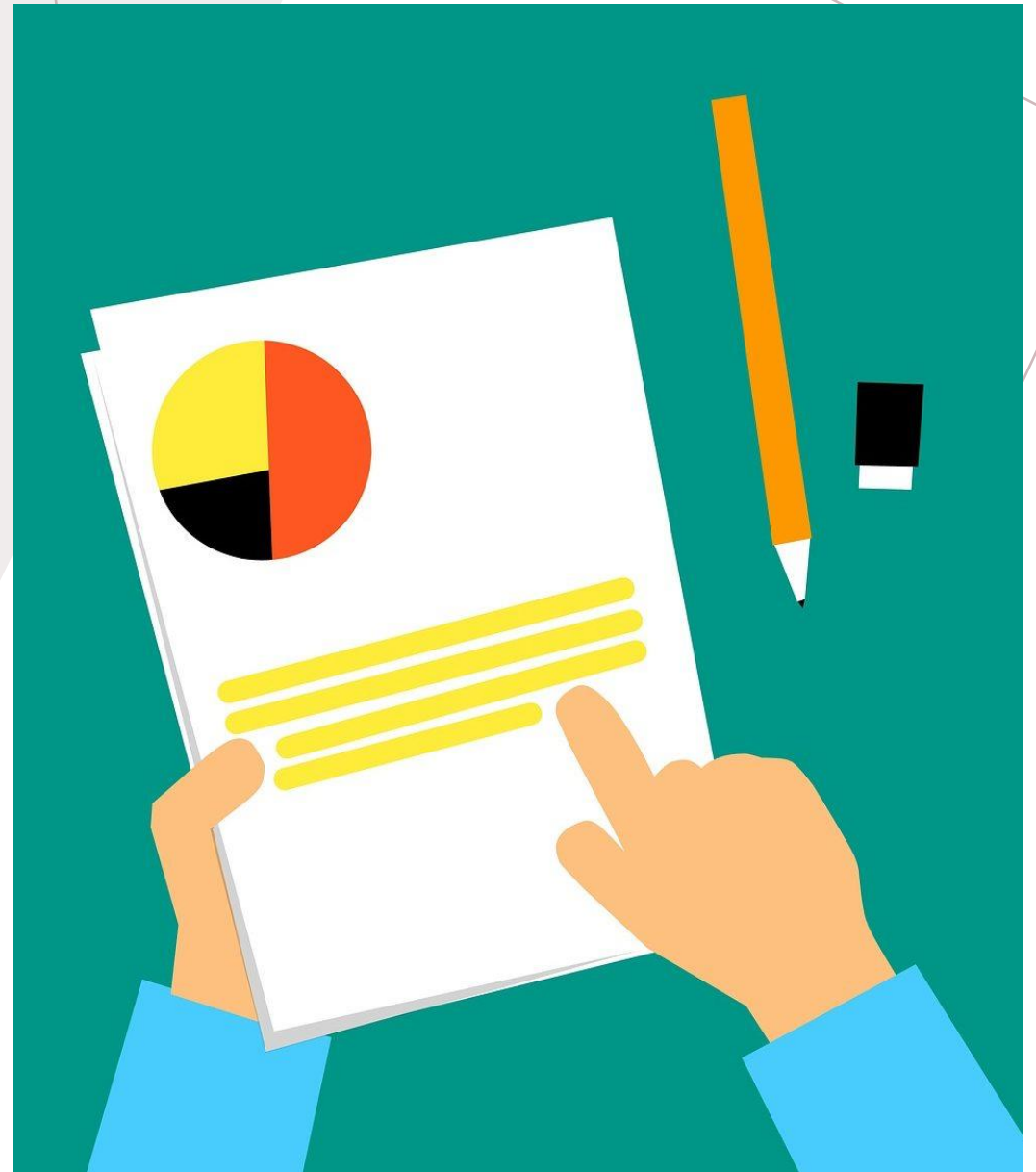


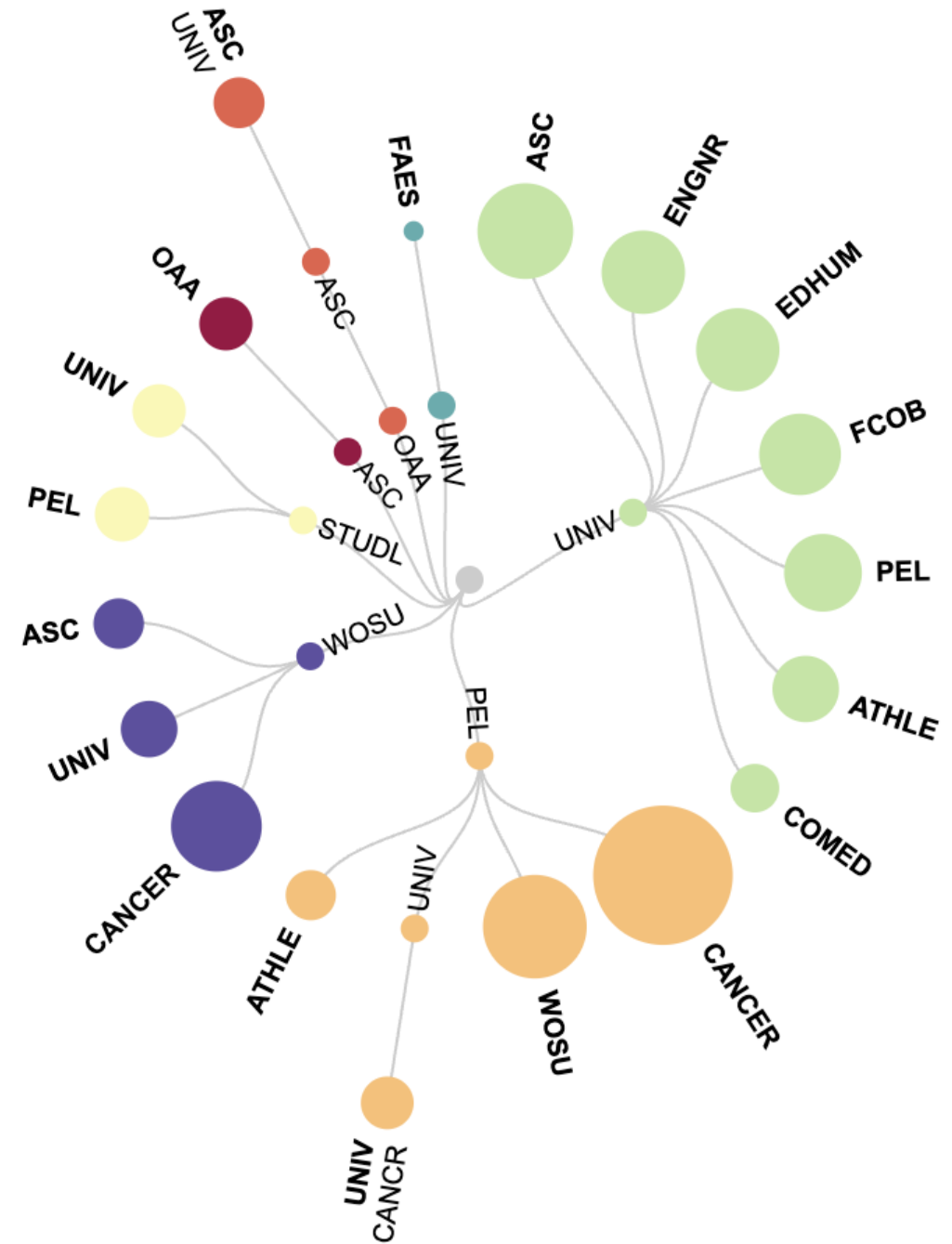
PREDICTING DONATION DESIGNATION

PROJECT 2 STATISTICS 4911

BY GROUP 4:
CAROLINE PIER, XIDAN KOU,
CARLI WERNER TROY STEIN, SONGYUAN
WU, AND KAT HUSAR



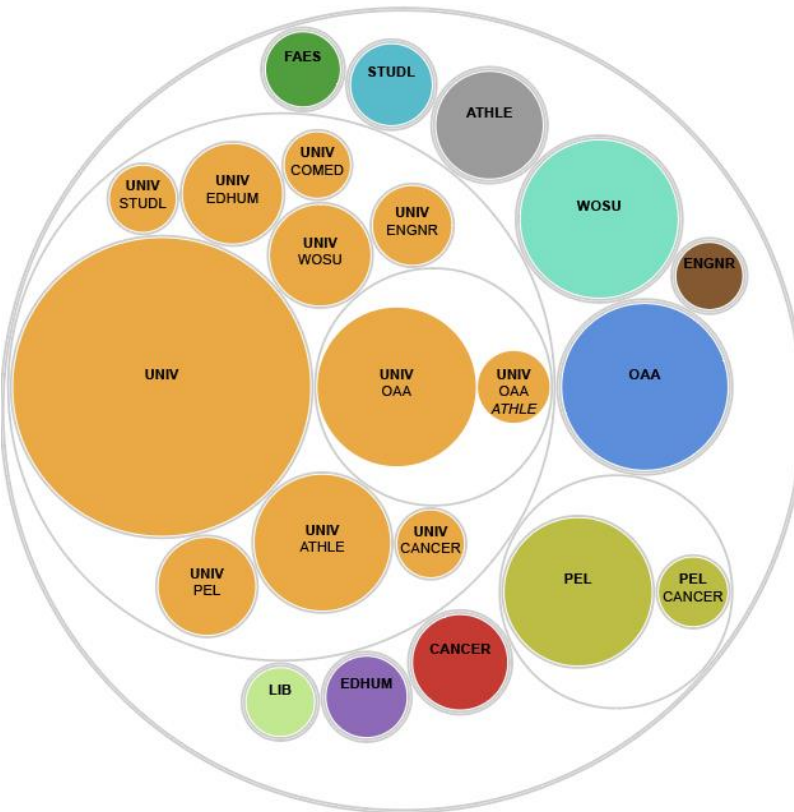
Top 20 Giving Combinations



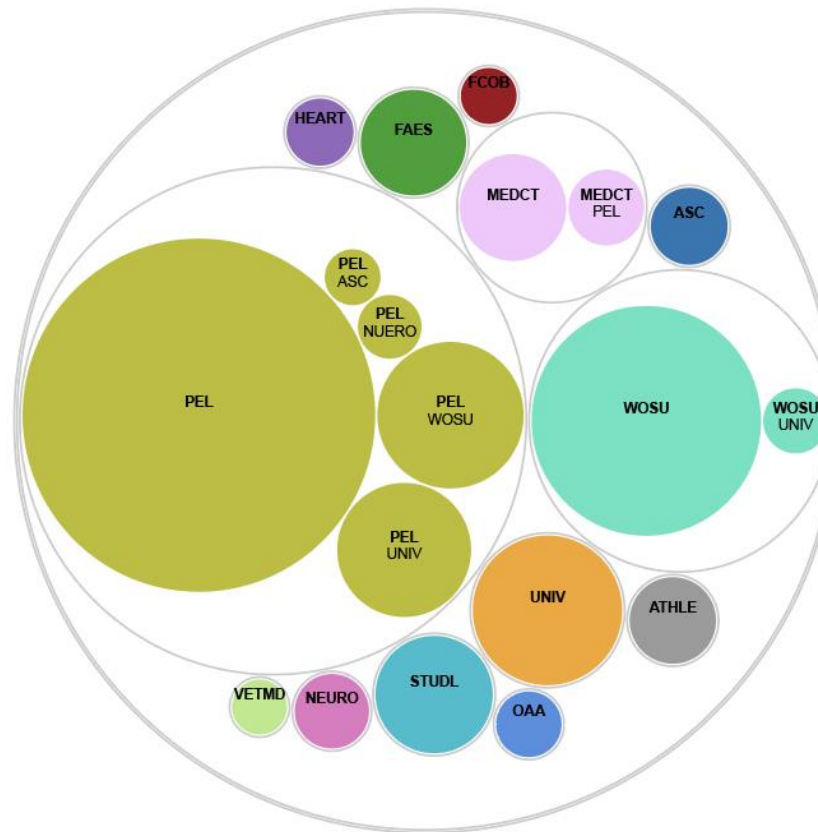
Designation Category + X + Y + Z

- Notable number of **multiple designations** for those having donated to *Arts and Sciences*
- Arts and Sciences donations tend to **overlap** with donations to the **University** and individual **university colleges**
- Cancer donations tend to overlap with **Pelotonia, Neurology, the Medical Center, and WOSU**
- Donations to **WOSU** notably overlap with Pelotonia, cancer, the Arts and Sciences, and the university

