



M+R

# Benchmarks

2016

# Solve For X

Building an excellent online program isn't a science; it isn't an art. It is alchemy.

It involves pushing technology to produce magical results. Speaking in unfamiliar tongues, juggling with many hands, turning leads into gold. Explorers, we track data points like stars across unknown waters, we trace faint paths along mysterious shores. Sometimes we find treasure.

And this we certainly know: X marks the spot. But when our world and our industry change so quickly, our biggest challenge is often identifying which "X" to pay attention to. Which X says something real about our program or our audience? Which X will lead us to exceptional results, expanding revenue, explosive progress for our cause?

That's what the M+R Benchmarks Study has always been about: helping your nonprofit identify the X factor that will propel your program forward. Your X depends on your organization, your cause, your goals, and your audience. For you, it could be:

**X: A decline in email response rates — with email revenue growth spurred by strong list growth.**

**X: A trend toward more monthly giving.**

**X: Changes in how you and your competitors are using paid advertising.**

**X: Another exciting and unexpected possibility!**

This is our tenth Benchmarks Study — Benchmarks X — and thanks to 105 participants across eight sectors, it is the most expansive, exhaustive examination of online metrics we've ever produced.

We are immensely grateful to our participants for their extraordinary generosity in sharing their results, answering our questions, and working with us to ensure that the data underpinning our findings is as accurate and comprehensive as possible.

The full list of participants appears on page 60 — if your organization is on that list, please know how much we appreciate you, and give yourself a little high five from us. If you're not on that list — maybe you can join in the fun next year?

Because, rest assured, this is *fun*. We really do love this stuff — we love analyzing data, studying metrics, and thinking about what it all means. Most of all, we love finding ways to move our industry and the causes we care about forward, and sharing what we've learned with you.

Our amazing data team is led by Theresa Bugeaud and Jonathan Benton along with Karen Hopper and Joey Backer. Will Valverde is the primary writer. Sarah Vanderbilt is too talented to be tied down, and provided unlimited support to both the data analysis and writing. Emily Giorgione, Joe McClune, and Varun Rathi created the astonishing design and graphics. Lucy Midelfort worked with our (heroic, have we mentioned?) nonprofit participants to collect and confirm data. And Sarah DiJulio and Madeline Stanionis, as always, provided exceptional leadership and uncanny insight.

Special thanks also go out to our partners at the Nonprofit Technology Network (NTEN) for supporting the Study, helping recruit participants, and working year-round to help nonprofits excel.

Thank you for exploring the world of online fundraising, advocacy, and marketing with us. We're so excited to have you along. Now let's get started.

XOXO,



## About M+R

M+R is 100 smart people who help nonprofits achieve real, lasting change. We mobilize supporters, raise money, and move the media, the public, and decision-makers. We only work with clients we believe in. We take risks. We work hard. We're leaders, we're organizers, and we don't stop until we win. [www.mrss.com](http://www.mrss.com)

## About NTEN: The Nonprofit Technology Network

NTEN is a community transforming technology into social change. We connect our members to each other, provide professional development opportunities, educate our constituency on issues of technology use in nonprofits, and spearhead groundbreaking research, advocacy, and education on technology issues affecting our entire community.

[www.nten.org](http://www.nten.org)

**This Study is available for free download at [www.mrbenchmarks.com](http://www.mrbenchmarks.com).** For more information about the report, please contact M+R at 805-478-8141 or [benchmarks@mrss.com](mailto:benchmarks@mrss.com).

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# Exploring Trends

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# The Exceptional and the Unexpected: Overview

Perspective matters. Ten years is a very long time; ten years is the blink of an eye.

In the ten years since we published our first Benchmarks Study, Mt. Everest has grown about an inch and a half taller. The global economy has grown, collapsed, rebounded. Five *Fast and the Furious* films have been released. And the world of online fundraising, advocacy, and marketing has transformed in countless unexpected ways.

This Study isn't about the past — it's about how nonprofits and nonprofit supporters are behaving now, today, in this exact moment so you can prepare for what's next. But to understand the uniqueness of this moment, and the rapid pace of change, it's helpful to take a look back. Here are five key facts distilled from this year's Study that would have been unthinkable just ten years ago.

- 1. Overall, 13% of online gifts were made from mobile devices** — a number that likely reflects both user preference and increasing adoption of mobile optimization best practices by nonprofits.
- 2. For every 1,000 email subscribers, nonprofits have 355 Facebook fans, 132 Twitter followers, and 19 Instagram followers.** In 2006, those numbers were basically zero, zero, and zero: Facebook was limited to .edu email addresses, Twitter was just about to launch, and Instagram's founders were still in college.
- 3. Nonprofits invested \$0.04 in digital advertising for every \$1 of online revenue.** This might not seem like much, but considering that **overall online revenue grew by 19% in the last year**, digital advertising is an increasingly important market for acquisition, conversion, and retention.
- 4. The volume has been turned way up: the average nonprofit in our study sent the average subscriber on its list 49 email messages in 2015.**
- 5. Monthly giving accounts for 17% of all online revenue** — and as you'll see about six sentences from now, monthly giving is growing quite a bit faster than one-time revenue. In our first Benchmarks Study, only about half of the participants had a recurring giving program at all.

Each of these findings would have come as a surprise ten years ago. Some of them might be surprising to you now, even if you live and breathe online fundraising and advocacy the way we do. Because here's the thing: trends aren't universal, and your organization may be experiencing the present moment in a very different way.

Perspective matters. One of the most important stories of the past few years has been the rapid growth of monthly giving online — in 2015, monthly revenue grew by 24% across all sectors, compared to 18% growth in one-time revenue. But for groups in the International sector, things look very different: just a 10% increase in monthly revenue, and a whopping 47% growth in one-time revenue.

The difference? Giving to International groups can often be traced to high-profile humanitarian crises. People react to terrible news with a spirit of urgent generosity, and the heavy news coverage of the Syrian refugee crisis in 2015 as well as the April earthquake in Nepal likely led to a burst of one-time giving to groups dedicated to helping.

Similarly, while an average subscriber to an average organization received almost 50 email messages in 2015, 19 of them fundraising appeals, the numbers for Health groups are quite different: just 16 messages total, and only 4 of them fundraising. That speaks to different strategies, and a different sort of relationship between organization and supporter.

Of course, it's not just time that changes things; it's the decisions you make, and the ways your supporters respond. We hope that you will use this Study to identify the places where you're beating the odds, so you can double down. And to find the metrics where other nonprofits are exceeding your own results, so you can spot your program's weak spots and take steps to strengthen them.

This Study is meant to be a tool to help you compare your own results to your peers and competitors. It's up to you to find the opportunities that will mean the most for your organization. It's up to you to find your X factor — after all, the most important benchmarks are your own. Perspective matters! And that includes yours.



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# Examining Appeal: Email Fundraising

On the surface it's a paradox: email metrics are down, email fundraising is up. Let's explore the complexities to see what's going on below the surface, and how it affects your strategy.

First, the harsh reality: open rates, click-through rates, and response rates were down in 2015 for all types of messages. The lone bright spot in our top-line metrics was email fundraising page completion rates, which managed to rise by a somewhat-less-than-earth-shattering 3%. (Unsubscribe rates also dropped, but that's a bit of a different story — see page 11 if you want to read it.)

And yet, **email revenue grew by 25% in 2015**, faster than the 19% rate of online revenue growth overall. Email giving accounted for 29% of all online revenue last year, and **nonprofits received \$44 in donations for every 1,000 fundraising messages sent**.

With open rates, click-through rates, and response rates all declining, this increase comes down to volume. Volume, in two ways: more people, and more messages. Email lists grew by 14% in 2015, and nonprofits sent more fundraising messages. If we take a closer look at the best-performing nonprofits (which we do, on page 15), we see that they tended to send more fundraising messages than other groups in 2015.

Excuse us if this seems a little obvious, but it's worth saying: send a lot of fundraising messages to a lot of people, and you will raise money. Digging deeper reveals some far more subtle — and strategically intriguing — connections.

For many nonprofits, response rate is the single top-line metric to look at when judging a fundraising message's success. High response rate, celebrate! Low response rate, pull your hair out and wonder what went wrong. But response rate is influenced by three key factors: open rate, click-through rate, and landing page conversion rate — and those may not all carry equal weight.

As it turns out, we were unable to detect a correlation between fundraising response rate and open rate, or between response rate and click-through rate.

**There was, however, a strong positive correlation between fundraising email response rate and landing page conversion rate.**

This means that open rates and click-through rates could vary by quite a bit without response rates necessarily going along. But when landing page conversion rates were high, there's a very good chance that response rates were also high. By the same token, when response rates were low, you could expect to see low landing page conversion.

Don't take this to mean that click-through rates don't matter, and the landing page does. We can't say definitively that high landing page conversion rates were the cause of high response rates (just ask our data team's matching tattoos: *Correlation ≠ Causation*, tastefully written in an elegant script and three-inch-tall letters across their backs).

But if you are wondering why your response rates aren't as high as you would like, and you are looking for a place to start experimenting, you might want to take a closer look at your landing page content and performance.

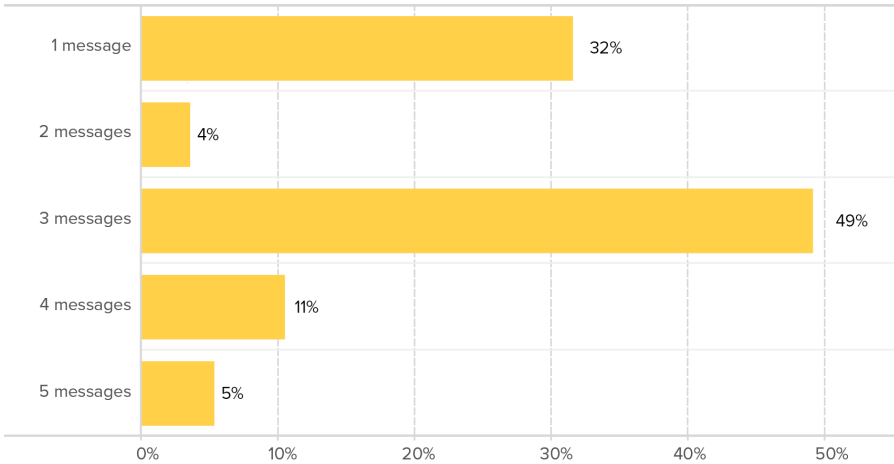
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## Extending Hospitality: How We Welcome New Friends

They say you only get one chance to make a first impression. This is yet another cliché exposed as a lie by the M+R Benchmarks Study.

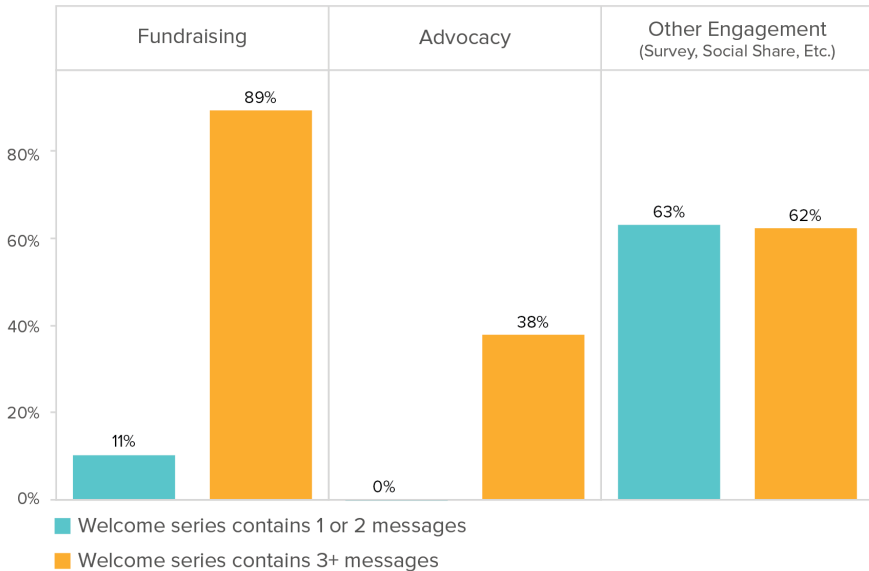
In reality, plenty of nonprofits make several attempts at a first impression, by sending new subscribers a welcome series that includes multiple email messages. We surveyed participants about their onboarding strategies, and found that **64% of respondents send at least one dedicated welcome message to new subscribers.** Of these, the majority send more than one message, with the most common welcome series comprising three messages.

## Number of Messages Sent in Welcome Series



For nonprofits that send one or two messages, the welcome series generally consists of engagement messaging, with a fundraising message included just 11% of the time. Longer series of three or more messages are overwhelmingly likely to include at least one fundraising message, and also include advocacy messaging more than a third of the time.

## Welcome Series Has at Least One Message Where Primary Ask is...



That's how we say hello. But what happens when it's time to say goodbye?  
Read on to find out...

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## Exit Signs: The Truth About Email Churn

Your supporters are leaving you. Right now, as you read this, email subscribers are vanishing, poof, never to be heard from again. Some are making the conscious decision to unsubscribe from your list. Odds are, a similar number of email addresses are simply going bad, adding to your next email message's hard bounce count.

**By the end of 2015, groups in our Study lost an average of 11.8% of the subscribers they had on January 1.** That broke down to 6.2% due to unsubscribes, and an additional 5.6% from hard bounces.

Churn — the combined effect of unsubscribes and hard bounces — is inevitable, but that doesn't make it any less painful. It can also be a little scary, that constant attrition, that relentless bleed, the knowledge that no matter what you do, unsubscribes and hard bounces will continue to pile up.

Don't despair.

For one thing, churn isn't what it used to be. For organizations that tracked list changes in 2014 and 2015, **churn rates were down by more than 75% year-over-year.** In fact, every single group that was able to provide this data saw churn drop by at least 25% from 2014 to 2015.

Why the big change? We think it's partly due to shifts in how our email platforms function. With more sophisticated sorting tools available — the Promotions tab in Gmail, for example — it's easier for a subscriber to manage her incoming nonprofit messages without unsubscribing due to overload.

But the bigger story may be about more sophisticated targeting by nonprofits. As nonprofits seek to keep their response rates high and spam scores low, they are keeping closer tabs on which parts of their lists are inactive, and keeping them out of the bulk of their messaging. **On average, about 24% of subscribers are considered inactive** — sending fewer messages to this audience will tend to keep both hard bounces and unsubscribes low.

It's also crucial to look at churn in context. Attrition is unavoidable, that's an essential truth. So is this:

Our job is not to block the exits; our job is to throw the doors open and welcome people in.

You should be paying more attention to growth than churn.

**Lists grew by an average of 14%**, with new joins more than offsetting losses due to churn. These are fresh subscribers, new donors, recent converts to our causes. This kind of growth is the mark of a healthy program, and our ability to attract new supporters faster than we lose the old ones defines what is possible.

Yes, actively managing our inactive subscribers is smart strategy, and we are always happy when we see low churn numbers. For the most part, that means we are reaching the right people with the right messaging. That matters, but it's not the whole story, and it doesn't need to be our focus.

Because churn is not just expected, it's inevitable. Growth isn't. Growth is up to us.

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## The Expense of Exposure: Investment in Digital Ads

You may not have noticed: there's a lot going on online. We live in a busy world, and we work in an increasingly crowded space. A potential supporter can find it nearly impossible to hear the signals she cares about over the sheer noise of life online. For our nonprofits to thrive, for our causes to get the response they deserve, we need to be heard.

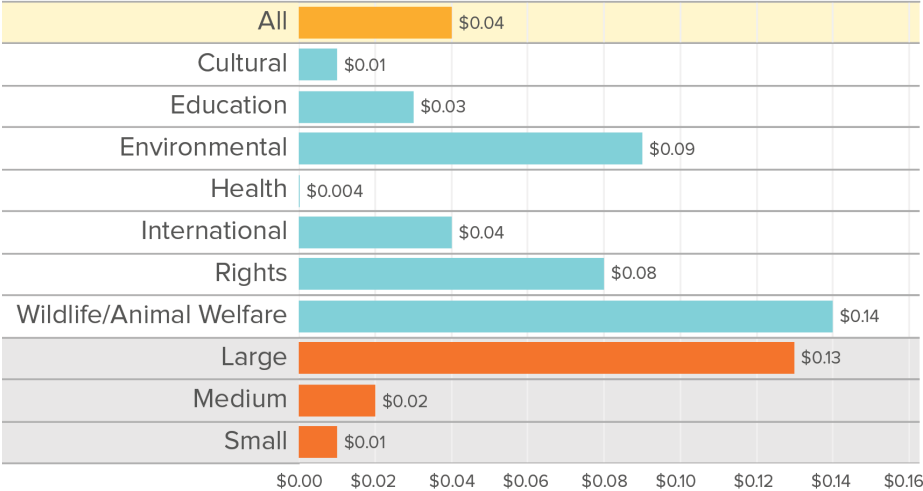
Sometimes that means tweaking our message. Sometimes it means going out and getting a bigger megaphone.

We asked our Study participants to share some insight into how they are spending money to be heard online (and how much money they are spending).

**Overall, nonprofits invested \$0.04 in digital advertising for every dollar raised online.** A nonprofit that saw online revenue of \$1 million in 2015 spent an average of \$40,000 on search, banners, branding, etc. This number varied widely by sector, with Wildlife/Animal Welfare groups spending \$0.14 per dollar raised, and Health groups coming in under \$0.01 per dollar raised.

As you might expect, nonprofits with Large email lists spent more on digital advertising than Small groups. Nonprofits with Large email lists (over 500,000 subscribers) spent \$0.13 per dollar raised; Small groups (under 100,000) spent just \$0.01 per dollar raised.

Investment in Digital Advertising Divided by Total Online Revenue



How much to spend is only the first decision a nonprofit must make. Just as important is the second question: what to spend that budget on. Digital advertising budgets are largely devoted to identifying, acquiring, and converting new donors, with lead generation and new donor acquisition together accounting for 69% of total investments.

