

SQL CAPSTONE PROJECT

Education for All Fundraising Case Study

Education for All is a charity organization and it welcomes donors to make donations towards their charity work. They have recently observed that their donors happen to be the same set of people and the donations they receive are always about the same amount every year.

10Alytics was approached to generate insights from their Donor and Donation data. The organization would like to know how to achieve the following objectives:

1. Increase the number of donors in the database.
2. Increase the donation frequency of the donors.
3. Increase the value of donations in the database.

Based on the data received, the following insights were extracted:

a) Total donation

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor interface. The query is as follows:

```
19
20 -- a) How much is the total donation?
21 SELECT
22     CONCAT('$',(SUM(donation))) AS total_donation
23 FROM
24     Donation_Data;
25
26 Loading...
```

Below the query editor, the 'Data Output' tab is active, showing the result of the query:

	total_donation text
1	\$249085

b) Total donation by gender

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. The query is as follows:

```
26
27 -- b) What is the total donation by gender?
28 SELECT gender,
29        CONCAT('$',(SUM(donation))) AS total_donation
30 FROM Donation_Data
31 GROUP BY gender;
```

The query is executed, and the results are displayed in the Data Output tab. The results are as follows:

	gender character varying (50)	total_donation text
1	Female	\$121457
2	Male	\$127628

Total rows: 2 of 2 Query complete 00:00:00.216 Ln 31, Col 17

c) Total donation and number of donations by gender

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. The query is as follows:

```
34 -- c) Show the total donation and number of donations by gender
35
36 SELECT gender,
37        CONCAT('$',(SUM(donation))) AS total_donation,
38        COUNT(*) AS donation_count
39 FROM Donation_Data
40 GROUP BY gender;
```

The query is executed, and the results are displayed in the Data Output tab. The results are as follows:

	gender character varying (50)	total_donation text	donation_count bigint
1	Female	\$121457	508
2	Male	\$127628	492

Total rows: 2 of 2 Query complete 00:00:00.354 Ln 40, Col 17

d) Total donation made by frequency of donation

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Query Query History

```

43 -- d) Total donation made by frequency of donation
44 SELECT d.donation_frequency,
45        CONCAT('$',(SUM(donation))) AS total_donation
46 FROM Donor_Data d
47 JOIN Donation_Data dd ON d.id = dd.id
48 GROUP BY d.donation_frequency;
49
50

```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	donation_frequency character varying (100)	total_donation text
1	Once	\$32666
2	Weekly	\$31645
3	Daily	\$29249
4	Yearly	\$35266
5	Seldom	\$30650
6	Monthly	\$26870
7	Often	\$28476
8	Never	\$34263

Total rows: 8 of 8 Query complete 00:00:00.184

e) Total donation and number of donation by Job field

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Query Query History

```

52 SELECT job_field,
53        CONCAT('$',(SUM(donation))) AS total_donation,
54        COUNT(*) AS donation_count
55 FROM Donation_Data
56 GROUP BY job_field;

```

Data Output Messages Not Loading...

	job_field character varying (50)	total_donation text	donation_count bigint
1	Marketing	\$18255	74
2	Training	\$21721	84
3	Product Management	\$22798	90
4	Research and Development	\$22862	84
5	Business Development	\$22266	94
6	Sales	\$19009	83
7	Support	\$19475	79
8	Legal	\$17309	66
9	Accounting	\$20504	80
10	Services	\$19858	80
11	Human Resources	\$23060	93

Total rows: 12 of 12 Query complete 00:00:00.343 Ln 56, Col 20

f) Total donation and number of donations above \$200

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. The query is as follows:

```
-- f) Total donation and number of donations above $200
SELECT
  CONCAT('$',(SUM(donation))) AS total_donation,
  COUNT(*) AS number_of_donations
FROM
  Donation_Data
WHERE
  donation > 200;
```

The results are displayed in a table with two columns: `total_donation` (text) and `number_of_donations` (bigint). The first row shows a total donation of \$205892 and 586 donations.

	total_donation text	number_of_donations bigint
1	\$205892	586

At the bottom, the status bar indicates "Total rows: 1 of 1" and "Query complete 00:00:35.205".

g) Total donation and number of donations below \$200

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. The query is as follows:

```
--g) Total donation and number of donations below $200
SELECT
  CONCAT('$',(SUM(donation))) AS total_donation,
  COUNT(*) AS number_of_donations
FROM
  Donation_Data
WHERE
  donation <= 200;
```

The results are displayed in a table with two columns: `total_donation` (text) and `number_of_donations` (bigint). The first row shows a total donation of \$43193 and 414 donations.

	total_donation text	number_of_donations bigint
1	\$43193	414

At the bottom, the status bar indicates "Total rows: 1 of 1" and "Query complete 00:00:00.306".

h) Top 10 states contributing the highest donations

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query interface with the following SQL query:

```
93 SELECT state,
94        SUM(donation) AS total_donation
95 FROM Donation_Data
96 GROUP BY state
97 ORDER BY total_donation ASC
98 LIMIT 10;
```

The data output table is as follows:

	state character varying (50)	total_donation bigint
1	Wyoming	232
2	Maine	258
3	South Dakota	401
4	North Dakota	651
5	Alaska	734
6	West Virginia	793
7	South Carolina	819
8	New Hampshire	841
9	Hawaii	875
10	Montana	1009

