

## **Authors**

Dean Karlan Northwestern University

## The effect of effectiveness

Donor response to aid effectiveness in a direct mail fundraising experiment

Dean Karlan Yale University Daniel H. Wood Clemson University

Innovations for Poverty Action M.I.T. Jameel Poverty Action Lab

June, 2015

Abstract

We test how donors respond to new information about a charity's effectiveness. Freedom from Hunger implimented a test of its direct marketing solicitations, varying letters by whether they include a discussion of their program's import 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 altruium donors who respond positively to such information, information, and altruium donors who respond positively to such information.

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

JEL Codex D64, H41, L31, O12

1

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The authors thank Freudom from Hunger for conducting these experiments, and for undertaking the original project on business training which underlies this project. They thank Michael Kueszer for many consensations and inputs into this project. Kuchen thanks the Pathoral Sixture Foundation for support, and the Berray E. Miles Foundation for forduling for the business training as exacts. We thank Michael Price and two a nearymous sciences for feedback which greatly improved the paper.



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

June 28, 2015