

# Donation Impact Experiment

```
set.seed(9079)
# the data for the group of students that receive persuaion
dataW <- round(rnorm(316/2-13,30,1),2); print(dataW)

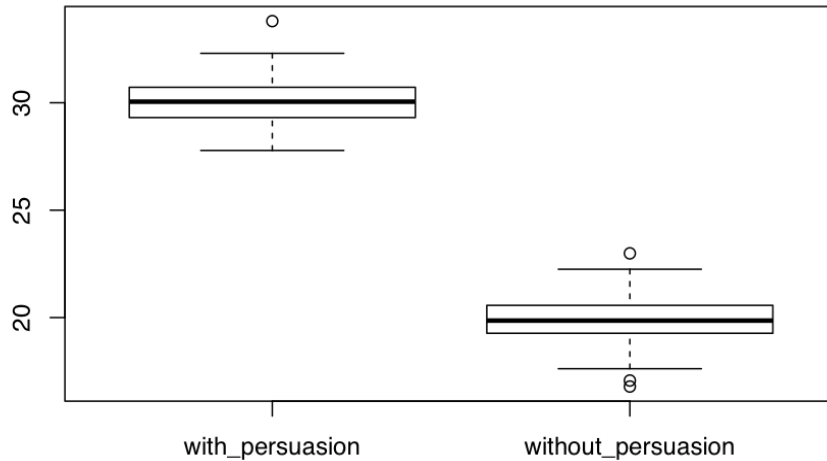
##      [1] 28.80 27.78 28.88 29.94 31.45 30.94 33.80 29.27 31.34 28.64 29.50
##     [12] 27.80 28.58 29.59 30.93 29.58 30.56 31.18 30.30 28.97 30.22 31.61
##     [23] 31.66 30.12 27.93 30.54 31.70 31.11 31.56 28.68 29.79 29.43 28.79
##     [34] 30.03 30.44 30.22 30.84 29.06 28.26 28.76 30.28 30.45 30.68 31.15
##     [45] 29.33 29.25 30.33 30.72 30.25 30.09 31.04 31.98 30.56 28.54 31.34
##     [56] 29.72 30.49 30.56 28.93 30.95 30.64 30.63 28.61 29.28 31.54 29.94
##     [67] 30.37 31.03 29.40 29.64 29.08 30.61 30.02 28.48 30.09 29.81 30.16
##     [78] 29.83 28.71 29.95 29.92 30.55 31.22 30.44 28.88 28.99 29.30 30.05
##     [89] 28.04 30.10 30.57 29.23 29.75 32.30 29.30 30.85 29.53 30.29 31.14
##    [100] 29.39 31.02 28.41 30.17 31.46 30.31 29.85 29.79 30.71 28.51 29.62
##    [111] 31.05 30.21 30.76 31.31 29.67 29.07 29.42 29.95 30.42 28.77 28.91
##    [122] 30.56 29.84 31.49 29.48 29.87 29.97 28.94 30.99 30.58 30.89 31.24
##    [133] 30.15 30.74 29.17 28.66 29.43 29.88 31.19 29.64 29.31 31.14 29.41
##    [144] 29.35 31.32

# the data for the group of students that do not receive persuaion
dataW0 <- round(rnorm(316/2-24,20,1),2); print(dataW0)

##      [1] 20.90 19.46 19.14 17.62 20.01 19.43 21.39 19.47 19.56 19.54 20.26
##     [12] 20.07 19.20 20.06 20.26 20.65 19.44 19.86 19.70 20.10 20.81 19.48
##     [23] 18.99 19.63 20.71 17.62 19.44 18.96 20.42 20.45 19.99 17.69 17.07
##     [34] 19.78 21.17 21.32 21.15 20.22 19.77 22.99 18.44 19.51 20.09 20.34
##     [45] 20.93 20.28 20.92 19.77 17.84 20.24 19.68 20.19 21.14 20.55 19.31
##     [56] 20.81 18.06 19.90 19.46 19.35 18.95 19.25 19.65 21.46 18.58 21.37
##     [67] 19.92 21.24 19.76 21.03 17.94 20.07 18.48 19.93 19.94 20.27 18.34
##     [78] 20.70 21.39 18.84 18.97 19.21 18.71 20.02 19.62 19.03 20.31 19.23
##     [89] 18.92 20.66 21.36 19.57 20.96 21.46 19.47 19.49 21.25 17.81 19.49
##    [100] 16.79 18.40 20.96 20.50 19.61 19.39 20.28 19.13 18.90 19.32 19.86
##    [111] 20.51 21.32 20.96 19.90 19.27 21.12 19.89 19.09 19.98 19.41 19.40
##    [122] 20.52 20.57 18.68 18.76 19.43 19.43 22.25 19.15 20.98 21.74 21.16
##    [133] 20.33 20.92
```

