



CASE Support of Education Survey, Australia and New Zealand

Question by Question Guidance Notes

Updated December 2020

INTRODUCTION

These notes are a supplement to, rather than replacement for, the Reporting Rules for Advancement (Reporting Rules). They are designed to clarify and simplify returns for respondents to the survey. Regular reference is made to the Reporting Rules, which provide more thorough details in cases of queries.

The printed guidance is designed to be dipped into as well as read as a whole so you may find a number of sections repeated.

Please note, several optional questions were introduced into the survey in 2018. These questions have the word '(OPTIONAL)' at the end of the question text. The questions are optional as it recognised that some institutions may not be able to answer them due to data limitations. If choosing to answer any of the optional questions, the question must be answered for all three survey years.

SECTION A: ABOUT YOUR INSTITUTION

A-1. to A-5. Institution Name, First Name, Last Name, Email Address, Job Title

The “person completing the questionnaire” may be contacted by CASE for spot data checks and queries about responses, in order to ensure consistency in reporting.

It is assumed that the questionnaire will be seen and signed off by the most senior individual at the institution (barring the CEO/Vice-Chancellor), responsible for philanthropic strategy and relationships.

These questions ask for details about people in your institution and those completing and signing off the survey.

A-6. In which year did your institution start a development/fundraising programme?

This is the year when your institution first invested in a professional alumni relations and/or fundraising programme. (Some institutions have historically had separately constituted “alumni associations” with associated dues before investing in a professional office: these do not count.)

A-7. To whom does the Director of Development report?

“Director of Development” means the most senior individual at the institution who practices high-end philanthropic strategy and relations day-to-day (not including the CEO/Vice-Chancellor). A Pro-Vice-Chancellor is considered the “Director of Development” if his/her philanthropic strategy and relationships role is hands-on. A Pro-Vice-Chancellor is not considered the “Director of Development” if he/she merely supervises the person who undertakes and leads on philanthropic strategy and relationships.

A-8. Do you have any overseas offices (including staff) responsible for local fundraising?

Please do not include overseas contracts with consultants of consultancy firms to undertake overseas fundraising on your behalf, unless they are engaged on a permanent or multi-year fixed-term basis.

A-9. If you do have any overseas offices (including staff) responsible for local fundraising, please state in which countries they are located.

Please do not include overseas contracts with consultants of consultancy firms to undertake overseas fundraising on your behalf, unless they are engaged on a permanent or multi-year fixed-term basis

A-10. Is your institution engaged in clinical medicine?

The answer to this question can vary between institutions and you need to decide how best to answer this question based on your own institution. Indicators of engaging in clinical medicine include having a medical school or running large clinical medicine research.

SECTION B: PHILANTHROPIC INCOME

Questions B1 – B13 are often challenging to get right.

They do not merely refer to philanthropic income secured by an active Development Office, but to philanthropic income secured throughout the university. The definitions of philanthropic income which qualify for the purposes of this survey have been developed over years and care should be taken to ensure that reporting is accurate and in line with these definitions.

For funds secured to be counted they must be both eligible (see Reporting Rules) and the nature of the gift must meet the survey's definition of philanthropic intent (see Reporting Rules and Appendices B and C).

Funding from Australian or New Zealand federal, state and local government and their agencies such as Australian Research Council (ARC), the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) do not count. Research grants do not count if they are subject to any of the exclusion criteria listed in Table 1 of the Reporting Rules. Sponsorship does not count.

B-1. What was the total value of new funds secured by your institution in the survey year?

The aim of this question is to demonstrate how active and successful your fundraising has been over the year.

Funds secured includes:

- New cash received as cash, including from externally administered bequests, but not any cash received as a result of selling gifts of physical assets from living or bequest donors (see below);
- Confirmed (non-bequest) pledges (the full duration of each pledge is counted) and the five-year value of recurring gifts secured in the year;
- Equivalent cash value of gifts in-kind, whether retained or sold. These include, for example, real estate, artwork or books. They may also include research equipment provided that if the equipment is part of a research grant or contract that research counts as philanthropic under the reporting rules. The equivalent cash value should be the independently assessed market value on the day that the gift was received;
- Equivalent cash value of financial instruments (shares etc.) received as gifts (whether from bequests or from living donors) as documented on the day they were received by the institution (normally the known market price).

It does NOT include:

- Payments made against pledges.

In order for philanthropic funds secured to be counted, the source of the funds must be eligible and the nature of the funds must meet the survey's definition of philanthropic intent.