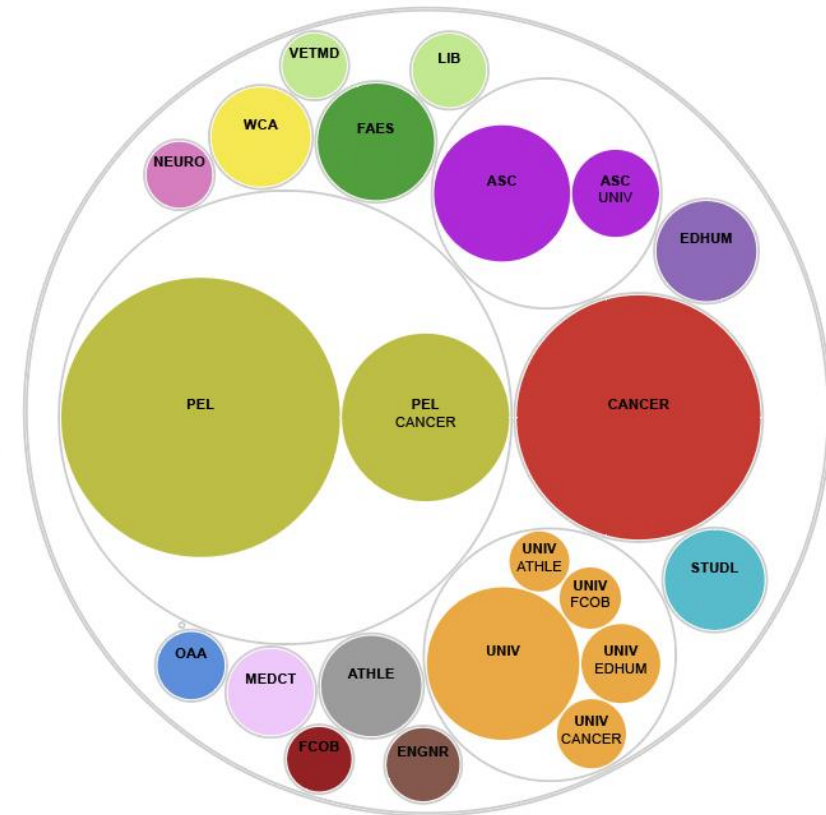
ARTS AND SCIENCES



CANCER



WOSU

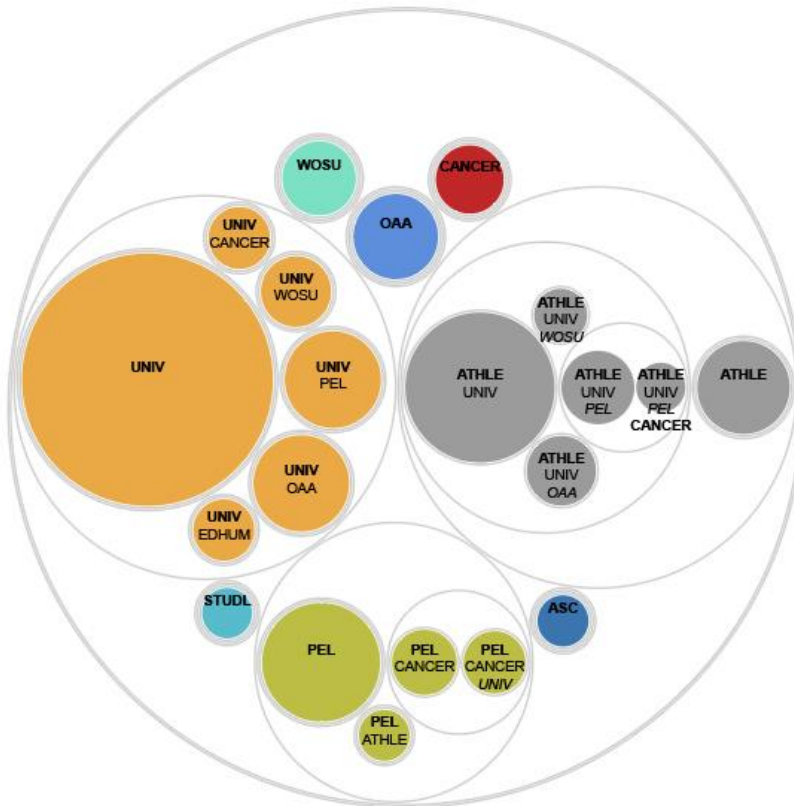


Top Giving Combinations by Designation

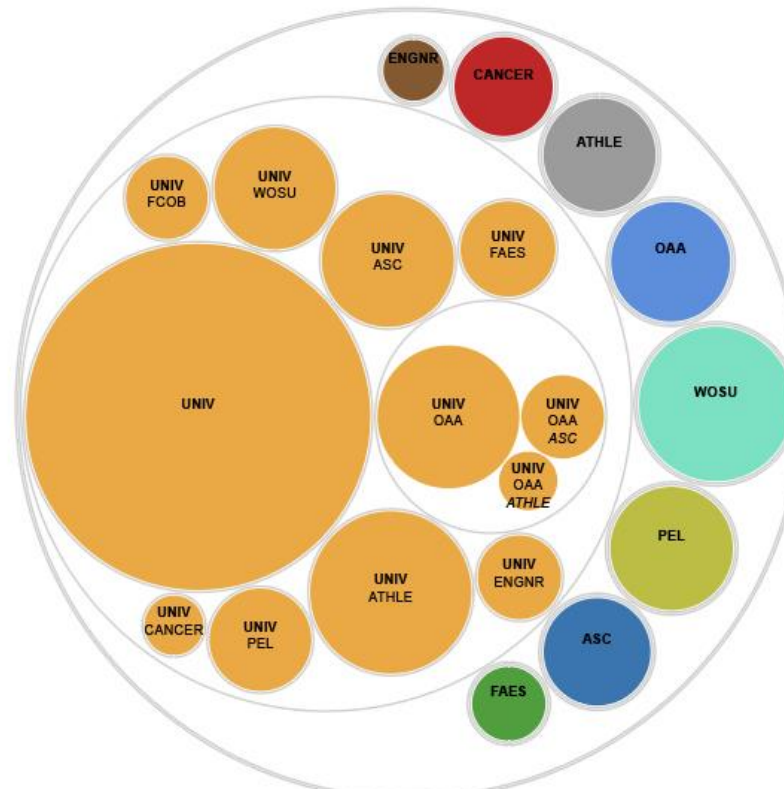
Designation Category + W + X + Y + Z

- Fisher College of Business tends to have more donations toward Athletics and Pelotonia
 - Those donating to FCOB also tend to donate to a **variety** of designations
- The College of Education and Human Ecology tends to have more donations toward the **university** and the university in combination with other designations
- Office of Academic Affairs tends to have more donations not heavily weighted toward another designation in particular but among ASC, FCOB, and UNIV then College of Engineering and Student Life

