## Data Driven Development

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## Introduction

- Utilize your alumni data to statistically determine which traits indicate a likely donor
- and -
- Incorporate basic principles of statistical analysis and predictive modeling
- to -
- Uncover new prospects that traditional approaches may overlook.
- and -
- Apply the results to improve returns with wisely targeted investments.


## Agenda Slide

- Data Acquisition and Cleanup (~10 min)
- Data Analysis (~15 min)
- Predictive Modeling (~10 min)
- Adoption Strategy (~5 min)
- Questions (~15 min)


## Data Acquisition \& Cleanup

It is a capital mistake to theorize before one has data.

## Data Acquisition (In-house)

- Telethons
- Have callers confirm contact information such as e-mail address, mailing address, etc. Ask for family updates.
- Calling Officers
- Encourage calling officers to submit call reports and business cards received to confirm current information.
- Electronic Communications
- Always provide a link to update information in header or footer.
- Send periodic "data audits" out to constituents asking them to review and update any outdated information
- Postcard Campaign
- Remind constituents of the benefits to maintaining updated e-mail and mailing addresses frequently


## Data Acquisition (In-house) II

- Behavioral Data
- Track user behavior for the following:
- E-mail open
- Link click-through
- Action response
- Frequency of above
- Event Attendance Data
- Code event registrants for alumni gatherings, Homecoming, reunion weekends, networking events, etc.


## Data Cleanup (In-house)

- Returned Print Mail
- Postage sent first class will be returned to sender
- Will alert you to a potentially "lost" alumni for research
- Returned E-mail
- E-mails returned as undeliverable can be queried against your distribution list for identification
- Purge invalid address from the database
- Send print mail postcard to constituent, asking for updated address
- Post "Lost Alumni" lists
- Leverage your alumni base to locate "lost" alumni via reunion class, student activity affiliation, etc.


## Data Cleanup (Outsourced)

- Facebook.com
- Harris Connect
- AlumniFinder.com
- CASS
- NCOA


## Questions?

"There are these four ways of answering questions.
Which four?
\#1. There are questions that should be answered categorically [straightforwardly yes, no, this, that]."
-- Buddha

## Data Analysis

Intuition becomes increasingly valuable in the new information society precisely because there is so much data.


## Course of Attack

- Action: Statistically analyze alumni characteristics (input variables) to determine which are strong or weak and are positively or negatively correlated to giving/action (output variable).
- Analyze at least $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 0}$ constituents
- Methodology: Create a predictive formula using strong positive and negative input variables that produces a raw score for each of your constituents.
- Example: Variable1 + V2 + V3 + V4 - V5 +1 = Score
- Goal: Use resulting score to find new, high-scoring donors who have the most characteristics similar to high-value current donors.


## Tools of the Trade

- Software: Data Desk Academic by Data Description Inc.
- Cost: \$430 per copy
- Statistical Program to analyze your data file
- Data: Delimited Data File from your database
- Each row represents a unique constituent and their data
- Each column contains data about your constituents (name, class, birth date, etc) as a unique input or output variable
- File should contain at least $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 0}$ solicitable constituents


## Working with Potential Input Variables

- Extract any type of data that you may suspect to be useful into a delimited file including:
- Family Information
- Spouse, Children, Legacy Status
- Address Information
- Residential, Business, Seasonal, Foreign
- Contact Information
- Cell, Fax, Pager, Home, Business, E-mail
- Alumni Activities
- Event Attendance, Volunteer Status, Survey Response, Participation, Readership, E-mail Click-Through
- Student Life
- Study Abroad, Degrees, Scholarship, Activities/Groups, Major/Minor, Greek, Honors
- This is not an exact science. It takes exploration!


## Include Output Variable(s)

- Extract giving information, usually as Lifetime Giving
- May want to include other optional output variables:
- Dollars given, past five years
- Number fiscal years given
- Number of gifts made, past five years
- Gift last year?
- Gift two years ago?
- Why is Giving an output variable?


## Beginning your Analysis

- Convert null values to zeroes
- Every cell in your data file now has data!
- "Coarsen" your input variables
- Convert to Boolean (1/0)
- If there's data then " 1 " else " 0 "
- Convert to ~3-4 "Chunks"
- Number of Degrees, Events Attended, Surveys Returned, Children, etc.
- Assign chunks numeric values $0,1,2$, etc.*
- Look for strong positive and strong negative correlation to your output variables
- The "Wow" factor


## Beginning your Analysis

- Analyze using simple, effective methods
- Summary Report by Group
- Compare multiple input values to relative output

| Greek vs. <br> Lifetime <br> Giving | Count | Tot. <br> Giving | Avg. <br> Giving |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Non-Greek | 5,022 | $\$ 668,020$ | $\$ 133.02$ |
| Greek | 4,814 | $\$ 882,108$ | $\$ 183.24$ |