## Share of Digital Advertising Budget by Investment Type

Lead Generation Advertising	38%
New Donor Acquisition	31%
Paid Search Advertising	23%
Existing Supporter Conversion	4%
Branding	4%

**Lead generation advertising:** Advertising to acquire email addresses or phone numbers

**Example:** Petition promoted on Facebook, Change.org, or Care2

**New donor acquisition:** Display, social media, mobile, incentive, or video advertising to new audiences to convert new donors

**Example:** Banner ad with a donation ask

**Existing supporter conversion:** Display, social media, mobile, or video advertising targeting existing constituents to get them to donate or take action

**Example:** Banner ad with a donation ask targeted specifically to supporters on your list

**Paid search advertising:** Advertising in the sponsored listings of a search engine

**Example:** Ad appearing above search results for a certain term thanks to Google AdWords keyword bids

**Branding:** Display, social media, or video advertising with the main goal of visibility, not conversion

**Example:** Promoted informational/cultivation video on Facebook

It can be very difficult to gauge the full impact of advertising expenditures on fundraising results (our own experience in 2015 was quite positive, but the Benchmarks Study doesn't measure it — yet). However, there are a few dots we can connect. Higher spending on paid advertising was correlated with higher growth in the number of website visitors per month. We also found that groups that spent more on advertising also tended to send more messages per month per subscriber, possibly indicating a tendency toward more aggressive donor conversion strategies overall.

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## X-Factor: Secrets of the Top 25 Nonprofits

For most of this Study, we focus on the average. We want you to see your program in the context of what is “normal,” what the majority of your peers are experiencing, what falls within the range of the expected. But for now, let's set aside the average. Let's explore the exceptional.

We took a look at the top 25 nonprofits among our participant pool to examine what set them apart from everyone else. Now, when we say “top 25,” we are not just picking the nonprofits we like best — that's impossible! We love all of our 105 Study participants equally, like a proud papa seahorse.

For the purposes of this analysis, we are specifically looking at the **25 groups with the largest year-over-year growth in total dollars raised online**. So, what's so special about these top 25 groups?

- 1. Email is an increasingly large piece of the online fundraising pie for top groups.** More than a third of all online revenue (34%) for Top 25 groups can be tracked directly to an email appeal. For the rest of our participants, the average is 27%.

That disparity is not just the current state; it also reflects the trend over time. For groups in the Top 25, email revenue grew by 37% over 2014 levels; the average for all other groups was 18%. These top groups also saw a shift towards more email revenue as a portion of their overall fundraising mix. They are at the leading edge of a wave that continued to spread in 2015: email revenue grew faster than overall online revenue.



Remember this the next time someone tries to tell you that email is dead.

**2. Ask more, get more.** The Top 25 revenue growers averaged 27 fundraising appeals per subscriber last year. Everyone else averaged 16. That works out to just shy of one extra ask per month.

**3. Top groups invest heavily in digital advertising.** Have we mentioned yet that correlation doesn't necessarily imply causation? Now's a good time to remember that. But here's what we know:

Our Top 25 groups invested \$0.12 in digital advertising for every dollar raised online in 2015. The rest of our participants: \$0.02. In proportion to revenue, top-performing groups are spending about six times as much as other groups on advertising.

What these numbers *don't* say is that large-scale investments in paid ads led directly to faster growth. That may be the case, and as we saw on page 13, the majority of paid advertising budgets are directed at lead generation and donor conversion.

We may also be seeing the flipside: nonprofits that saw particularly strong revenue growth were able to invest more heavily in paid efforts. The hope for these groups would be that they can turn a spike in revenue now into increased support over the long term.

It's also entirely possible that increased online revenue, larger investments in digital advertising, higher fundraising message volume, and even the trend toward more email giving reflect an underlying trait of top-performing groups: a particularly aggressive approach to new donor acquisition and conversion.

**4. Fitzgerald was wrong: the rich aren't that different from you and me.** If you look at the metrics in this Study and are disappointed to find that your own results mostly fall in the middle of the pack, take heart. We did not find many large-scale differences between the Top 25 and their less-successful peers in how their emails performed (and believe us, we looked).

The truth is, top nonprofits are not the X-Men, they don't have superpowers. They aren't defying gravity to achieve dramatically higher email response rates; they are diligently sending more fundraising appeals. They aren't reaching new audiences telepathically; they are investing more in paid advertising.

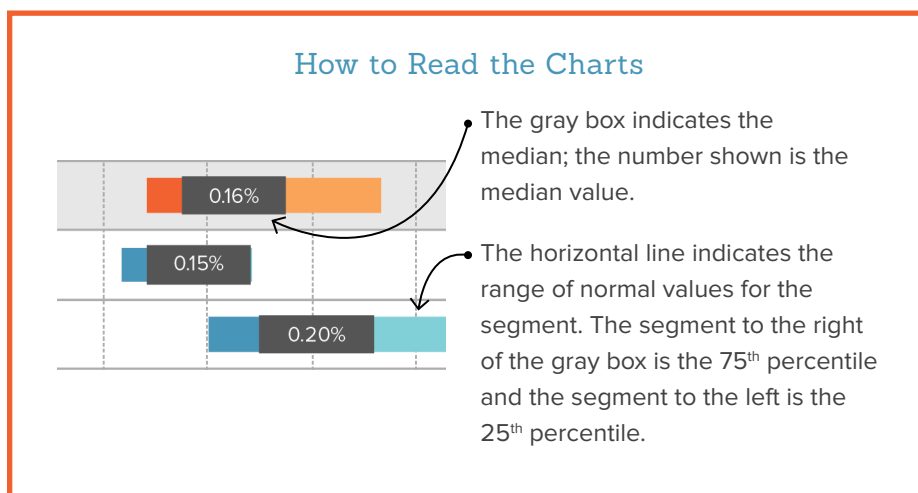
There are no shortcuts here.

These leaders are for the most part doing just a little bit better in a lot of different places. They're pushing harder on the same sorts of tactics you are probably already using. That's all. And trying to move our programs forward one step at a time, piece by piece, day by day and dollar by dollar — that's something we can all do.

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## Axes and Analysis: How to Use This Study

The data in this Study comes from a diverse mix of 105 nonprofits of various sizes and sectors, for whom we will continue to express our undying gratitude. Their extraordinary generosity included providing in-depth data on a range of topics: email fundraising and advocacy, web traffic, social media, paid advertising, and more. We are honestly so excited to get to share it all with you, and our hope is that it helps you gauge your organization's performance and guide your strategy.



For email and web data, participating organizations are broken down by sector and by email list size. The median email list size for all participants in the Study was 186,623. Not all participants reported data for every metric. This means we were not able to break out sector-level results for some metrics — if you notice that a certain sector doesn't appear on a chart, that's why.

You will notice that organizations' results can vary widely based on sector and size — keep that in mind as you review the findings, and pay special attention to the numbers that match your closest peers. See page 59 for details on methodology, including size breakdowns, and page 60 for a complete list of participants by sector.

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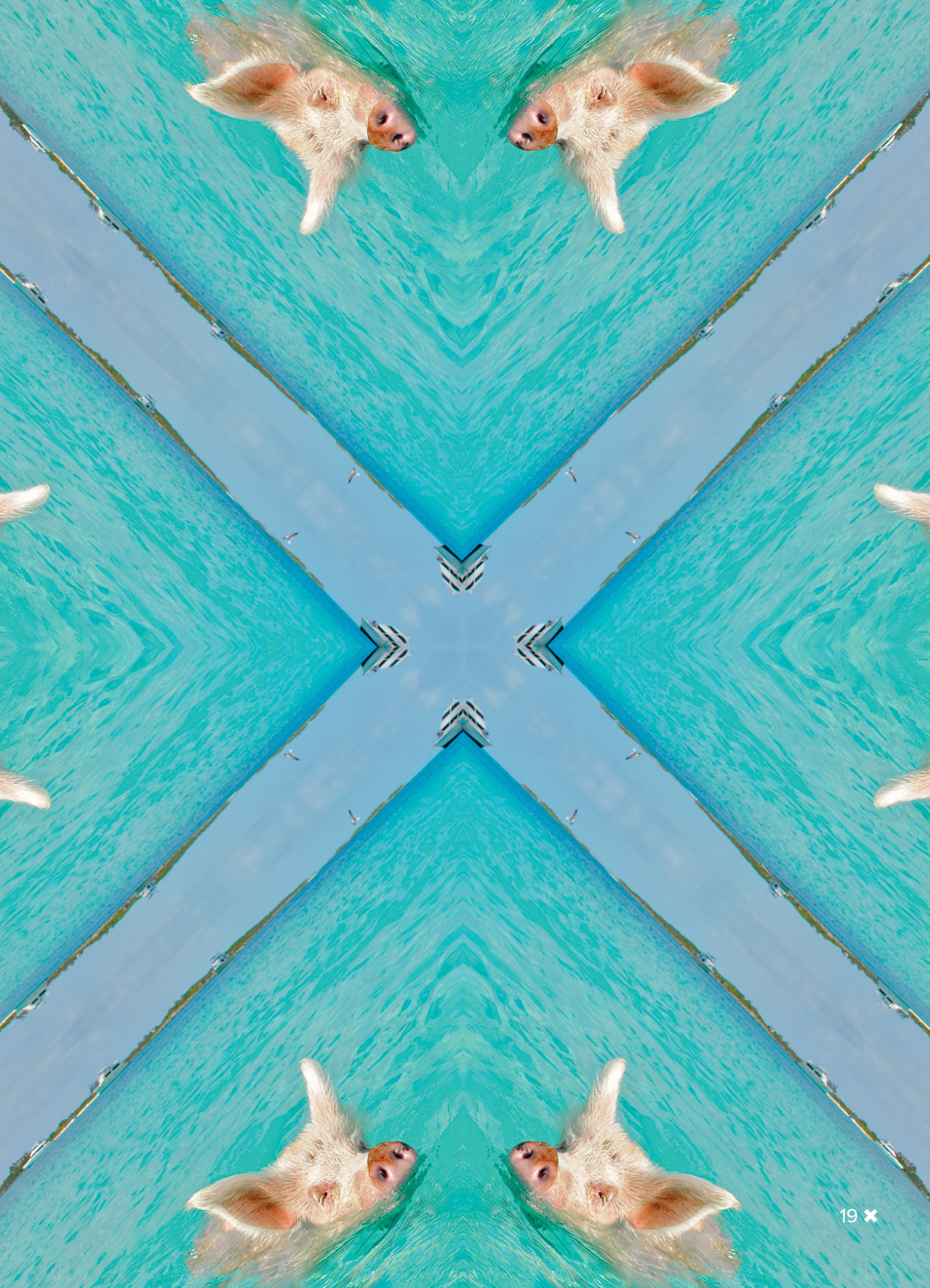
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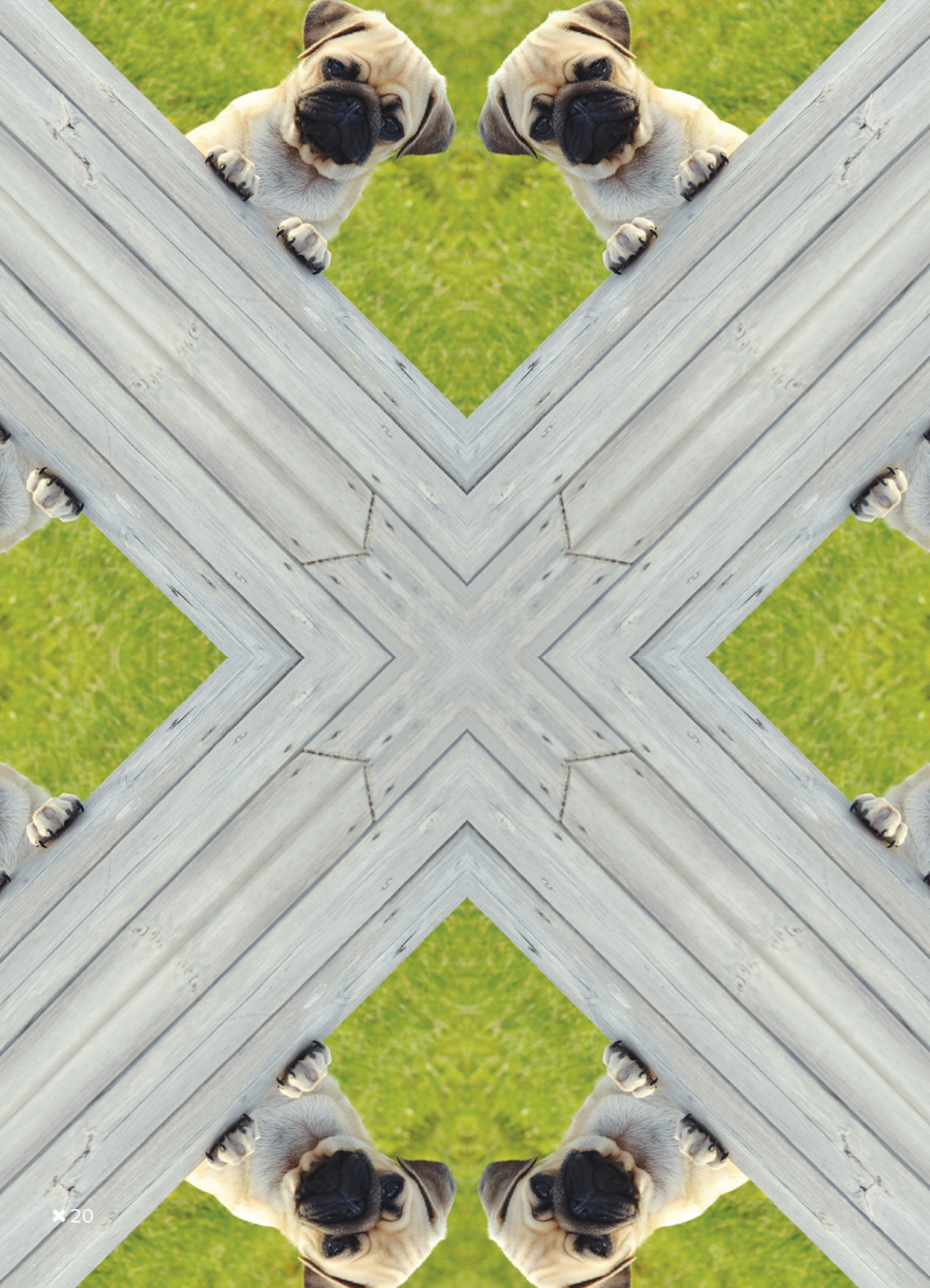
**Errors in Extrapolation (Yours)  
& Extreme Irritability (Ours)**

Here's the thing. Not every participant in this year's Study was around for last year's (which is obvious, since this is our biggest pool ever). Our participants change with every edition.\*

That means that you can't use this Study to make reliable comparisons to previous years' data sets. Year-over-year changes only make sense with a consistent underlying population. Which is fine, actually: we collected data for 2014 and 2015 from this year's participants where possible, so all year-over-year comparisons you'll see in the following pages are as complete and reliable as possible.

**\*EXCEPTION:** One organization has participated in all TEN Benchmarks studies: Oxfam America. We'd like to extend our special thanks to Oxfam for your consistent generosity and general awesomeness. We hope you'll stick with us for another ten. Twenty. INFINITY.







# Examining Data

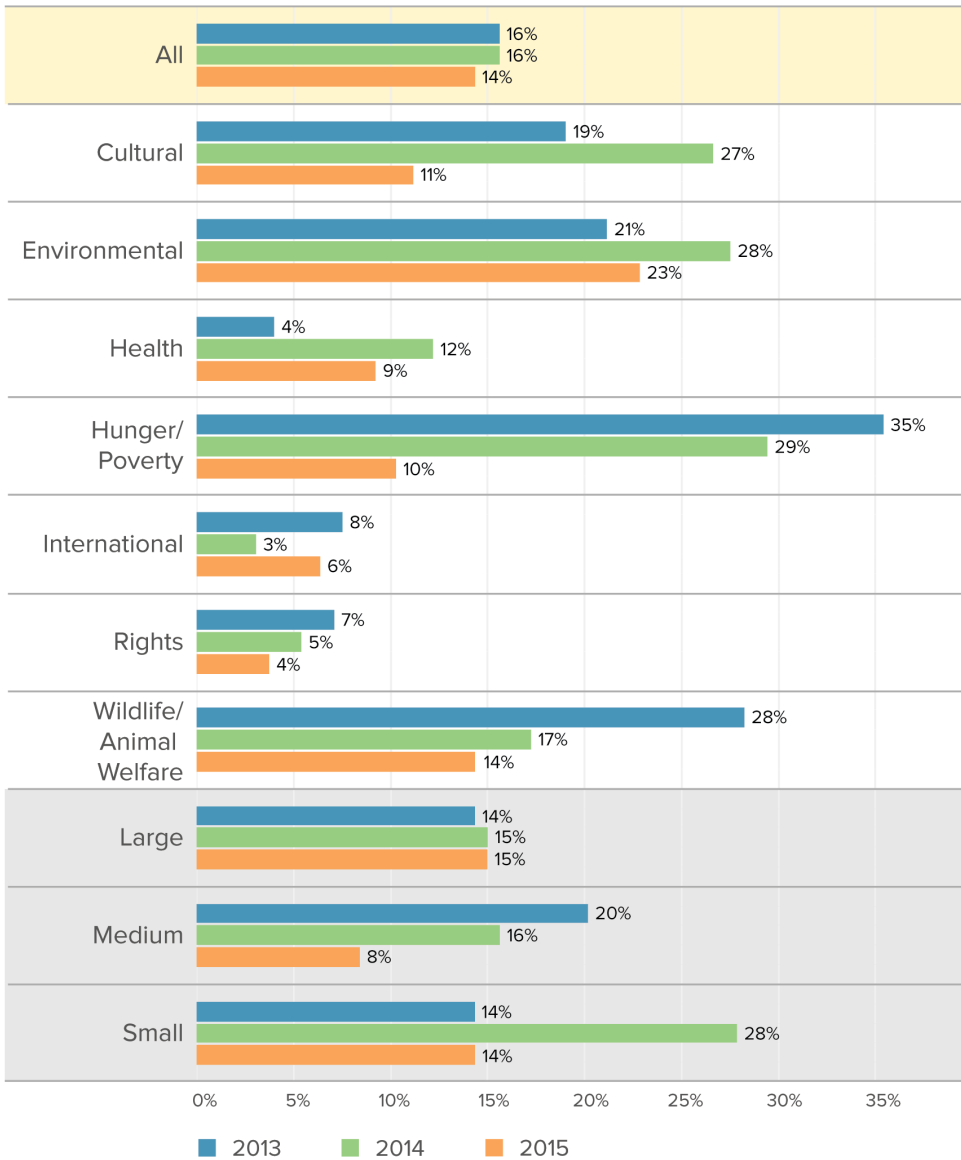


# Email Messaging

## X-Ray Vision

- 1. Email list size for Study participants grew by 14%** in 2015. This growth was slightly slower than the 16% seen in each of the previous two years. List size was up for all sectors, with growth ranging from 4% (Rights) to 23% (Environmental).
- 2. Response rates were down** for both advocacy and fundraising messages, driven by lower open and click-through rates across the board. The average advocacy response rate was 2.1% (down 11% from 2014), while the average fundraising response rate was 0.06% (down 8% from 2014).
- 3. Page completion rates held nearly steady** compared to 2014. Advocacy pages had an 82% completion rate (down 1% from 2014), while fundraising pages saw a completion rate of 15% (up 3% from 2014). Fundraising page completion rate was the only email metric we track that grew year-over-year.
- 4. Nonprofits sent more advocacy and fundraising emails** in 2015 than they did in 2014. The average group sent 49 messages overall in 2015, including 19 fundraising appeals, 12 advocacy messages, and 9 newsletters.