Analyse the (fabricated) data.

```
#From the side by side boxplots we know there are suspected outliers for two data gorups.
boxplot(dataW,dataW0,names=c("with_persuasion","without_persuasion"))
```



```
summary(dataW)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
## 27.78  29.31   30.05   30.04  30.72   33.80
```

```
summary(dataW0)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
## 16.79  19.28   19.86   19.86  20.57   22.99
```

In the boxplot of “with\_persuasion”, we can see the outlier is greater than  $Q3 + 1.5IQR = (30.72 + 1.5 * (30.72 - 29.31)) = 32.835$ , which is the data point 33.08.

In the boxplot of “without\_persuasion”, we can see the outliers are beyond the limit of  $(Q1 - 1.5IQR, Q3 + 1.5IQR) = (19.28 - 1.5(20.57 - 19.28), 20.57 + 1.5(20.57 - 19.28)) = (17.345, 22.505)$  the outliers are data points 16.79, 17.07, 22.99.

```
#Hence, after removing these outliers we can get the final tables for these two data groups.
dataW_final <- sort(dataW[dataW<32.835])
dataW0_final <-sort(dataW0[17.345<dataW0]);dataW0_final <-sort(dataW0_final[dataW0_final<22.505])
#Tables for two data groups
with_persuasion <- 1:length(dataW_final)
without_persuasion <- 1:length(dataW0_final)
# Table for the group that receives persuasion
table1 <-data.frame(with_persuasion,dataW_final);print(table1)
```

```
##      with_persuasion dataW_final
## 1                   1      27.78
## 2                   2      27.80
## 3                   3      27.93
## 4                   4      28.04
## 5                   5      28.26
## 6                   6      28.41
## 7                   7      28.48
## 8                   8      28.51
## 9                   9      28.54
## 10                  10      28.58
```

## 11	11	28.61
## 12	12	28.64
## 13	13	28.66
## 14	14	28.68
## 15	15	28.71
## 16	16	28.76
## 17	17	28.77
## 18	18	28.79
## 19	19	28.80
## 20	20	28.88
## 21	21	28.88
## 22	22	28.91
## 23	23	28.93
## 24	24	28.94
## 25	25	28.97
## 26	26	28.99
## 27	27	29.06
## 28	28	29.07
## 29	29	29.08
## 30	30	29.17
## 31	31	29.23
## 32	32	29.25
## 33	33	29.27
## 34	34	29.28
## 35	35	29.30
## 36	36	29.30
## 37	37	29.31
## 38	38	29.33
## 39	39	29.35
## 40	40	29.39
## 41	41	29.40
## 42	42	29.41
## 43	43	29.42
## 44	44	29.43
## 45	45	29.43
## 46	46	29.48
## 47	47	29.50
## 48	48	29.53
## 49	49	29.58
## 50	50	29.59
## 51	51	29.62
## 52	52	29.64
## 53	53	29.64
## 54	54	29.67
## 55	55	29.72
## 56	56	29.75
## 57	57	29.79
## 58	58	29.79
## 59	59	29.81
## 60	60	29.83
## 61	61	29.84
## 62	62	29.85
## 63	63	29.87
## 64	64	29.88

