Individual ID with highest GBP assets: 134.0, Total GBP assets: £542.86, Risk tolerance: 0.555

Overall, we found that none of the five measured personality traits—confidence, composure, impulsivity, impact desire or risk tolerance—showed any meaningful relationship with individuals’ total GBP‐denominated asset holdings. Pearson correlation coefficients for each trait against total GBP assets hovered around zero (|r|<0.1) and none reached conventional levels of statistical significance (all p-values > 0.3). In practical terms, someone’s portfolio size in pounds tells us virtually nothing about their average level of confidence, composure under stress, impulsiveness, desire for social impact, or willingness to take financial risks.

When we broke holdings down by asset class, however, a different picture emerged. The only robust association was between impulsivity and cryptocurrency exposure: more impulsive individuals held significantly larger sums in crypto (r≈+0.19, p≈0.04). All other combinations of asset‐type and trait produced either very weak correlations (|r|<0.17) or non-significant p-values, suggesting that most asset classes do not attract markedly different personality profiles.

Looking within the asset‐class scatterplots, crypto investors stood out as both the most risk-tolerant and the most impulsive, while showing among the lowest average “impact desire.” By contrast, those whose portfolios were concentrated in real estate recorded the highest impact desire but the lowest risk tolerance and composure scores. Equities and bonds tended to be populated by individuals with mid-range scores on all traits, and cash and commodities holders clustered close to the sample means on every measure.

We also asked whether GBP holdings alone might serve as a proxy for overall portfolio exposure across all currencies. A simple regression of “other‐currency” total on GBP holdings produced a statistically significant negative slope (p≈0.012) but an R² of only 0.02, indicating that GBP explains practically none of the variation in non-GBP holdings. Pairwise correlations between GBP and each of the other major currencies (USD, EUR, JPY, etc.) were similarly weak (all |r|<0.3, many non-significant), confirming that you cannot infer someone’s total currency exposure from their sterling position.

Finally, we examined inter-relationships among the five personality scores themselves and found them to be largely orthogonal (all pairwise |r|<0.3, none significant). This independence underscores that each trait taps a distinct dimension of decision-making style within our sample.

Taken together, these insights suggest that in applied behavioural finance it is more fruitful to focus on the interaction between personality and specific asset‐class choices—particularly in high-impulse domains like crypto or high-impact areas like real estate—rather than treating total holdings in one currency as a blanket measure of financial behaviour.