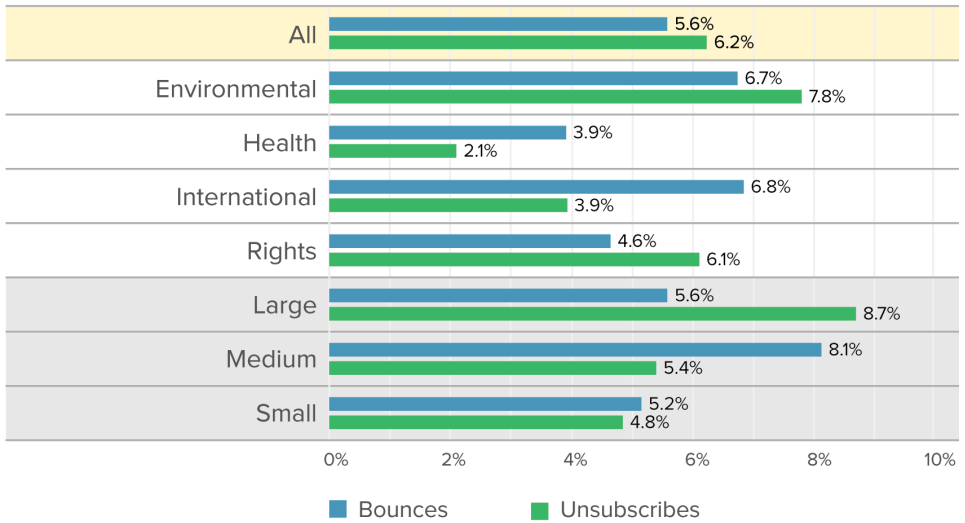
## List Growth



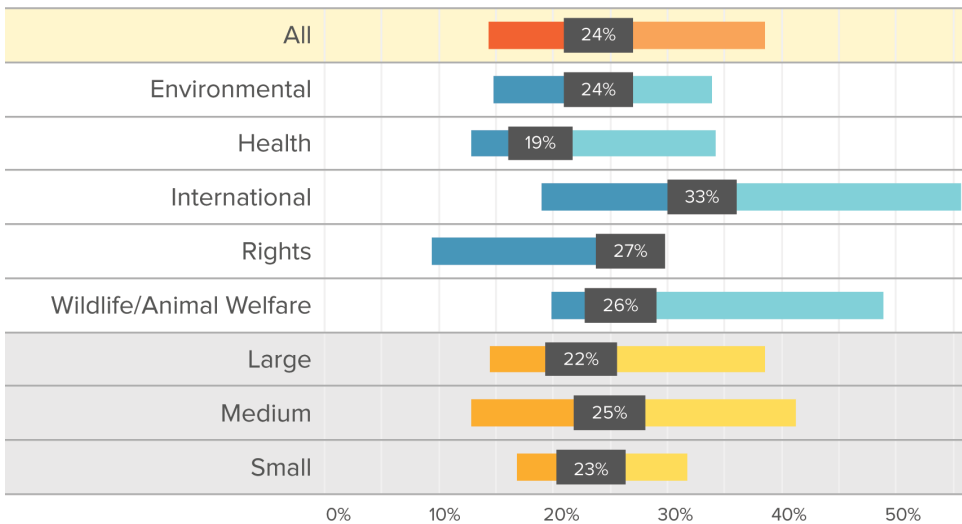




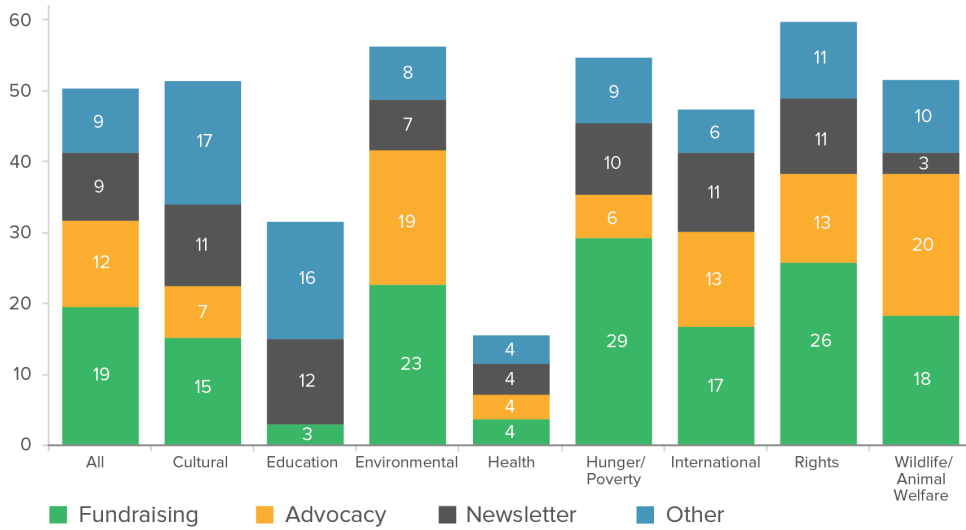
## Churn



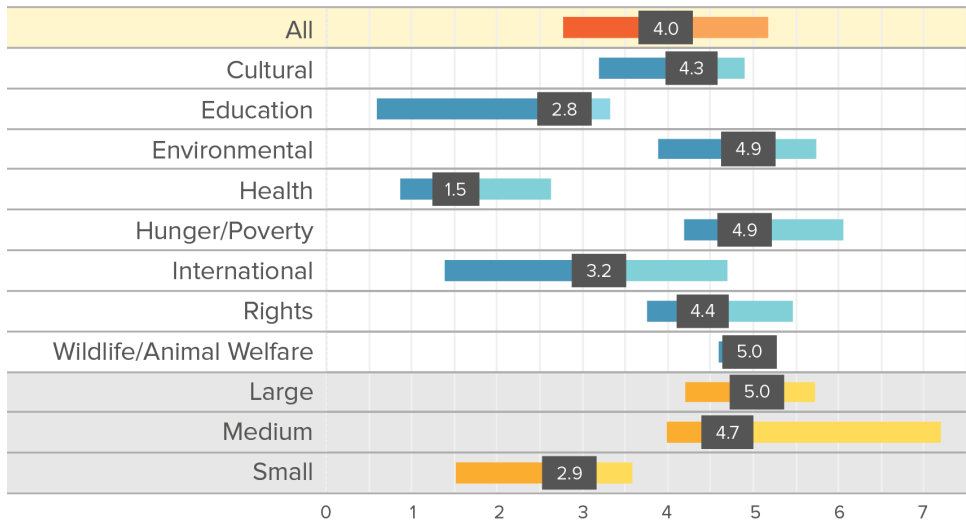
## Inactive Portion of Email List



## Messages per Subscriber per Year

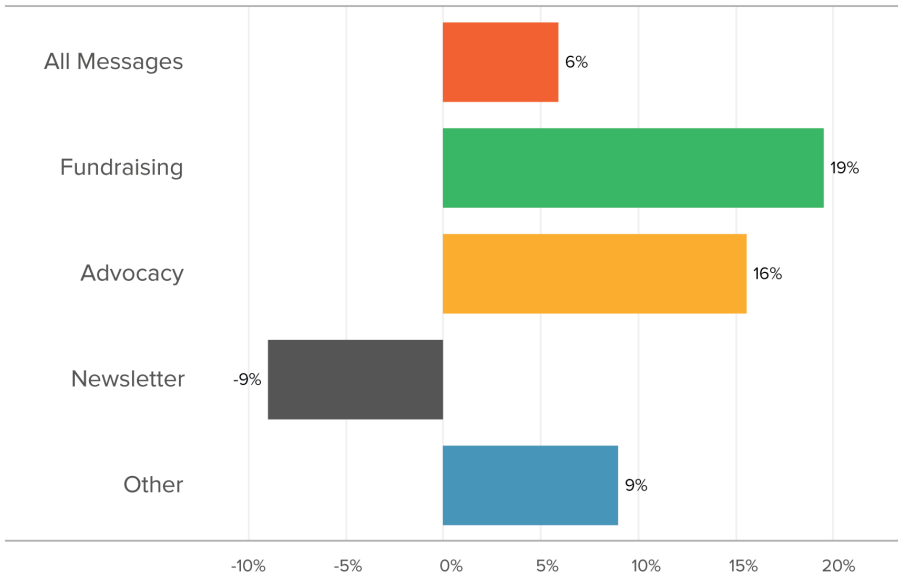


## Messages per Subscriber per Month





## Change in Messages per Subscriber 2014–2015

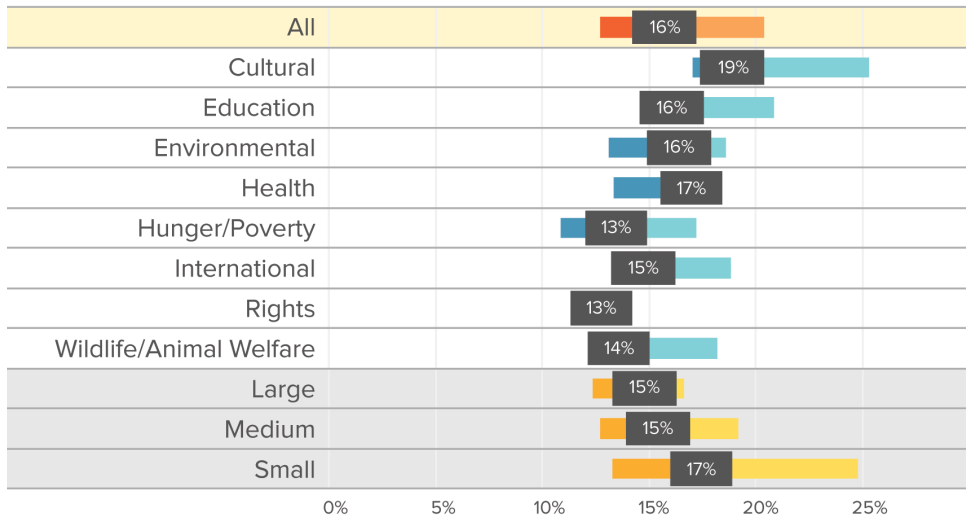


## Email Rates by Message Type

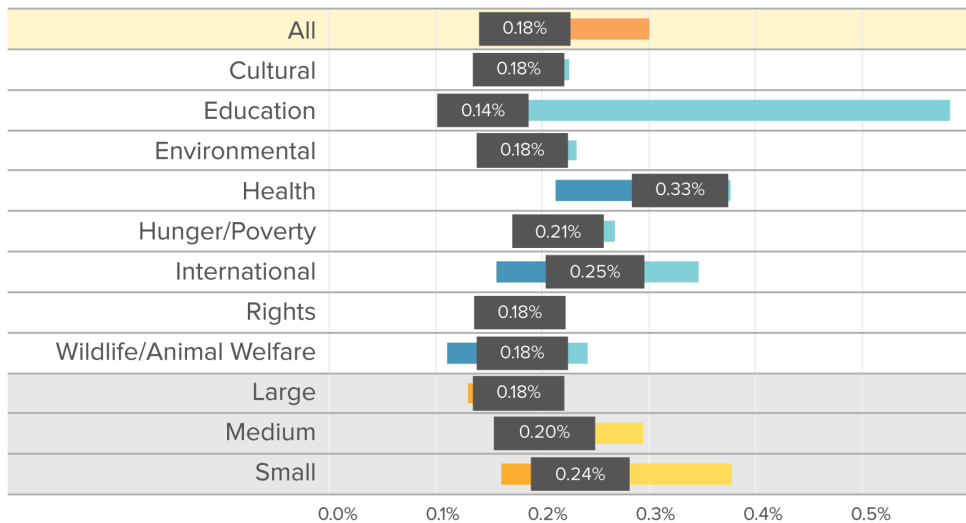
	Open Rate	Click Through Rate	Page Completion Rate	Response Rate	Unsubscribe Rate
All	16% (-5%)	-	-	-	0.18% (-6%)
Fundraising	14% (-6%)	0.43% (-4%)	15% (+3%)	0.06% (-8%)	0.21% (-7%)
Advocacy	15% (-6%)	3.0% (-9%)	82% (-1%)	2.1% (-11%)	0.16% (-7%)
Newsletter	17% (-5%)	1.6% (-9%)	-	-	0.18% (-7%)

The numbers in parentheses represent the percentage change in rate since 2014.

