

Debunking the Myths of Charity Overhead

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Audit of charities encounters resistance

Nineteen of Canada's 100 top charities would not release full financial statements, an independent agency says

Major Cancer Charities Shut Down Amid \$187 Million Donation Scam

As CRA audits charities, there's a scandal within a scandal

News / Investigations

Charities admit fundraising mess

Left-leaning think tank accuses Canada Revenue Agency of only targeting leftleaning charities

Two prominent Canadian charities — Sick Kids Foundation and World Vision Canada — have admitted to using a discredited fundraising technique and are moving swiftly to clean up their act.

Charity Overheads Worry Canadian Donors

Grading Canadian charities: Does your donation go where you think?

Cancer Society spends more on fundraising than research

Tides, critics clash over charity's claims of transparency

The Great British rake-off... what really happens to the billions YOU donate to charity: Fat cat pay, appalling waste and hidden agendas

Learning Outcomes

- Identifying the popular myths and counterarguments on charity overhead
- Understand the impact (good and bad) of low overheads rates
- Have the tools for an informed discussion with the public, board members, media and others on the topic



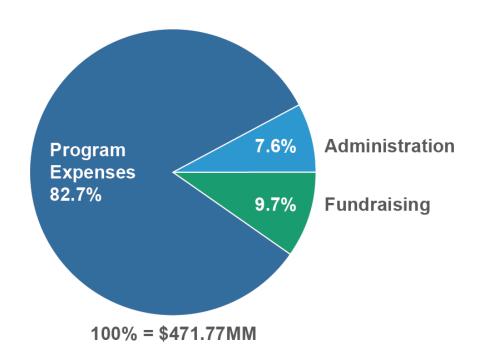
Learning Outcomes

Review the data-driven, evidence-based facts





 The amount of total receipts spent on administration and fundraising, in contrast to the amount spent delivering services.





The interpretation of overhead is at odds

CHARITIES

Overhead is a <u>critical</u> <u>investment</u>, necessary to generate future income, pay qualified staff and ensure the future sustainability of the organization

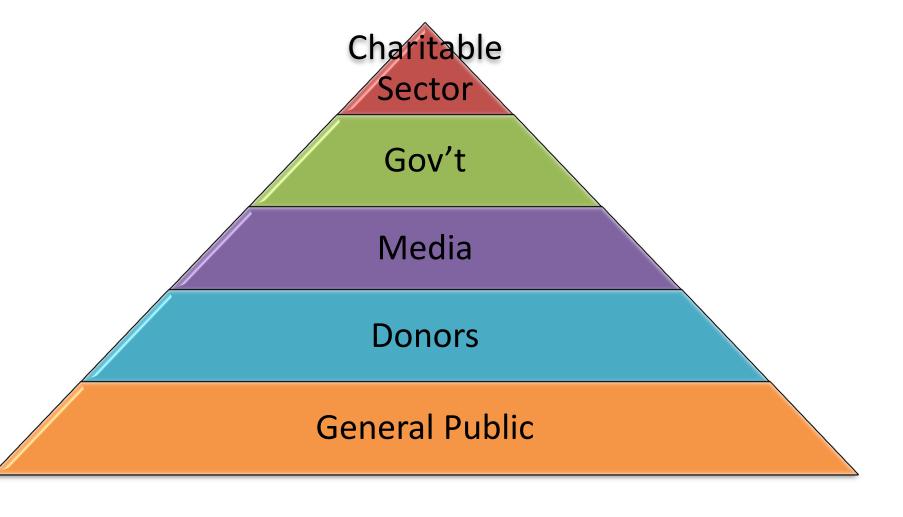
DONORS

Overhead is the amount of their donation directed away from the cause and <u>lessens their impact</u>



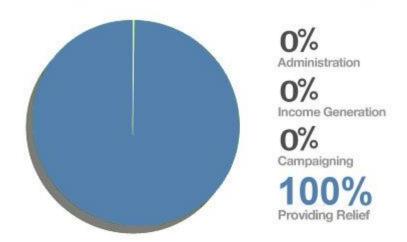
- Low charity overhead is interpreted as a proxy for effectiveness and efficiency
- Those charities with lower overhead rates are perceived as being better positioned to achieve their mission
- It's not only donors who have adopted this thinking!