B-2. Of the new funds secured by your institution, what amount came from bequests received in the survey year?

This question is a subset of B-1. It should only include bequests received by the institution in the relevant year from the estates of deceased individuals. Pledges from living donors should not be included as they could be revoked. Bequests still passing through probate should also not be included.

Bequests received includes:

- Cash, including from externally administered bequests, but not any cash received as a result of selling gifts of physical assets from bequest donors;
- Equivalent cash value of bequeathed gifts in-kind, whether retained or sold. These include, for example, real estate, artwork or books. The equivalent cash value should be the independently assessed market value on the day that the gift was received;
- Equivalent cash value of financial instruments (shares etc.) received as bequests as documented on the day they were received by the institution (normally the known market price).

B-3. What was the total value of cash income received by your institution in the survey year? (NOT pledges and EXCLUDING gifts-in-kind regardless of whether realised for cash)?

Total cash income refers only to cash received in the relevant year. The aim of this question is to record the value of all cash received, in the year, by the institution as a result of philanthropic giving, regardless of when the fundraising activity relating to the cash gift took place, i.e. even if the gift was pledged in a previous year.

Total philanthropic cash income includes:

- New single cash gifts;
- Cash received in-year towards pledges and recurring gifts;

- The documented value of gifts of shares, appreciated securities, bonds and other financial instruments provided by the receiving institution's broker on the day that they were received (i.e. the value at the point of gift) and whether from living donors or from a bequest);
- Cash received from bequests;

It does NOT include:

- Cash received from any sale of financial instruments (shares etc.) donated in previous years;
- Income received from any retained donated financial instruments (shares etc.) or real estate;
- Gifts-in-kind (regardless of whether realised for cash);
- Income generated from endowments.

In order for philanthropic cash income to be counted, the source of the income must be eligible and the nature of the income must meet the survey's definition of philanthropic intent.

B-4. Of the total value of cash income received by your institution in the survey year, what was the total value of bequest cash income received?

This question is a subset of B-3. It should only include cash income received by the institution in the relevant year from the estates of deceased individuals. Bequest pledges from living donors should not be included as they could be revoked. Money still passing through probate should also not be included.

Importantly, if a bequest gift involves a physical asset which the institution could sell (real estate, artwork or books, etc.), this cannot be counted as "philanthropic cash income". Instead, the value of the asset should be recorded under gifts-in-kind in the year in which the asset was received by the institution. If the bequest includes financial instruments (shares etc.) then these should be included in the answer to this question and should be valued on the day that they are received, not at the value that is eventually realised when sold.

The response for this question should be equal or less than the response given for B-2.

B-5. What was the total equivalent cash value of gifts-in-kind received by your institution in the survey year?

The value, at the date received of all gifts-in-kind should be recorded here, regardless of whether they were subsequently realised for cash. Include in your response the value of bequeathed gifts-in-kind that have been received by the institution in year.

The value of gifts-in-kind should be based on an external expert view (other than the donor).

Do not include the documented value of gifts of shares, appreciated securities, bonds and other financial instruments in this question as they are recognised as cash income.

Money realised during the survey year by selling any gifts-in-kind which were made in previous years, should not be recorded here, as the equivalent cash value of these gifts-in-kind should have been recorded in previous years i.e. year of receipt of the gift-in-kind.

Any income received from donated real estate (e.g. rent) or from other gifts-in-kind (e.g. royalties) is excluded from the survey.

Gifts-in-kind of services rendered (e.g. providing event facilities, volunteer time) are excluded entirely from the survey.

B-6. What was the value of the largest new non-bequest gift secured by your institution in the survey year?

This includes documented pledges, counted at their total value, regardless of duration; single cash gifts; and gifts-in-kind. It does not include bequest pledges, bequest income received, and pledge payments.

B-7. What was the source of the largest new pledge secured by your institution in the survey year?

Choose from drop-down.

- Alumnus in lifetime
- Other individual in lifetime
- Trusts/Foundations
- Corporates
- Other organisation
- Not applicable

B-8. What was the value of the largest cash gift received by your institution in the survey year?

'Bequest cash received' is a permissible source for this question. It must, however, be realised cash rather than an estimated value for a gift-in-kind (such as property) received as part of a bequest.

It is possible for your largest cash gift received to be a single payment against a pledge. For example, if someone has pledged \$1M and makes a \$250,000 payment towards that pledge, and no single cash gifts are received that are larger than that in the year then your largest cash gift is \$250,000. You can only count the money that has been received within the relevant year.