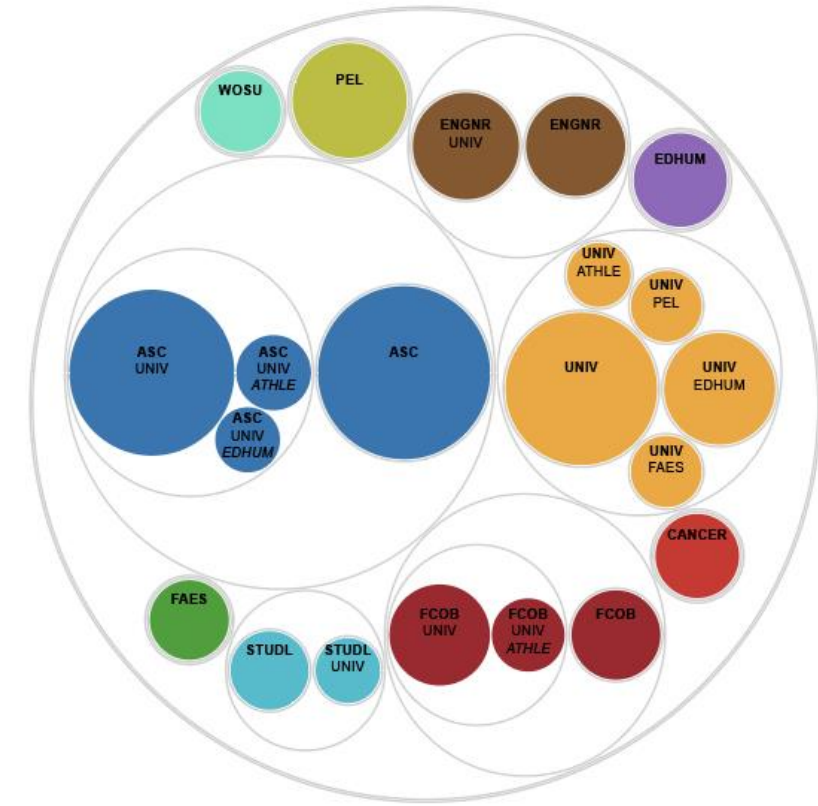
FISHER COLLEGE OF BUSINESS



COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND HUMAN ECOLOGY

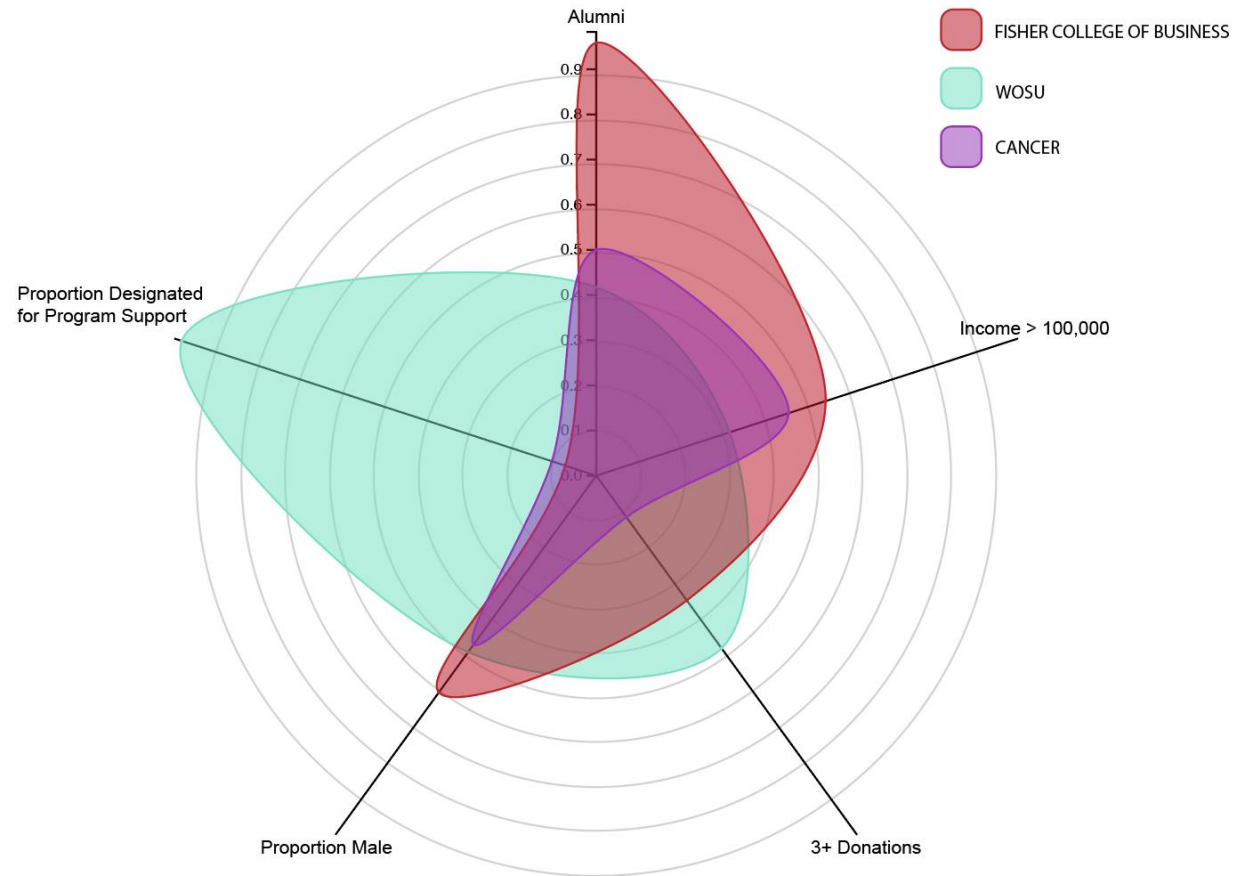


OAA



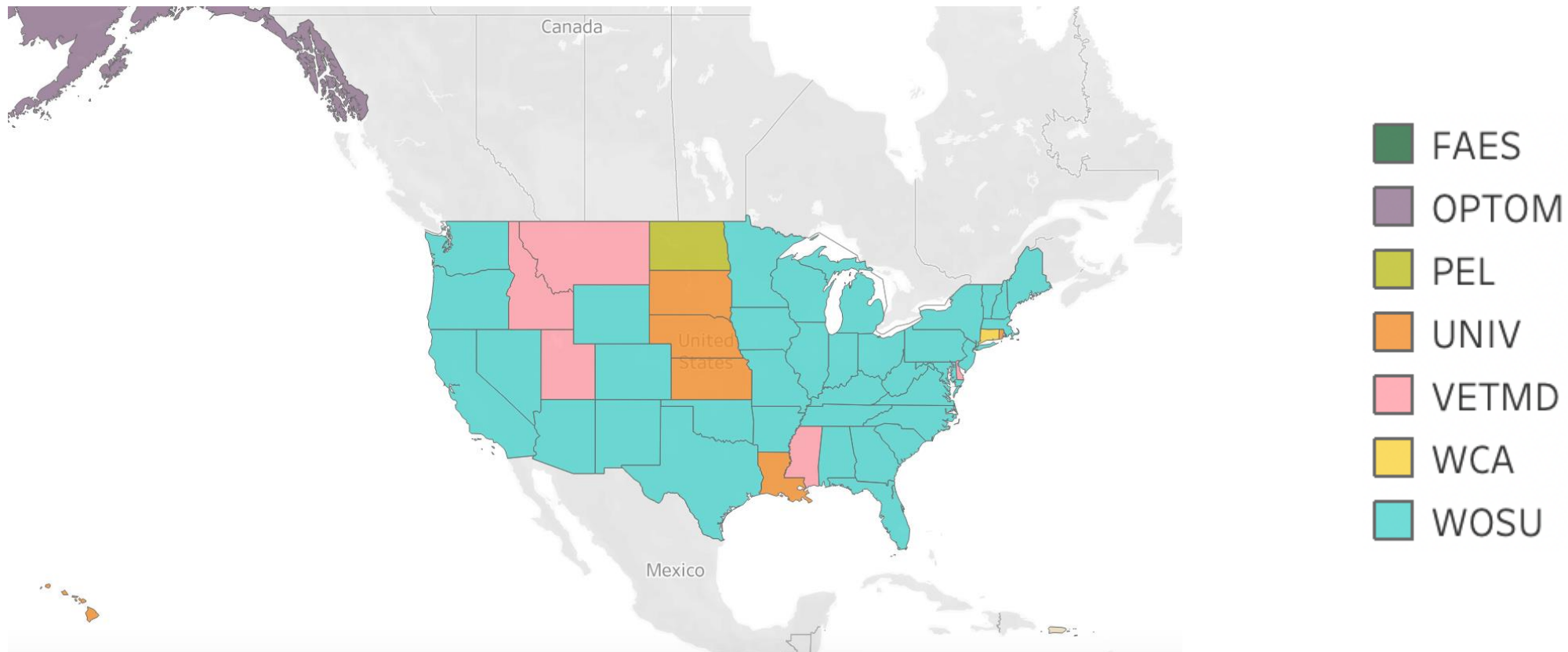
Donor Composition by Designation

- Fisher College of Business has significantly more alumni donors than the other two categories
 - The college also has higher income donors and the highest proportion of male donors compared to the other two
- WOSU donors have more lifetime donations followed by FCOB followed by Cancer
- WOSU donations are often designated for Program Support