## 65	65	29.92
## 66	66	29.94
## 67	67	29.94
## 68	68	29.95
## 69	69	29.95
## 70	70	29.97
## 71	71	30.02
## 72	72	30.03
## 73	73	30.05
## 74	74	30.09
## 75	75	30.09
## 76	76	30.10
## 77	77	30.12
## 78	78	30.15
## 79	79	30.16
## 80	80	30.17
## 81	81	30.21
## 82	82	30.22
## 83	83	30.22
## 84	84	30.25
## 85	85	30.28
## 86	86	30.29
## 87	87	30.30
## 88	88	30.31
## 89	89	30.33
## 90	90	30.37
## 91	91	30.42
## 92	92	30.44
## 93	93	30.44
## 94	94	30.45
## 95	95	30.49
## 96	96	30.54
## 97	97	30.55
## 98	98	30.56
## 99	99	30.56
## 100	100	30.56
## 101	101	30.56
## 102	102	30.57
## 103	103	30.58
## 104	104	30.61
## 105	105	30.63
## 106	106	30.64
## 107	107	30.68
## 108	108	30.71
## 109	109	30.72
## 110	110	30.74
## 111	111	30.76
## 112	112	30.84
## 113	113	30.85
## 114	114	30.89
## 115	115	30.93
## 116	116	30.94
## 117	117	30.95
## 118	118	30.99

```
## 119      119      31.02
## 120      120      31.03
## 121      121      31.04
## 122      122      31.05
## 123      123      31.11
## 124      124      31.14
## 125      125      31.14
## 126      126      31.15
## 127      127      31.18
## 128      128      31.19
## 129      129      31.22
## 130      130      31.24
## 131      131      31.31
## 132      132      31.32
## 133      133      31.34
## 134      134      31.34
## 135      135      31.45
## 136      136      31.46
## 137      137      31.49
## 138      138      31.54
## 139      139      31.56
## 140      140      31.61
## 141      141      31.66
## 142      142      31.70
## 143      143      31.98
## 144      144      32.30
```

```
# Table for the group that did not receive persuasion
table2 <- data.frame(without_persuasion,dataW0_final);print(table2)
```

```
##      without_persuasion dataW0_final
## 1              1      17.62
## 2              2      17.62
## 3              3      17.69
## 4              4      17.81
## 5              5      17.84
## 6              6      17.94
## 7              7      18.06
## 8              8      18.34
## 9              9      18.40
## 10             10      18.44
## 11             11      18.48
## 12             12      18.58
## 13             13      18.68
## 14             14      18.71
## 15             15      18.76
## 16             16      18.84
## 17             17      18.90
## 18             18      18.92
## 19             19      18.95
## 20             20      18.96
## 21             21      18.97
## 22             22      18.99
## 23             23      19.03
## 24             24      19.09
```

## 25	25	19.13
## 26	26	19.14
## 27	27	19.15
## 28	28	19.20
## 29	29	19.21
## 30	30	19.23
## 31	31	19.25
## 32	32	19.27
## 33	33	19.31
## 34	34	19.32
## 35	35	19.35
## 36	36	19.39
## 37	37	19.40
## 38	38	19.41
## 39	39	19.43
## 40	40	19.43
## 41	41	19.43
## 42	42	19.44
## 43	43	19.44
## 44	44	19.46
## 45	45	19.46
## 46	46	19.47
## 47	47	19.47
## 48	48	19.48
## 49	49	19.49
## 50	50	19.49
## 51	51	19.51
## 52	52	19.54
## 53	53	19.56
## 54	54	19.57
## 55	55	19.61
## 56	56	19.62
## 57	57	19.63
## 58	58	19.65
## 59	59	19.68
## 60	60	19.70
## 61	61	19.76
## 62	62	19.77
## 63	63	19.77
## 64	64	19.78
## 65	65	19.86
## 66	66	19.86
## 67	67	19.89
## 68	68	19.90
## 69	69	19.90
## 70	70	19.92
## 71	71	19.93
## 72	72	19.94
## 73	73	19.98
## 74	74	19.99
## 75	75	20.01
## 76	76	20.02
## 77	77	20.06
## 78	78	20.07

