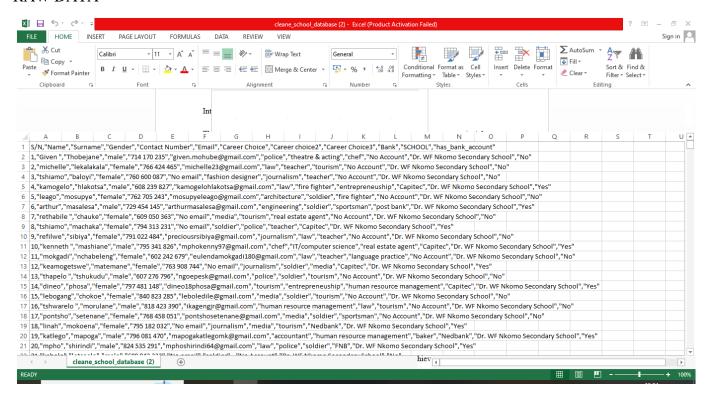
Report: Data Cleaning and Exploration of Student Banking Dataset

Introduction

This project involved cleaning and analyzing a student banking dataset to uncover insights about student banking behavior and prepare the data for further analysis or modeling. The dataset included various fields such as student personal details, career interests, and bank information. The main objective was to ensure data quality and consistency—especially around bank usage—and to generate meaningful insights that can support financial inclusion strategies, partnerships with banks, and career-based financial profiling.

RAW DATA



Data Cleaning Process Using SQL

To begin, a comprehensive SQL cleaning script was developed to refine the students table, focusing particularly on the bank and has_bank_account columns. The first step involved **removing duplicate rows** to prevent skewed statistics. This was achieved by grouping similar records and retaining only the first occurrence based on multiple identifying fields such as name, surname, school, and bank.

The second step addressed **inconsistent formatting**, particularly trimming any leading or trailing spaces around bank names using the TRIM() function. Following that, **bank name standardization** was conducted to consolidate variations of the same bank—for example, transforming entries like "capitec bank" and "capitecbank" into "Capitec", and similarly resolving entries for ABSA, FNB, Nedbank, and Standard Bank. These updates helped reduce redundancy and confusion in the dataset.

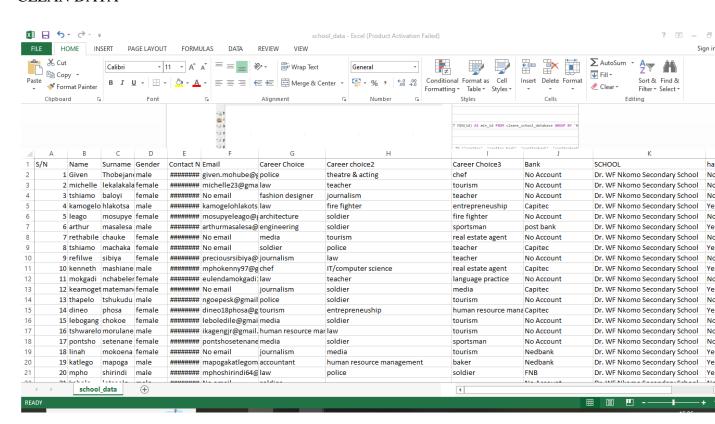
After standardizing the known banks, the next cleaning phase involved identifying and labeling **missing or empty bank names**. These were replaced with a uniform label "No Account", representing students who do not currently hold a bank account. This helped isolate financially excluded students and set the foundation for further analysis or modeling.

Optionally, special characters within bank names were considered for removal using REGEXP_REPLACE, although this step depends on database support for regular expressions. Additionally, the bank names were normalized into **lowercase** for consistency across queries and analytics. Some systems could also support conversion into proper case (INITCAP()), if a more human-readable format is desired.

As a final cleanup step, a **summary view** was created to report on the total number of students per bank. This summary can be used for dashboards, quick analysis, or integration into BI tools. An additional column called has_bank_flag was also introduced to clearly distinguish students with and without accounts using a Boolean value (TRUE for account holders, FALSE for non-holders).



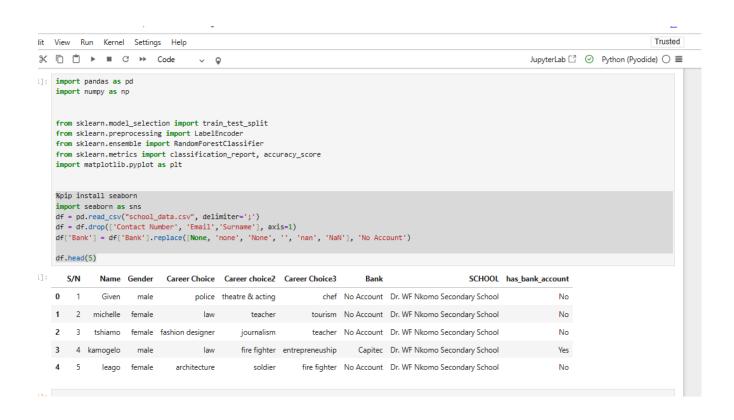
CLEAN DATA



Analysis Insights (from Python & SQL Integration)

Using Python (with Pandas and Matplotlib), the cleaned data was further analyzed. The top 5 most commonly used banks among students were identified and visualized. Capitec, ABSA, and FNB emerged as the most popular institutions, indicating strong brand presence and adoption among learners.