Gifts-in-kind, even if they have been sold for cash, are excluded from this section.

B-9. What was the source of the largest cash gift received by your institution in the survey year?

Choose from drop-down.

- Alumnus in lifetime
- Alumnus bequest
- Other individual in lifetime
- Other individual bequest
- Trusts/Foundations
- Corporates
- Other organisation
- Not applicable

B-10. How many gifts of \$1,000,000 or over did you receive in the survey year as funds secured?

This includes documented pledges, counted at their total value, regardless of duration; single cash gifts; and gifts-in-kind. It does not include bequest pledges, bequest income received and pledge payments.

B-11. How many gifts of \$1,000,000 or over did you receive in the survey year as cash income?

Cash gifts must be fully received in cash in the relevant year. This could include large pledge payments from pledges made in previous years (or the current year).

'Bequest cash received' is a permissible source for this question. It must, however, be realised cash rather than an estimated value for a gift-in-kind (such as property) received as part of a bequest.

Gifts-in-kind, even if they have been sold for cash, are excluded from this section.

B-12 to B13. Annual Fund

"Annual Funds" have a range of definitions. Normally, Annual Funds include many donors, each of whom make relatively small gifts. Normally, Annual Fund income does not fluctuate greatly from year to year.

A sampling of different types of Annual Funds follows. None is right or wrong – and some institutions evolve and change from one definition to another over time. *The first three are the most typical, and are recommended as best practice either as stand alone or in combination.*

- All gifts/pledges received in response to specific activity, such as particular mailing campaigns and/or student telethons
- All gifts/pledges received from individuals where the institution believes it is possible to raise the same against from those individuals in future year(s)
- All gifts/pledges received from individuals worth X or less (often X = \$1,000 or \$5,000)
- All gifts/pledges which are "unrestricted"
- Friends memberships, either corporations and/or individuals (though all sponsorship and benefit-driven "friends of" are excluded from the survey)
- Some combination of the above

Annual Funds do not normally include legacy cash received.

B-12. What was the total value of annual fund income secured by your institution in the survey year?

Include new cash and new confirmed pledges (the full duration of the pledge is counted). Standing Orders and Direct Debits (i.e. recurring gifts) without end dates should be counted at five years' value.

Exclude pledge payments.

B-13. What was the total value of annual fund income received in cash by your institution in the survey year?

Include all cash received, including new single cash gifts, pledge payments and recurring gift payments.

Do not include any income which is anticipated or pledges to arrive in future years.

SECTION C: PHILANTHROPIC INCOME - BY PURPOSE

C-1. Of the total new funds secured in B1 how much was... (Optional Question)

Unrestricted – Income that was not specified or designated to a particular cause or project by the donor. This income can be used by the schools for any purposes, without any restrictions.

Restricted for student and staff bursaries and scholarships – Income, restricted by the donor, to be used for student and staff financial aid.

Restricted for capital projects and infrastructure – Income, restricted by the donor, to be used for building and maintenance of physical assets of land and property including its buildings, grounds, equipment and other facilities.

Restricted for research programmes and partnerships – Income, restricted by the donor, to be used for scientific, technical and humanistic investigation including grants for individuals, projects or research centers and institutes.

Restricted for other purpose – Income, restricted by the donors, that cannot be classified in one or another of the restricted categories listed above.

The aim of this question is to demonstrate the donor's intent regarding the usage of the funds.

C-2. Of the total cash income received in B3 how much was... (Optional Question)

- **Unrestricted** (Description as indicated in Qn. C-1)
- **Restricted for student and staff bursaries and scholarships** (Description as indicated in Qn. C-1)

- **Restricted for capital projects and infrastructure** (Description as indicated in Qn. C-1)
- **Restricted for research programmes and partnerships** (Description as indicated in Qn. C-1)
- **Restricted for other purpose** (Description as indicated in Qn. C-1)

The aim of this question is to demonstrate the donor's intent regarding the usage of the funds.

SECTION D: PHILANTHROPIC INCOME - BY SOURCE

D-1. How much new funds secured, from B1 above, came from the following sources? (Optional Question)

Sum of D-1-1 to D-1-5 should be equal to total new funds secured in B-1.

If any individual (alumni or non-alumni) gave through another vehicle (i.e. their personal Trust/Foundation or their own company), those donation(s) should be recorded as gift(s) from an individual.

a) **Alumni** – Former students of the institution.