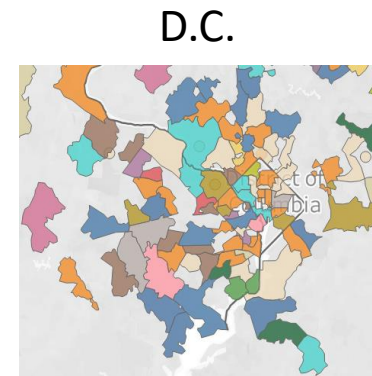
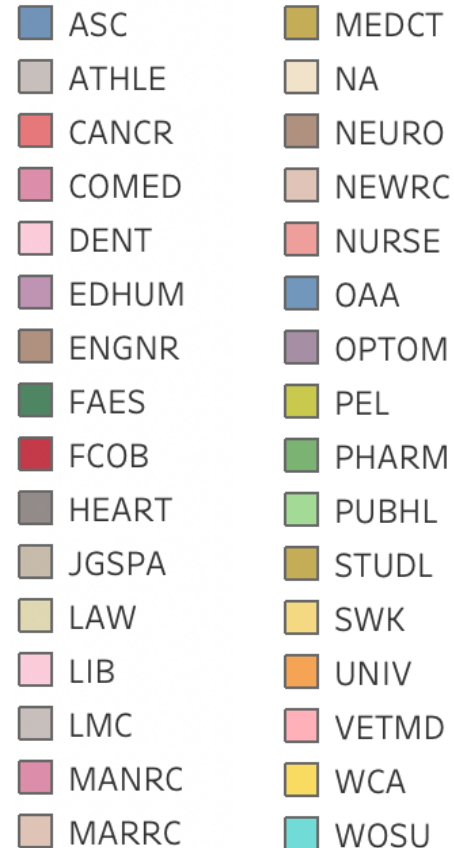
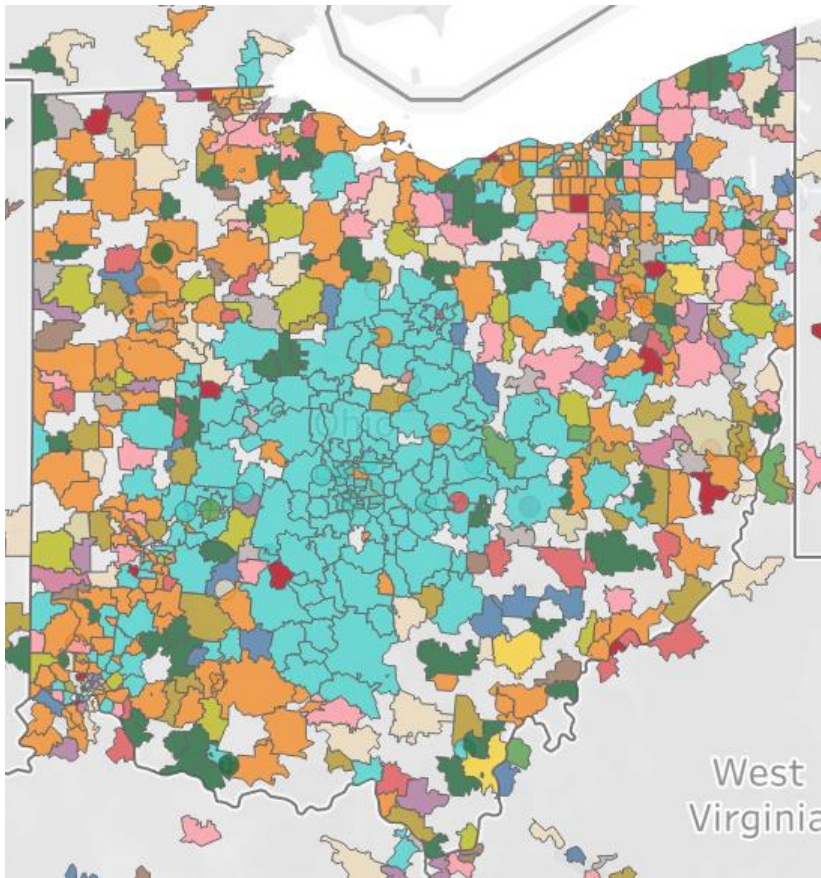
Where are donations coming from?

- *Top Designation by State*
- By State there is an overall trend of donating to WOSU.

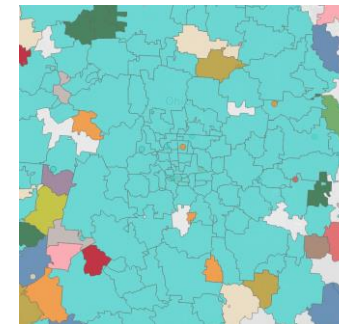


Where are donations coming from?

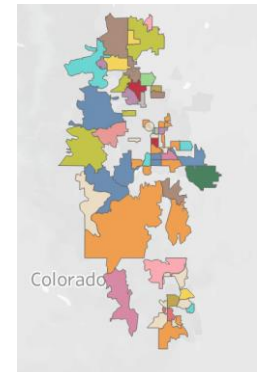
- *Top Designation by Zipcode*
- By Zipcode those in central Ohio tend to donate more to WOSU
 - Those further out tend to donate to the University, Fisher College of Business, Pelotonia, Cancer, and some other university colleges.



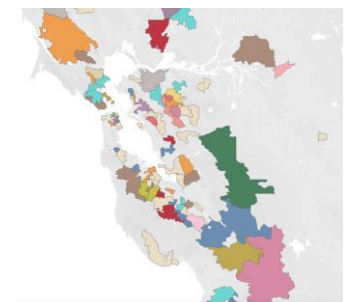
CENTRAL OHIO



Denver

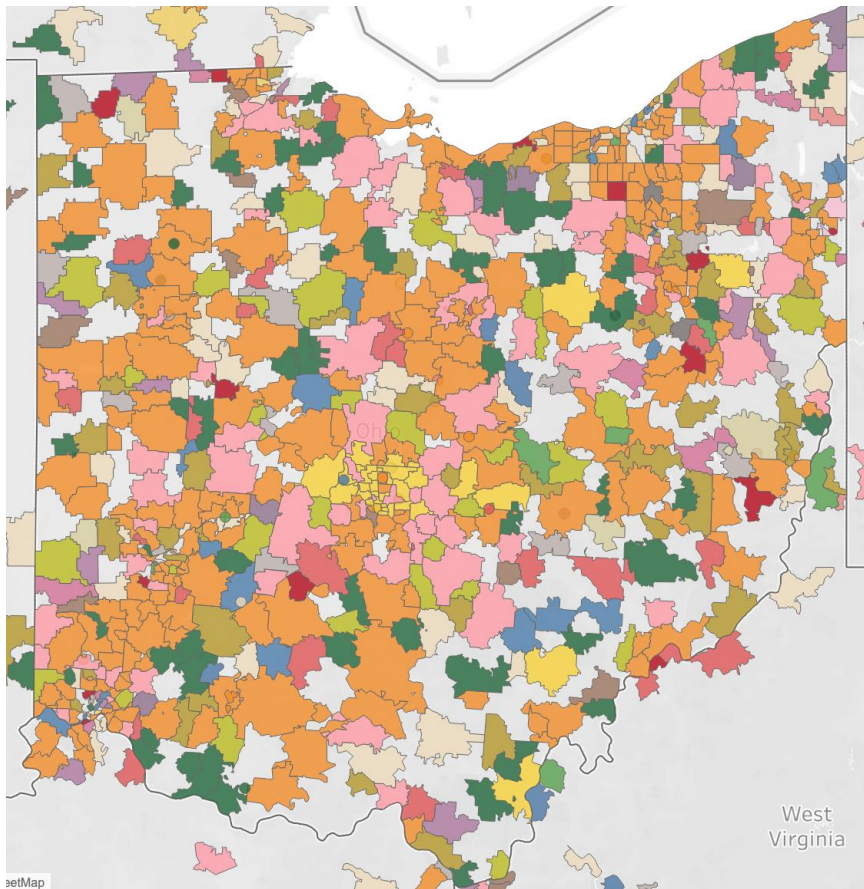


San Fran



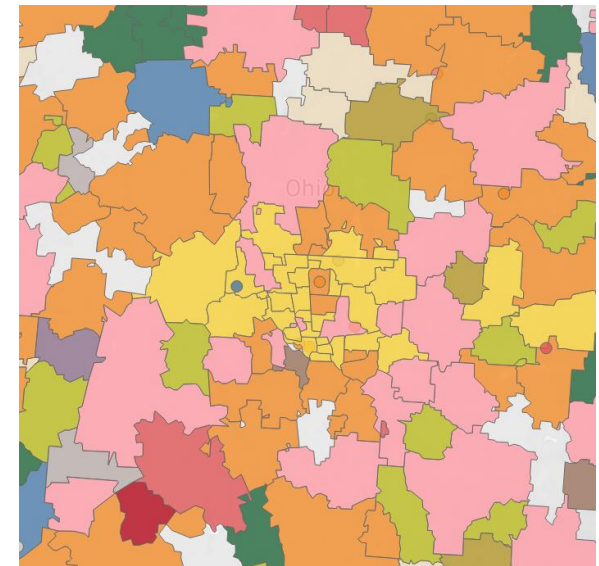
Where are donations coming from?