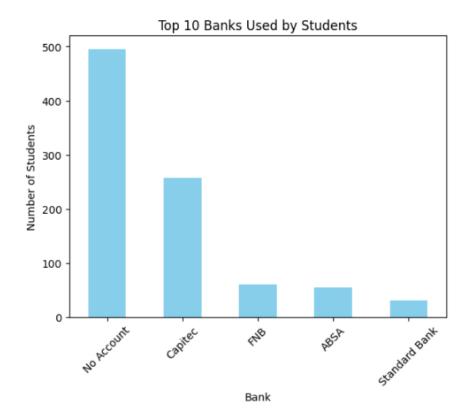
Students without bank accounts were filtered and analyzed based on their **career interests** and **schools**. This revealed that certain career groups—such as those interested in the arts or education—had a higher proportion of unbanked individuals. Similarly, a few schools stood out for having significantly more students without accounts. These findings can help banks and school administrators target their outreach programs effectively.



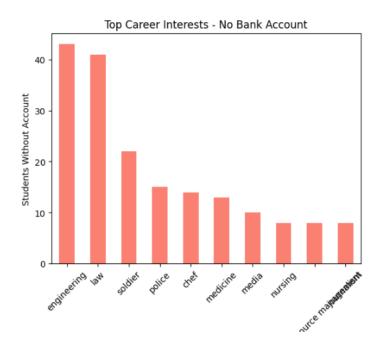
```
•[6]:
        #how many people have bank account
bank_account_counts = df['has_bank_account'].value_counts()
         print(bank_account_counts)
         has_bank_account
         Yes 600
                333
         Name: count, dtype: int64
•[11]:
         #top bank used
         top_banks = df['Bank'].value_counts().head(5)
         print(top_banks)
        top_banks.plot(kind='bar', color='skyblue')
plt.title("Top 10 Banks Used by Students")
         plt.xlabel("Bank")
         plt.ylabel("Number of Students")
         plt.xticks(rotation=45)
         plt.show()
        Bank
         No Account
                             495
         Capitec
                            258
         FNB
                              61
         ABSA
                              55
         Standard Bank
                              31
```

Tan 10 Banks Head by Students

Name: count, dtype: int64



```
no_account_df = df[df['has_bank_account'] == 'No']
print("Career Interests of Students WITHOUT Accounts:")
print(no_account_df['Career Choice'].value_counts().head(10))
print("\nSchools with Most Students Without Accounts:")
print(no_account_df['SCHOOL'].value_counts().head(10))
no_account_df['Career Choice'].value_counts().head(10).plot(kind='bar', color='salmon')
plt.title("Top Career Interests - No Bank Account")
plt.xlabel("Career Choice")
plt.ylabel("Students Without Account")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
Career Interests of Students WITHOUT Accounts:
Career Choice
engineering
law
soldier
                             22
                             14
chef
medicine
media
                             10
nursing
human resource management
journalism
Name: count, dtvpe: int64
```



Uneven Access to Bank Accounts

Out of 933 students, 600 (64%) have bank accounts, while 333 (36%) do not. While the majority are banked, over one-third of students remain financially excluded. This is a significant number, considering the importance of banking in enabling students to receive bursaries, manage allowances, and build early financial responsibility. The gap suggests that more targeted education or partnerships may be necessary to improve access for all learners.

Bank Preferences: Capitec Dominates

Capitec emerged as the **most used bank** by students, with 258 users—more than four times the usage of FNB (61) and ABSA (55). This may reflect Capitec's accessible and affordable banking model, as well as its strong marketing presence in youth markets. The popularity of Capitec can guide banks looking to compete in the youth segment to offer **more simplified**, **mobile-friendly** account types.

Schools with Financial Exclusion

Some schools have disproportionately high numbers of unbanked students. Dr. WF Nkomo Secondary School, for instance, has 74 students without accounts—more than twice the next highest. This highlights the need for **school-level interventions**, such as:

- Financial literacy programs
- Bank account registration days
- Digital wallet alternatives

By identifying the specific schools most affected, banks or education departments can **deploy focused strategies** rather than broad, less efficient campaigns.

Career-Based Financial Gaps

Career interest also appears to influence banking access. Students interested in **engineering** (43 unbanked) and law (41 unbanked) lead the list of those without bank accounts. This suggests that even students pursuing professional and high-potential careers may face access issues. It may also reflect **socioeconomic factors**, where some career tracks are more common in under-resourced communities.

Banks can use this insight to design **career-aligned banking programs**—for example, offering early access to student loans or financial advice tailored to specific fields.

Conclusion

These findings can support initiatives that promote banking education, career-linked banking services, and targeted outreach programs in underserved schools. The clean and structured dataset can also serve as the foundation for machine learning, financial forecasting, and policy development focused on youth financial inclusion.