## Overall Open Rates

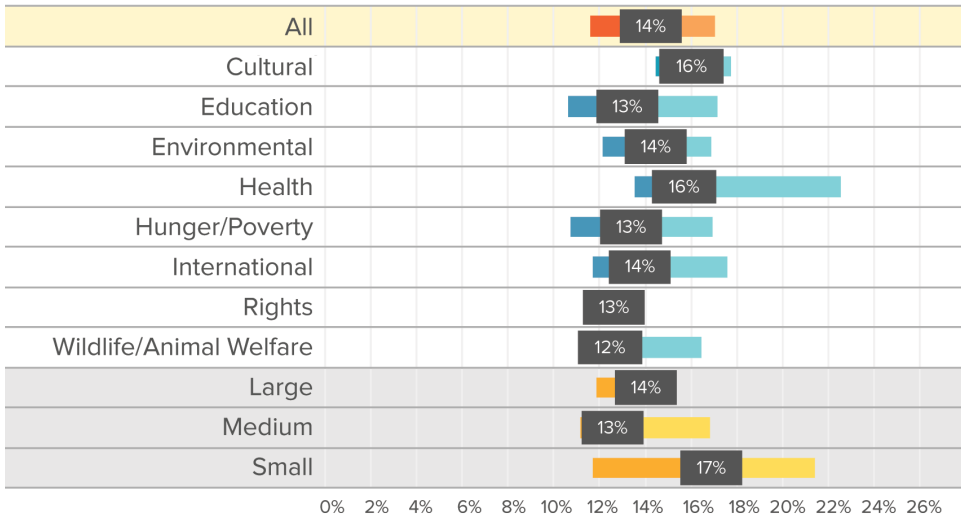


## Overall Unsubscribe Rates

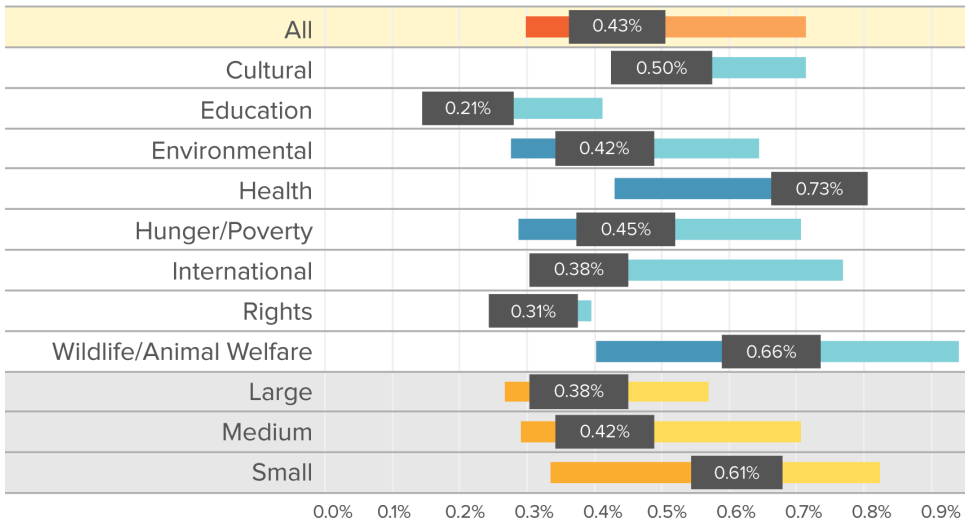




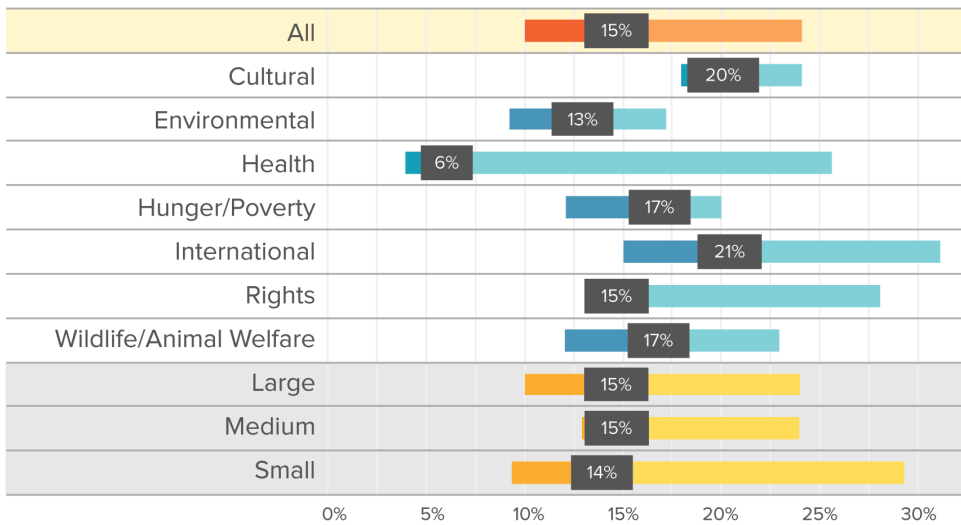
## Fundraising Open Rates



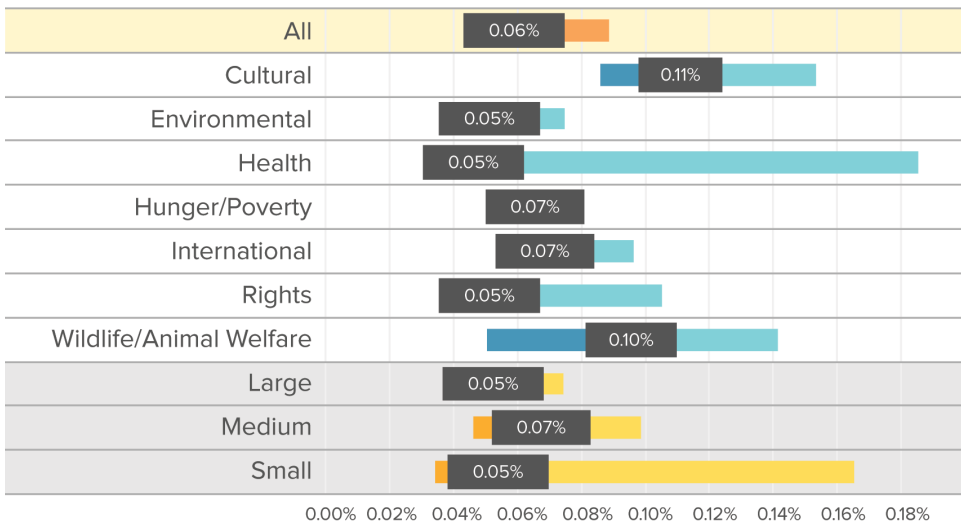
## Fundraising Click-Through Rates



## Fundraising Page Completion Rates

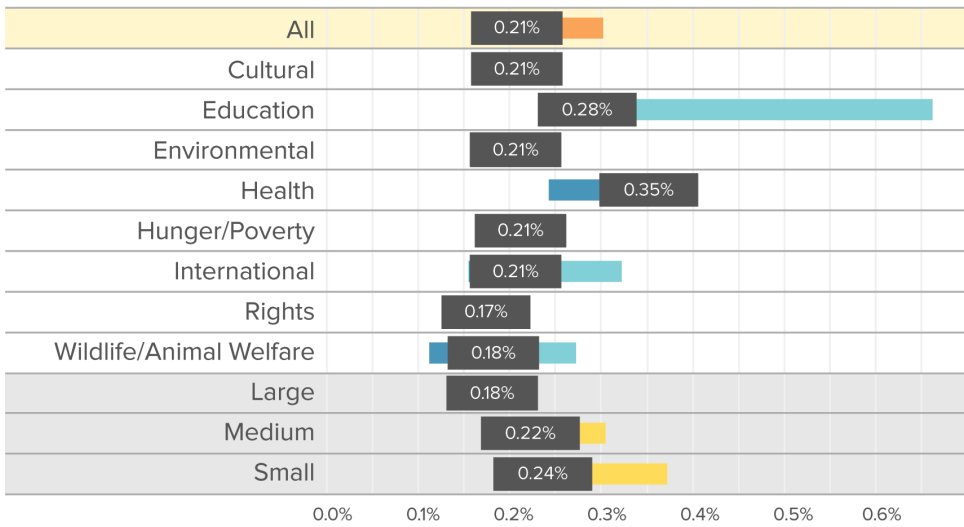


## Fundraising Response Rates

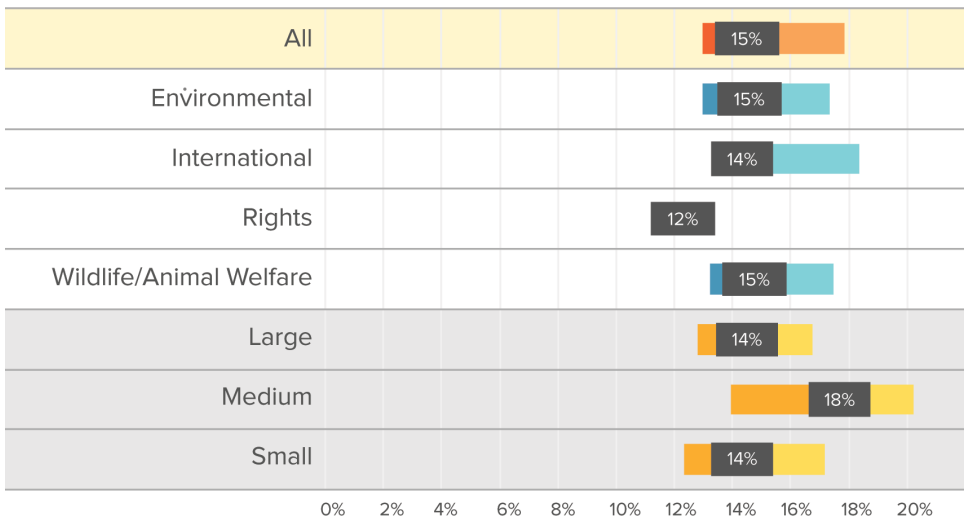




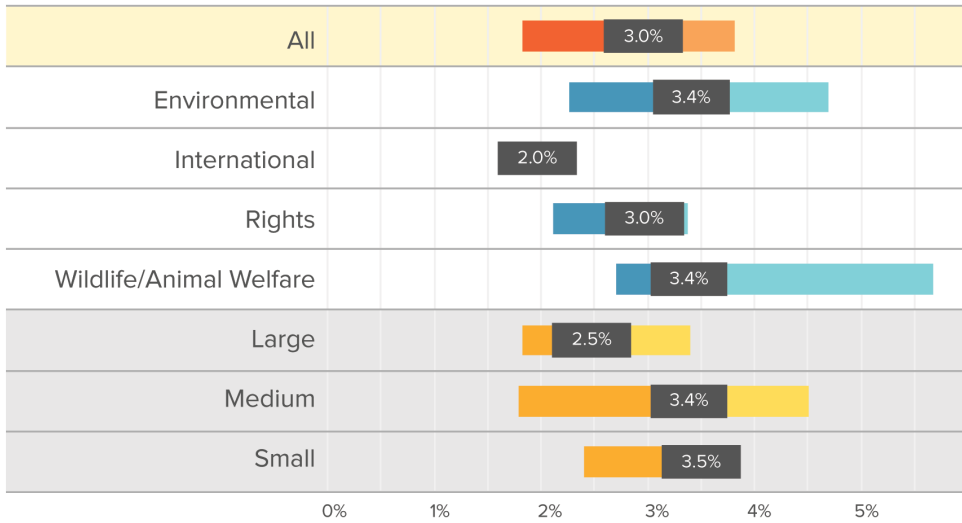
## Fundraising Unsubscribe Rates



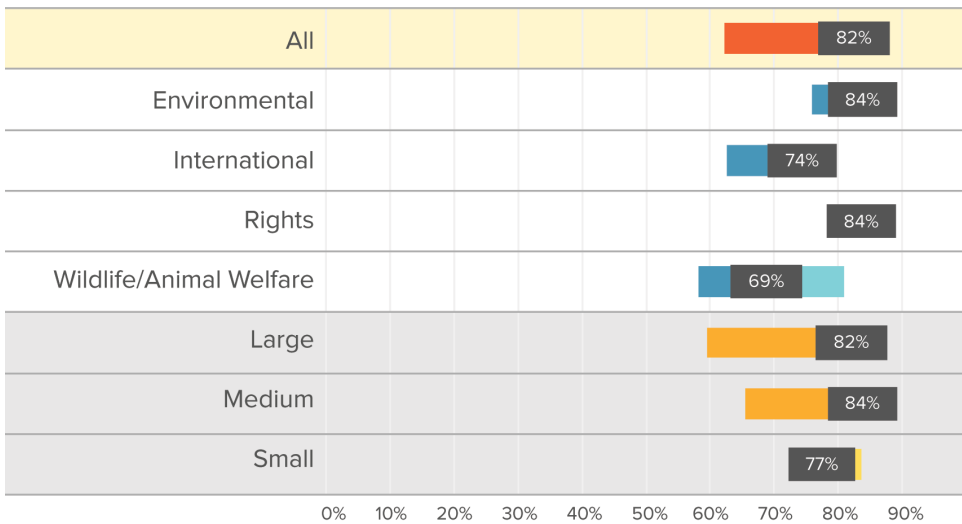
## Advocacy Open Rates



## Advocacy Click-Through Rates



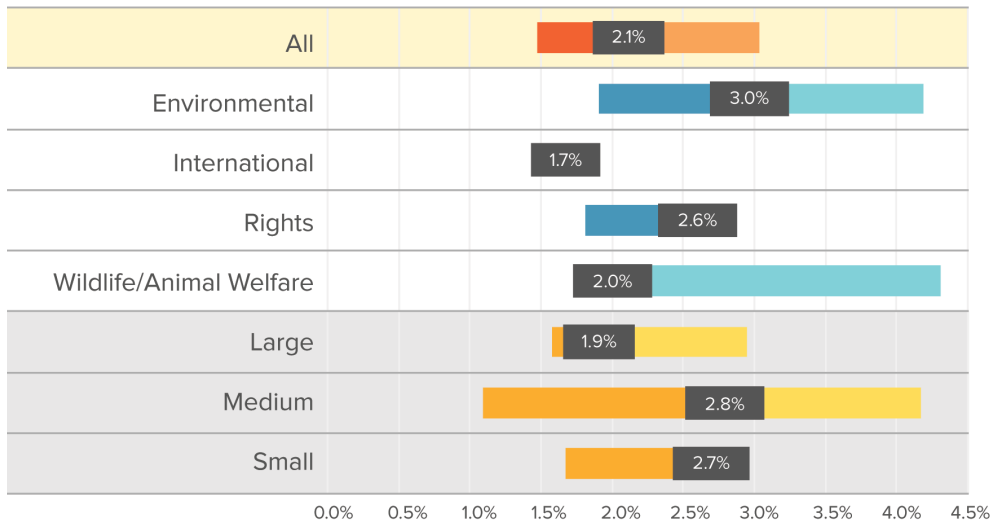
## Advocacy Page Completion Rates



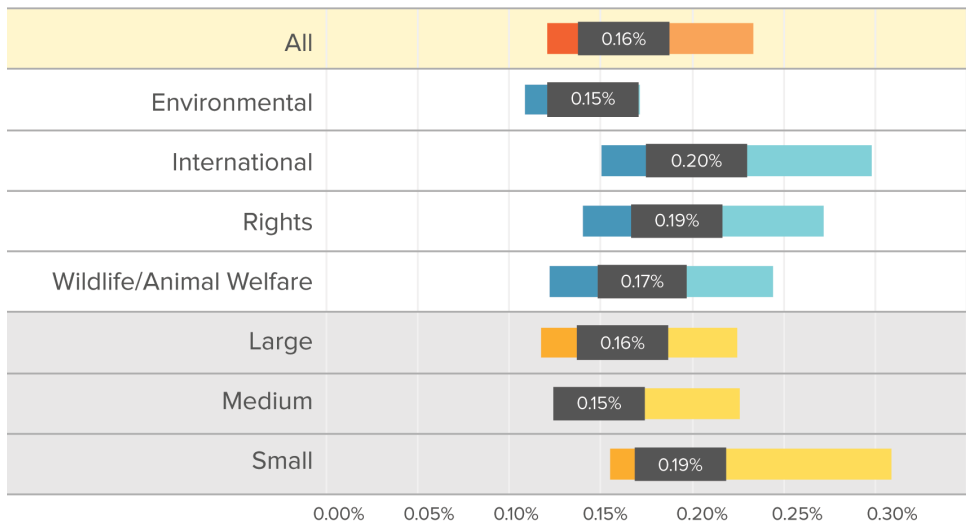




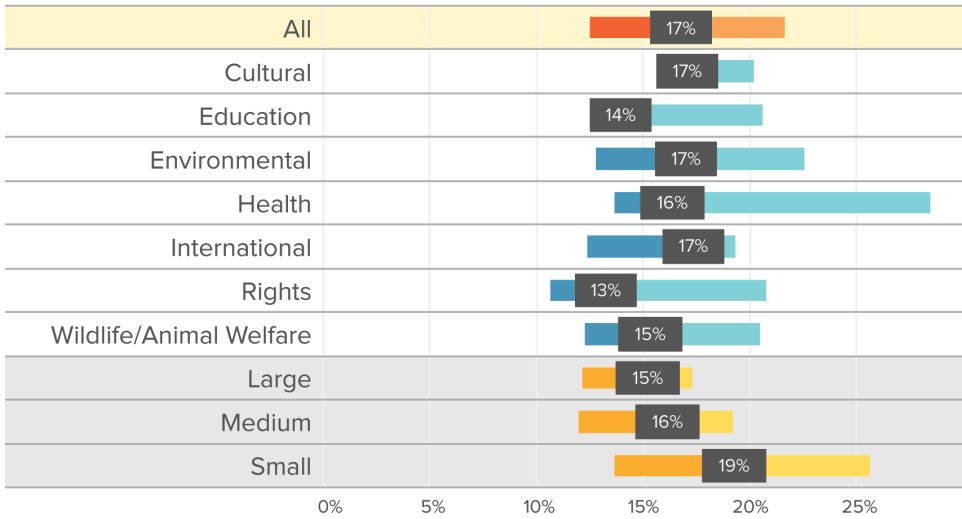
## Advocacy Response Rates



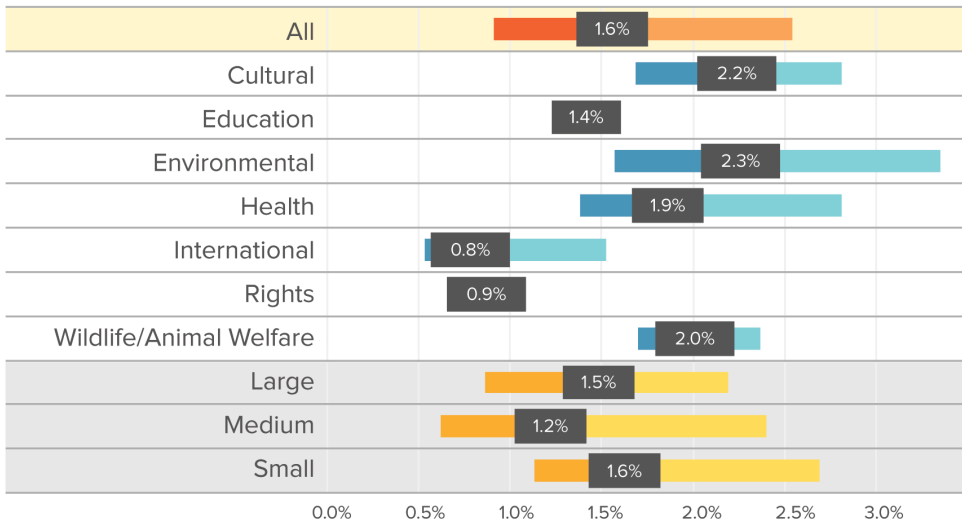
## Advocacy Unsubscribe Rates



## Newsletter Open Rates

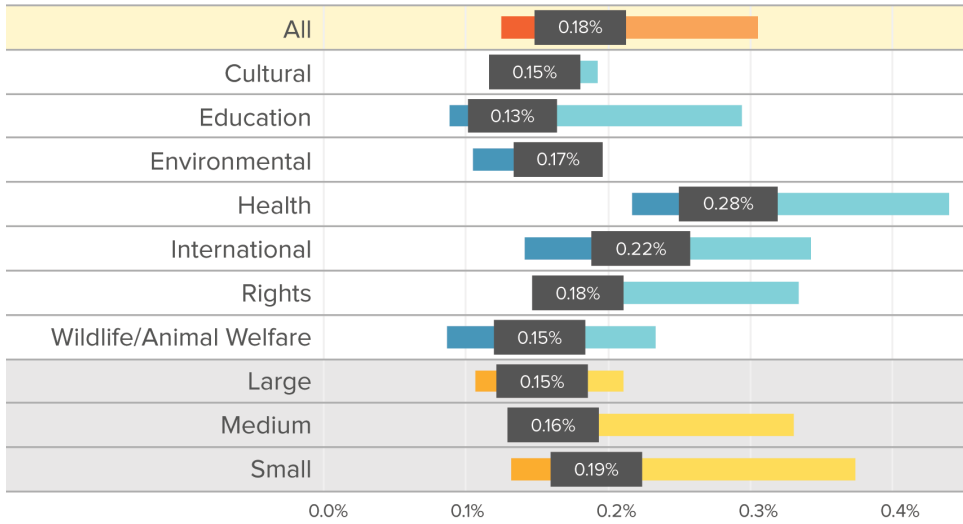


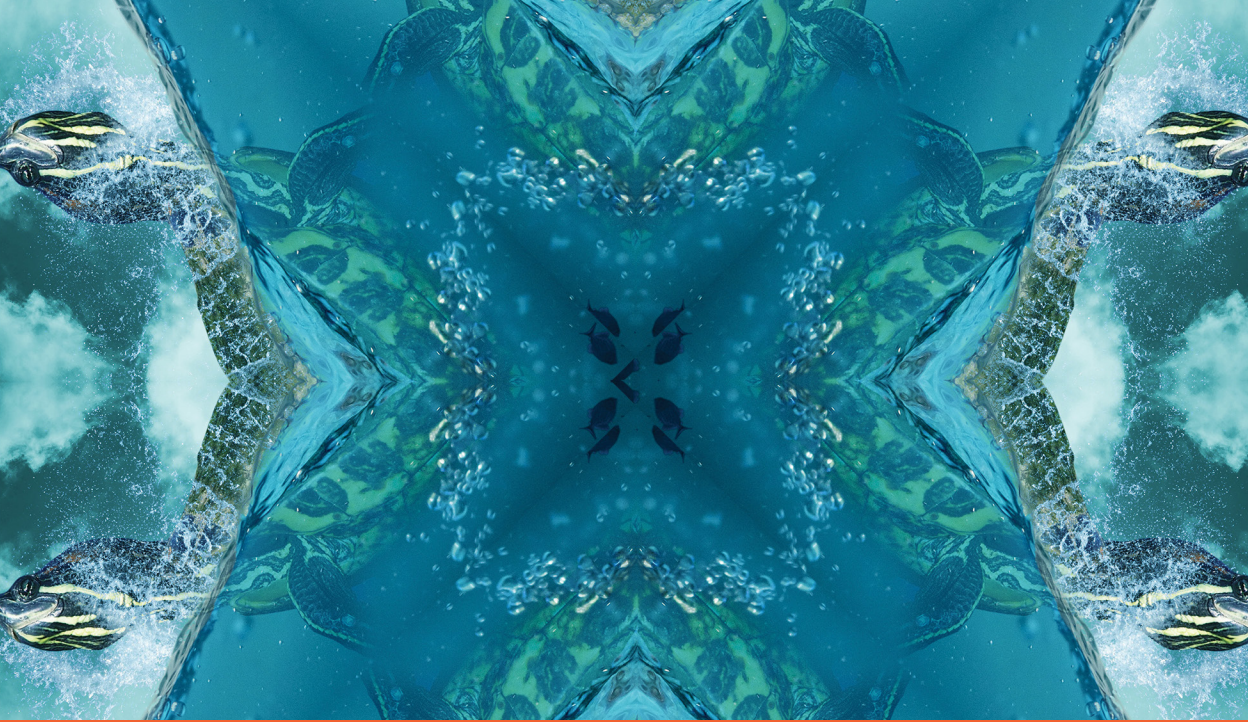
## Newsletter Click-Through Rates





## Newsletter Unsubscribe Rates





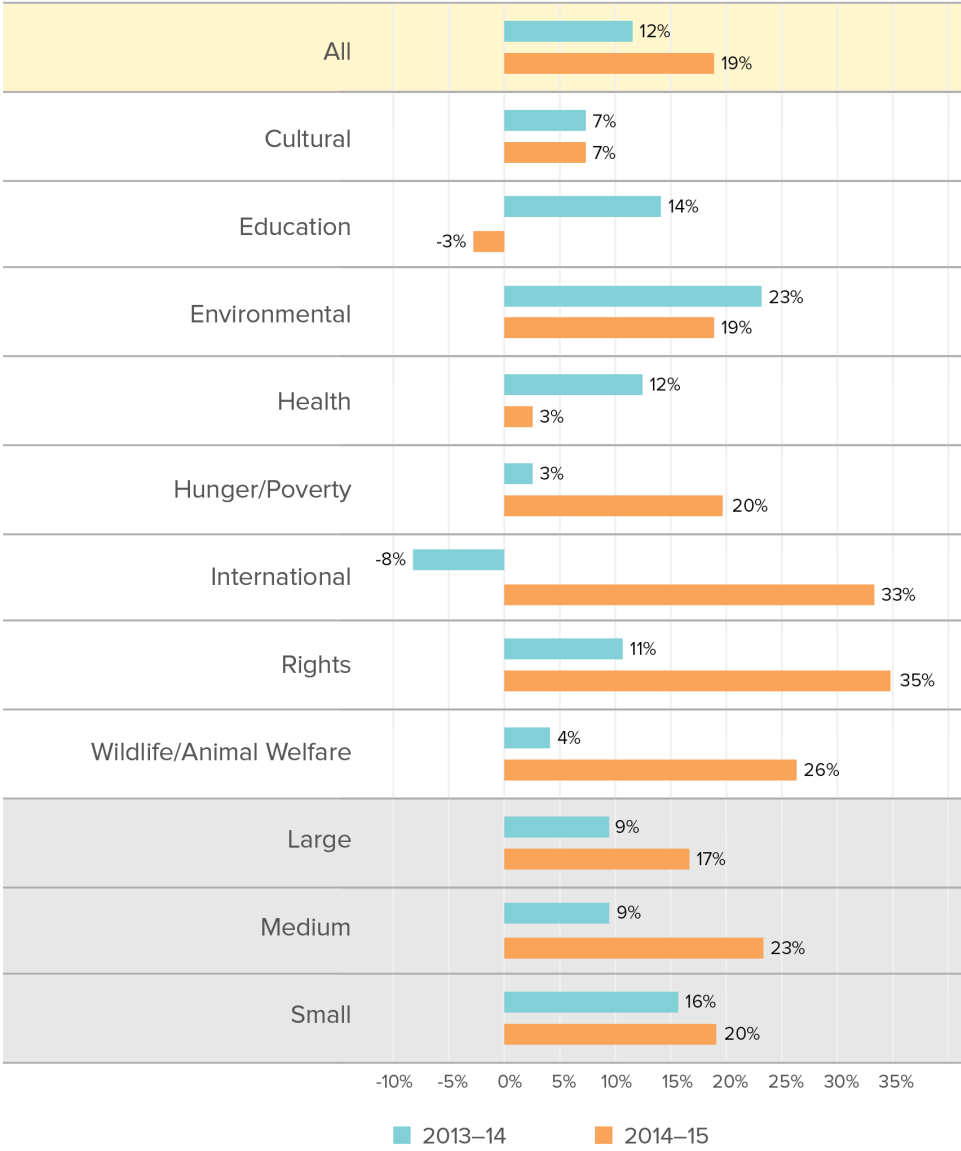
# Fundraising

## X-Ray Vision

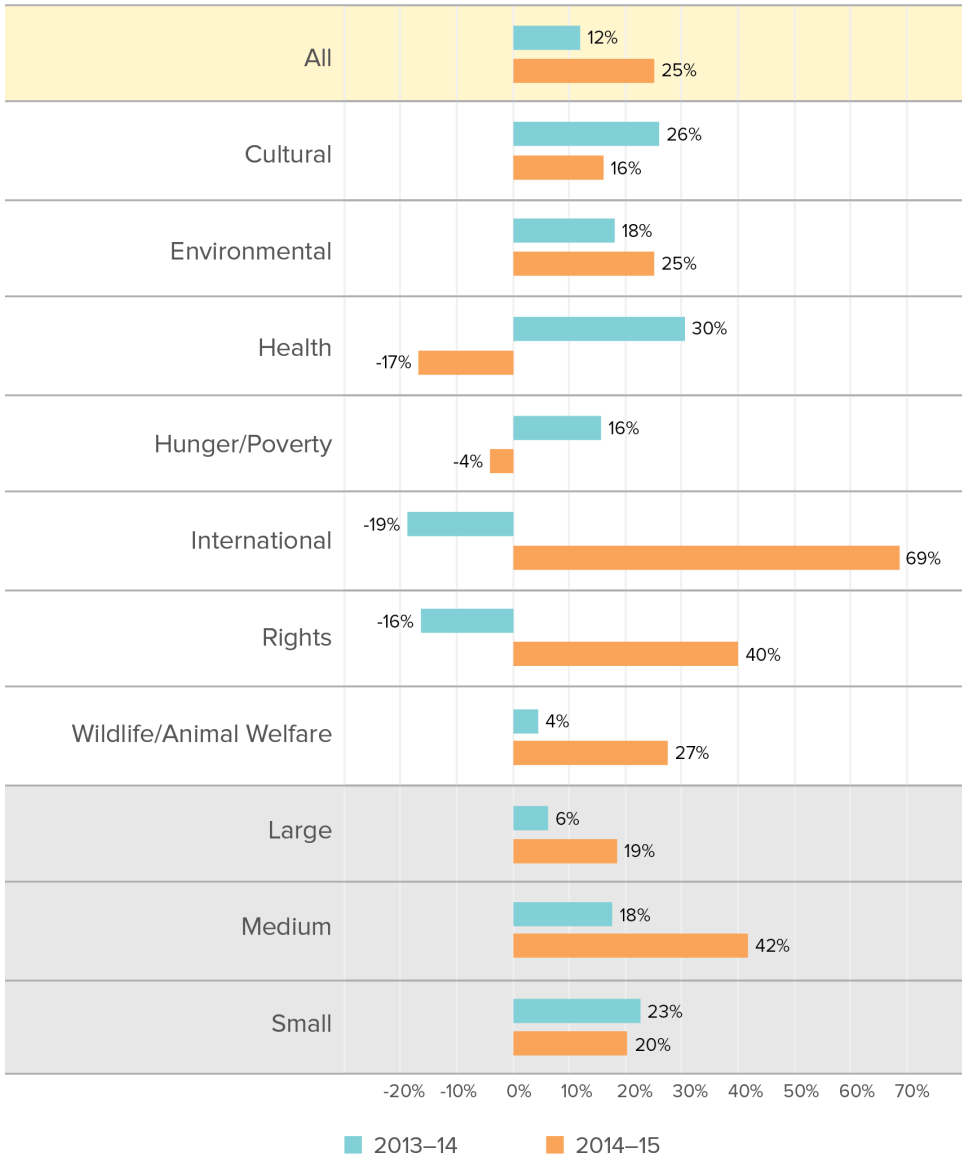
