

# Why (some) Nonprofits Don't Partner with Businesses

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# Cause-related Marketing

- CRM is an alliance between a for-profit company and a nonprofit organization:
  - To benefit the NPO
  - To benefit the business
  - Company support linked to consumer response (purchases)
  - Strong marketing component

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# Background

- Consumers demand that companies be (or appear) socially responsible (Cone, 2004)
- CRM seen by many as a form of CSR
- NPOs short of funds, seeking help from business (Andreasen, 2003)
- NPOs use CRM for extra funds (Berglind & Nakata, 2005)
- What about those who don't partner? Why don't they?

# CRM Research

- A lot exists on consumer response to CRM
  - Consumers generally have positive responses
  - Some level of scepticism depending on approach
  - Fit impacts reception
- Some exists from company perspective
  - How much is spent on the marketing of CRM and source of funds used
  - Impact on employees
- Little on impact for NPO
  - (except see Berger, Cunningham & Drumwright qualitative research)

# Lens: Gourville & Rangan 2004

- Business--NPO Alliances
  - Proposed structure to assess alliances
- First order outcomes
  - Immediate resource effects
- Second order outcomes
  - Longer term outcomes, less concrete

# Research Questions

- Can NPO views be meaningfully categorized as first and second order benefits?
- If so, to what extent does each influence NPO attitudes toward CRM? Behavioural intention toward CRM?
- How do views differ for CRM participants and non-participants?

# Method

- 2 Focus groups w/NPO managers
  - Identified perceived CRM benefits and drawbacks
- On-line survey using Market Facts Inc. (Zoomerang) panel.
  - Invitations emailed to 1,000 panel members affiliated w/NPOs
  - 689 usable surveys returned (very high rate)
  - Only those in managerial position considered here ( $n=116$ ) to assure sufficient knowledge
  - Approx. 10 minutes

# Instrument

- For those who have done CRM:
  - Goals for CRM and assessment of CRM outcomes
  - Presented at INSM
- For those who have and have not:
  - Attitude toward CRM
  - Behavioural intention (CRM likely in next 3 yrs)
  - Perceived benefits and drawbacks of CRM
    - Emerged from focus groups
    - First and second order outcomes assessed (Gourville & Rangan 2005)
  - Demographics

