

# It's Your University Calling: Studying \$1b in Phonathon Solicitations

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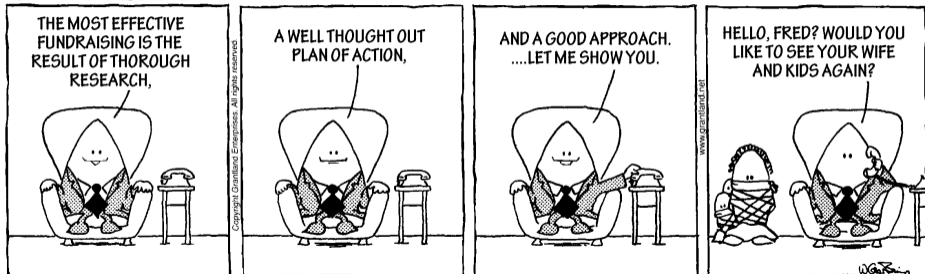
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IU Lilly Family School of Philanthropy  
Workshop in Multidisciplinary  
Philanthropic Studies (WIMPS)  
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## Studying Higher Education Phonathons

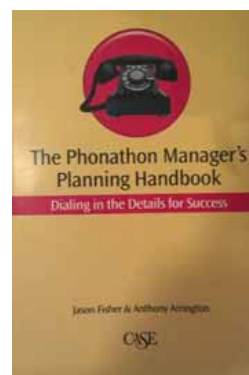
- 1 Higher Education Phonathon Context
- 2 Description of the Solicitation
- 3 Zip Code Aggregation Study
- 4 Caller Survey and Interviews
- 5 Limitations, Feedback, Suggestions for Future

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## Higher Education Phonathons

### Quick Review of the Literature

- Common solicitation method which exploded in the late 1980's (Review of CASE and other practitioner publications).
- Meer and Rosen (2011) looked at volunteer calls to alumni and determined that calls and personalization matters.
- Edwards and List (2014): an experimental study involving phonathon suggestions determined what a caller suggests greatly affects what a donor pledges, even if prior giving was higher.
- Sargeant (2015) worked with calls to NPR stations and donor identity cues ("donors like you") and increased donation amounts by 20% or more.
- Almost all historic studies have focused on a single institution's data.



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### Why it matters

Dollars up, donors down

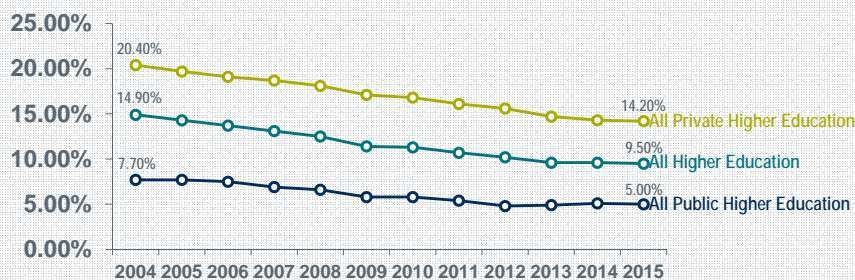
- Higher education receiving record contributions.
- Alumni still a key component, largest source of individual contributions.
- Significant investment in direct response solicitation.
- Yet, alumni participation is declining.
- Fueled by donor decline.
- Consistency matters (stay tuned).



### 2016 State of Donor Decline

THE FUNDS ARE FLOWING, YET THERE ARE SOME WORRYING DONOR TRENDS:

From 2007 to 2014, institutions saw 10% average decline in alumni donors contributing to significant drops in participation rates.



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## Ruffalo Noel Levitz Phonathon Partnerships

### Describing the Solicitations

- Student callers (generally <25 age, undergrads).
- Call centers with some level of automated dialing.
- Heavy focus on calling many prospects, many alumni, “robust” programs.
- Seeking specific pledges, upgrades, credit cards (a metrics focus).
- Caller motivation, incentives, and active partnership with host institution.
- Database leans towards larger, more resourced institutions.