The following four definitions are examples of who can be counted as 'alumni'. None is right or wrong – and some institutions evolve and change from one definition to another over time. However, these four definitions are the most typical, and are recommended as best practice either as stand alone or in combination.

- All former students who received an award (e.g. degrees, certificates, diplomas) from the institution;
- All former students who ever studied at the institution, however briefly;
- Honorary graduates;
- Current students who have already received one degree from the institution, and are now returning to take a further degree (though each individual should only be counted once, however many degrees they have from your institution).

You should use the same definition, whichever you pick, throughout the survey.

b) **Other individuals** – All new funds secured from non-alumni individuals, including current and former staff

c) **Trusts and foundations** – This category includes foundations and trusts that are private tax-exempt entities operated exclusively for charitable purposes.

If any individual (alumni or non-alumni) gave through another vehicle (i.e. their personal Trust/Foundation or their own company), those donation(s) should be recorded as gift(s) from an individual.

d) **Corporates** – Companies/Businesses

e) **Other organisations** – All new funds secured from organisations that are not categorised as trusts, foundations or corporates.

D-2. How much cash income received, from B3 above, came from the following sources? (Optional Question)

Sum of D-2-1 to D-2-5 should be equal to total cash income received in B-3. Sources definitions as described above.

SECTION E: PHILANTHROPIC INCOME - BY CONTRIBUTION LEVEL

E-1. How many donors gave your institution new funds secured in the survey year that fall into one of the following contribution level categories? (Optional Question)

	\$1- \$999	\$1,000- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$99,999	\$100,000- \$999,999	\$1,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 +	Total
Total number of donors							

Please count both individual and organisation donors.

If a donor has given more than one gift or confirmed pledge during the year they should only be counted once.

E-2. How many donors gave your institution total cash contributions that fall into one of the following categories? (Optional Question)

	\$1- \$999	\$1,000- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$99,999	\$100,000- \$999,999	\$1,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 +	Total
Total number of donors							

Please count both individual and organisation donors.

To identify a donor’s total cash contribution level, the total amount received from a donor during the survey year should be used. For example, if a donor gives a single gift of \$50,000 and pays 12 monthly payments of \$100 each against an existing pledge, the total cash contribution would be \$51,200. Therefore, this donor would be counted once under the \$10,000 - \$99,999 category.

SECTION F: CONSTITUENTS

F-1. What is total number of alumni that your institution had in the survey year?

This question asks about the total number of alumni not just those who are contactable. This is to obtain information on how successful institutions are at finding and maintaining contact with alumni.

Alumni – As per definition used in section D.

F-2. What was the total number of contactable (postal and/or email) alumni your institution had in the survey year?

Very few institutions are able to contact all of their alumni, whatever definition they choose to use. Importantly, this question only asks for your contactable living alumni – those who you have reliable postal or email addresses anywhere in the world.

Contactable alumni numbers will probably fluctuate over the year, so you should choose a date or method of calculating contactable alumni, and remain consistent with that date/method over the three years of the survey reporting.

Communication preferences in regards to mail and email should be taken into consideration when determining these figures. For example, an alumnus who has opted out of both mail and email communications, should not be counted as contactable. Similarly, an alumnus with an email address who has opted out of email communications but has no mailing address should not be counted as contactable.

At most institutions, contactable alumni numbers increase slightly year on year, reflecting the fact that the number of new alumni graduating each year normally outweighs the number who become "lost" or deceased.

F-3. What was the total number of alumni donors your institution had in the survey year (including those that made a pledge payment)?

This should be a subset of the alumni you counted in F-1.

For the purposes of this question, please include:

- Alumni making a new single cash gift in the year;
- Alumni making a cash payment against a pledge or recurring gift made in this or any previous year (including Standing Order or Direct Debit payments);
- Alumni making a gift in kind in the year.

Please exclude:

- Any individual or organisation who makes a new pledge in the year but did not actually make a cash gift in that year;
- Individuals making bequest pledges;
- Deceased individuals from whose estates bequest cash has been received.

Remember: if a single donor made more than one payment, or made more than one gift, he/she should only be counted ONCE as a single donor.

If alumni who are partners make joint gifts, they should be counted as two gifts.

Each alumnus who gives via affiliated grant-making support organisations (for instance, a North American 501(c)3) should be counted individually.

F-4. What is the total number of donors (alumni, other individuals and organisations) who made a gift for any purpose (including pledge payment) to your institution in the survey year?

