Algorithm Breakdown

**R ~** request amount | **n ~** number of students attending the event

1. Linear Regression to determine unit rate asks
   1. For club event request, get ($ per person) **R / n** - this is our measure of how much clubs are requesting per person
   2. Scatter Plot (x-axis: number of people in the event, y-axis: unit rate ask
      1. Keep outlier data in records but exclude for analysis, visualization, and regression (perform outlier check on x and y-axis data)
      2. Calculating lower/upper bound of an outlier:
         1. Lower: Quartile1 - Interquartile range \* 1.5
         2. Upper: Quartile 3 + Interquartile range \* 1.5
         3. Anything < Lower or > Upper should be excluded when doing the rest of the analysis
   3. Perform linear regression to get trend line formula (save/output formula)
2. Population Distribution to determine xs, s, m, l, xl
   1. Perform outlier analysis described above
   2. Evenly split the range of the filtered data into 5 parts
      1. If after removing outliers lower bound is 10 people and upper bound is 110 people, then split into 5 groups with interval distance of (110-10)/5 = 20
      2. Xs max = lower bound + interval = 10 + 20 = 30
      3. S max = XS max + interval = 30 + 20 = 50
      4. … m MAX = 70, L max = 90, XL max = 110 (upper bound)
3. Putting it together
   1. Input category max size into the regression formula to get max unit rate amount per category: ex) y=0.05x+.10, input xs max , y = .05\*30+.10 = 1.5 + .10 = 1.6
   2. Multiply max ask with max people in category: 1.6 \* 30 = $48 to get max amount funding for XS

Timeframe Goal: Spring Budget Weekend ~ End of March

1. Formula
   1. Current Formula
      1. Max funding (Cap) = (Average Request for Category\*(.5)\*R^2 + Maximum Attendance for Category\*(.5)\*R^2)\*4
         1. \*another cap on XL events bc max attendance is higher
      2. Sizes of categories are arbitrarily set (long term goal - smooth function)
   2. Take Back - any unused fund from clubs
      1. Challenges: Take back is a sum - Consists of multiple events
      2. Potential → macro take back analysis (by club sectors)
      3. Berton to ask Alexys on how takebacks can be factored
   3. Redo the formula (Segmented by club category)
      1. (+) Start w the AVG Request
      2. Scale w/ attendance - (normalizing) {does not depend on size of club, will depend on attendance}
      3. (-) takeback (segmented by club category)
   4. Final Cap cut off
      1. All clubs get the arbitrary 66% cut off cap ( ⅓ less than the cap amount assigned)
2. Data Collection (for better analysis)
   1. Scraping script to pull from google sheets and compiling in excel for final analysis
      1. Clean data when compiling (when range given 15-20, fill in box with avg)
      2. Handle N/A
      3. Handle + situations (ex 200+)
   2. Create data field filters for funding request sheet
3. Automation (Later Stages)
   1. R^2 automatically
   2. Pulling data from excel sheet and creating dollar figures based on model

Apparel guidelines

Software guidelines

Shivank Ideas:

Find the given year’s unit rate per person

Unit rate per person

* Linear Regression f(x) - Average number of people attending events to average per person
  + This will give the middle rate for each person, roughly 50% will be above and 50% will be below, so upper rate for number of people will be f(x) \*1.5
* To find XS, S, M, L, XL categories
  + Create scatter distribution of Attendees to frequency, Using standard deviation starting from 0 break bell curve into 5 equal parts, upper number will be used as threshold for category

| Model 1  ~ Choosing a unit rate that represents what 50 % of the clubs would be fine with for this type of event  ~ Uses similar style to current caps | 1. Find unit rate ($/person) for sem 2. Create distribution of attendees to frequency 3. Divide distribution into 5 groups, set XS,S,M,L,XL thresholds based on this   ex)  Avg $4/person  XS~100 / S ~200 / …  Club A (25 people event ) can get up to 100\*4 |
| --- | --- |
| Model 2  ~ Makes the function continuous, everyone has a flat unit rate to multiply to their expected attendance / input parameter  ~ | 1. Find unit rate ($/person) for sem 2. New unit rate = avg unit rate + n \* stdDev (to give everyone more than average ask) {n still to be determined} 3. Multiply # people in event \* new unit rate |
| Model 3  ~ Unit rate is a continuous function  ~ Multiply unit rate with parameter to get |  |

Eval Criteria

Harvard Public Health

* Impact: What impression this event/activity leave on HSPH students and the community?
* Relevance to Public Health: How is this event/activity related to public health?
* Student Engagement: How many students are expected to attend? Who is the anticipated audience? Will it attract students from across the School?
* Partnerships: Which groups are collaborating with the student group to host the event/activity?
* Presence: How wide reaching, visible, and inclusive is the event/activity?

Harvard Law School

FUNDING PRINCIPLES

In evaluating allocation requests, the Student Funding Board shall consider the following principles. Although none are requirements, the Board shall look positively upon requesting organizations that advance these principles.

* Diversity and Inclusion
  + Actively promotes diversity and inclusion on campus and beyond through its activities and policies.
* Community Service
  + Participates in community service and volunteer work.
* Skill Acquisition
  + Develops lasting skills for participants and members, including, but not limited to, advocacy, writing, speaking, or negotiating. Ideal skill acquisition involves actively applying skills, rather than passively absorbing knowledge or activities primarily for recreation.
* Accessibility to Students
  + Proactively works to ensure that its activities are open and accessible to all students, and that they are well publicized to the entire law school community.
* Responsible Fund Management
  + Has demonstrated the responsible management of its funds from past years, has robust fund management practices in place, and has demonstrated rigorous planning for its activities.
* Alternative Funding Sources
  + Has sought and received alternative sources of funding to support itself. Alternative sources of funding are looked more favorably upon if they are used to support the organization’s activities rather than held in reserve.
* Collaboration
  + Has a demonstrable track record of collaboration for its activities in the past, and has concrete plans or secured agreements to collaborate for future activities.
* Evidence of Effectiveness
  + Collects and implements evidence that its activities are effective. Evidence can include, but is not limited to, levels of attendance, feedback from participants, or frugality of purchases.

Boston University

AB compares each event against what it feels is the best use of the CSF. The Board feels the best use of the CSF is a program that includes (but is not required to have) the following characteristics:

a. On-campus or within walking distance from the University

b. Provides a service to the community

c. Educates and/or enlightens participants

d. Offers a unique or rare opportunity

e. Is a step towards financial independence (i.e., the group can raise funds on its own)

f. Open to the entire BU community

g. Proven to be a major attraction over the years

h. Collaborative event between multiple student groups