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## The Pilot Phonathon Data Study

### 3 Hypotheses

- **Hypotheses 1:** (Average Pledge) A statistically significant positive correlation will be found between discretionary income in community of residence and average phonathon pledge by higher education alumni.
- **Hypotheses 2:** (Average Pledge) While average pledge will be associated with discretionary income in community of residence, this demographic characteristic will explain a relatively small portion of the average pledge variance (30% or less).
- **Hypotheses 3:** (Call Length) A significant difference will be found in the average talk time during pledges for higher discretionary income donors, with the prediction that time per pledge call will be slightly lower as income increases.

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## The Pilot Phonathon Data Study

Can I get you some data with that?

- Looked at \$750 million in phonathon pledges, 2007-2014. (Data now at \$1b)
- Over 300 higher education institutions.
- Aggregated by US Zip Codes.
- Segmented to Zip Codes with 500+ contacts.
- Merged with US Census and IRS Data via How America Gives.
- Set median income quartiles.
- Loads of fun with statistical analysis.

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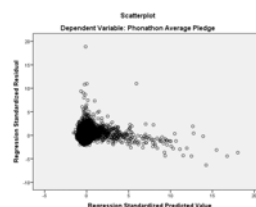
THE CHRONICLE OF  
**PHILANTHROPY** How America Gives

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## Statistical Analysis

- One-way ANOVA on each dependent variable.
- The test for differences in mean average pledge between income quartiles was significant,  $F(3,8845) = 945.21, p < .001$ .
- The test for differences in mean average pledge talk time between income quartiles was significant,  $F(3,8845) = 108.37, p < .001$ .
- *Dunnett's C*  $< .05$
- Simple linear regression:

*Predicted Average Pledge = .422 EMDI (In  
Thousands of Dollars) + 64.098*



**Income and  
Average Pledge:**

**.53 Correlation,  
p < .05**

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**RICH PEOPLE GIVE MORE.**

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## What I Saw in the Data

### Confirmations and Some Surprises

- Higher income individuals give more to phonathon.
- Income is a reliable but relatively weak determinant of average pledge.
- Average call times declined significantly as income increased.



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## Average Pledges And Income

Est. Median Discretionary Income	Average Pledge
<\$24,999	\$77
\$25,000-49,999	\$78
\$50,000-\$74,999	\$90
\$75,000+	\$131

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## Average Talk Times and Income

Talk longer with wealthier donors?

Est. Median Discretionary Income	Average Pledge
<\$24,999	235 seconds
\$25,000-49,999	275 seconds
\$50,000-\$74,999	264 seconds
\$75,000+	247 seconds

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## High Income Donors

### Impact to Average Pledge

- About 28% Marginal Effect of Estimated Median Discretionary Income (r squared).
- Income is a statistically valid, but relatively weak predictor of pledge amount.
- Why might this be?



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## Limitations

### Database, Lack of Randomization

- **Database:** generally larger institutions, more representation in Midwest and East (with several high profile West Coast institutions).
- **Analysis** is descriptive rather than a “what if.” Institutions do not have the luxury of A/B testing with randomized samples.
- **Is the metrics focus leading the results?** Is this is a pure description of donor behavior?
- Some zip codes had **very few contacts**.
- Analysis may not be as applicable at the individual institution level . . .





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### Average Pledges and Income - Illinois State University

Est. Median Discretionary Income	Average Pledge
<\$24,999	Not enough data
\$25,000-49,999	\$73
\$50,000-\$74,999	\$83
\$75,000+	\$120

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### Average Talk Times and Income - Illinois State University

Talk Longer with Wealthier Donors?