For the purposes of this question, please include:

- An individual or organisation making a new single cash gift in the year;
- An individual or organisation making a cash payment against a pledge made in this or any previous year (including Standing Order or Direct Debit payments);
- An individual or organisation making a gift in kind in the year.

Please exclude:

- Any individual or organisation who makes a new pledge in the year but did not actually make a cash gift in that year;
- Individuals making bequest pledges;
- Deceased individuals from whose estates bequest cash has been received.

Remember: if a single donor made more than one payment, or made more than one gift, he/she should only be counted ONCE as a single donor.

If individuals who are partners make joint gifts, they should be counted as two gifts.

Each alumnus who gives via affiliated grant-making support organisations (for instance, a North American 501(c)3) should be counted individually.

C-3 (total number of donors) should have a higher or equal number to C-2 (total number of alumni donors).

F-5. How many new bequest intentions were confirmed in the survey year?

The aim of this question is to further demonstrate how active your bequest program has been over the year. While previous bequest questions focused on bequests received, this question focuses on bequest intentions/pledges (excluded from all other questions in this survey).

Include bequest intentions/pledges where:

- The individual has confirmed that he/she has included a gift in his/her will to your institution (notification can either be written or verbal and either directly from the individual or from a solicitor etc.); and
- The will has been executed – the clause is already in a signed will and is not just an intention to do so in the future;

Contingent bequests are to be excluded. This is where the will specifies that your institution will only receive the gift should all other gifts specified in the will fail/cannot be fulfilled.

F-6. How many bequests were the source of contributions to new funds secured in the survey year? (Optional Question)

This is the number of individual bequests that were the source of bequest new funds secured in the year (i.e. the number of bequests that make up the funds figure from B-2). You may have received several payments from a single bequest as the estate is settled; these should only be counted once.

For example, a bequest that settles in three contributions (\$10,000, \$20,000, \$30,000), should be counted as a single bequest.

F-7. How many bequests were the source of contributions to cash income received in the survey year? (Optional Question)

This is the number of individual bequests that were the source of bequest cash income received in the year (i.e. the number of bequests that make up the cash figure from B-3). You may have received several payments from a single bequest as the estate is settled; these should only be counted once.

For example, a bequest that settles in three contributions (\$10,000, \$20,000, \$30,000), should be counted as a single bequest.

SECTION G: CAPITAL CAMPAIGNS

A “capital campaign” is a concentrated effort to raise a specified sum of money to meet a specified goal or goals, normally within a specified period of time.

Capital campaigns can be for a specific purpose (e.g. \$15 million for a new building) and/or institution wide, with a number of specific purposes under a campaign “umbrella”.

Some capital campaigns include annual fund returns against their capital campaign target; others do not. Both approaches are acceptable.

Capital campaigns are normally divided into a “quiet phase” (where funds are sought, mostly from major gifts, but the campaign is not publically announced); and a “public phase” (the period between public announcement of the campaign, and its conclusion).

G-1. As at December 2019, were you in a capital campaign (including a quiet phase) for the institution as a whole?

Yes, or no.

G-2. If you were in a capital campaign as at December 2019, what was the financial target of the campaign?

If you do not have a confirmed financial target, then you are not in a capital campaign.

G-3. How long (i.e. number of years) do you expect the public phase of the campaign to be?

Count the total number of years from the public announcement of the campaign to its anticipated public announcement of conclusion.

G-4. What percentage of the target had you achieved or do you expect to achieve before going public?

SECTION H: INVESTMENT AND STAFFING

H-1 to H-3. Fundraising Expenditure

The measurement of fundraising expenditure should, for comparison purposes, only include the staff and non-staff costs involved in **fundraising** (development) activities.

For the purposes of this question, expenditure therefore includes only the staff and non-staff fundraising costs which could be said to represent the institution's fundraising function and which are generally the responsibility of the Development Director, or the equivalent appointment.

For the purposes of this question, expenditure excludes the indirect costs associated with philanthropic support for the institution e.g. the time of any academic staff and administrative staff not identified in Report Rules Appendix E and the costs associated with the recruitment of students or the promotion of the research activities of your institution.

An appropriate proportion of the costs of staff with a joint focus on fundraising and alumni relations should be attributed to fundraising expenditure.

Some universities employ students to make fundraising calls at certain times of year on a temporary employment basis. These costs should be attributed to salary where possible

but can be included in non-salary costs according to institutions' preference and ease of calculation.

Non-staff costs relating to fundraising should be included under fundraising expenditure, including 50 per cent of the operational costs relating to the database (licences, etc.).