- Contingency Table
- Compare multiple input values to multiple output ranges
- More granular idea of "what's going on"

| Greek vs. <br> Giving by <br> Level | Count | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 1-99$ | $\$ 100+$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Non-Greek | 5,022 | 3,872 | 567 | 583 |
| Greek | 4,814 | 3,076 | 808 | 930 |

## Analyze for Positive Boolean Variables

- Input Variable: Marital Status, Output Variable: Lifetime Giving
- Summary Report by Group

| Group | Count | Avg. Lifetime Giving |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Single | 7,370 | $\$ 62.82$ |
| Non-single | 2,466 | $\$ 440.85(\sim 725 \%)$ |

- Contingency Table

| Group | Count | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 1-99$ | $\$ 100+$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Single | 7,370 | 5,783 | 902 | 685 |
| \% of group |  | $78 \%$ | $12 \%$ | $\mathbf{9 \%}$ |
| Non-single | 2,466 | 1,165 | 473 | 828 |
| \% of group |  | $\mathbf{4 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 \%}$ |

## Analyze for Negative Boolean Variables

- Input: Alumni Degree-holding Status, Output: Lifetime Giving
- Summary Report by Group

| Group | Count | Avg. Lifetime Giving |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Alumni | 8,973 | $\$ 170.10$ |
| Non-degree <br> holding Alumni | 863 | $\$ 27.61(\sim 15 \%)$ |

- Contingency Table

| Group | Count | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 1-99$ | $\$ 100+$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Alumni | 8,973 | 6,127 | 1,352 | 1,494 |
| $\%$ of group |  | $68 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $\mathbf{1 7 \%}$ |
| Non-degree <br> holding Alumni | 863 | 821 | 23 | 19 |
| $\%$ of group |  | $\mathbf{9 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 \%}$ |

## Another Positive Boolean Variable

- Input Variable: Job Title exists, Output: Lifetime Giving
- Summary Report by Group

| Group | Count | Avg. Lifetime Giving |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Job Title exists | 5,174 | $\$ 216.86(\sim 236 \%)$ |
| No Job Title | 4,662 | $\$ 91.82$ |

- Contingency Table

| Group | Count | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 1-99$ | $\$ 100+$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No Job Title | 4,662 | 3,909 | 426 | 327 |
| \% of group |  | $83 \%$ | $\mathbf{9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{7 \%}$ |
| Job Title exists | 5,174 | 3,039 | 949 | 1,186 |
| $\%$ of group |  | $\mathbf{5 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 \%}$ |

## Another Negative Boolean Variable

- Input Variable: Age 20-24, Output: Lifetime Giving
- Summary Report by Group

| Group | Count | Avg. Lifetime Giving |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $20-24$ | 3,728 | $\$ 30.45$ |
| $24+$ | 6,108 | $\$ 235.19(\sim 771 \%)$ |

- Contingency Table

| Group | Count | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 1-99$ | $\$ 100+$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $24+$ | 6,108 | 3,822 | 951 | 1335 |
| $\%$ of group |  | $63 \%$ | $16 \%$ | $22 \%$ |
| $20-24$ | 3,728 | 3,126 | 424 | 178 |
| $\%$ of group |  | $84 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $5 \%$ |

## "Chunk" Variables

- Input Variable: Alumni Service Codes, Output: Lifetime Giving

| Group | Count | Average Lifetime Giving |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| No codes | 8,457 | 117.25 |  |  |  |
| $1-3$ codes | 975 | $371.24(\sim 317 \%)$ |  |  |  |
| $4-6$ codes | 404 | $486.64(\sim 415 \%)$ |  |  |  | | Group | Count | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 1-99$ | $\$ 100+$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No codes | 8,457 | 6,273 | 1,090 | 1,094 |
| \% of group |  | $\mathbf{7 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 \%}$ |
| $1-3$ codes | 975 | 465 | 198 | 312 |
| $\%$ of group |  | $\mathbf{4 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 \%}$ |
| $4-6$ codes | 404 | 210 | 87 | 107 |
| $\%$ of group | $5 \%$ | $51 \%$ | $\mathbf{2 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 \%}$ |

## Non-Indicators

- Input: WFU Affinity Email Address, Output: Lifetime Giving
- Summary Report by Group

| Group | Count | Mean |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Do not have | 3,631 | $\$ 152.84$ |
| Have affinity email | 6,205 | $\$ 160.37$ |

- Contingency Table

| Group | Count | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 1-99$ | $\$ 100+$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Do not have | 3,631 | 2,827 | 387 | 417 |
| \% of group |  | $77 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $12 \%$ |
| Have affinity email | 6,205 | 4,121 | 988 | 1,096 |
| \% of group |  | $66 \%$ | $16 \%$ | $18 \%$ |

## Other Useful Indicators

- Strong Indicators:
- Business Address or Phone on file
- Legacy Status
- Surveys Returned
- Children Known
- Reunions Attended
- Other, more granular indicators may include:
- Business/Econ/Math majors and minors
- Specific zip code ranges
- Certain Greek organizations
- Name Suffixes (Esq., II, III, IV)
- E-mail address domains (@aol or @yahoo vs. @boa.com)
- U.S. Regions
- Address includes: "Apartment" or "\#" or third address line
- Exploration is key!