We have taught the public that overhead is evil

How your Donations are Spent





Myth #1

Charities who invest less in overhead and more in programs have more impact on their mission



Myth #1: Impact

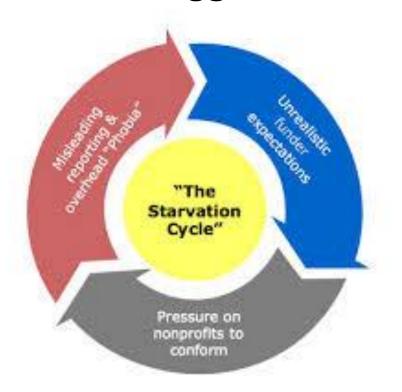
Myth: Charities who invest less in overhead and more in programs have more impact on their mission

Truth: The pressure to keep overhead low has meant charities under-invest in critical infrastructure which destabilizes their ability to successfully deliver on their mission

Myth #1: Impact

The Facts

Ann Goggins: The Nonprofit Starvation Cycle



- 56% of Executive Directors reported plans to reduce overhead, even though it jeopardized their charitable mission
- Majority of grant funders did not allow recipient charities to designate sufficient funds to cover the overhead costs associated with administering the grant
- Accelerated a talent crisis with insufficiently trained staff

Myth #2: Impact

The Facts

The Nonprofit Overhead Cost Project

- Massive financial misreporting
 - EDs completing tax filing with no training
- Concerning lack of investment in technology
 - Suicide prevention hotline → callers on hold
- Rampant hiring of unqualified staff
 - Leave for better-paying roles once qualified



Myth #1: Impact

The Facts

The push for excessively low overhead can ı its

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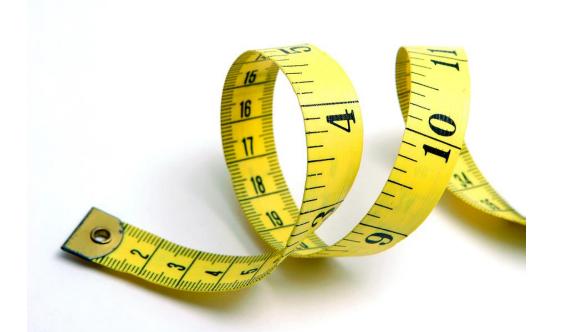
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(Giving Evidence)

Overhead is a good way to compare charities because it gives us a standard measure of their impact



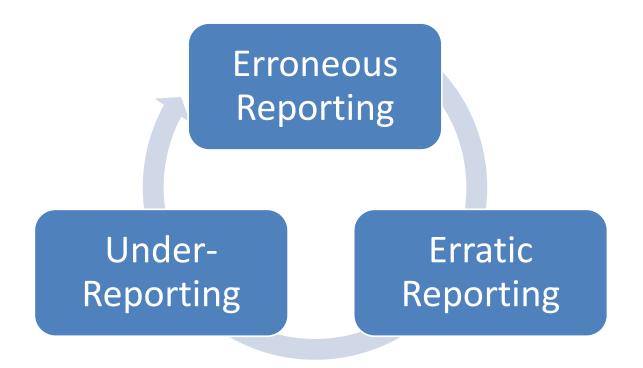


Myth: Overhead is a good way to compare charities because it gives us a standard measure of their impact

Truth: Overhead is a flawed measurement of charity impact because it is inconsistent, inaccurate and defective.

The Facts

CRA data from Canadian charities revealed:



The Facts

Erroneous Reporting

- Quantitative errors
 - Lack of financial expertise
 - Complexity of CRA requirements

Erratic and Under-Reporting

- Qualitative errors
 - No standard definitions of costs from CRA



The Facts

The Nonprofit Overhead Cost Project

- 37% of nonprofits with at least \$50,000 in revenue reporting zero fundraising costs
- 13% claimed zero management costs
- Salaries represent largest single cost, but many nonprofits did not report or attribute salary cost accurately
- Conclusion: widespread underreporting in costs given high likelihood that statistics are false

The Facts

More evidence of mis-reporting:

- 5% of Directors of Fundraising of the 500 top charities in the UK claimed zero overhead expenses
- Charities claiming no overhead
 Small print said contributions from
 "founding supporters" cover
 administration and fundraising
 costs