- 1. Overall online revenue was up 19%** in 2015, with the strongest gains seen in the International and Rights sectors. Education was the only sector to see a small decline in online revenue (3% down from 2014).
- 2. Email revenue was up 25%**, outpacing overall online revenue growth. Again, the strongest gains were in the International and Rights sectors.
- 3. Monthly online revenue was up 24%**, compared to 18% growth for one-time giving. The International sector stood in stark contrast to the overall trend, with a whopping 47% increase in one-time giving compared to a 10% increase in monthly revenue. This exceptional spike in one-time revenue may be tied to disaster relief efforts in Nepal following the April earthquake, as well as the ongoing crisis in Syria.
- 4. For every 1,000 fundraising messages delivered, the average organization raised \$44.** The Cultural sector performed best here, with \$149 raised per 1,000 fundraising emails delivered. Rights and International groups were next with \$97 and \$80 respectively.



### Change in Online Revenue

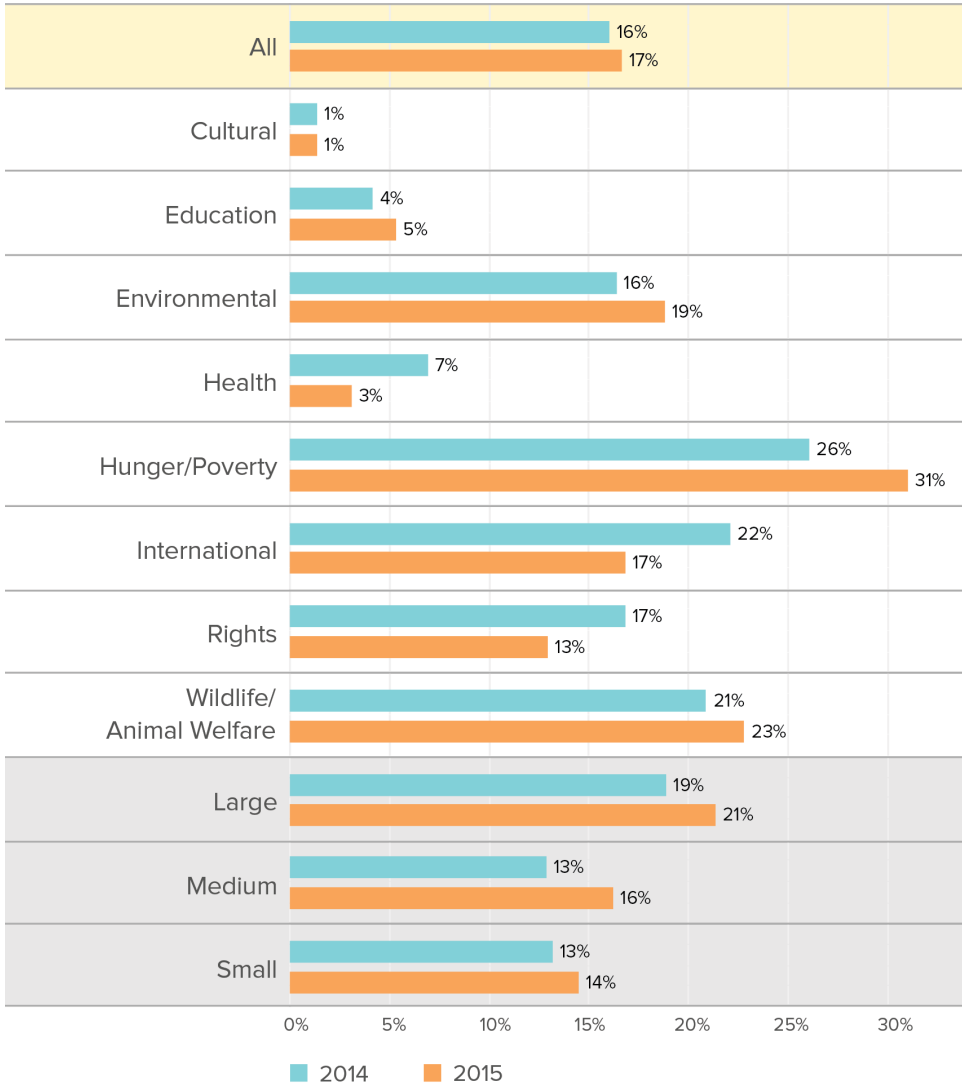


## Change in Email Revenue

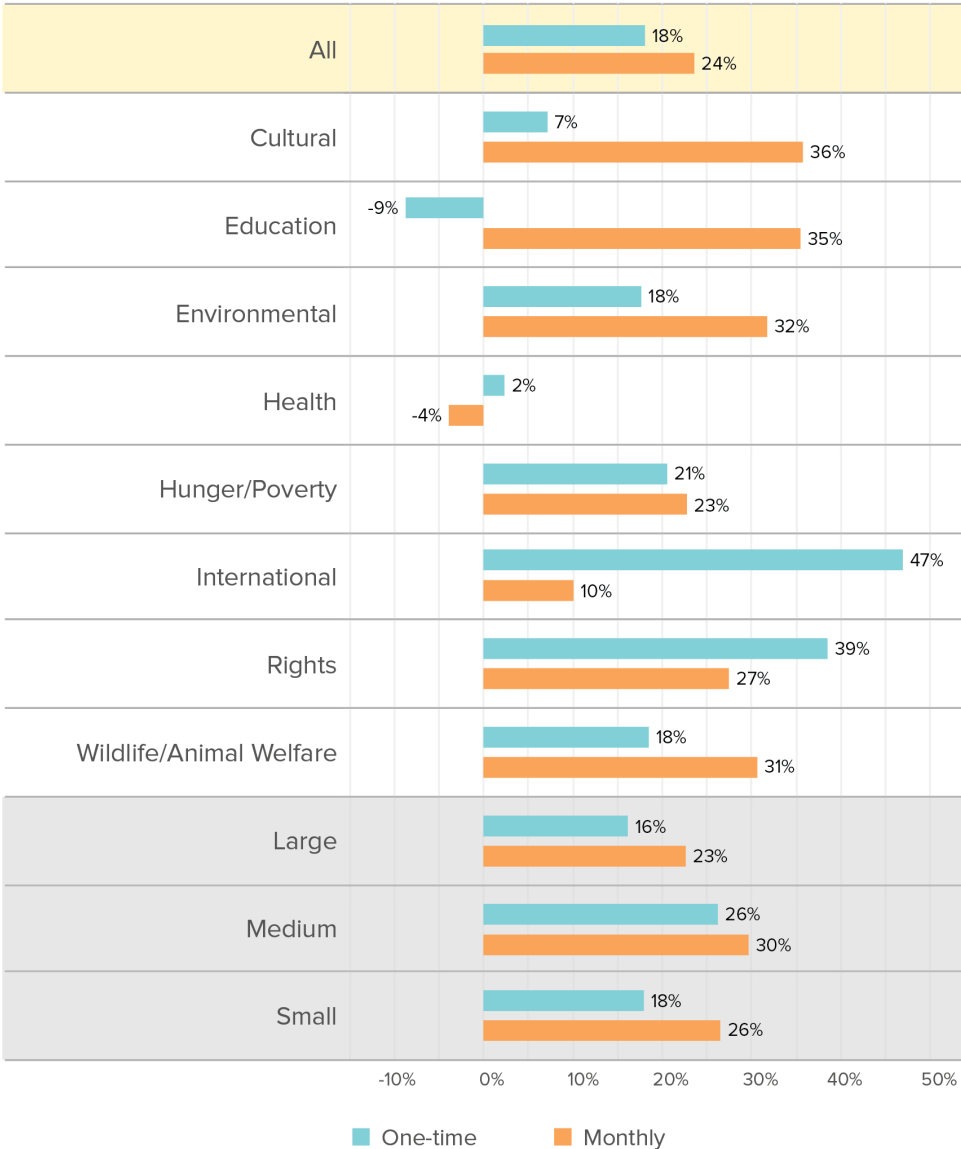




## Monthly Giving as a Percentage of Total Online Revenue



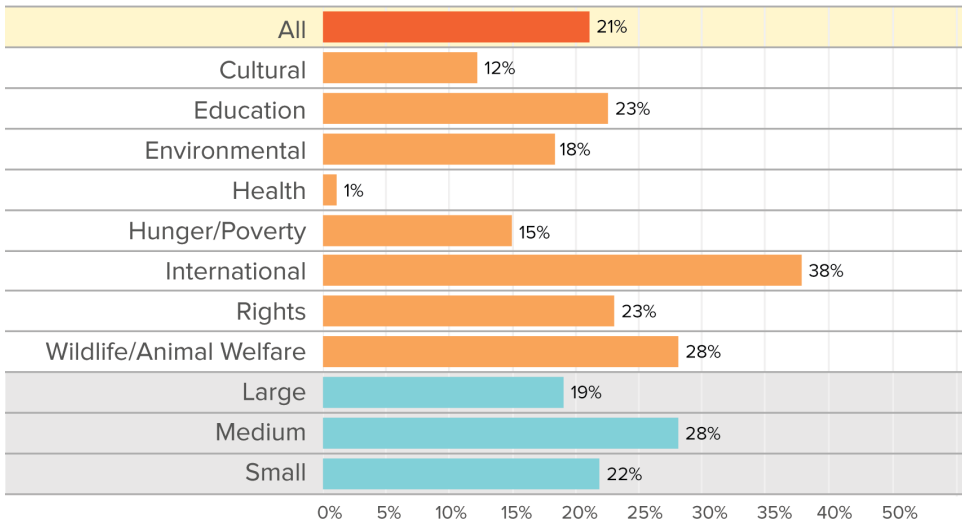
## Change in Online Revenue by Type from 2014–2015



