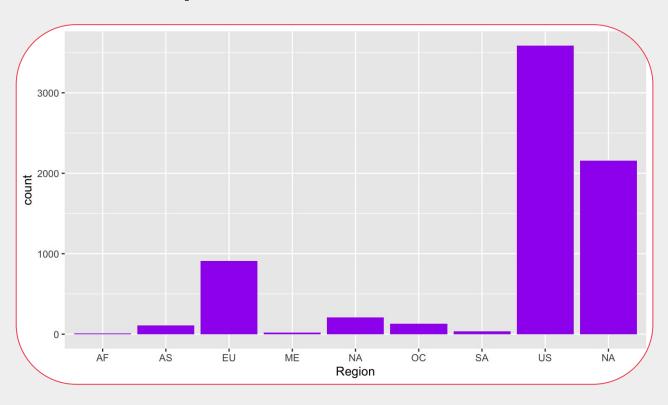




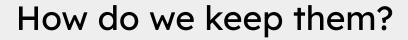
BUAD 312 Final Project

Fayzan Mirza, Dyanna Boone, Hannah Lee, Kevin Lu, Kuilin Jiang, Matthew Ko

Who are your donors?



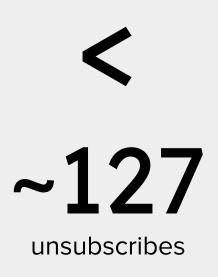












To To

How do we keep them?





Claire's Birthday



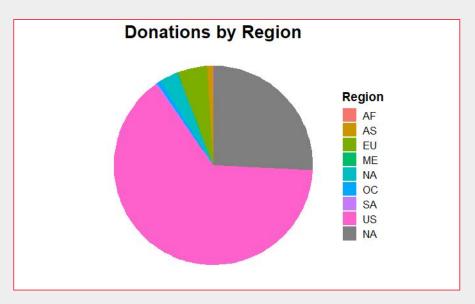


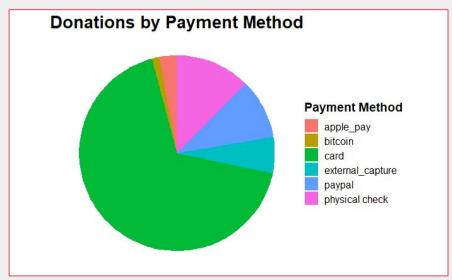


1 in a Million

Data Visualization – Donations by Region and payment method





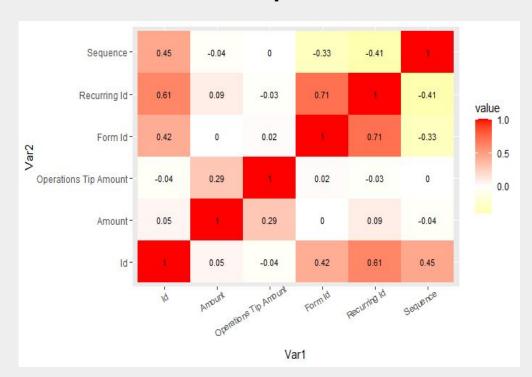




Donations data correlation - Heat Map

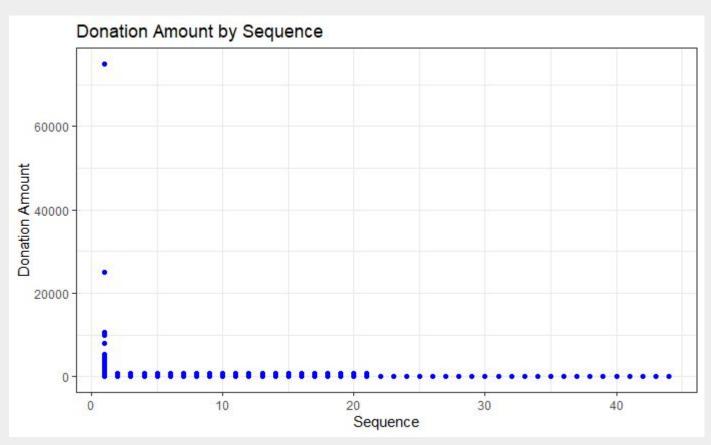
Sequence has negative correlation with Amount

- The negative correlation
 between sequence and amount
 of donation may seem
 counterintuitive at first glance.
- As one might expect that a
 higher sequence number would
 indicate a more loyal donor who
 could potentially donate more.