The Facts

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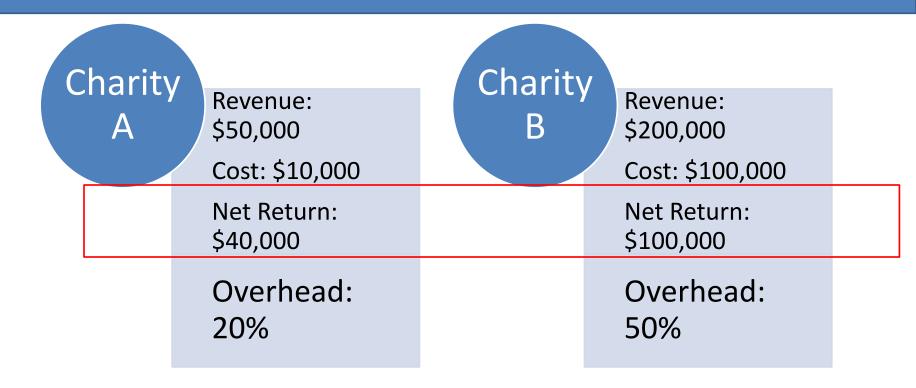
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If a charity invests less in fundraising in any given year, it means it can invest more in its programs and be more effective



Myth: If a charity invests less in fundraising in any given year, it means it can invest more in its programs and be more effective.

Truth: Fundraising costs can increase a charity's overhead ratio and at the same time increase its effectiveness on its mission.



"If a charity wished to maximize the rate of return on its fundraising investment, it would choose the first budget: if it cared about maximizing the resources for providing charitable services, it would choose the second."

The Facts

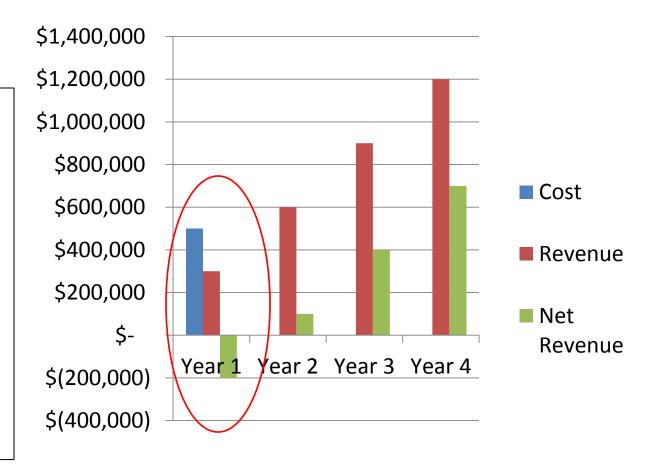
- Overhead can be a determinant of the charity's life-cycle and fundraising strategy, not its effectiveness or impact
- Most noticeable when a charity is in highdonor acquisition mode

DONATIONS

Overhead does not account for multi-year strategies

The Facts

- Acquire 1000
 donors in Year
 One at a cost
 of \$500 each
- They give \$300
 per year over 4
 years (Total
 \$1200)



Myth #3:

The Facts

- Fundraising fuels most charities' ability to deliver on their mission but donors have very little understanding and respect for its necessity
- 85% of donations to charity are the result of a fundraising solicitation



The Facts

Overhead ratios do not account for the

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Overhead is a universal measurement for charity impact, regardless of the type of charity, its cause or any other factor



Myth: Overhead is a universal measurement for charity impact, regardless of the type of charity, its cause or any other factor.

Truth: Sub-sector variations can significantly impact overhead ratios, making them irrelevant as an across-the-board measure of impact.

The Facts

The cause impacts overhead





The Facts

The cause impacts overhead





The Facts

The cause impacts overhead





The Facts

Other factors impacting overhead rates

Large Small
Young Old

The Facts

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What's the Alternative?