# Descriptive Statistics

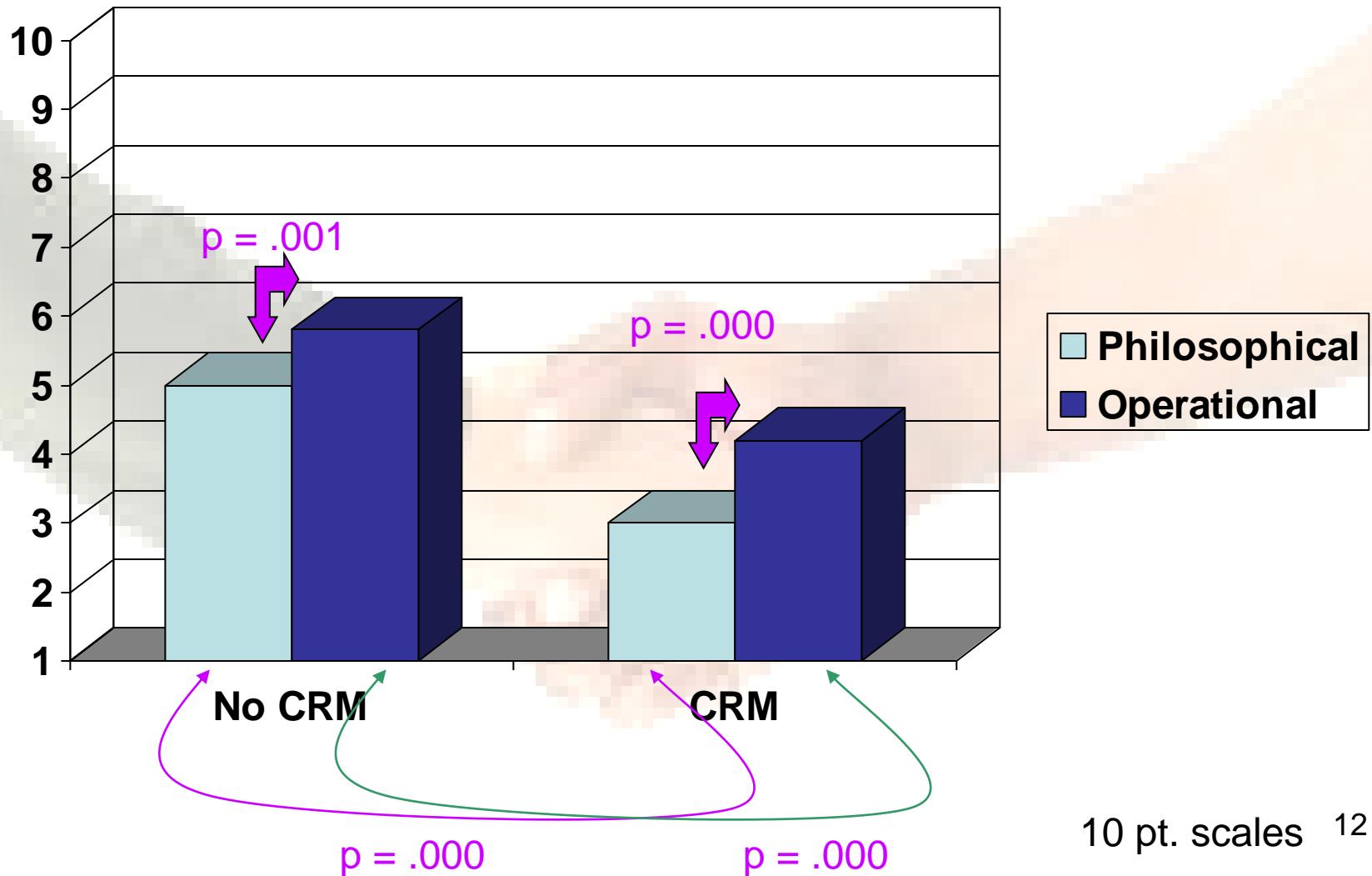
- NonCRM participants = 52
- CRM participants = 88
- Experience:
  - Almost 9 yrs. w/org
  - Over 13 yrs. NPO sector
  - 49 yrs. Old
- NPO Size:
  - 65 FT emps (220 SD)
  - 26 PT emps (77 SD)

# Perceived Drawbacks

(view of non-participants)

FIRST ORDER: Operational (C.Alpha = .87)	SECOND ORDER: Philosophical (C.Alpha = .93)
Extra resources	Philosophy
Extra effort <small>(m = 6.1)</small>	Control
Extra volunteers <small>(m = 5.5)</small>	Neg pub percept
Diff. Coordination	Pub perceive less need <small>(m = 5.9)</small>
	Principles compromised
	Change internal proc
	How meet mandate <small>(m = 3.96)</small>
	Bus requirements