Amount & Sequence - Scatter Plot





Amount & Sequence - Linear Regression



- Adjusted R-squared = 0.00108
 - This is a very low value, indicating that the model does not provide a good fit to the data.
 - In other words, the relationship between sequence and donation amount is very weak or non-existent.

```
Residuals:
  Min
          10 Median
                              Max
 -107
                       -24 74892
Coefficients:
           Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 112.461
                        12.840 8.759 < 2e-16 ***
Sequence
             -4.894
                         1.549 -3.160 0.00159 **
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' '1
Residual standard error: 964.3 on 8291 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.001203, Adjusted R-squared: 0.001082
F-statistic: 9.984 on 1 and 8291 DF, p-value: 0.001585
```



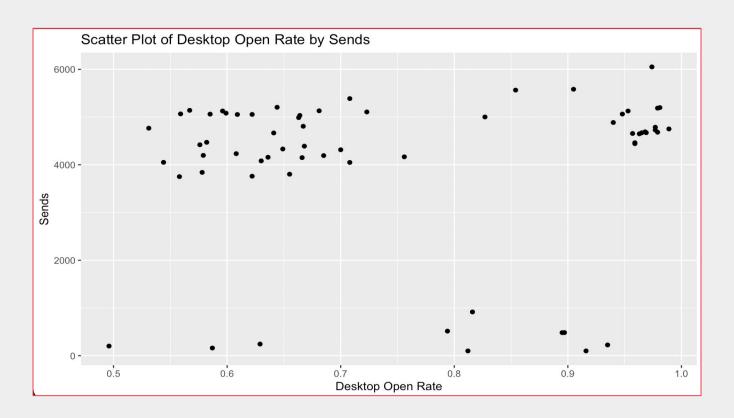
Desktop Open Rate & Sends - Heat Map

- Desktop Open Rate has low correlation with Sends
 - Interesting finding considering people typically open emails less when they are increasingly getting emails from a company





Desktop Open Rate & Sends - Simple Scatter Plot

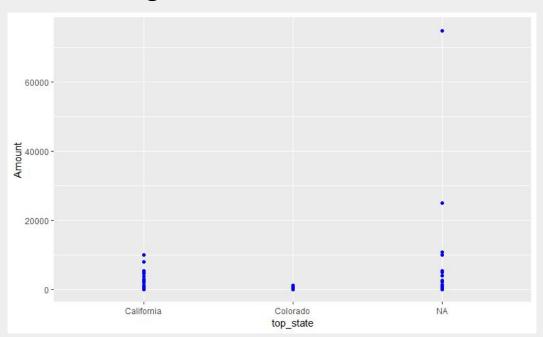




Desktop Open Rate & Sends - Linear Regression

- Adjusted R-squared = -0.015
 - Confirms weak relationship between these two variables
 - Claire's should be able to keep their current number of emails a decreasing open rate

Recurring Trends Within State/Province

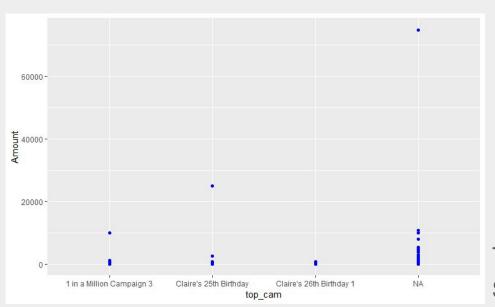


`State/Province`			count
<chr></chr>			<int></int>
1 Alaba	L Alabama		
2 Alask	Alaska		5
3 Arizo	Arizona		58
4 Arkar	Arkansas		6
5 Calif	California		<u>1</u> 474
6 Color	6 Colorado		94
7 Conne	7 Connecticut		80
8 Delaw	are		6
9 Distr	ict of	Columbia	15
10 Flore	lia		198

Top 3 States and what their similarities were Which areas to target?

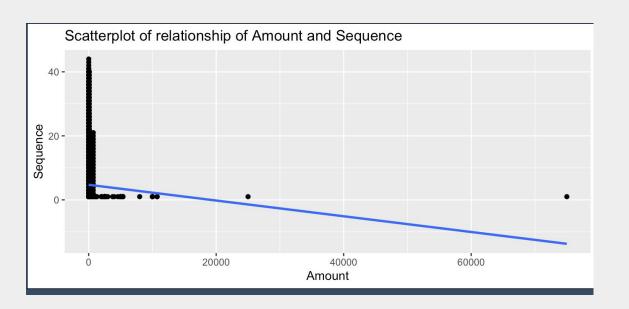






`Email Campaign`	count
<pre><chr></chr></pre>	<int></int>
1 in a Million Campaign 1_1	17 47
1 in a Million Campaign 2 1 in a Million Campaign 3	110
10 Years	79
Auction 1	3
Auction 2	13
Claire's 25th Birthday	197
Claire's 26th Birthday 1	115
Claire's Birthday Campaign	531
Clairity Ball 2021 1	97
with 49 more rows	

