

ANALYZEUP: AN INVESTIGATION INTO PHILANTHROPY

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The Philanthropic Ecosystem

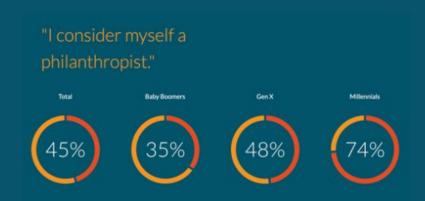
According to the most recent data available, there are more than 1.54 million charitable organizations in the United States.

In 2020, 80% of charitable dollars went to religion, education, human services, or public society benefit.



Americans gave \$484.85 billion in 2021 - a 4% increase from 2020.

Why Investigate Nonprofits?



Verifying Charities

- As the internet has enabled nonprofits to magnify their reach, donors can connect with impactful charities globally and make a larger difference.
- A much higher portion of millennial and gen Z adults consider themselves philanthropists than gen X and boomer adults.
- Trustworthy charities should be able to easily reach donors and continue impacting lives.

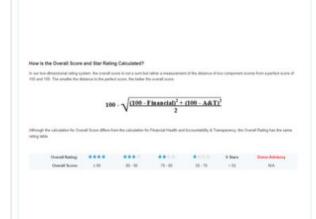
Enter Charity Navigator

Charity Navigator ranks organizations in the following aspects:

- Financial health (from IRS 990 forms)

Accountability & transparency (from charity's webpage & communications)

The ranking is converted into an overall score, then a star rating for potential donors.



However, thousands of impactful charities have outdated ratings or aren't rated at all.

With Charity
Navigator's database, we can change that.

Our Objectives

- To build a model that classifies the efficacy charities based financial information.
- ² To provide the most up to date rating information on US charities.
- To provide an end user experience that can be used by giving entities (ie. donors)



Data Exploration



ETL of Charity Navigator Data

As a best practice, the data was cleaned to remove null values and duplicate entries.

The charity_name dataframe was then created to be reindexed on the modeled dataframe.

Finally the data dimensions were reduced using PCA.

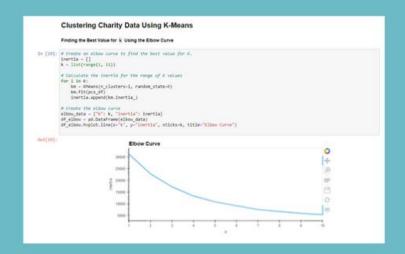
This ensured we were working with clean data that is optimized for any data analysis or model fitting.

Selecting a Model

ETL of Charity Navigator Data

After researching various ML models, we chose to use an Unsupervised model.

After performing analysis using Kmeans clustering and Hierarchical clustering models, we decided that Kmeans was the ideal model as it resulted in a 90% accuracy rate and also has use cases of customer segmentation and recommendation systems. Given the above, Kmeans aligns with the scope and goal of our project.



Our Analysis

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s - xemans_model.labels,
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PCA Reduction + K-Means Clustering

We used Principle Component Analysis (PCA) to reduce the limensions of our dataset before ultimately running K-Means clustering on the data

We reduced to 3 principle components, as this improves the clustering results due to noise reduction, as well as decreasing computation cost.

For our K-Means clustering, we iterated from K=1 -> K=10 to find the optimal number of clusters. We found it was 6, as there was an elbow at that value when we graphed the inertias for each K-value.

Finally, we evaluated the model using a Silhouette Score. We obtained a ~91.3% accuracy score, indicating a successful analysis.

Sources

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