## 79	79	20.07
## 80	80	20.09
## 81	81	20.10
## 82	82	20.19
## 83	83	20.22
## 84	84	20.24
## 85	85	20.26
## 86	86	20.26
## 87	87	20.27
## 88	88	20.28
## 89	89	20.28
## 90	90	20.31
## 91	91	20.33
## 92	92	20.34
## 93	93	20.42
## 94	94	20.45
## 95	95	20.50
## 96	96	20.51
## 97	97	20.52
## 98	98	20.55
## 99	99	20.57
## 100	100	20.65
## 101	101	20.66
## 102	102	20.70
## 103	103	20.71
## 104	104	20.81
## 105	105	20.81
## 106	106	20.90
## 107	107	20.92
## 108	108	20.92
## 109	109	20.93
## 110	110	20.96
## 111	111	20.96
## 112	112	20.96
## 113	113	20.98
## 114	114	21.03
## 115	115	21.12
## 116	116	21.14
## 117	117	21.15
## 118	118	21.16
## 119	119	21.17
## 120	120	21.24
## 121	121	21.25
## 122	122	21.32
## 123	123	21.32
## 124	124	21.36
## 125	125	21.37
## 126	126	21.39
## 127	127	21.39
## 128	128	21.46
## 129	129	21.46
## 130	130	21.74
## 131	131	22.25

I then proceed to use the two sample t-test to check whether the mean of these two groups are different from each other. The null hypothesis is that two groups have the same means on the average amount of money donation.

```
t.test(dataW_final,dataWO_final,var.equal = T,alternative="greater")

##
## Two Sample t-test
##
## data: dataW_final and dataWO_final
## t = 87.477, df = 273, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is greater than 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  9.940563      Inf
## sample estimates:
## mean of x mean of y
##  30.01187  19.88015

# Assuming the synthetic data follow unknown distribution,
# I first intend to check normality using the shapiro.test()
# The null hypothesis is that the data is normal, the alternative hypothesis is the data is not normal.
shapiro.test(dataW_final)

##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data: dataW_final
## W = 0.9898, p-value = 0.3788

shapiro.test(dataWO_final)

##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data: dataWO_final
## W = 0.9861, p-value = 0.2054

# Since we can see the p-values for these two data groups are both larger than 0.05,
#the null hypotheses cannot be rejected. Hence, the assumption of normality for two samples is satisfie

# Then I want to check whether the data have equal variances
var.test(dataW_final,dataWO_final)

##
## F test to compare two variances
##
## data: dataW_final and dataWO_final
## F = 1.0078, num df = 143, denom df = 130, p-value = 0.9661
## alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  0.7182653 1.4101561
## sample estimates:
## ratio of variances
##      1.007794
```

Since we can see the p-value = 0.7153 larger than 0.05, the null hypotheses cannot be rejected. Hence, the assumption of equal variances for two samples is satisfied.



## Conclusions

With a p-value which is less than  $2.2 \times 10^{-16}$ , we have strong evidence that the means of these two data groups are not equal. Therefore we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that the group that received persuasion that says their donation's impact will be matched is more likely to give more money compared to the group that received no persuasion.

For randomization, I used the dice as the objective physical device as mentioned in step 4.

For replication, two runs of different treatments were done through the same event held on different days, so the experiment is run twice under the same experimental conditions.

For blocking, the sample are collected from students who have enrolled in the same course and are in the same age group (18-24). The experimental group and the control group are similar in terms of the composition of subjects. Hence, blocking was considered in this experiment.