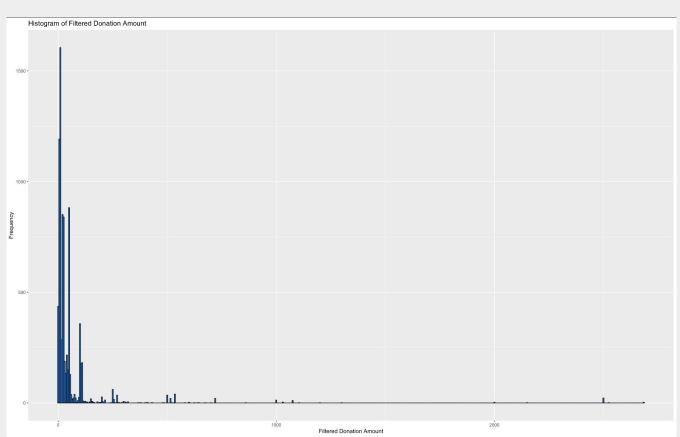
The top 3 campaigns within the donations Specific names and which events were important Is there a correlation between Amount donated and Sequence?



Scatter plot of Amount donated vs. Sequence

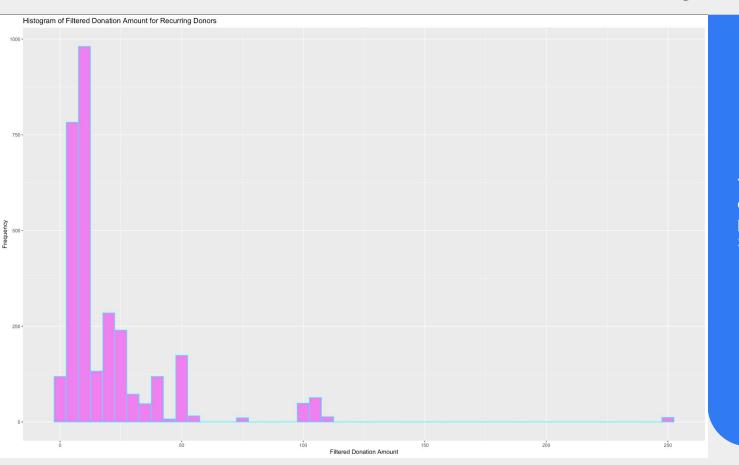
donors who
made their first
donation
(sequence 1)
tend to make
the largest
contribution
compared to
subsequent
donations.

Donation Amount Distribution



The majority of amount of donation payment is below \$100

Donation Amount Distribution For Recurring Donors



The majority of amount of donation payment is below \$50

Does anonymity affect the amount they donate? Hypothesis testing



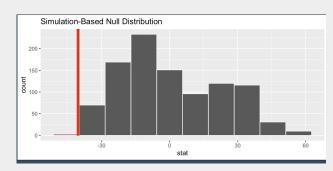
H0 (null hypothesis): Anonymity does not affect the amount donated.

H1 (alternative hypothesis): Anonymous donor donate less.

- P-value is 0.003
- Rejecting the null hypothesis

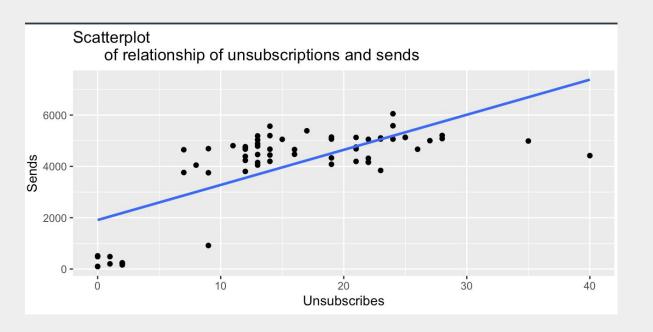
- Concluding that anonymous donors donate less, on average, compared to

non-anonymous donors.



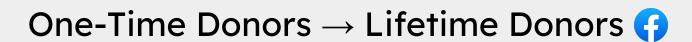


Correlation Between Sends and Unsubscribes



Rationale: As people get more and more emails, people tend to get tired of getting so many emails.

As email sends from Claire's Place increase, we infer there could be an increase in unsubscribes.





0%

of Facebook donors are recurring donors

- Redirect people to your website to donate
- Encourage the "recurring" donation option on Facebook
- Follow up with Facebook donors via email

What made April work so well?



- Third lowest month in emails sent (April) is the same month they receive the most donations
 - This means CPF was very effective in their email campaign strategy this month of April.

\$30,785

Dollars raised from Kendra Scott Campaign

13,752
Emails sent in April

- Kendra Scott email campaign led to 3rd highest amount of donations (behind two annual events)
 - Trimmed out Tax Receipt and General Donation outliers
 - Collaborations like this one can greatly benefit the company based on the 20% commission CPF made per item sold.

Hypothesis Test - Card Payments and Sequences



Null Hypothesis

Using credit card as a payment for donations does not impact the donor's Sequence.

