VOLUME 3, ISSUE 2 / \$5.00

Philanthropy Journal

A new challenge

United Way donors want to see results

In a competitive funding environ-ment, United Way agencies realize they must show concrete proof that their programs are successful. But proving that solutions work is not as easy as simply proving how an agency spends its money. The cozy days of the United Way family of agencies may soon be over.

BY SEAN BAILEY

Big changes are on the horizon for United Way agencies.

The way such nonprofits prove they are doing good is about to undergo a major rethinking. When funding time rolls around, it may no longer suffice for the agencies simply to describe how they try to solve community problems. Donors want proof the solutions work.

MANAGING

"We are talking about a major paradigm shift in human services that is going on across the nation, and United Ways are just becoming a part of that wave," says Dennis K. Orthner, a professor at the School of Social Work at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Orthner is playing a key role in

bringing the new thinking to North Carolina. Last summer, he briefed United Way executives throughout the state about how to critically mea-sure programs by looking for real, concrete changes in the lives of people touched by United Way funding.

Rather than evaluating systems in the traditional way by looking at the "actions or activities" that an agency takes in spending money, the new "outcome-oriented" approach

A decade of need

involves measuring the impact of the program on the people it is designed to serve.

This shift in evaluating programs stems from changes in how private employers measured work-place performance under the rubric of "reengineering" the corporation. Big business wanted proof that its profits

were being wisely and effi-ciently spent. Now, many of those same corporations demand | not be easy

that their philanthropic contributions be held to a similar measure.

'There was a time when they simply wanted to know that their money was being spent effectively, but today they want to know they are making a difference with the funding decisions we make," says Gloria Pace King, executive director of the United Way of Central Carolinas in Charlotte.



Measuring "return on investment" in the private sector is often a straightforward, quantifiable process. But mea-suring the delivery of human services - youth programs, respite care for families with terminally ill members, homeless shelters - may prove

more elusive. Sometimes successful outcomes can-

not be easily defined or can be measured only over a long period of time.

"How do you detect the difference between vague good works and some-thing that really, concretely con-tributes to the condition of the people being served," Orthner says. "That is the dilemma.

RESULTS, NOT ACTION

Charity was less complicated in earlier times. In many cities, United

Way agencies essentially controlled the funding decisions. Business and industry happily participated in trying to remedy community problems, and the United Way was the best organized and least complicated way of doing it. Decisions about funding community priorities essentially came from the staffs of the agencies.

The key feature of this arrangement was stability. Once a nonprofit joined the "family" of agencies, its long-term funding was virtually guaranteed. The only key issue regarding funding was how well the local annual appeal fared.

Measuring program effectiveness only was a matter of the agency explaining what it did. If an agency continued delivering a service to clients, that in itself was justification for continued funding. For instance, a

Look for UNITED WAY, page 9

Raleigh free clinic marks 10th anniversary

Staff and volunteers at The Open Door Clinic in Raleigh are celebrating the organization's 10th birthday with mixed emotions. They are happy to be providing needed services but are sobered by the growing number of patients lining up each week for free health care.

BY BARBARA SOLOW

Raleigh

It's just after 5:30 on a steamy late-summer afternoon and the waiting room at The Open Door Clinic in downtown Raleigh is full. A little boy in a sweat-

stained T-shirt grabs a fistful of animal crackers offered by one of the clinic volunteers, then dashes back to his mother. A railthin woman in office-worker clothes flips quietly through the pages of a magazine. An elderly man sitting next to her coughs, rubs his hand across his eyes and shifts wearily in his seat.

Down the hall, clinic

HUMAN RESOURCES

helping volunteers find needed forms

and equipment. Ordinarily, patients would have been lined up outside the renovated depot that houses the free clinic and two other projects of the Urban Ministries of Raleigh. But today, it was just too hot, McNeely explains.

'I couldn't have them all standing out there in that sun so I asked everyone to come in early."

When it opened 10 years ago in one room of a downtown church across from Moore Square, the free clinic was the first of its kind in North Carolina. Since then, it has become a

renovated warehouse on Semart Drive near downtown - provides free and "lay" volunteers keep the walk-in clinic and its licensed pharmacy run-ning three nights a week for up to 25

services, and on Wednesdays, the clinic is open by appointment to patients with chronic diseases

Like many of those involved with The Open Door, McNeely - who began her tenure at the clinic as a volunteer nurse - has mixed feelings about the organization's 10th anniversary.

'I'm glad that we're here to



Students relax at East Carolina University, which, along with its medical center, dominates the nonprofit sector in Greenville.

Photo by Merrill Wolf

At a crossroads

Challenges confront Greenville nonprofits

As Greenville's most generous corporate citizen reduces its operation, competition for funding and the need for better communication in the nonprofit sector are intensifying.

BY MERRILL WOLF

Greenville

The sudden appearance of a vast medical complex is the first indica-

A SENSE OF PLACE

marked by signs advertising a plethora of medical specialties.

Soon the University Medical Center looms on the left. Like the city itself, the medical center is dominated by Pitt County Memorial Hospital, Greenville's largest employer. A banner hanging above the emergencyroom entrance gives new meaning to the hospital's initials: "People Care



patients a night. In recent years, gynecological and dental care have been added to the list of available

model for a network of about 15 similar clinics operating throughout North Carolina. The Open Door - now located in a

medical exams, lab tests, medicines and referrals to 3,000 low-income patients a year on a budget of about \$110,000. A network of 300 medical

INSIDE	NONPROFITS	FOUNDATIONS	VOLUNTEERS	CORPORATE GIVING	FUND RAISING
Connections	Preserving culture of farmland	Learning from southern history	AmeriCorps delivers the goods	Community relations touchdown	Targeting dollars for growing needs
In October16 Job Opportunities20 Opinion10 People17 Professional Services18	Threatened by the expanding Charlotte-Mecklenburg area, 10 counties are working to save their natural and cultural resources.	The legacy of the North Carolina Fund is the focus of a collaborative project at UNC-Chapel Hill.	The Americorps program in North Carolina is changing the lives both of the people touched by the volunteers, and of the volunteers them- selves.	In his new community rela- tions job for Duke Power, Richard Williams draws on his experience - and the inspira- tion of his mentor.	Tar Heel United Way affiliate that are raising their fundrai ing targets say they are doin so because member agencie need more help.
	Page 4	Page 6	Page 8	Page 12	Page 14