Est. Median Discretionary Income	Average Pledge
<\$24,999	321 seconds
\$25,000-49,999	397 seconds
\$50,000-\$74,999	371 seconds
\$75,000+	368 seconds

### Specific Illinois State University Differences

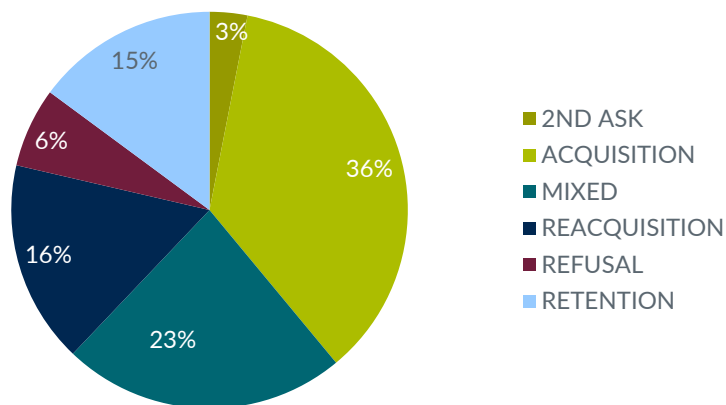
**What's the Story Here?**

- ISU Correlation between income and average pledge: .10.
- National Correlation between income and average pledge: .53.
- What does this mean?
- Further investigation at ISU: younger alumni giving more. Many education alumni.



### \$1 Million + Phonathons , 2013 -2015

Percent of Grand Total (Contacts)



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## \$1 Million + Phonathons , 2013 -2015

- From 2013 to 2015, \$500+ pledges made up approximately 3% of the pledges at all institutions.
- \$1000+ pledges made up approximately 1% of all pledges.
- These pledges represented a whopping 29% of all pledged dollars.
- A scenario we are used to.



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## The Pilot Caller Survey:

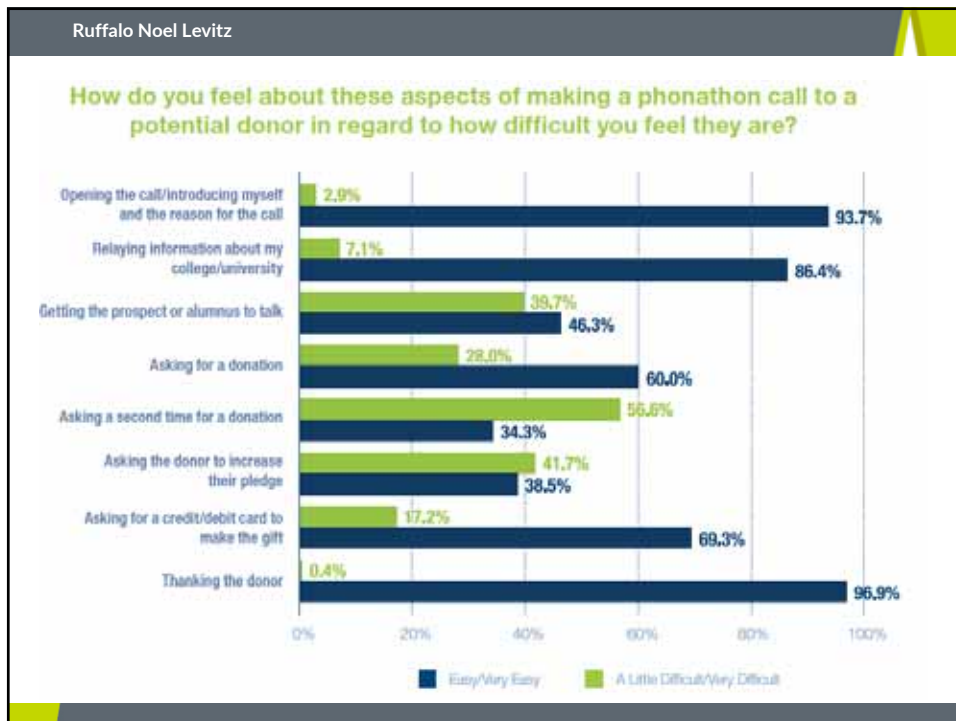
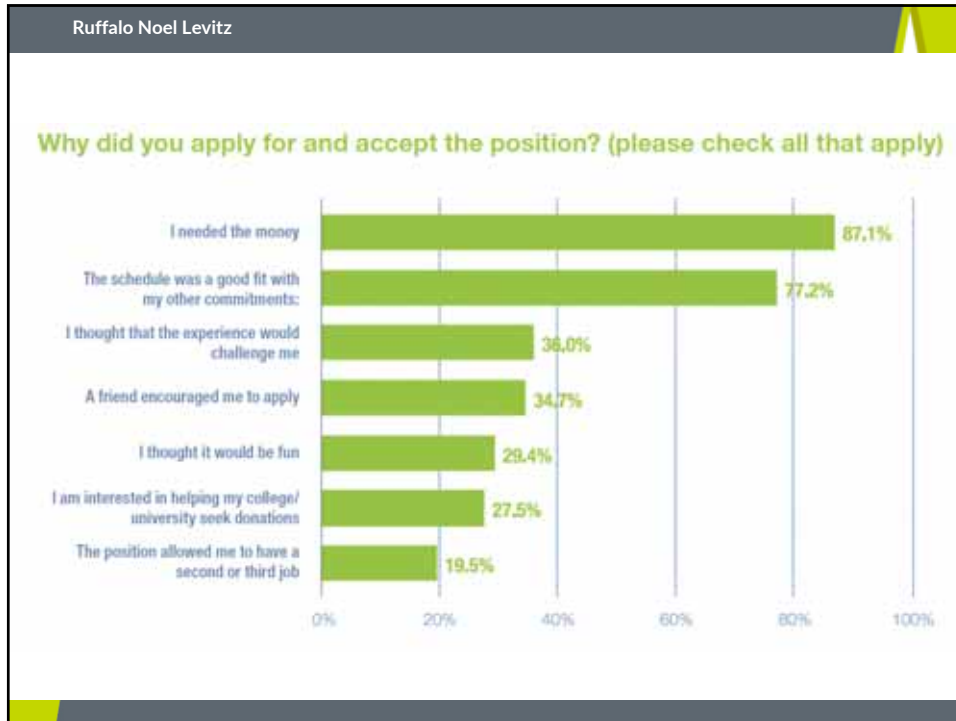
- 130 RNL Sites in US, Canada and Australia
- 714 students responded, Largest we could find
- Follow-up interviews
- Note: not IRB, considered an industry survey but utilized IRB-level administration (informed consent, guard against coercion, privacy)