Total rows: 10 of 10 Query complete 00:00:00.164 Ln 98, Col 10

i) Top 10 states contributing the least donations

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query interface with the following SQL query:

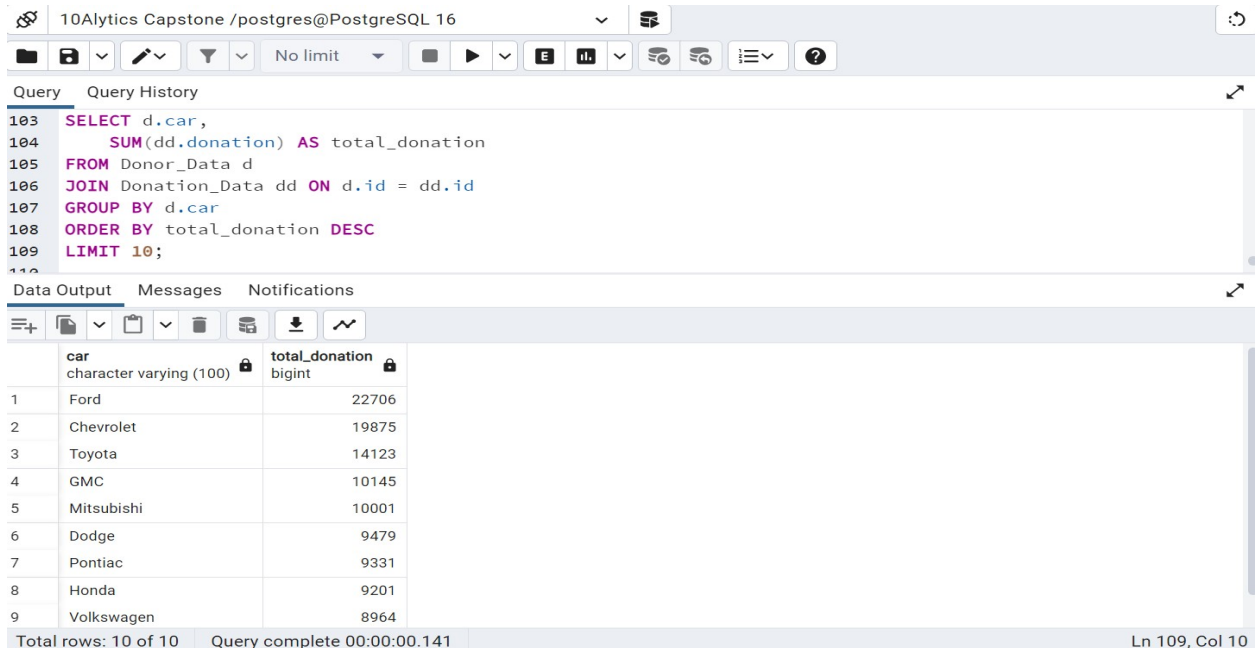
```
83 SELECT state,
84        SUM(donation) AS total_donation
85 FROM Donation_Data
86 GROUP BY state
87 ORDER BY total_donation DESC
88 LIMIT 10;
```

The data output table is as follows:

	state character varying (50)	total_donation bigint
1	California	30264
2	Texas	24097
3	Florida	20562
4	New York	14759
5	Virginia	10750
6	Illinois	8674
7	District of Columbia	8376
8	Tennessee	8316
9	Georgia	8046
10	Ohio	6876

Total rows: 10 of 10 Query complete 00:00:00.150 Ln 87, Col 29

j) Top 10 cars driven by the highest donors



The screenshot shows a SQL query interface with the following query:

```
103 SELECT d.car,  
104        SUM(dd.donation) AS total_donation  
105 FROM Donor_Data d  
106 JOIN Donation_Data dd ON d.id = dd.id  
107 GROUP BY d.car  
108 ORDER BY total_donation DESC  
109 LIMIT 10;
```

The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: car (character varying (100)) and total_donation (bigint). The table shows the top 10 cars and their total donation amounts.

	car	total_donation
1	Ford	22706
2	Chevrolet	19875
3	Toyota	14123
4	GMC	10145
5	Mitsubishi	10001
6	Dodge	9479
7	Pontiac	9331
8	Honda	9201
9	Volkswagen	8964

Total rows: 10 of 10 Query complete 00:00:00.141 Ln 109, Col 10

Based on the insights generated from the SQL queries above these are the recommendations provided:

To increase the number of donors in the database:

Implement targeted marketing campaigns to attract new donors, leveraging gender, job fields, state, and cars driven.

Offer incentives or promotions to encourage new donors to contribute.

Collaborate with community organizations or businesses to raise awareness and reach potential donors.

To increase the donation frequency of donors:

Engage with donors regularly through personalized communication, such as email newsletters or updates on the impact of their donations.

Create donation programs or events that encourage recurring donations, such as monthly subscriptions or annual fundraisers.

Provide convenient and easy-to-use platforms for making donations, such as online portals or mobile apps.

To increase the value of donations in the database:

Develop targeted fundraising campaigns for specific causes or projects that resonate with donors.

Cultivate relationships with high-net-worth individuals or corporate donors who may be able to contribute larger amounts.

Provide opportunities for donors to see the direct impact of their donations through success stories, testimonials, or site visits.