See Appendix E of the Reporting Rules for the allocation of development and alumni staff costs.

H-1. What were the fundraising STAFF costs of your institution in the survey year?

Exclude Alumni Relations staff costs.

Include 50% of database staff costs.

H-2. What were the fundraising NON-STAFF costs for your institution in the survey year?

Exclude Alumni Relations non-staff costs.

Include 50% of database costs.

H-3. What were the TOTAL fundraising costs of your institution in the survey year?

Sum of E1 and E2.

H-4 to H-6. Alumni Relations Expenditure

The measurement of alumni relations expenditure should, for comparison purposes, only include the staff and non-staff direct costs involved in alumni relations activities.

For the purposes of this question, expenditure therefore includes only the staff and non-staff **alumni relations** costs which could be said to constitute the institution's alumni relations function and which are generally the responsibility of the Development Director, or the equivalent appointment.

The costs associated with producing and distributing an alumni magazine should not be included here as they are the subject of a subsequent question.

For the purposes of this question, expenditure excludes the indirect costs associated with alumni relations e.g. any academic staff and administrative staff not identified in Report.

Rules Appendix E and the costs associated with the recruitment of students or the promotion of the research activities of your institution.

An appropriate proportion of the costs of staff with a joint focus on fundraising and alumni relations should be attributed to alumni relations expenditure.

Non-staff costs relating to alumni relations should be included under alumni relations expenditure, including 50 per cent of the operational costs relating to the database (licenses, etc.).

H-4. What were the alumni relations STAFF costs of your institution in the survey year?

Exclude Fundraising staff costs.

Include 50% of database staff costs.

H-5. What were the alumni relations NON-STAFF costs of your institution in the survey year?

Exclude Fundraising non-staff costs.

Include 50% of database costs.

H-6. What were the TOTAL alumni relations costs for your institution in the survey year? (Sum of E5 and E6)

H-7. What were the total production and distribution costs for the alumni magazine for your institution in the survey year?

An alumni magazine is any regularly printed magazine that is sent to the majority of your alumni.

If your institution produced two magazines a year at a cost of \$50,000 per magazine you should report a total cost of \$100,000.

Donor newsletters, e-newsletters and departmental newsletters should not be included.

H-8 to H-11. How many full-time equivalent staff worked...

Staff should be allocated to either fundraising or alumni relations depending on which area comprises the majority of their role. Those with equally split roles should be attributed 50:50 between the two categories.

Temporary staff, such as student telethon callers, envelope stuffers, or temporary staff who work at fundraising/alumni events, should not be included in these numbers.

H-8. ...mainly on fundraising at your institution in the survey year?

This question seeks to find out the size of the fundraising functions at your institution. Staff from departments/faculties outside of the Development Office, who act as “Champions” or fundraise, should not be included in this total.

H-9. How many of the fundraising staff reported in H-8 above were: (Optional Question)

H-9.1. ...directly involved in working with alumni, corporates, friends of the institutions and others to raise funds?

H-9.2. ...played a supporting role in raising funds?

For the subset of staff who worked mainly on fundraising at your institution in (year), how many of these were directly involved in working with alumni, corporates, friends of the institutions and others to raise funds? How many of these staff played a supporting role in raising funds?

Roles that might be directly involved in raising funds could include: major gift officers/managers, principal gift managers/directors, annual giving staff or telephone callers. For the purposes of this question, those in support roles would include staff with a focus on related activities such as donor relations, prospect research, gift processing, database administration, fundraising events management or communications.

H-10. ...mainly on alumni relations at your institution in the survey year?

This question seeks to find out the size of the Alumni Relations function(s) at your institution.

H-11. How many of the alumni relations staff reported in H-10 above were: (Optional Question)

H-11.1. ...directly involved in working with alumni to engage them through participation in alumni programs and/or volunteering their time to the institution?

H-11.2. ...played a supporting role in engagement programs?

For the subset of staff who worked mainly on alumni relations at your institution in (year), how many of these were directly involved in working with alumni to engage them through participation in alumni programs and/or volunteering their time to the institution? How many of these staff played a supporting role in your engagement programs?

Roles that might be directly involved in engagement would be alumni relations officers/managers/directors etc. For the purposes of this question, those in support roles would include staff with a focus on related activities such as marketing, communications, administration, events management, data management or analysis. Please note, staff working on all forms of cultivating giving from alumni should be captured as part of the fundraising question above.

H-12. What was the total institutional expenditure in the survey year?

This refers to the total expenditure of the institution, not just fundraising expenditure.