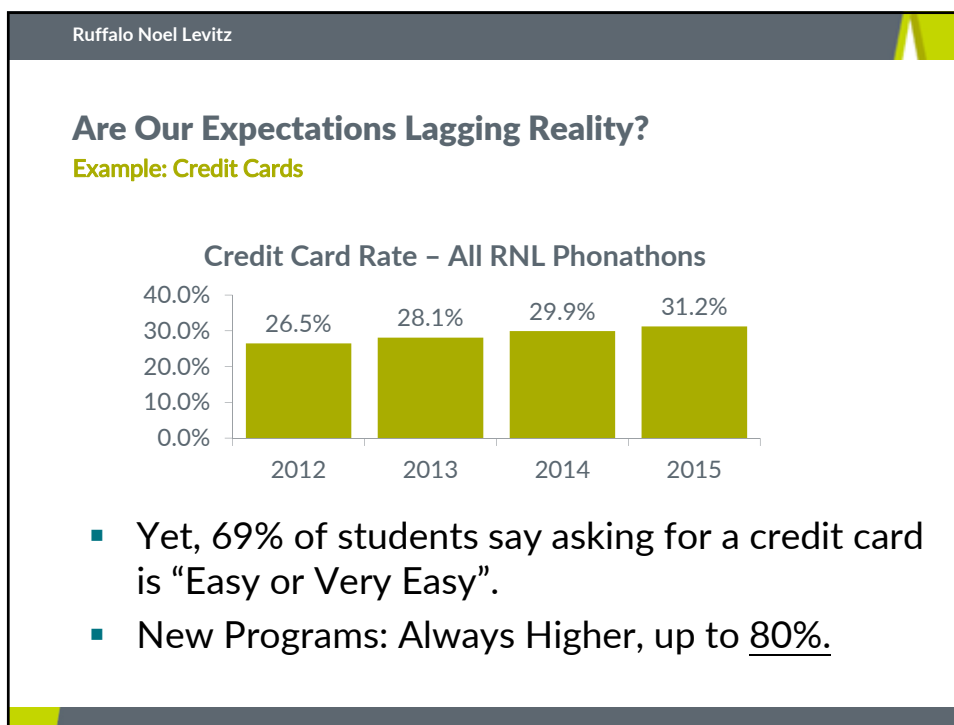
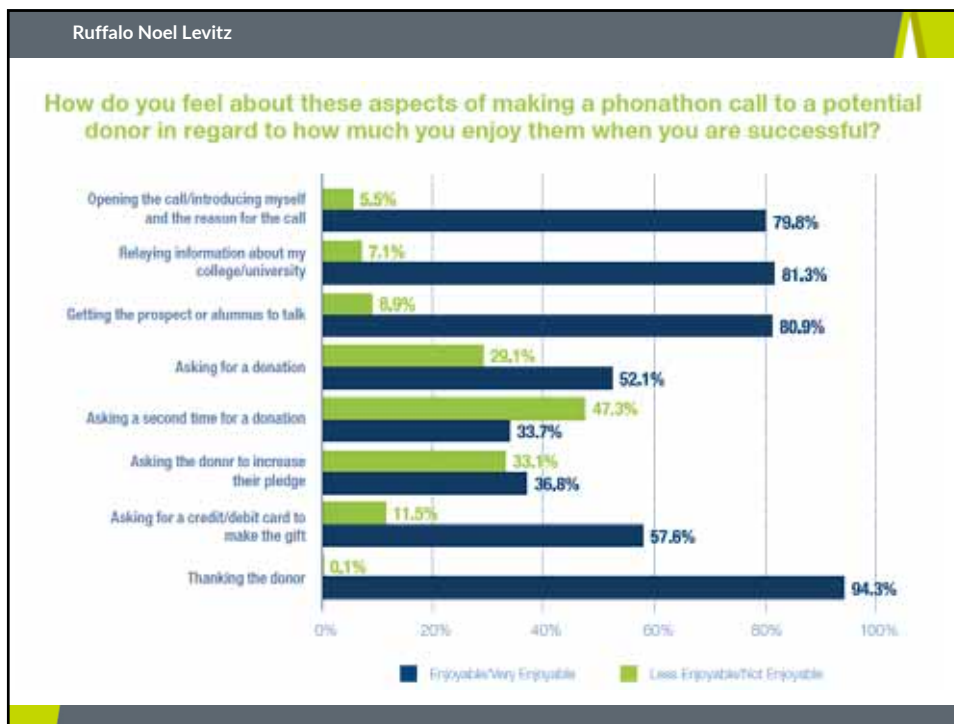