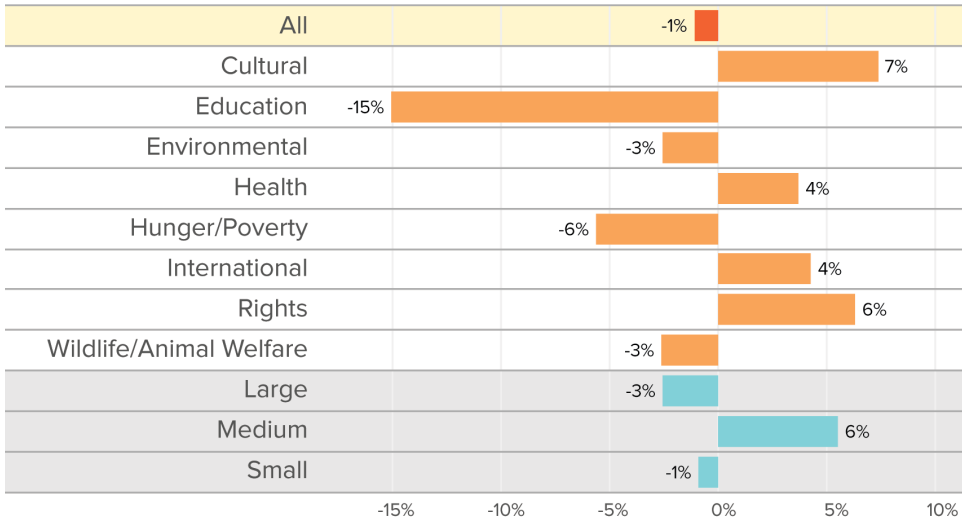




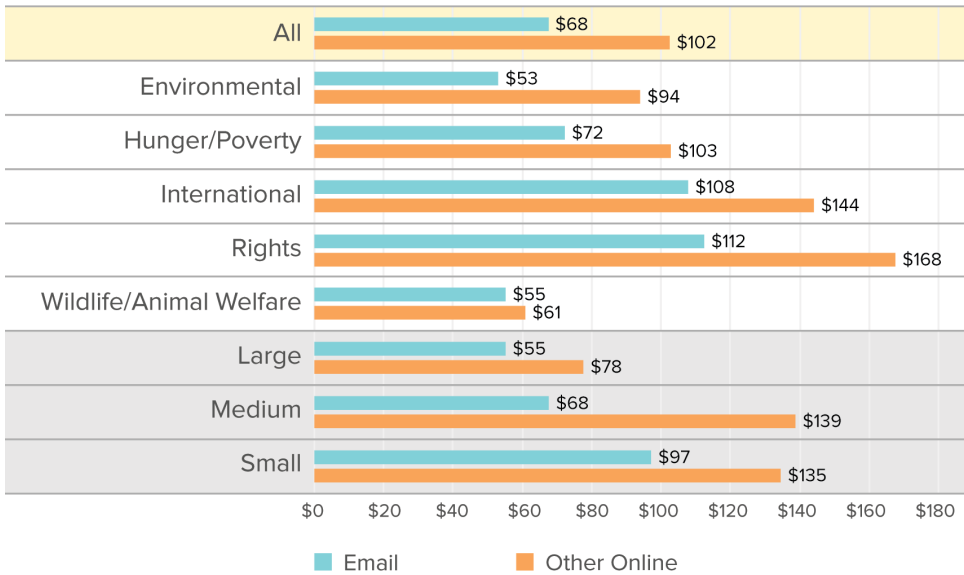
## Change in Number of Online Gifts from 2014–2015



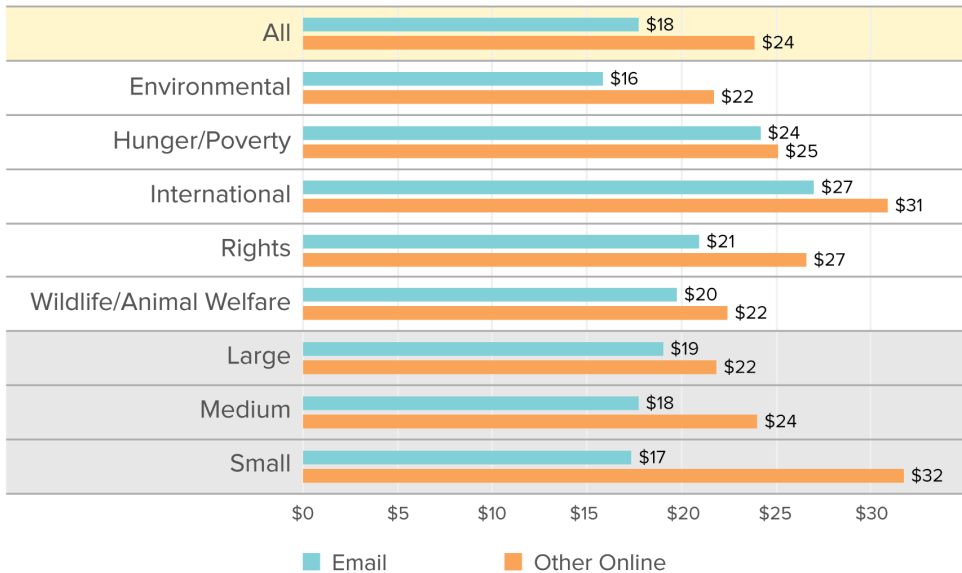
## Change in Average Online Gift Size from 2014–2015



## Average One-Time Gift

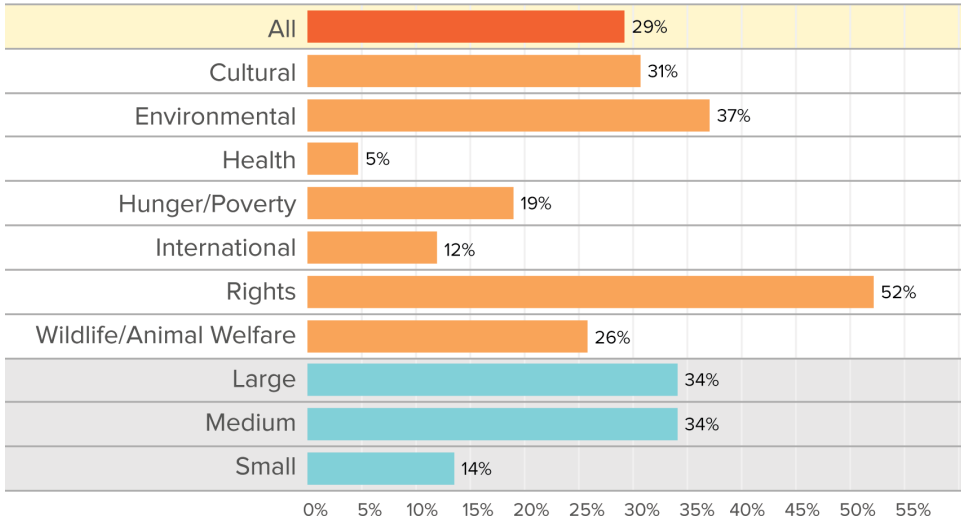


## Average Monthly Gift

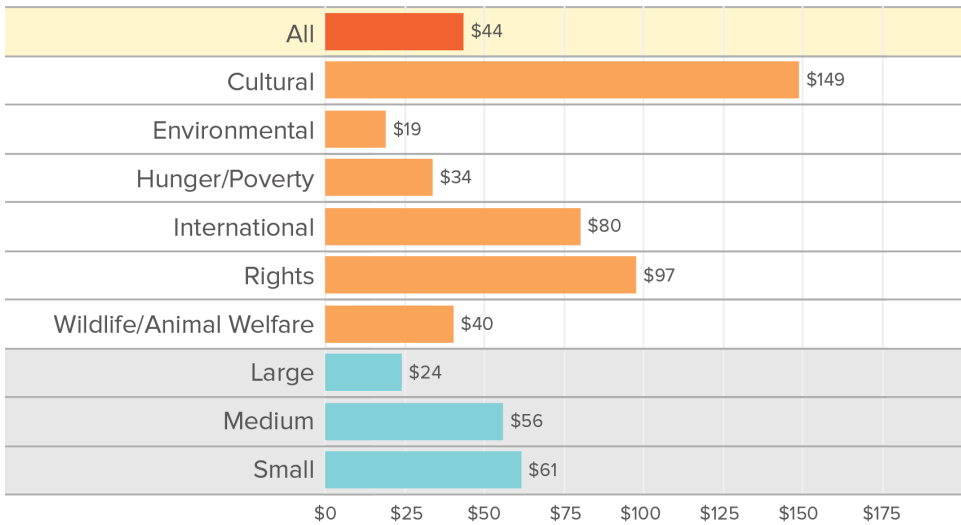


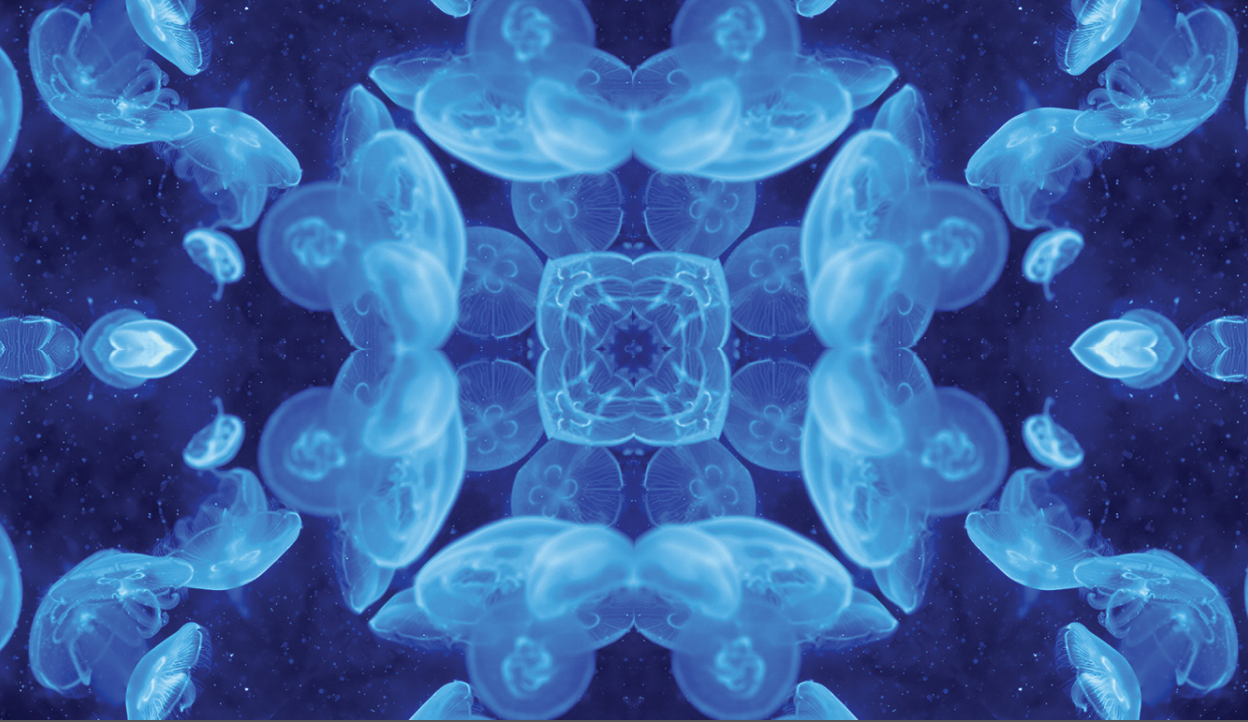


## Share of Online Revenue from Email



## Email Revenue per 1,000 Fundraising Emails Delivered





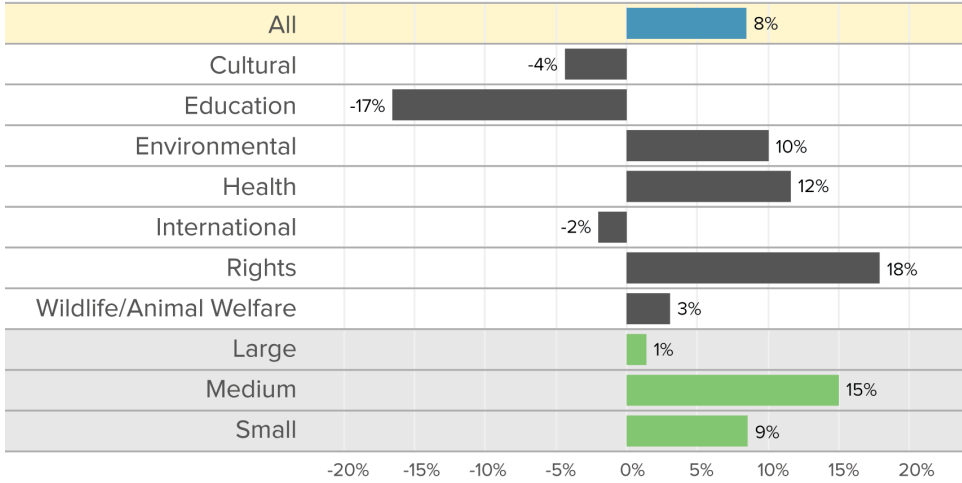
# Website

## X-Ray Vision

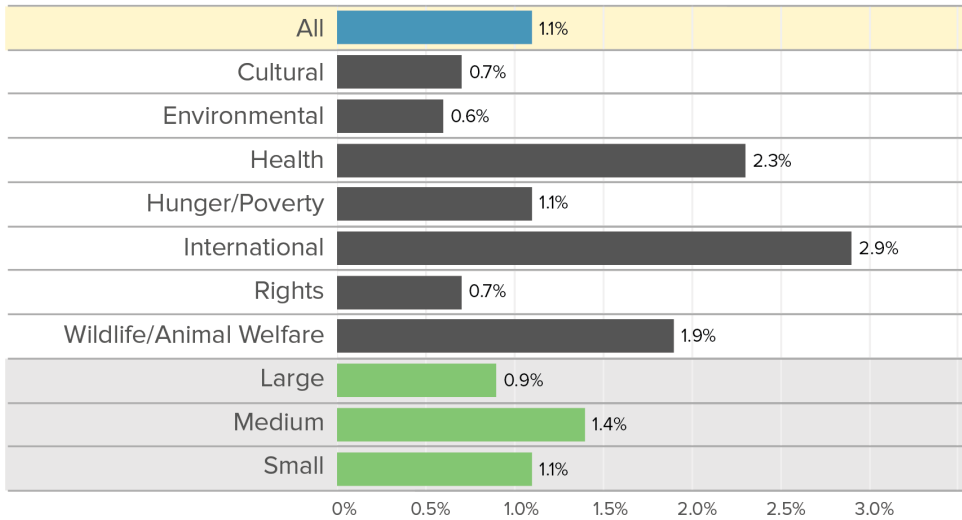
- 1. Website visitors per month increased 8% in 2015.** Individual sectors saw wide variation, with 18% more visitors for Rights groups, and 17% fewer for the Education sector.
- 2. On average, 1.1% of website visitors made a donation.** This conversion rate was highest for International groups (2.9%) and lowest for Environmental groups (0.6%).
- 3. For a nonprofit's main donation page (as selected by each organization), the page conversion rate averaged 15%.** Sectors fell into a relatively narrow band for this metric. Large groups had the lowest average conversion rate at 13%, while Small groups led the pack with 16%.



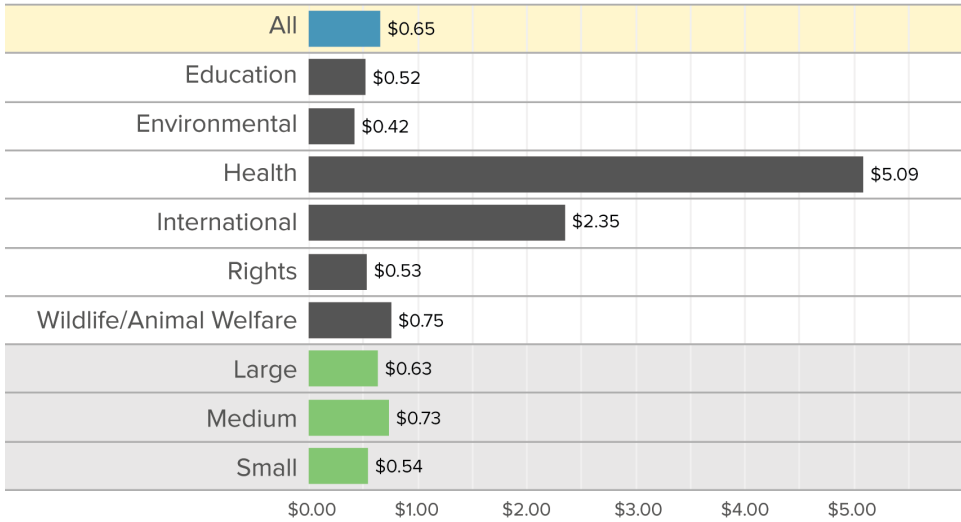
## Change in Number of Website Visitors per Month from 2014–2015



## Website Donation Conversion Rate

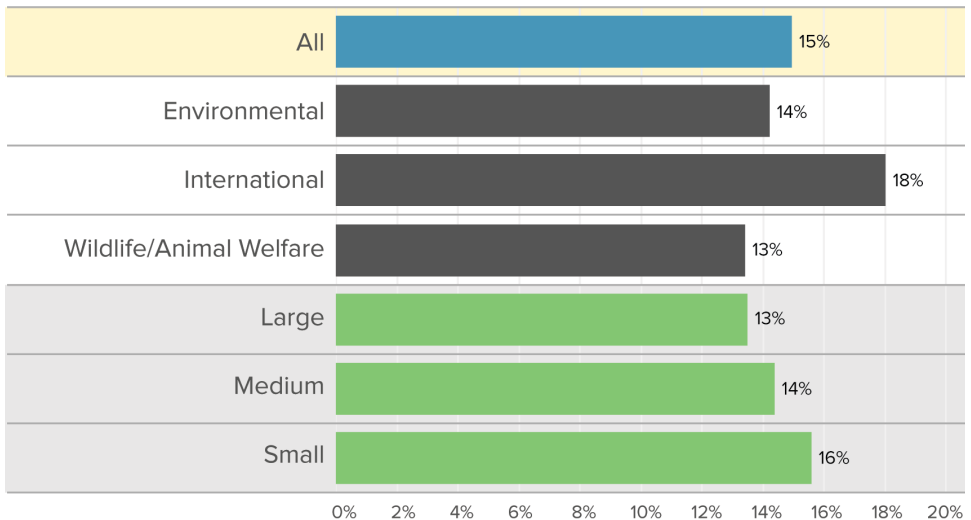


## Revenue per Website Visitor



**What's this?** Revenue per Website Visitor is calculated as the total revenue from one-time online gifts, plus the value of initial monthly gifts, divided by the total number of website visitors for the year. Depending on retention, the long-term value of monthly gifts may be substantially higher. This metric includes revenue from all online channels, including email revenue.