## External Prospect Scoring (Advanced)

- If available, add any external information
- Charitable Giving Capacity
- Kintera Echelon Scores
- Stock Holdings
- Real Estate


## Questions?

"There are these four ways of answering questions. Which four?
\#2. There are questions that should be answered with an analytical (qualified) answer [defining or redefining the terms]."
-- Buddha

## Predictive Modeling

The purpose of models is not to fit the data but to sharpen the questions.
-- Samuel Karlin

## Creating your Model

- In statistical program, create new variable to contain your formula
- Add strong positive variables and subtract strong negative variables
- Increase weight of variables that are very strong or very weak by repeating them in the formula
- "Wow" factor
- Add a constant to prevent negative scores
- Example: Variable1 + V2 - V3 + V4 +1 = Score
- *Negative Grouped variables


## Model Results

- Final results
- Input: Formula,
- Output: Lifetime Giving
- Example from WFU Young Alumni Model
- Uses 17 positive variables
- Three negative variables
- Constant of +3
- Notice three distinct groups

| Score | Count | Average |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 255 | $\$ 31.59$ |
| 3 | 707 | $\$ 11.74$ |
| 4 | 926 | $\$ 10.03$ |
| 5 | 1,532 | $\$ 22.13$ |
| 6 | 1,440 | $\$ 30.85$ |
| 7 | 1,209 | $\$ 67.04$ |
| 8 | 891 | $\$ 145.01$ |
| 9 | 698 | $\$ 264.12$ |
| 10 | 630 | $\$ 353.59$ |
| 11 | 579 | $\$ 260.02$ |
| 12 | 461 | $\$ 385.50$ |
| 13 | 307 | $\$ 629.45$ |
| 14 | 139 | $\$ 1,298.80$ |
| 15 | 41 | $\$ 2,176.15$ |
| 16 | 16 | $\$ 1,438.44$ |
| 17 | 4 | $\$ 3,627.50$ |

## Model Results Explained

- 103 of the 507 high-scoring alumni have never given.
- 1,583 of the 3,259 mid-range scoring alumni have never given.

| Group | Count | Avg. Lifetime <br> Giving | Change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1-7$ | 6,070 | $\$ 30.48$ |  |
| $8-12$ | 3,259 | $\$ 265.29$ | $\sim 870 \%$ |
| $13+$ | 507 | $\$ 987.22$ | $\sim 3,239 \%$ |



## Model Results Explained

- Giving Participation, by score group by year

| Giving Participation | Group Total | FY 05 | FY 06 | Change | Pct Change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Low Score | 6,070 | 213 | 194 | -19 | $-9 \%$ |
| Moderate Score | 3,259 | 697 | 793 | 96 | $14 \%$ |
| High Score | 507 | 192 | 235 | 43 | $22 \%$ |

- Giving Dollars, by score group by year

| Giving Dollars | FY 05 | FY 06 | Change | Pct Change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Low Score | $\$ 7,196$ | $\$ 10,235$ | $\$ 3,039$ | $42 \%$ |
| Moderate Score | $\$ 62,788$ | $\$ 73,360$ | $\$ 10,572$ | $17 \%$ |
| High Score | $\$ 19,307$ | $\$ 23,217$ | $\$ 3,910$ | $20 \%$ |

## What Now?

- Export score results with Unique ID
- DBAs upload data
- External Ratings tables
- Share your results with your staff!
- Adoption requires education and excitement
- New prospects, similar to good donors!


## Questions?

"There are these four ways of answering questions. Which four?
\#3. There are questions that should be answered with a counter-question."
-- Buddha

## Adoption Strategy

No great marketing decisions have ever been made on quantitative data.
-- John Sculley

## Critical Adopters

- Solicitation Specialists
- Increase ROI
- Print Mailings
- Telethons
- Calling Officers
- Invite likely donors
- Meetings
- Sporting
- Networking
- Add as standard field on reports
- Increase exposure/availability


## Skeptical?

- Test on your data
- Create simple model in Excel
- Use basic variables described:
- Business Address
- Age
- Marital Status
- E-mail Address
- Home Phone
- Score constituents and compare lifetime giving of score ranges
- Test in reality
- Send solicitation to an equal number of random subset of high, middle, and low scoring constituents
- Compare results


## Questions?

"There are these four ways of answering questions. Which four?
\#4. There are questions that should be put aside."
-- Buddha

## Summary

- Your data is valuable; take care of it!
- Can't solicit who you can't contact
- Analyze as much of your data as possible, from many angles, to find strong indicators
- Create models where applicable, for each professional school and for larger subsets of populations
- One size does not fit all!
- Share the stats; encourage adoption
- Don't be afraid to try new things and test your results
- Encourage targeted strategy


## Thank You!

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