Download paper at:

[ruffalonl.com/fundraising-management](http://ruffalonl.com/fundraising-management)

<https://www.ruffalonl.com/papers-research-higher-education-fundraising/2014/developing-phonathon-callers-with-challenge-and-support>

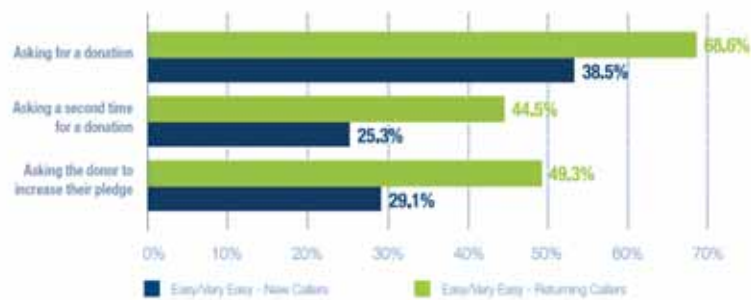




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## EXPERIENCE MATTERS

How do you feel about these aspects of making a phonathon call to a potential donor in regard to how difficult and enjoyable you feel they are?



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## Not In The White Paper

- **Returning Callers** are slightly less interested in getting donors to talk.
- **Returning Callers** are slightly more interested in booking pledges, upgrades, and credit card gifts.
- **Caution: Let's make sure we're emphasizing the relationship building** along with our metrics.



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## Not in the White Paper, cont.

