

Authors Dean Karlan Northwestern University

> The effect of effectiveness. Donor response to aid effectiveness in a direct mail fundraising experiment¹

Dean Karlan Yale University Innovations for Poverty Action M.I.T. Jameel Poverty Action Lab

Daniel H. Wood

Clemson University

June, 2015

Abstract

We test how donors respond to new information about a charity's effectiveness. Freedom from Hunger implemented a test of its direct marketing solicitations, varying letters by whether they include a discussion of their program's impact as measured by scientific research. The base script, used for both treatment and control, included a standard qualitative story about an individual beneficiary. Adding scientific impact information has no effect on average likelihood of giving or average gift amount. However, we find important heterogeneity: large prior donors both are more likely to give and also give more, whereas small prior donors are less likely to give. This pattern is consistent with two different types of donors: warm glow donors who respond negatively to analytical effectiveness information, and alterium donors who respond positively to such information.

Keywords: aid effectiveness; charitable fundraising; warm glow; pure altruism

JEL Codex D64, H41, L31, O12

¹ The authors flack Fundam from Hunger for conducting flow experiments, and for undertaking the original project on business training which underlike this project. They flack Michael Kursner for many constraintions and inputs into this project. Kathat thanks the Futitional Science Foundation for support, and the Breny. Evides Foundation for finding for the business training generative and two anenymeus sciences for flowflow which generative and the paper.

The effect of effectiveness: Donor response to aid effectiveness in a direct mail fundraising experiment

1

We test how donors respond to new information about a charity's effectiveness. Freedom from Hunger implemented a test of its direct marketing solicitations, varying letters by whether they include a discussion of their program's impact as measured by scientific research. The base script, used for both treatment and control, included a standard qualitative story about an individual beneficiary. Adding scientific impact information has no effect on average likelihood of giving or average gift amount. However, we find important heterogeneity: large prior donors both are more likely to give and also give more, whereas small prior donors are less likely to give. This pattern is consistent with two different types of donors: warm glow donors who respond negatively to



analytical effectiveness information, and altruism donors who respond positively to such information.

June 28, 2015