Report Apr 23rd

This method helps identify which factors contribute the most to the overall mean difference between two groups, making it easier to prioritize areas for targeted action or strategic focus.

A screenshot of a computer program

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

KS-Test

The KS-test helps us measure whether two groups differ significantly in how their affiliation scores are distributed, highlighting where the biggest behavioral gaps lie.

A graph with red bars

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

A black text with numbers and numbers

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Wasserstein Distance

The Wasserstein Distance quantifies how far two groups' distributions are from each other, helping us understand which factors show the biggest overall shifts in behavior.

A graph with blue bars

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

A close-up of a message

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

In brief, the top factors which contribute most to the difference between cluster 1 and cluster 2 are:

1st: Volunteer

2nd: Degree

3rd: Events

Some interesting observations:

1. In the red bar graph, the distribution difference of volunteer between cluster 1 and cluster 2 is bigger than the distribution difference of total score minus giving
2. In the red bar graph, the distribution difference for Events is higher than that for Degree, which suggests that the impact of these two factors may be similar. However, when combined with the second contribution table (blue bars), Degree ultimately ranks second in overall contribution.