- **Hypothesis:** Perceived Difficulty would be highly correlated with Greater Enjoyment when successful.
- **Result:** Callers that find aspects easier also find just about everything about the position more enjoyable, and high correlations of ease and enjoyment across the board (>.5 in almost all cases)



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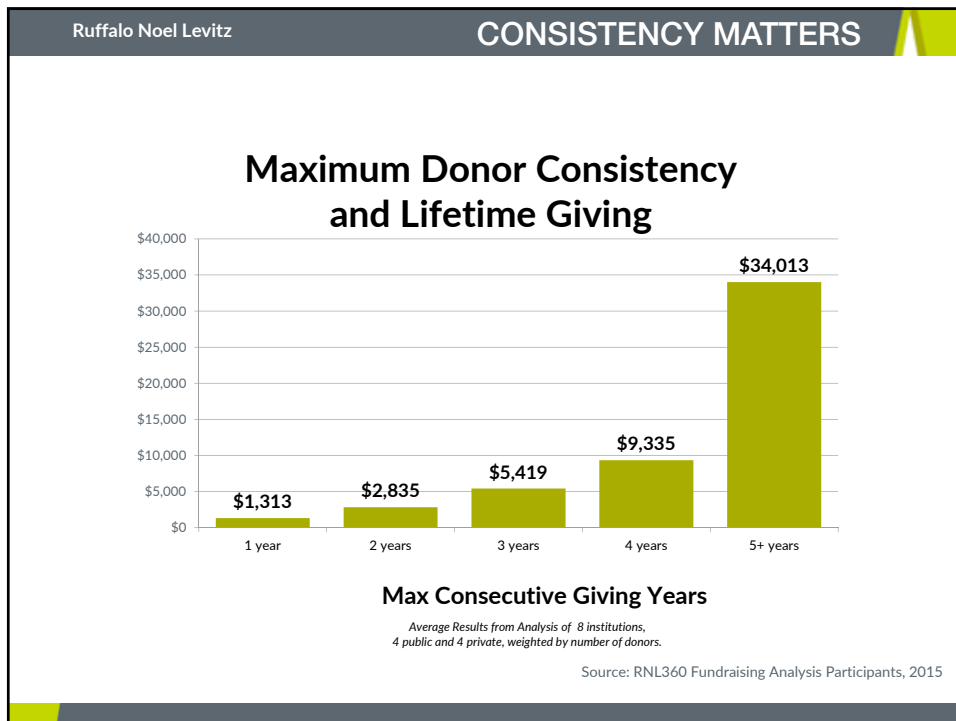
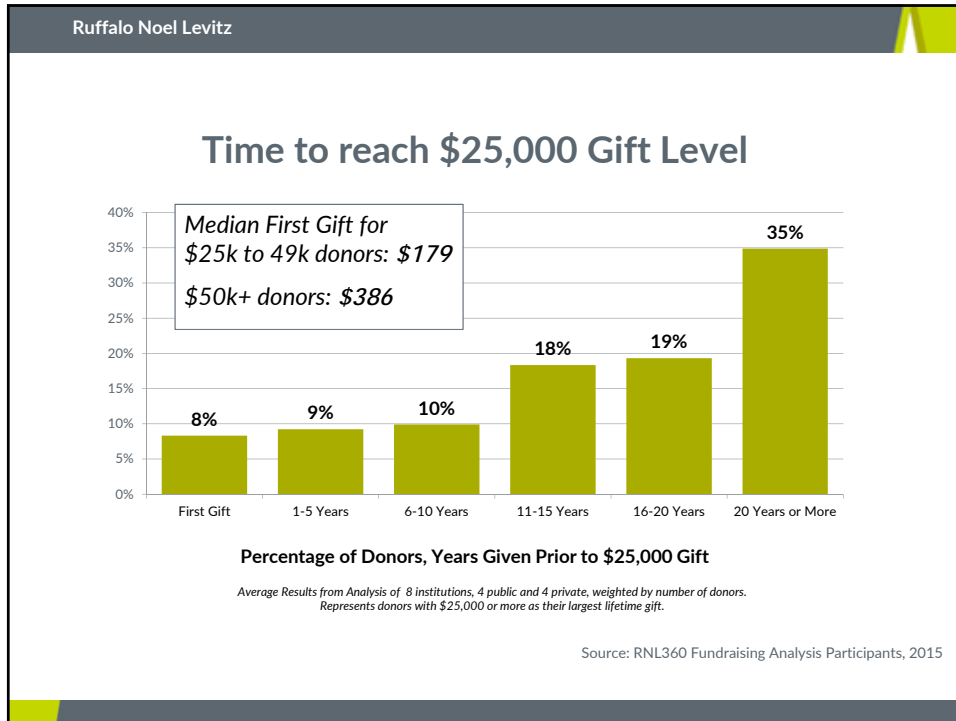
*I was a little nervous when they put me in the leadership pool for the first time, asking people for thousands of dollars, but after a while, you realize that these are just people with a higher capacity and all you have to do is talk with them. It's no different.*