## Website Main Donation Page Conversion Rate



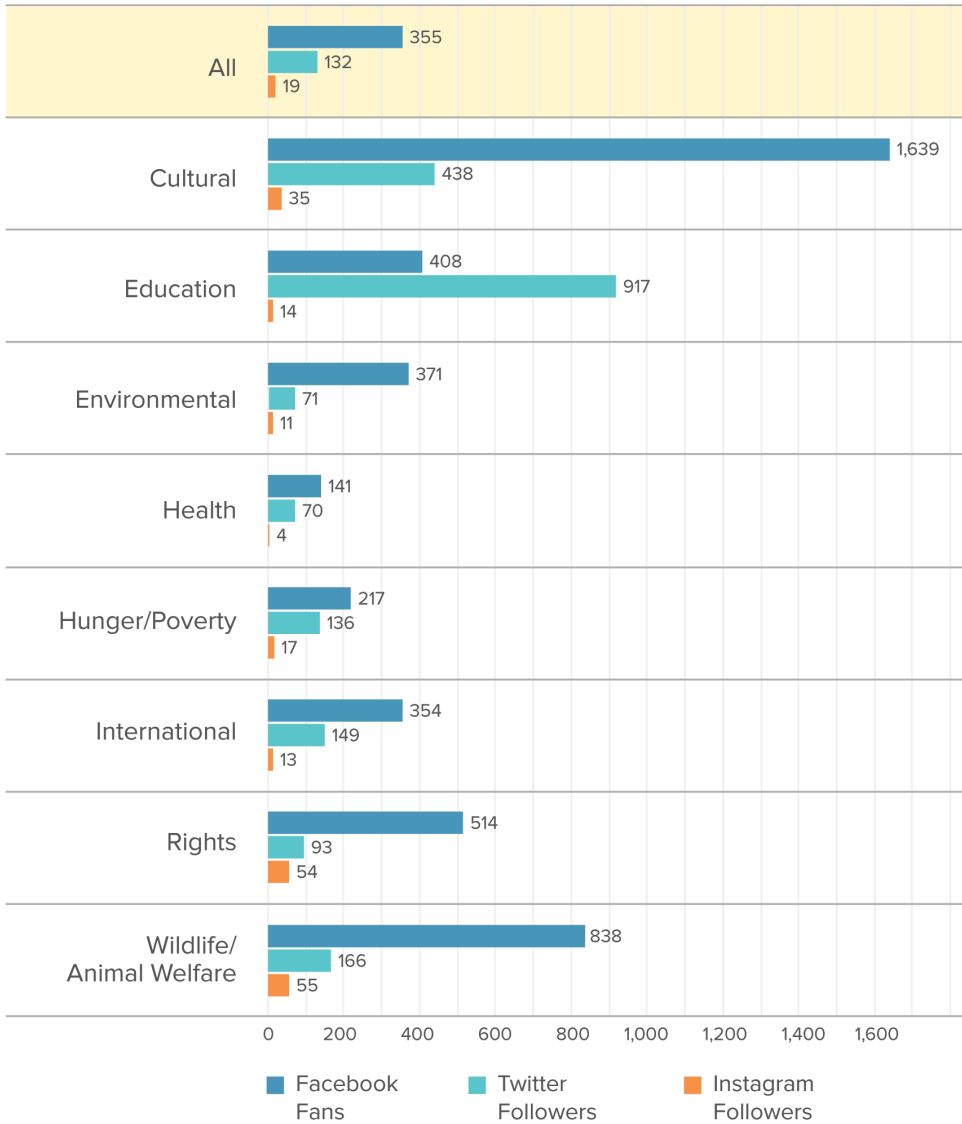


# Social Media

## X-Ray Vision

- 1. For every 1,000 email subscribers, the average organization has 355 Facebook fans, 132 Twitter followers, and 19 Instagram followers.** Education was the only sector where Twitter followers outnumbered Facebook fans.
- 2. Cultural groups were the only sector to have a larger audience in a single social media channel than on email.** For every 1,000 email subscribers, Cultural groups had 1,639 Facebook fans.
- 3. Organizations posted to Facebook an average of 1.3 times per day and tweeted an average of 3.8 times per day.** Cultural groups were the most active on Twitter, with an average of 7.7 tweets per day, while Rights and Wildlife/Animal Welfare groups led the pack on Facebook with an average of 2.0 posts per day.
- 4. Engagement with social media posts varied by sector,** with Wildlife/Animal Welfare groups seeing the highest rates of engagement on both Facebook and Twitter, while Hunger/Poverty organizations saw the lowest engagement levels. Average engagement rates were 5.4% for Facebook and 1.6% for Twitter, including clicks, comments, shares, retweets, likes, and other actions.

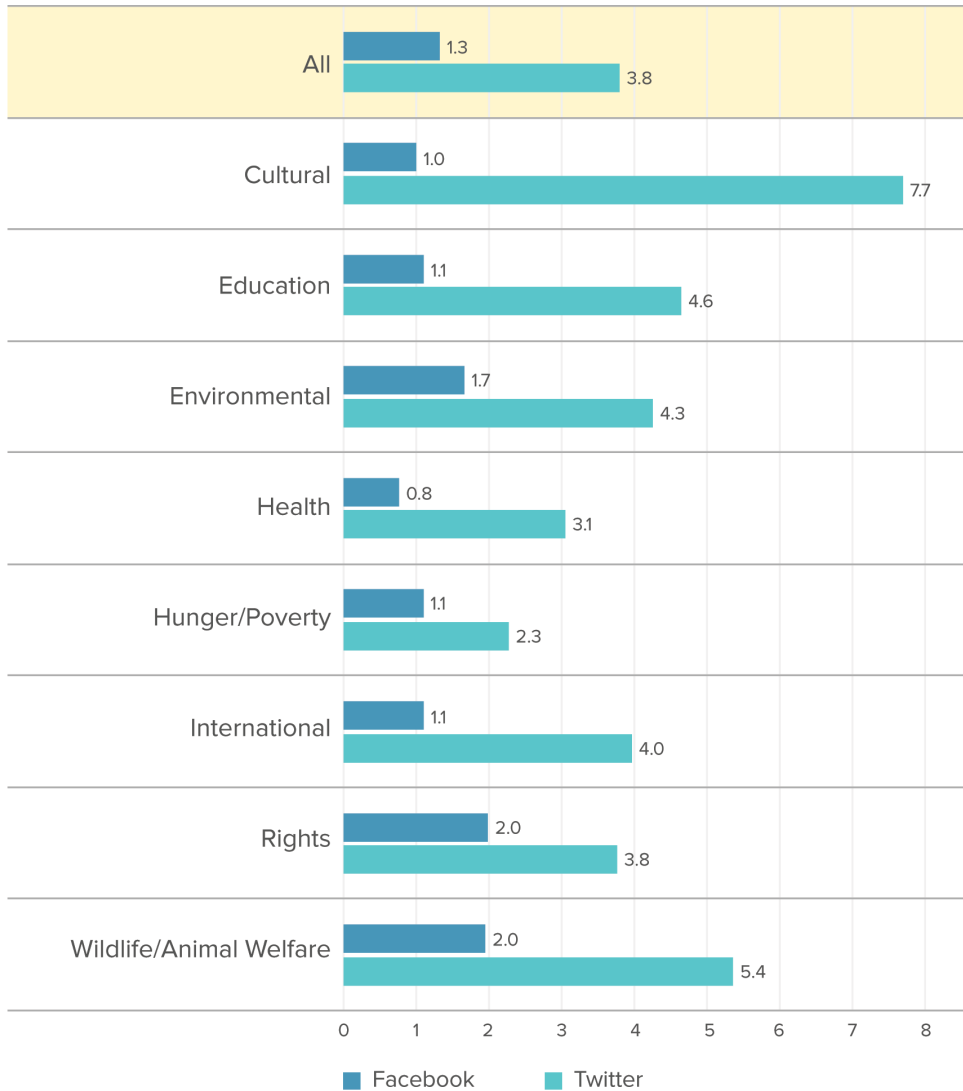
## For Every 1,000 Email Subscribers, Nonprofits Have...



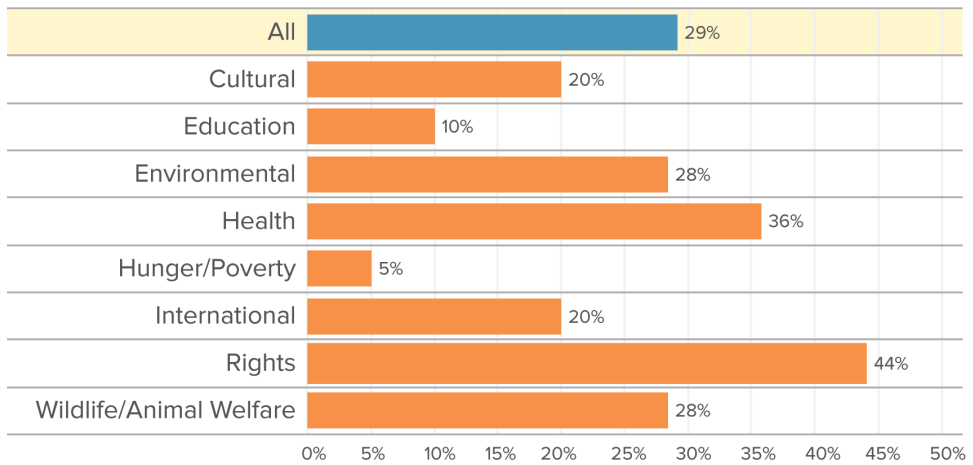




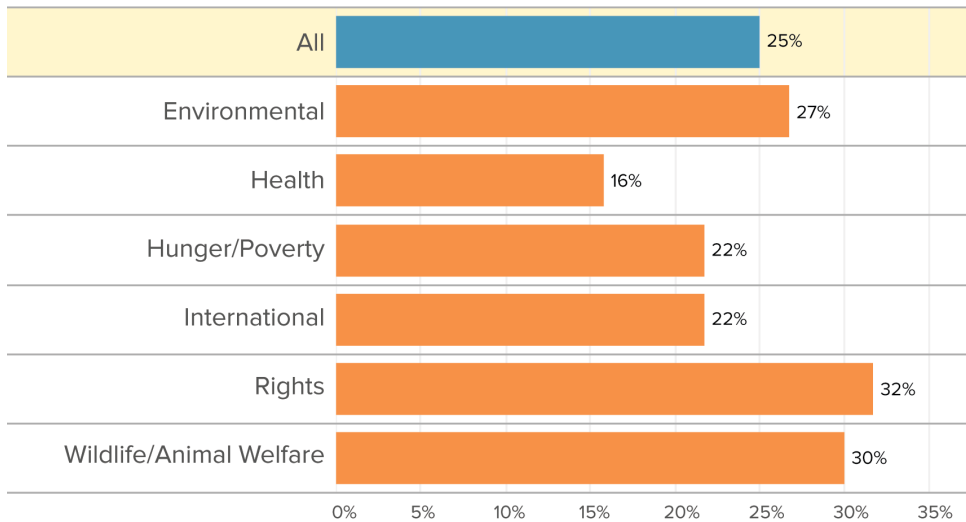
## Posts per Day



## Change in Number of Facebook Fans from 2014–2015

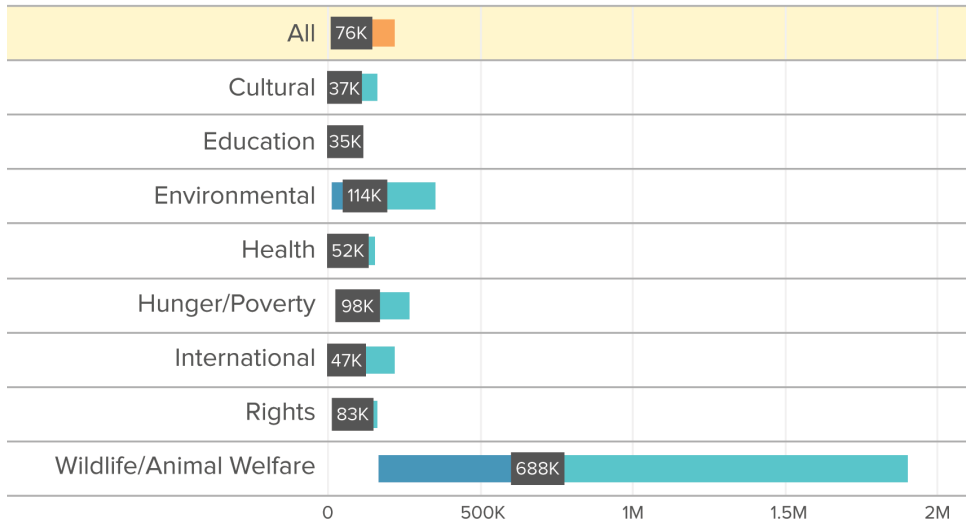


## Change in Number of Twitter Followers from 2014–2015

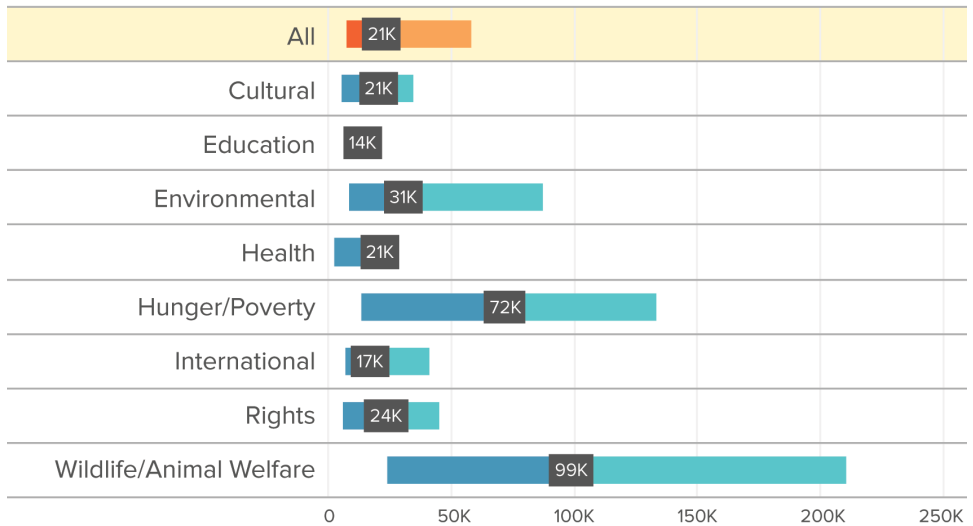




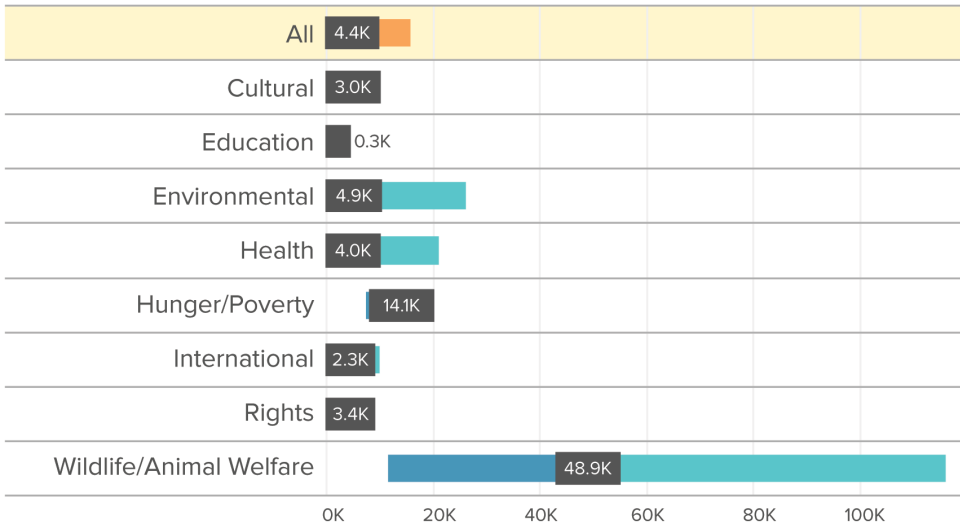
## Average Number of Facebook Fans



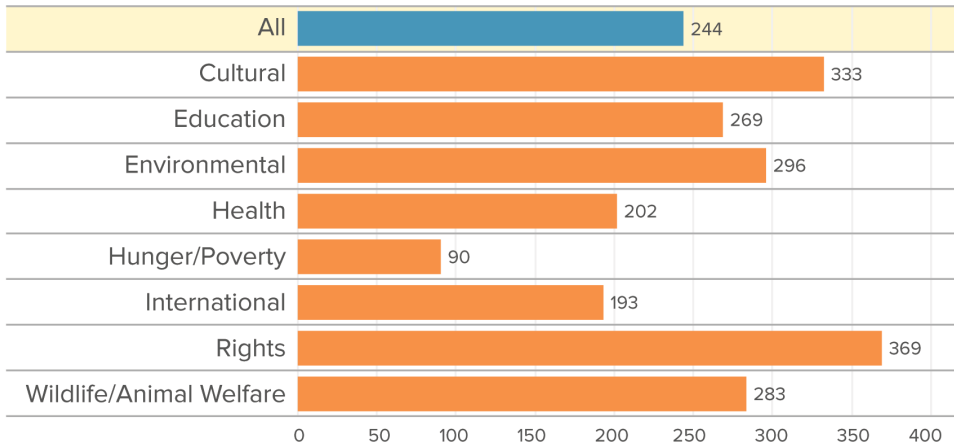
## Average Number of Twitter Followers



## Average Number of Instagram Followers



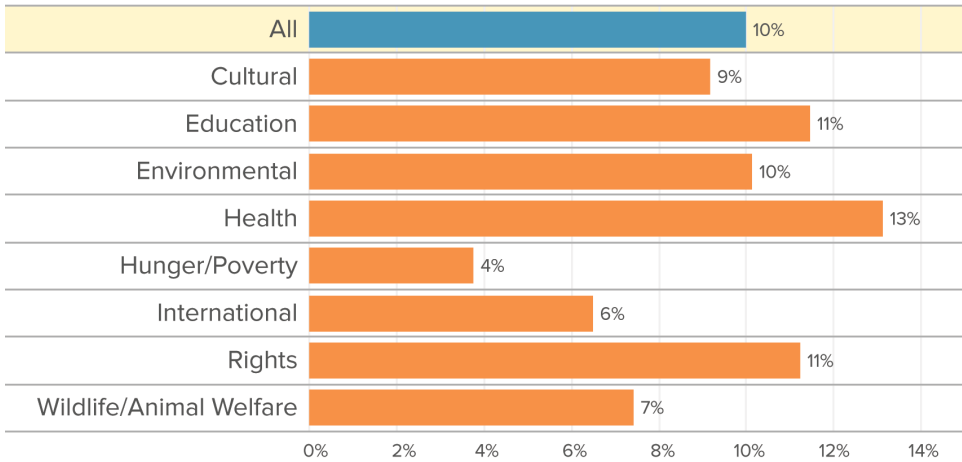
## For Every 1,000 Facebook Fans, Content will Reach This Many People..