- *Top Designation by Zipcode*
- **Excluding WOSU** – Central Ohio Designations tend to go toward WCA – *Wexner Center for the Arts*
- *College of Food, Agriculture, and Environmental Sciences and University Donations are notable*



ASC	MEDCT
ATHLE	NA
CANCR	NEURO
COMED	NEWRC
DENT	NURSE
EDHUM	OAA
ENGNR	OPTOM
FAES	PEL
FCOB	PHARM
HEART	PUBHL
JGSPA	STUDL
LAW	SWK
LIB	UNIV
LMC	VETMD
MANRC	WCA
MARRC	WOSU

CENTRAL OHIO

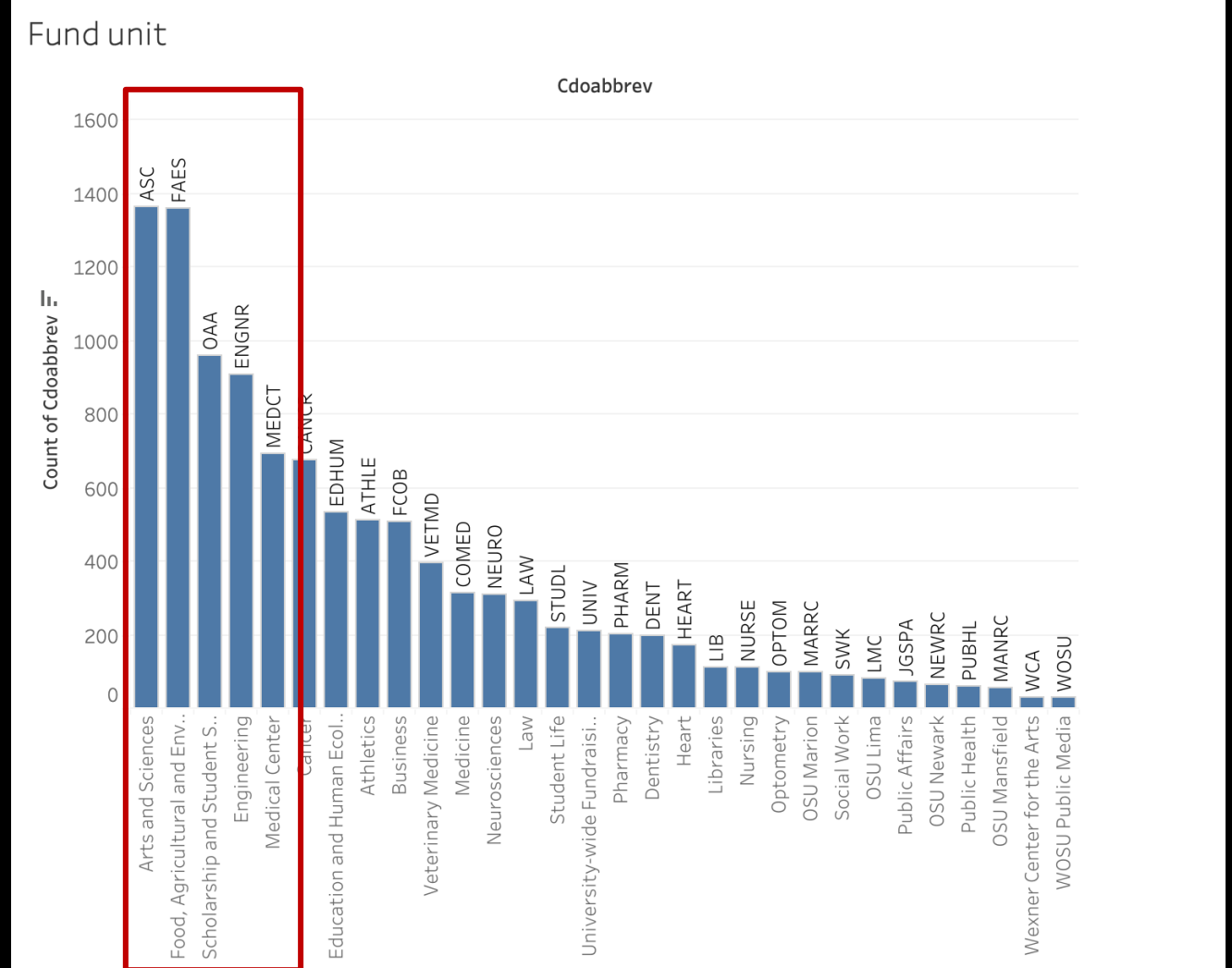


ANALYSIS ON TOP FIVE FUND UNIT

Response variable : cdo (Fund unit)

Explanatory variables

- 30 variables
- Degree :ASC / FAES / ...
- Relationships to OSU: OSU alumni / OSU parent/ ...



ANALYSIS PROCESS

Variable Selection:
Lasso
Boosting



```
graph LR; A[Variable Selection:  
Lasso  
Boosting] --> B[Variables with  
Positive Lasso  
Coefficient]; B --> C[Prediction Model:  
Logistic  
Regression];
```

The diagram illustrates a three-step analysis process. It begins with 'Variable Selection: Lasso Boosting', which leads to 'Variables with Positive Lasso Coefficient'. This step then leads to the final 'Prediction Model: Logistic Regression'. The steps are connected by right-pointing arrows, indicating a sequential flow.

Variables with
Positive Lasso
Coefficient

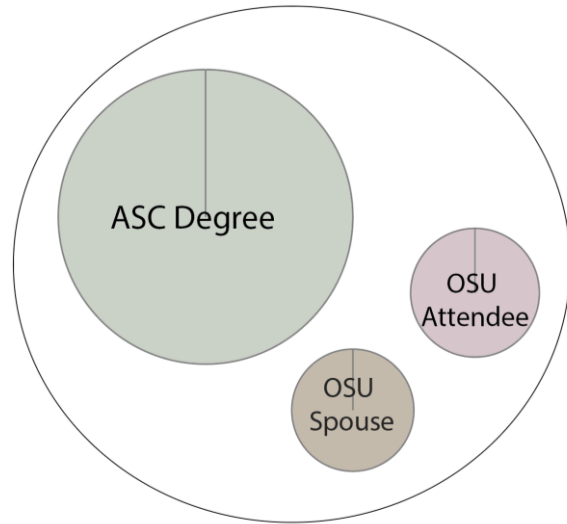
Prediction Model:
Logistic
Regression

Note: Only keep the positive coefficient from Lasso because we only want variables that will cause this person to donate the fund. We don't want variables that will cause the person don't donate to the fund.

Response:

Giving To ASC

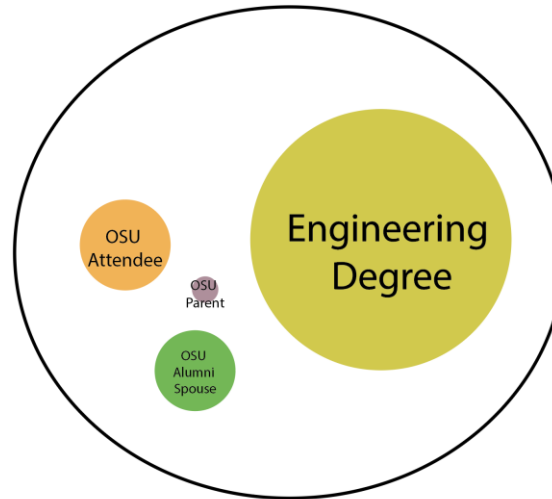
Predictors:



Response:

Giving To Engineering

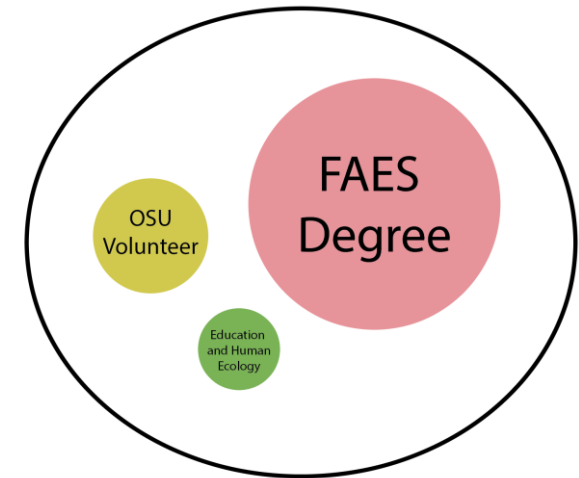
Predictors:



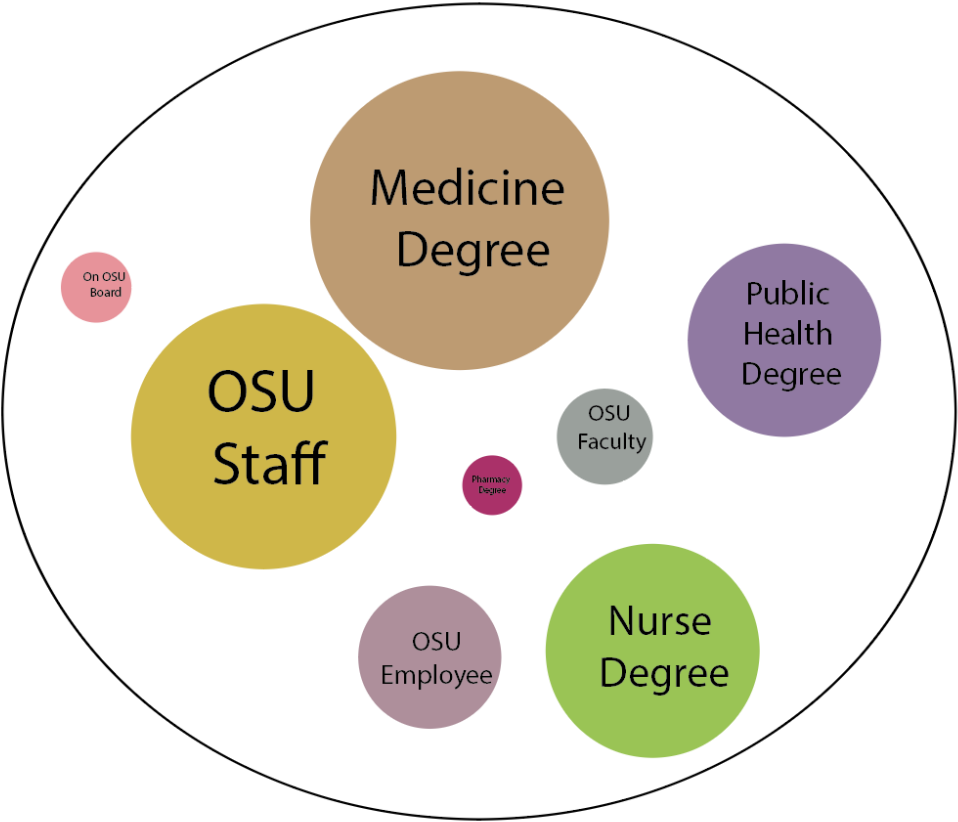
Response:

Giving to Food, Agricultural And Environmental Sciences

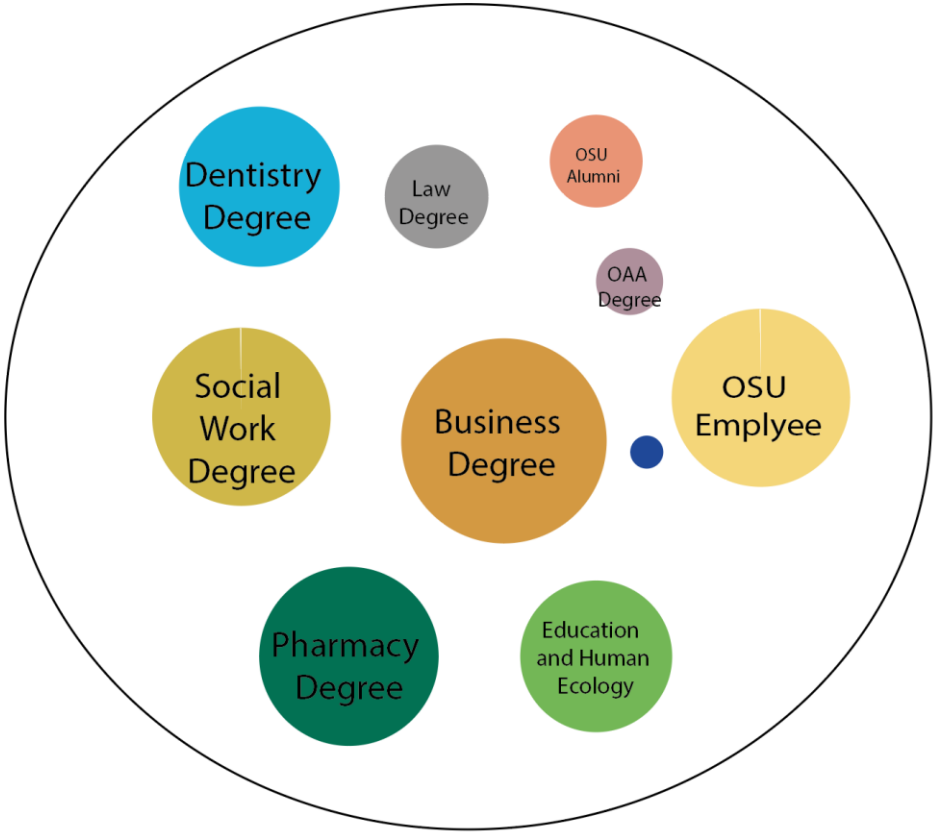
Predictors:



Giving To Medical Center



Giving to OAA: Scholarship and Student Support



Demographics		Odds
Person A	Social Worker degree	0.329
Person B	Social Worker degree + OSU Employee	0.688
Person C	Business Degree + OSU Alumni	0.426
Person D	Pharmacy Degree + OSU Employee	0.886
Person E	OSU Alumni	0.089

GIVING TO OAA

Customers Who Bought This Item Also Bought





Predictive Analytics For Dummies
› Anasse Bari
★★★★★ 29
Paperback
\$17.72 ✓Prime



Predictive Analytics: The Power to Predict Who...
› Eric Siegel
★★★★★ 229
#1 Best Seller in Econometrics
Hardcover
\$16.88 ✓Prime



Quantifying the User Experience: Practical...
› Jeff Sauro
★★★★★ 8
Paperback
\$40.63 ✓Prime



Marketing Analytics: Strategic Models and...
› Stephan Sorger
★★★★★ 29
Paperback
\$50.52 ✓Prime



Data Driven Marketing For Dummies
› David Semmelroth
Paperback
\$20.49 ✓Prime

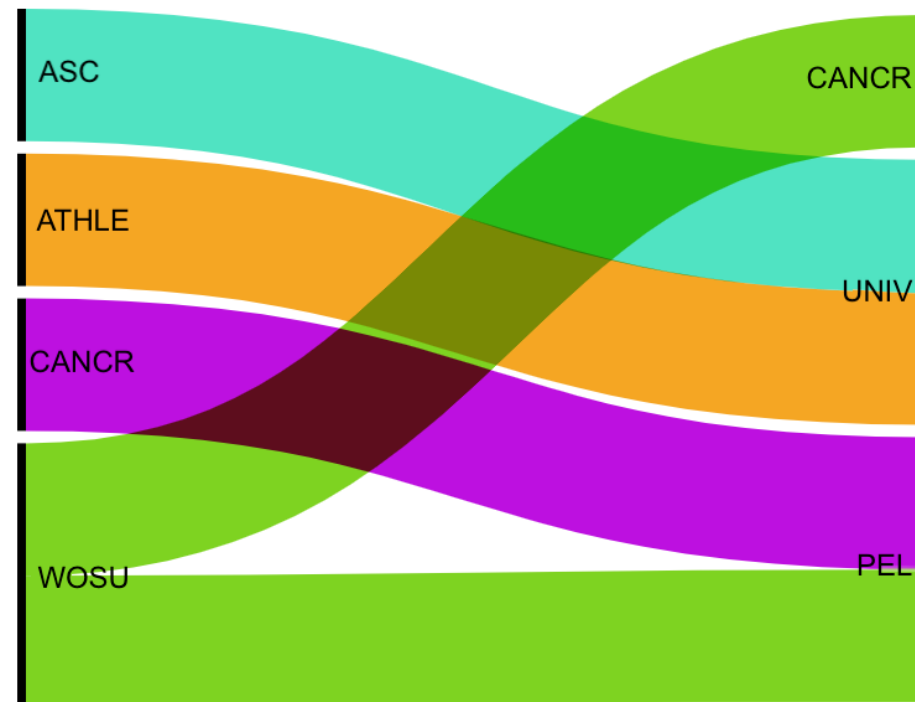
ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS

ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS

- Rules creations:
 - Clean data:
 - Remove inactive organizations
 - Remove constituents donating to one fund only
 - What combinations do we see often together?
 - Apriori algorithm to find frequent itemsets (combinations) fast
- Accounting for overall frequency of specific fund:
 - Use lift metric

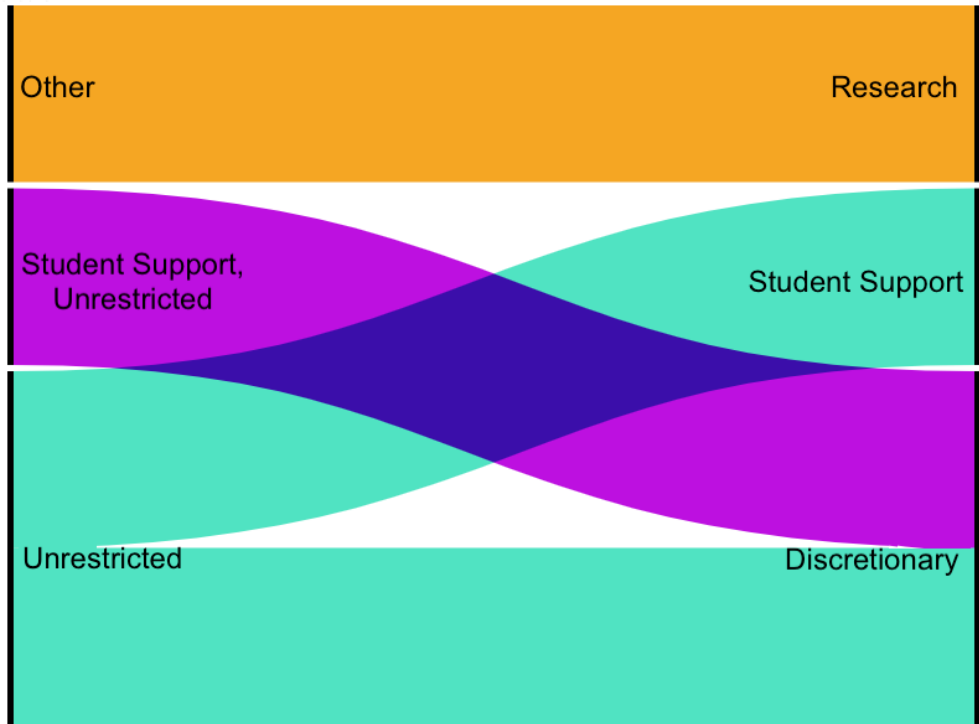
UNIT CODE RULES

antecedents	consequents	support	confidence	lift
(ASC)	(UNIV)	0.116368	0.606317	1.214478
(ATHLE)	(UNIV)	0.133747	0.642066	1.286085
(CANCR)	(PEL)	0.162818	0.514221	1.367692
(WOSU)	(CANCR)	0.100505	0.352338	1.112774
(WOSU)	(PEL)	0.118299	0.414719	1.103041



DESIGNATION PURPOSE RULES

antecedents	consequents	support	confidence	lift
(Unrestricted)	(Discretionary)	0.204452	0.852045	1.712548
(Other)	(Research)	0.378080	0.905018	1.521475
(Student Support, Unrestricted)	(Discretionary)	0.105970	0.849671	1.707776
(Unrestricted)	(Discretionary, Student Support)	0.105970	0.441626	1.803066



CHARACTERISTIC - BASED ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS

- Do a collection of donors who participated in the same activity frequently donate to any specific funds?
 - Student life variables: honor society, religious organizations, etc.