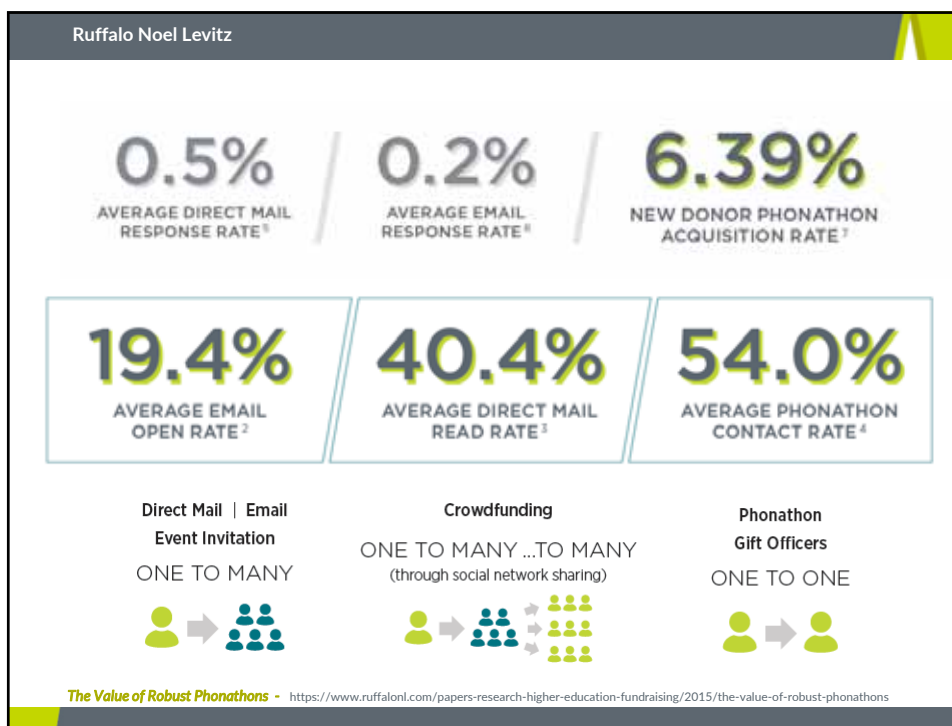
— Sam, junior at a private institution and lead caller



<https://www.ruffalonl.com/papers-research-higher-education-fundraising/2014/developing-phonathon-callers-with-challenge-and-support>