Alternative Hypothesis

Donors who make donations by credit card on average have an above average Sequence (4.689)

- P-value for the hypothesis test is 0, reject null and approve H1
- Because the result was significant, we can confirm that using credit cards as a form of payment for donations tends to lead to an above average Sequence for donors of CPF
 - This makes businesses sense considering card readers and email invoices store the email and phone numbers of donors
 - Can be used for email and text message targeting

Hypothesis testing – Recurring and Amounts



Null Hypothesis

There is no difference in the amount donated between donors who made recurring donations and those who did not make recurring donations.

Alternative Hypothesis

Donors who made recurring donations donated a higher amount compared to those who did not make recurring donations.

- P-value for the hypothesis test is 1, it means that we fail to reject the null hypothesis
- There is no statistically significant difference in the amount donated between recurring and non-recurring donations. Therefore, we cannot conclude that recurring donation has a higher amount donated.

Hypothesis testing – Donation_cat and Recurring



Null Hypothesis

There is no difference in the likelihood of recurring donation between high and low amount donation categories

Alternative Hypothesis

High amount donation is more likely to recur than low amount donation.

- We first separated the donations into different categories based on its percentile.
 Donations of \$75 or more were categorized as "H" for high, and those below \$75 were categorized as "L" for low.
- P-value = 0.62
- we cannot conclude that high donation amounts are more likely to have recurring donations than low donation amounts based on this test.

Does Dedication Have Any Impact on Donation Amounts?

Null Hypothesis: Dedication has no effect on avg Amount donated

Alternate Hypothesis: Dedication causes higher Donations than avg amount.

- P-Value of 1
- We fail to reject the null hypothesis; We could infer that dedication do not have a effect on avg amount.





- Create more brand partnerships, like Kendra Scott campaign
 - More exposure, donations, and steady revenue over the campaign's period
 - Celebrity collaborations may have similar success, Ex. Celine Dion
- Keep email campaign count as is, as we found it's not negatively impacting the open rate and increasing may result in more unsubscribers
- Follow up with Facebook donors to encourage recurring donations
- Time email campaigns to be most compatible with US or NA time zones
 - Target US Region more (US holidays, etc.)
- Amount of donation does not have a significant impact on the recurring donation rate.
 - It may not be necessary to specifically target recurring donors. Instead, the company could focus on increasing overall donations through targeted fundraising campaigns, social media outreach, and other marketing efforts.

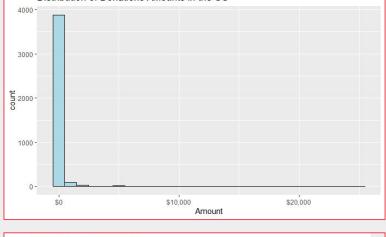


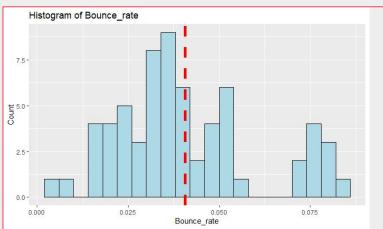


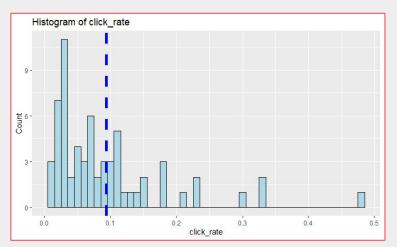
Thank you!

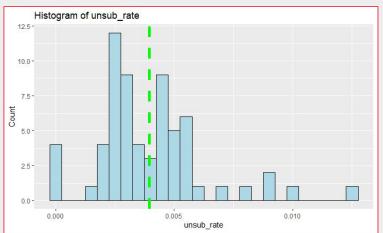
Appendix - Distribution Visualizations













Appendix: Hypothesis testing – Anonymous and Amounts



Null Hypothesis

There is no difference in the amount donated between donors who choose to remain anonymous and those who do not

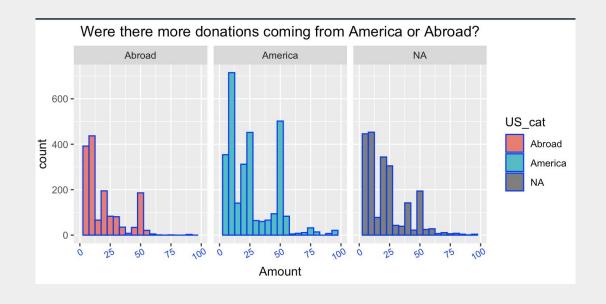
Alternative Hypothesis

Anonymous donors donate more compared to non-anonymous donors.

 With a p-value of 0.993, we can conclude that there is insufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis, and we cannot say that anonymous donors donate more than non-anonymous donors.

Appendix Are there more donations from America or Abroad





 We see that the US has the greatest amount of donors