- 1. Adjust Expectations
- 2. Measure and Communicate Impact
- 3. Develop a Voice for the Sector
- 4. Self-Regulation



Adjust Expectations

Government

- 51% of all funding to the sector is from gov't
- CRA removes nonsensical fundraising guidance (e.g. maximum of 35%)
- Government funding builds
 in costs of reporting and
 accountability



Adjust Expectations

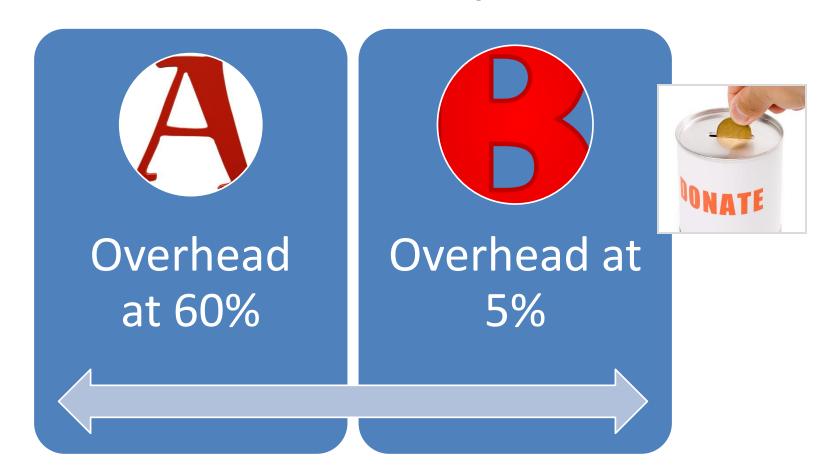
- Donors, Media and Others
 - The sector must communicate the drawbacks of overhead not perpetuate them
 - Sector must invest in education

95% of people agree that charities should invest no funds in fundraising (Impact Coalition)

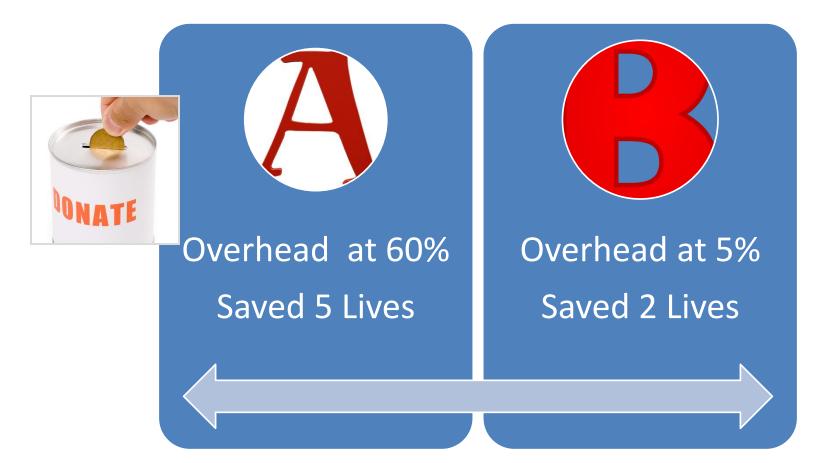
Measure and Communicate Impact

- Overhead is addressing the vacuum of information on charity impact
- Research showed that when donors are presented with both overhead and information about the charity's impact and outcomes, donations increase to those charities perceived as more effective in achieving their outcomes.

Measure and Communicate Impact



Measure and Communicate Impact



Measure and Communicate Impact

- Imagine if CRA asked charities to report on overhead and their impact!
- But ease of evaluability can bias donors

"Charity X spent 30% on overhead and Charity Y spent 25%"

"Charity X influenced a government policy so 1000 more people will get access to affordable housing. Charity Y provided meals to 10,000 homeless and food insecure people

Measure and Communicate Impact

Ease of evaluability







Develop a Voice for the Sector

- US and Canadian governments are the largest funders of the sector
- Legal defense fund → Charity Defense Council
- A legal defense fund provides charities with the ability to collectively advocate against policies that might inadvertently and negatively impact them



Self-Regulations

 72% agree they would trust more in a charity's fundraising if the charity was accountable to an independent regulatory body



Self-Regulations

- AFP Code of Ethical Principles
- Donor Bill of Right
- Imagine Canada Code of Ethics
- Imagine Canada Standards Program





In Summary....

Overhead as a measure of charity effectiveness is ineffective.

1. It's inconsistent

- Does not account for differences in organizations
- Calculated differently for different charities

2. It's misleading

- Data errors
- No standard reporting
- Does not account for short vs. long-term strategies

3. It's harming charities

- Low overhead vs. impact
- Staff, infrastructure, growth





In Summary...

One last thought....

"With overhead restrictions looking to redress the evils of charity ineffectiveness, the irony is not lost that overhead as the very measure of charity effectiveness is ineffective itself"



Thank you & Questions

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