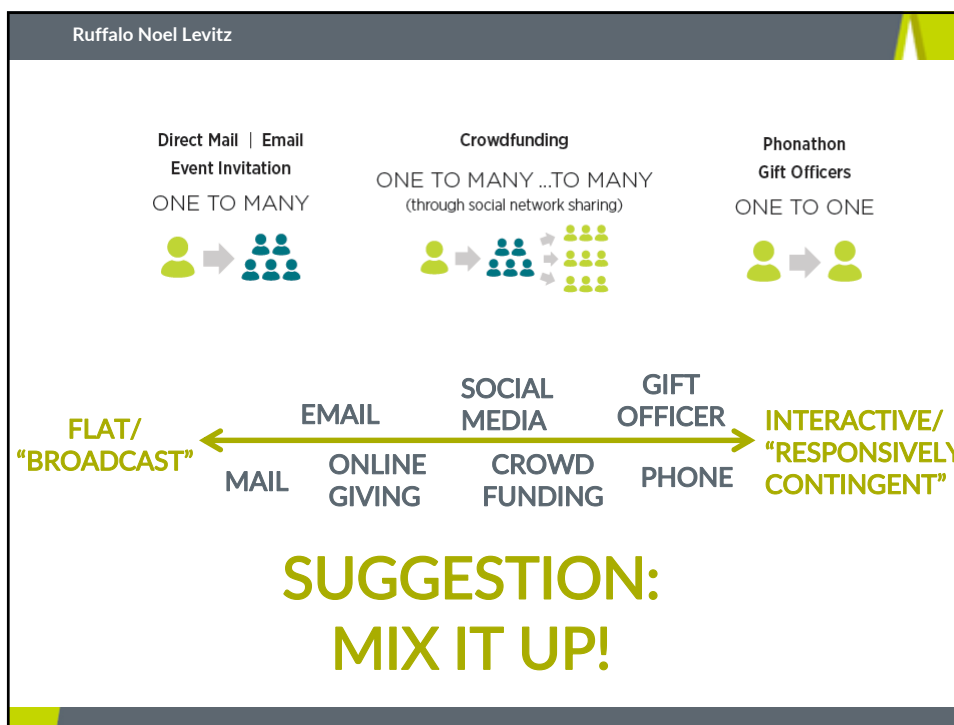
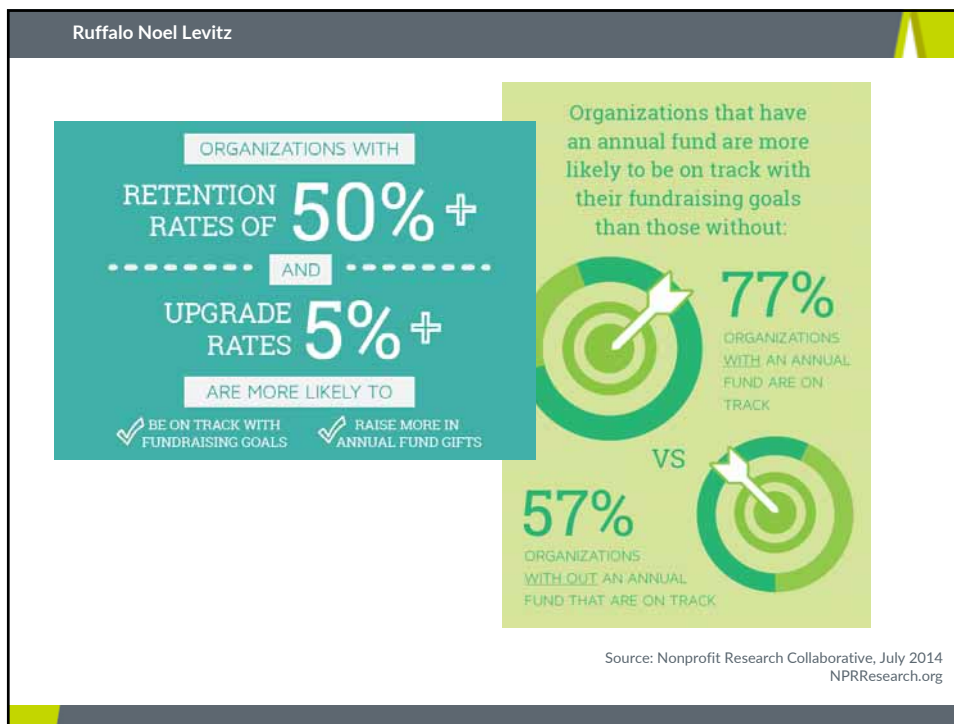
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## Potential Future Inquiry

### Loads of Data to Investigate

- What is the impact of living in a younger and/or more highly educated zip code (“the hipster community effect”).
- Does proximity to a larger, high profile higher education institution have an impact?
- Can pledge amounts be optimized through the “ask strategy,” or the call time? (active experimentation)
- What caller characteristics lead to success with particular tasks?





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