"Antecedent"



**Did donors who were in
honor society frequently
donate to pelotonia?**



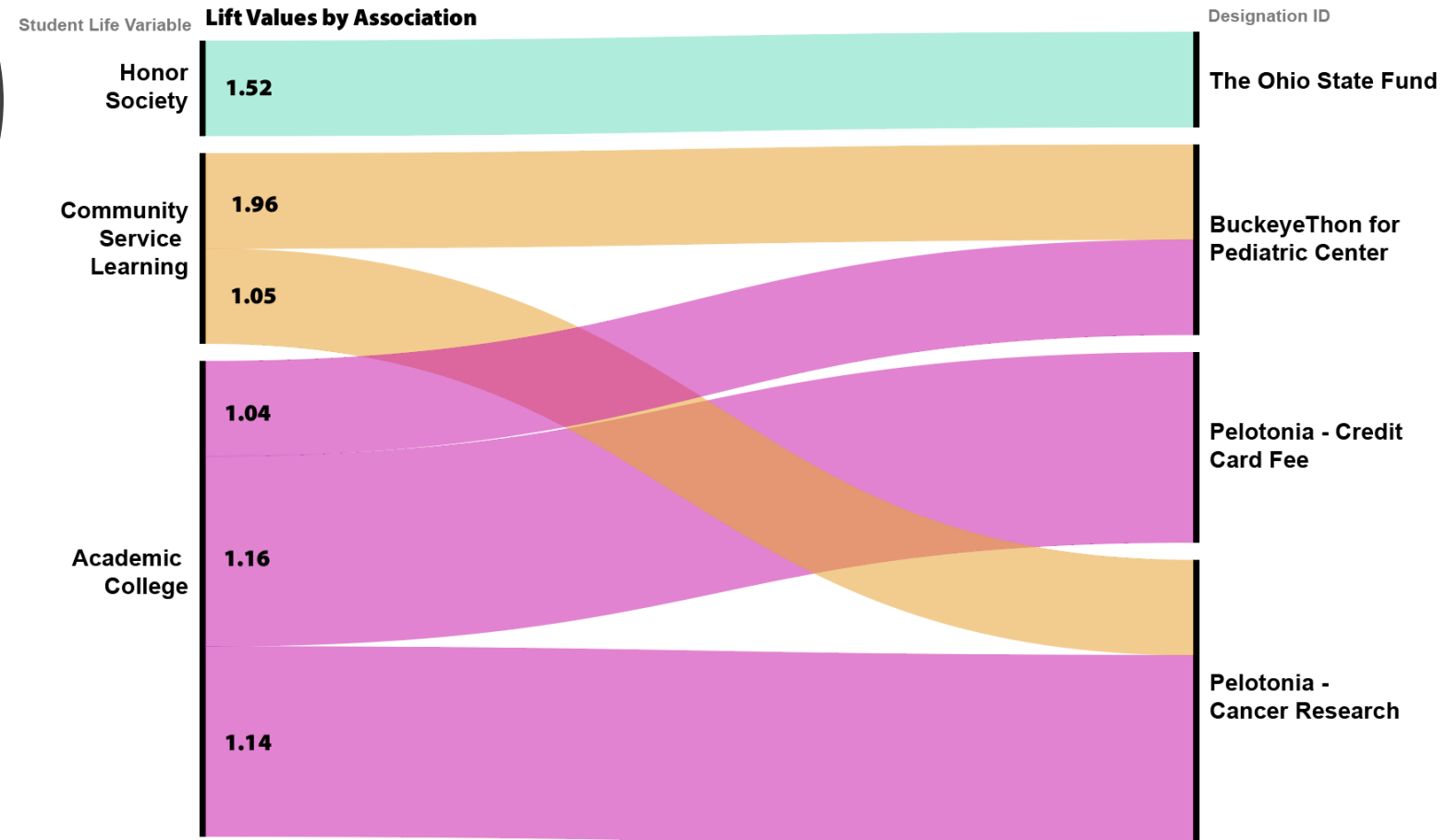
"Consequent"

THE ALGORITHM

antecedents	consequents	support	confidence	lift
Community Service Learning	BuckeyeThon Fund for Pediatric Cancer	0.054	0.354	1.957
Honor Society	The Ohio State Fund	0.062	0.248	1.520
Academic College	Pelotonia Credit Card Fee Operating Fund	0.066	0.159	1.164
Academic College	Pelotonia Fund for Cancer Research, Pelotonia Credit Card Fee Operating Fund	0.065	0.157	1.162
Academic College	Pelotonia Fund for Cancer Research	0.149	0.359	1.141
Community Service Learning	Pelotonia Fund for Cancer Research	0.051	0.330	1.048
Academic College	BuckeyeThon Fund for Pediatric Cancer	0.078	0.189	1.044
Honory Society	Pelotonia Fund for Cancer Research	0.073	0.291	0.923

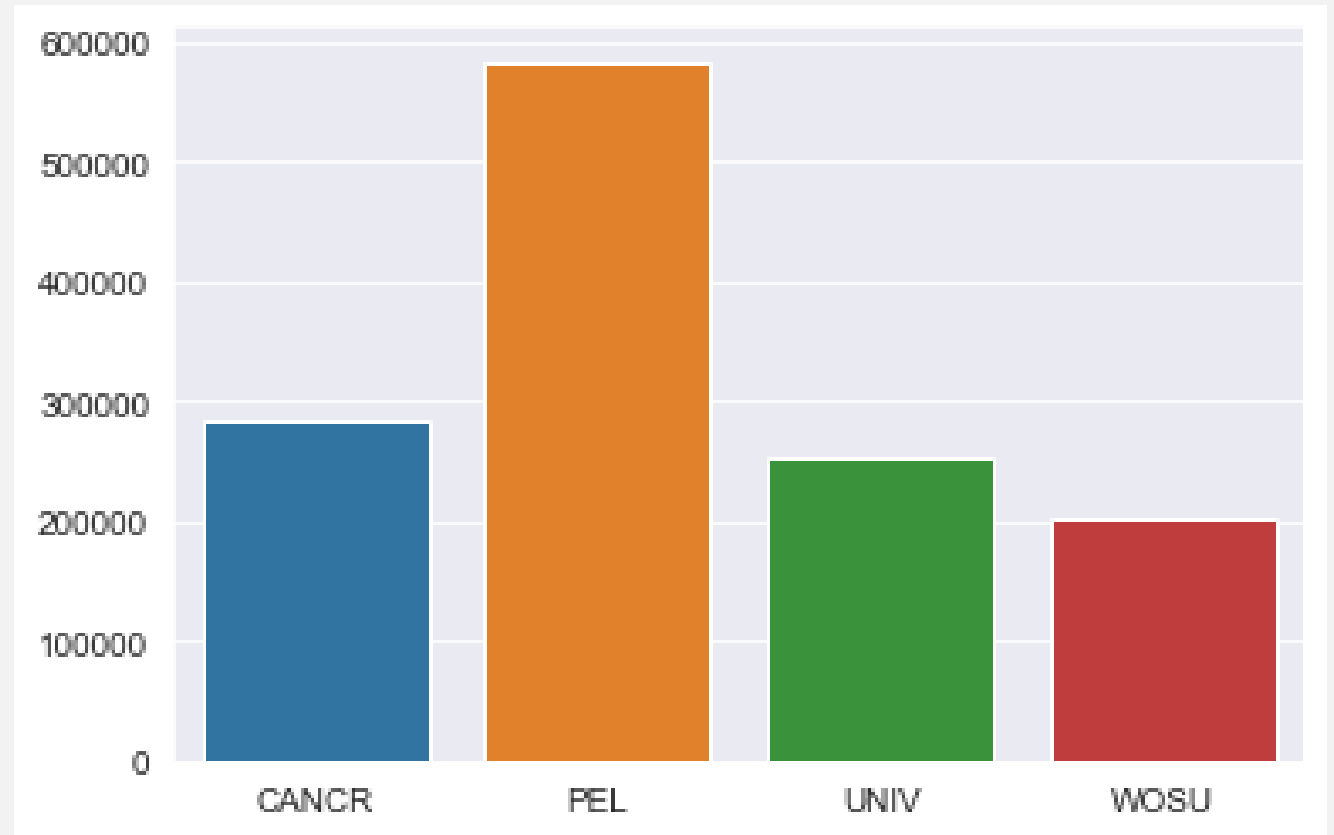
- 5% of donors must participate in a variable for it to be considered
- Similarly, a fund must be donated to in 5% of all donations to be considered
- This 'support' threshold must be specified for running the algorithm
- Lift > 1 means the values are associated!