# Perceived Drawbacks



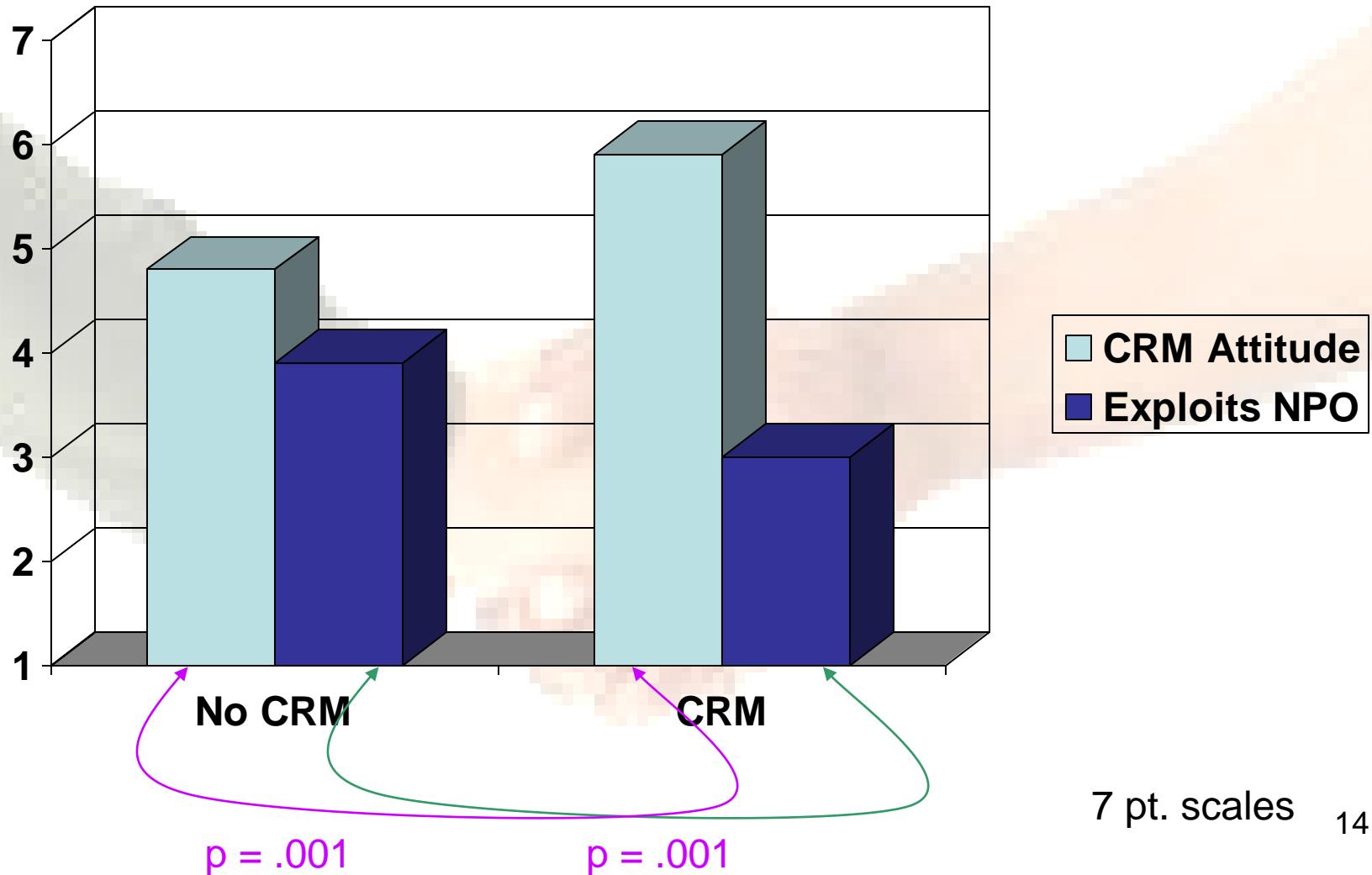
10 pt. scales <sup>12</sup>

# Perceived Benefits

(view of non-participants)

FIRST ORDER: Business funding (C.Alpha = .90)	SECOND ORDER: Knowledge & Public Perception (C.Alpha = .85)
Short-term bus. funding (m = 6.6)	Expertise (m = 6.1)
Long-term bus. funding	Public org. awareness (m = 8.1)
Event support (m = 7.4)	Public mandate aware
<i>Overall Mean = .69</i>	
	Public donations
	Contacts & leads
	Internal processes
	How meet mandate

# CRM Views



# Attitude Toward CRM

(view of non-participants)

	Beta	t	Sig.
Philosophical drawbacks	-0.3	-1.66	
Operational drawbacks	0.13	0.66	
Business funding	0.14	0.73	
Knowledge & public perception	0.51	2.46 *	
Size	0.2	1.45	
Mandate type	-0.06	-0.39	

# CRM Intentions

(view of non-participants)

	Beta	t	Sig.
Philosophical drawbacks	-0.9	-.51	
Operational drawbacks	0.16	0.85	
Business funding	0.09	0.48	
Knowledge & public perception	0.48	2.43 *	
Size	0.17	1.34	
Mandate type	-0.12	-0.75	

# Why Haven't You?

- “Haven’t gotten to it yet but still plan to.”
  - Nearly 20%

# Conclusion

- CRM drawbacks can be grouped into first and second order outcomes
  - Allows for analyses at a more abstract level
  - Facilitates assessment of overarching perceptions
- Operational (first order) drawbacks loom comparatively larger than philosophical (second order) drawbacks
  - For both non-participants and CRM participants
- CRM attitude and intentions driven by perception of gaining knowledge and enhancing public perception (second order benefits)