**What's this?** When you post to your Facebook page, not all of your fans see it. Some of the people who do see your post aren't fans, but might see it because their friends share or like your content. This metric shows how many people actually see your content relative to the size of your fan base. It is calculated as (Daily Total Reach / Total Likes on the Page) x 1,000.

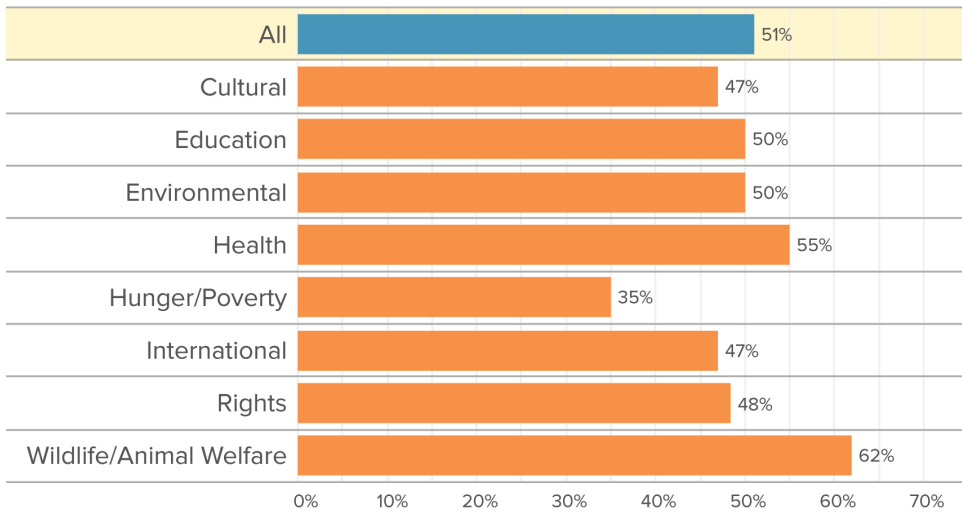


## Share of Facebook Fans Reached per Post



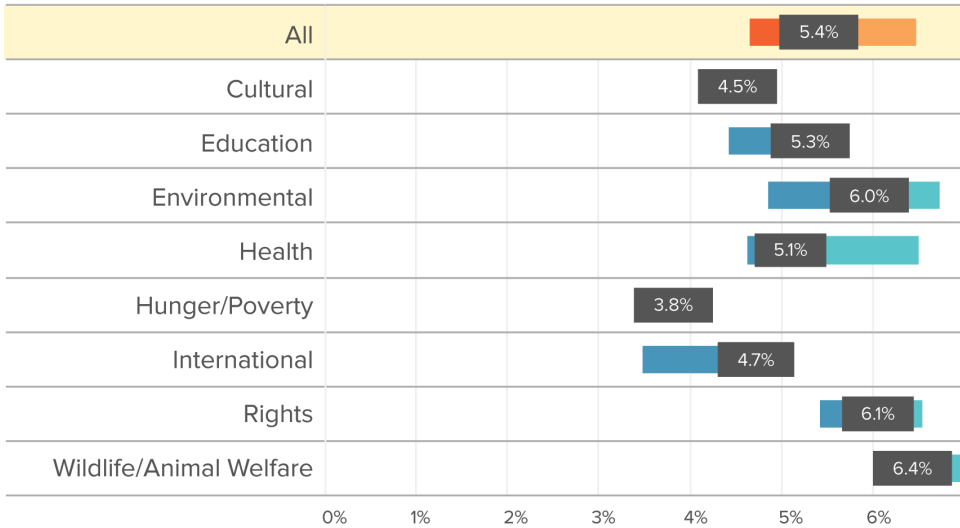
**What's this?** When you post to your Facebook page, not all of your fans see it. This is the percent that do.

## Share of Facebook Reach Made Up of Non-Fans



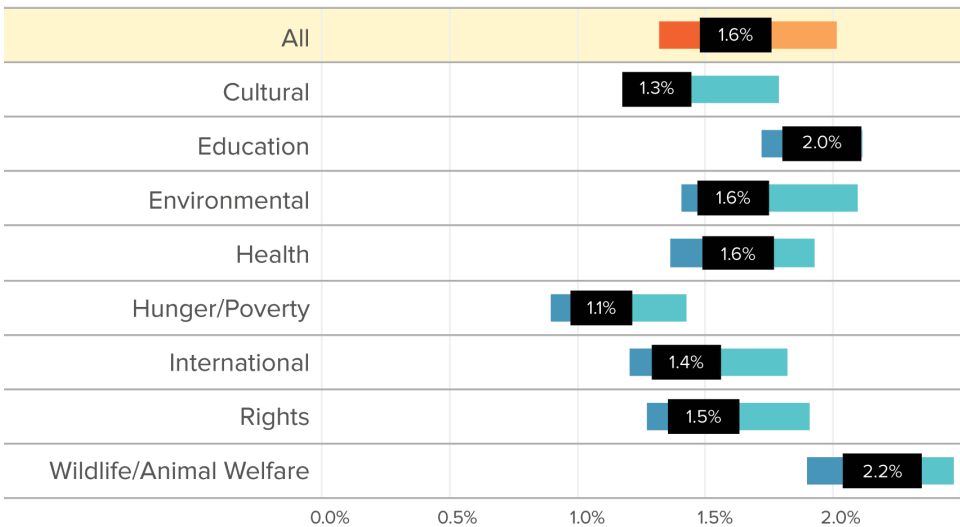
**What's this?** Some of the people who see your Facebook content aren't fans, but see it because other people share or like your posts. This is a way of measuring how viral your posts are.

## Facebook Post Engagement Rates



**What's this?** Any time someone clicks on your post somewhere (the like button, to comment, etc.), they're an engaged user. This metric counts how many people engage with your post as a percentage of people your post reached.

## Tweet Engagement Rates



**What's this?** This measures how many retweets, replies, likes, and clicks your tweet gets as a percentage of the impressions on the tweet.



# Appendix



# Glossary of Terms

**Advocacy Email:** An email that asks recipients to sign an online petition, send an email to a decision-maker, or take a similar online action. For the purposes of this Study, advocacy email does not include higher-bar actions like making a phone call or attending an event, largely because tracking offline response is inconsistent across organizations. Advocacy email rates were calculated from advocacy emails with a simple action sent to either the full file or a random sample of the full file.

**Click-Through Rate:** Calculated as the number of people who clicked on any trackable link in an email message divided by the number of delivered emails. People who clicked multiple times in one email were only counted once.

**Deliverable Emails:** Only the emails that were delivered, not including the emails that were sent and bounced. “Delivered” email messages may land in a user’s inbox, spam folder, promotions tab, or custom folder.

**Excelsior!** Ever-upward (e.g. nonprofit online revenue). State motto of New York. Catchphrase of Stan Lee, co-creator of the X-Men. Very fun word to say.

**Fans, Facebook:** People who “like” a nonprofit’s Facebook Fan page.

**Followers, Twitter:** People who subscribe to receive the tweets from a nonprofit’s Twitter account.

**Followers, Instagram:** People who subscribe to see posts from a nonprofit’s Instagram account.

**Full File:** All of an organization’s deliverable email addresses, not including unsubscribed email addresses or email addresses to which an organization no longer sends email messages.

**Fundraising Email:** An email that only asks for a donation, as opposed to an email newsletter, which might ask for a donation and include other links. For the purposes of this Study, fundraising email only includes one-time donation asks; it does not include monthly gift asks. Fundraising email rates were calculated from all fundraising emails, regardless of whether the email went to the full file, a random sample of the file, or a targeted portion of the file.

**List Churn:** Calculated as the number of subscribers who became unreachable in a 12-month period divided by the sum of the number of deliverable email addresses at the end of that period plus the number of subscribers who became unreachable during that period. In order to contribute to the list churn metric, Study participants were required to track the number of subscribers who became unreachable each month to account for subscribers both joining and leaving an email list during the 12-month period who would otherwise go uncounted.

**Monthly Gift:** A donation where the donor signs up once to donate on a regular schedule, typically by pledging a regular gift amount on a credit card each month. Also known as a sustaining gift.

**Newsletters, Email:** An email with multiple links or asks, which can include fundraising or advocacy asks. Email newsletter rates were calculated from all email newsletters, regardless of whether the newsletter went to the full file, a random sample of the file, or a targeted portion of the file.

**Open Rate:** Calculated as the number of email messages opened divided by the number of delivered emails. Email messages that bounce are not included.

**Page Completion Rate:** Calculated as the number of people who completed a form divided by the number of people who clicked on the link to get to that form. For the purposes of this Study, it was not always possible to use the number of people who clicked on a link to a specific form, so we used the number of unique clicks in the message.

**Percentile:** The percentage of observed values below the named data point. 25% of the observations are below the 25th percentile; 75% of the observations are below the 75th percentile. The values between the 25th percentile and the 75th percentile are the middle 50% of the observed values and represent the normal range of values.

**Random Sample:** A segment of the full email file selected at random, such that there would be no reason to expect a different rate than for an email sent to the full file.

**Response Rate:** Calculated as the number of people who took the main action requested by an email message divided by the number of delivered emails. We only calculated response rates in this Study for fundraising emails and for advocacy emails with simple asks, such as signing a petition or sending an email to a decision maker.

**Targeted Email:** A segment of the full email file selected purposefully, such as by geography or past action. For example, emailing people in a city, emailing past donors, emailing past action takers, emailing people who have not taken an action, or emailing people who have not made a donation would all be examples of targeted email.

**Unique Clicks:** The number of people who clicked on any trackable link in an email message, as opposed to the number of times the links in an email were clicked. If a subscriber clicked on every link in a message 10 times, this is counted as 1 unique click.

**Unsubscribe Rate:** Calculated as the number of individuals who unsubscribed in response to an email message divided by the number of delivered emails.

**Website Visitors per Month:** The number of monthly unique visitors to a participant's main website.

**Website Revenue per Visitor:** Calculated as the total revenue from one-time online gifts, plus the value of initial monthly gifts, divided by the total number of website visitors for the year. Depending on retention, the long-term value of monthly gifts may be substantially higher. This metric includes revenue from all online channels, including email revenue.

**Website Donation Conversion Rate:** Calculated from the number of donations to a participant's main website, including donations from all traffic sources (email, paid ads, organic, search, etc.), divided by the number of unique website visitors.

**Website Donation Page Conversion Rate:** Calculated from the number of donations to a participant's main donation page, divided by the number of unique pageviews of that page. We included only unique pageviews for the one-time donation page, if a separate donation page existed for monthly gifts.

**Xenarthra:** A group of mammals including armadillos, anteaters, and sloths. Some, like the 20-foot-long, five-ton giant ground sloth, are totally awesome but extinct. Others, like this nine-banded armadillo, are extant and adorable:



# Study Methodology

The 2016 M+R Benchmarks Study, which by now we all know and love by its superhero name Benchmarks X, collected data about email messaging, email list size, fundraising, online advocacy, web traffic, Facebook, Twitter, and mobile programs from 105 nonprofits for the calendar year of 2015. We analyzed the results of over 2.8 billion email messages sent to over 69 million list subscribers; more than \$481 million of online donations from over 13 million online gifts; and 8.2 million advocacy actions.

The average given for a metric is the median. To calculate the benchmarks metrics reported in this Study, we first calculated a metric for each group and then calculated the median across groups, so that no single group had more weight than any other. Each benchmark aggregates data from at least three Study participants. Not all Study participants reported data for every metric.

Study participants provided data about individual email messages sent in 2014 and 2015. They coded their individual email messages by type (advocacy, fundraising, newsletter, or other). Advocacy rates were calculated from emails that promoted a simple online advocacy action to the full file or a random sample of the full file. Fundraising rates were calculated from one-time giving messages. Newsletter rates were calculated from all newsletter emails.

Calculating list churn for a year requires data snapshots at regular intervals over the course of the year. Looking at list size and new or lost email addresses only at the beginning and end of the year may not account for subscribers who join during the year and then unsubscribe or become undeliverable before the year ends. In order to contribute to the list churn metric, Study participants were required to track the number of subscribers who became undeliverable each month; 31 participants met this standard.

We want to emphasize that Benchmarks X represents just a single snapshot in time and that the make-up of the participating nonprofits varies from year to year. This means that every annual Benchmarks Study is unique, like the fingerprints of a snowflake playing a jazz solo. More importantly, it means we cannot confidently compare findings in different years by placing two Studies side-by-side. At any point in this Study where we refer to results from past years, we are using historical data provided by this year's participants to make the comparison.

Group sizes were determined by looking at the deliverable email list size at the end of 2015 and grouping nonprofit participants into three categories, as follows: Small – Under 100,000; Medium – 100,000-500,000; and Large – Over 500,000.

## This year's study participants were grouped by sector as follows:

### Cultural

- Central Park Conservancy
- Friends of the Smithsonian
- MASSCreative
- National Museum of the American Indian
- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Ottawa Museum Network

### Education

- City Year
- Educators 4 Excellence
- Facing History
- New Schools for Baton Rouge
- Perkins
- Scholarship America

### Environmental

- Alliance for the Great Lakes
- Australian Conservation Foundation
- California League of Conservation Voters
- Ceres
- Chesapeake Bay Foundation
- Dogwood Initiative
- Earthjustice
- Environmental Defense Fund
- Environmental Working Group
- Food & Water Watch
- Friends of the Earth
- Greenpeace USA
- Gulf Restoration Network
- Institute for Transportation and Development Policy
- League of Conservation Voters
- Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences
- Michigan League of Conservation Voters
- National Audubon Society
- National Parks Conservation Association

- NC League of Conservation Voters
- Oceana
- Pesticide Action Network
- Rails-to-Trails Conservancy
- Sierra Club
- South River Federation
- The Nature Conservancy
- The Wilderness Society
- Union of Concerned Scientists
- Washington Trails Association

### Health

- American Cancer Society
- American Lung Association
- Arthritis Foundation
- ChangeLab Solutions
- Children's Hospital Los Angeles
- Cystic Fibrosis Foundation
- Health in Harmony
- JDRF International
- Leukemia & Lymphoma Society
- Meals on Wheels San Antonio
- Parkinson Canada

### Hunger/Poverty

- AARP Foundation
- Feeding America
- SF-Marin Food Bank
- Share Our Strength

### International

- American Red Cross
- Bread for the World
- Ipas
- Mercy Corps
- ONE
- Operation Smile

- Oxfam America
- Pathfinder International
- U.S. Fund for UNICEF
- UNHCR Canada
- UNICEF Canada
- United to End Genocide
- USA for UNHCR
- UUSC
- Walk Free
- Women for Women
- World Bicycle Relief
- World Food Program USA
- Wycliffe Bible Translators

## Rights

- Center for Reproductive Rights
- GLAD
- Global Fund for Women
- Innocence Project
- International Planned Parenthood Federation/Western Hemisphere Region
- Jobs with Justice
- NARAL Pro-Choice America
- National Partnership for Women & Families
- Planned Parenthood Federation of America & Planned Parenthood Action Fund
- Population Connection
- Presente.org
- Tell Them
- Workplace Fairness

## Wildlife/Animal Welfare

- BC SPCA
- Best Friends Animal Society
- Endangered Species Coalition
- International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)

- Mercy For Animals
- People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals
- The Humane Society of the United States
- Wildlife Conservation Society

## Other

- AARP
- American Friends Service Committee
- American Nurses Association
- Boys and Girls Clubs of America
- Forward Together
- JVS Boston
- People For the American Way
- PeopleForBikes
- Westchester Children's Association

# Thank You to Our Nonprofit Study Partners



American Friends Service Committee



Chesapeake Bay Foundation Saving a National Treasure







# The Spot Marked “X”

The last 63 pages were all about facts and figures. Before you go, let’s have just one devoted to hopes and dreams.

We hope you found Benchmarks X exceptionally informative and exceedingly useful. We hope you were able to extract meaningful lessons and identify the metrics that matter most to you. We hope that you followed the charts, step by step, down unexpected paths to find a new vantage point on your program.

If you did, then we’ve done our job. But we hate to break it to you: yours is just beginning.

Because the truth is, Benchmarks is a starting place, not an endpoint. Now you get to make detailed comparisons to your own results. Now you have a clearer view of how your peers are addressing email volume, online advertising, and more. Now you know exactly how fast things are changing in our world and what kind of progress is possible for your program.

Now you know where you stand: on that spot marked “X.” Where you go next is up to you. We hope it’s extraordinary.

*Exeunt*



XOXO

M+R