RESULTS



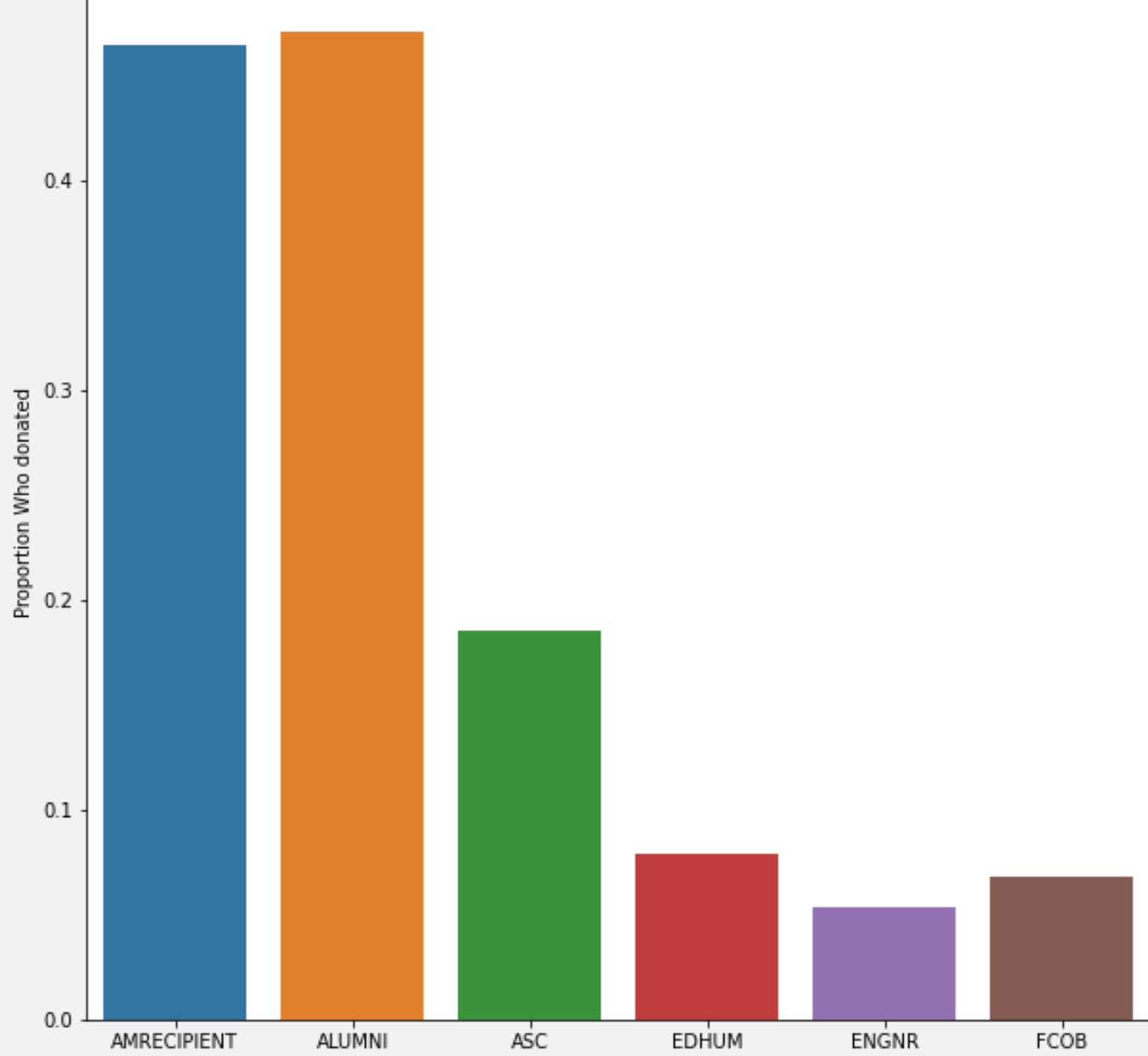
PELOTONIA, WHO DONATES THERE?

- What does a donor look like for Pelotonia?
- Treated demographics categorical (i.e. College graduated from)
- Why Pelotonia?
 - One of the largest events (one of the cdo codes for top 6 funds)
 - Opportunistic to find many new donor



WHERE ARE PEOPLE COMING FROM?

- Pelotonia Donors



MODEL MADE

- Logistic Regression model using previous 6 demographics illustrated
- 57% accuracy
- Less demographics to pay attention to same power

CONCLUSIONS

- Target Donors who graduated from: ARTSCI, EDHUM, ENGNR, or FCOB
- Alumni are important they have an odds of 1/3
- OSAMRECIPIENT also valuable

Main assumption: Similar person would always have similar tastes and incentives for the same thing.

1. Input any constituent A in the database

2. Finding the most similar k constituents based on cosine similarity method

3. Using the designations to which similar constituents donate to give recommendations for constituent A

USER-BASED
COLLABORATIVE RECOMMENDATION
SYSTEM

STEP 1: CALCULATE EACH SIMILARITY MATRIX

- # Events and corresponding donation amount (N_EVENTS, FY_EVENTS_LAST, etc)
- Consistency (VAL_DONOR_LT_CONSISTENCY, N_DONOR_LT_CONSECFYS, etc)
- Payment Approaches (IS_DONOR_PAY_STOCK, etc)
- Relationship with OSU (IS_MEMBER_PC, VAL_SCORE_ENGAGEMENT)

Consistency Subset

Constituent_ID	VAL_DONOR_LT_CONSISTENCY	N_DONOR_CONSECFYS	N_DONOR_GIVENGFYYS
10	0.3871	3	12
11	0.5982	3	12
12	1	1	3
13	0.6111	1	5
14	0.8766	6	22



Similarity Matrix

Similarity Matrix	Constituent 10	Constituent 11	Constituent 12	Constituent 13	Constituent 14
Constituent 10	1	0.88	0.74	0.65	0.92
Constituent 11	0.83	1	0.66	0.45	0.86
Constituent 12	0.59	0.47	1	0.73	0.55
Constituent 13	0.75	0.92	0.38	1	0.76
Constituent 14	0.91	0.33	0.42	0.69	1

STEP 2: COMBINE COSINE SIMILARITY MATRICES

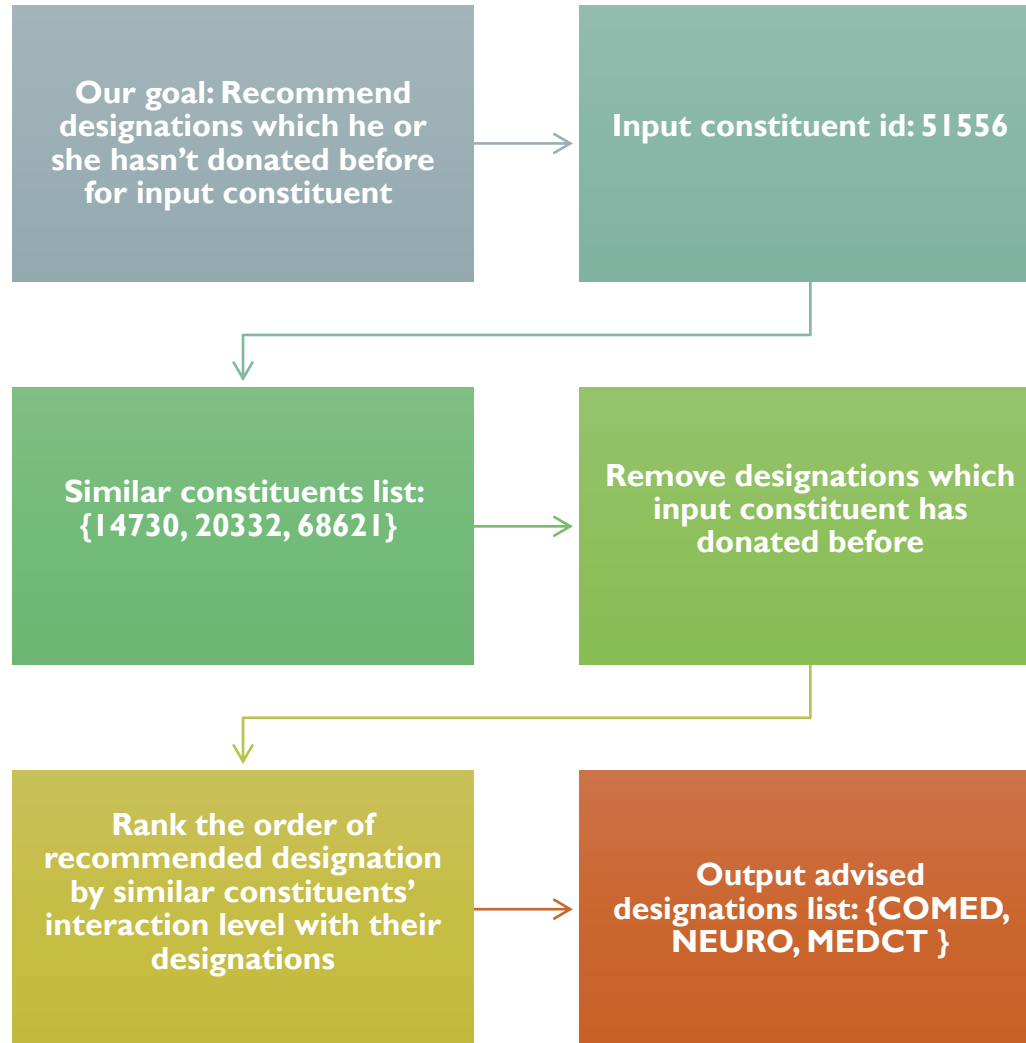
Weights_Events: 0.3

Weights_Payment: 0.1

Weights_Consistency: 0.2

Weights_Rel: 0.4

Improvement: Current weights are based on the intuition and experiment which are not scientific and persuasive enough. I would find one scientific way to measure the weights of each variable subsets and evaluate much more accurate cosine similarity score.



**FINAL STEP: OUTPUT
RECOMMENDED
DESIGNATIONS**

THANK YOU!

Any Questions?