412,745	\$ 581,152	\$ 667,917	\$ 818,368	\$ 738,495	\$ 967,703
37 Total gifts in Year2	\$ 581,152	\$ 667,917	\$ 818,368	\$ 738,495	\$ 967,703	\$ 961,302
40 Total donors in Year1	1,510	1,833	2,267	2,505	2,768	2,541
41 Total donors in Year2	1,833	2,267	2,505	2,768	2,541	3,023
78c Number of gifts in Year2	7,615	9,046	10,314	10,962	11,207	12,425
78d Average frequency in Year2	4.15	3.99	4.12	3.96	4.41	4.11
78e Average amount in Year2	\$ 76.32	\$ 73.84	\$ 79.35	\$ 67.37	\$ 86.35	\$ 78.98
72 Monthly donors in Year2 ****	464	541	608	628	657	683
75 Monthly-donor gifts in Year2	\$ 204,001	\$ 232,587	\$ 355,365	\$ 353,440	\$ 391,405	\$ 431,082
new Net change in monthly donors*	n/a	117%	112%	103%	105%	104%
5a New donors in Year2	877	930	904	1,010	658	967
5b Reactivated donors in Year2	131	223	254	275	311	407
2a Repeat donors in Year2	825	1,114	1,347	1,483	1,572	1,649
58a Upgraded in Year2	332	492	642	583	688	600
60a Same in Year2	211	273	293	299	385	456
62a Downgraded in Year2	282	349	412	601	499	593
7 Lapsed donors	685	719	920	1,022	1,196	892
7a New in Year1	482	519	605	618	725	437
7b Repeat in Year1	203	200	315	404	471	455
6a Acquisition rate**	58%	51%	40%	40%	24%	38%
6b Reactivation rate**	9%	12%	11%	11%	11%	16%
64 Repeat rate**	55%	61%	59%	59%	57%	65%
58 Upgraded**	22%	27%	28%	23%	25%	24%

# To this...

## Growth Change



# AKA, don't make them think

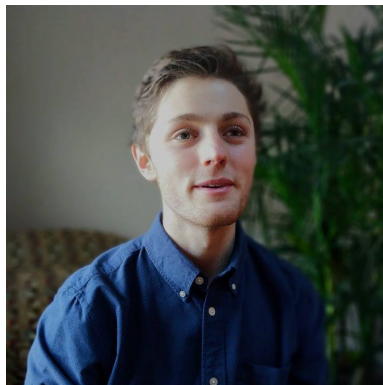


<https://www.amazon.com/Dont-Make-Me-Think-Usability/dp/0321344758>

**But, I'm happy to think!**

# With that in mind

Please get in touch!



[zshefska@fundraisingreportcard.com](mailto:zshefska@fundraisingreportcard.com) | 301-289-3670 | [www.fundraisingreportcard.com](http://www.fundraisingreportcard.com)

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