

Investor Behaviour and Market Segmentation Analysis

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Level 1: Beginner

Task 1: Data Overview

Objective: Understand the dataset structure.

Steps:

- 1. **Load the dataset:** Import the dataset into a data analysis tool such as Python with pandas or spreadsheet software.
- 2. **Descriptive Statistics:** Use descriptive functions (e.g., info() in pandas) to gather information about the number of entries, columns, and data types.

Dataset

Data Type	Columns
Categorical (Text)	gender, Investment_Avenues, Stock_Marktet, Factor, Objective, Purpose, Duration, Invest_Monitor, Avenue, What are your savings objectives?, Reason_Equity, Reason_Mutual, Reason_Bonds, Reason_FD, Source
Numeric (Integer)	age, Mutual_Funds, Equity_Market, Debentures, Government_Bonds, Fixed_Deposits, PPF, Gold , Expect.

Dataset Summary

Total Entries: 40 rows

Total Columns: 24 columns

Key Statistical Measures for Selected Columns

Age

- Mean : 27.8 years

- Median: 27 years

- Mode: 27 years

- Range: 21 to 35 years

Investment Avenues (Average Investment in Units)

- Mutual Funds: 2.55

- Equity Market: 3.475

- Debentures : 5.75

- Government Bonds : 4.65

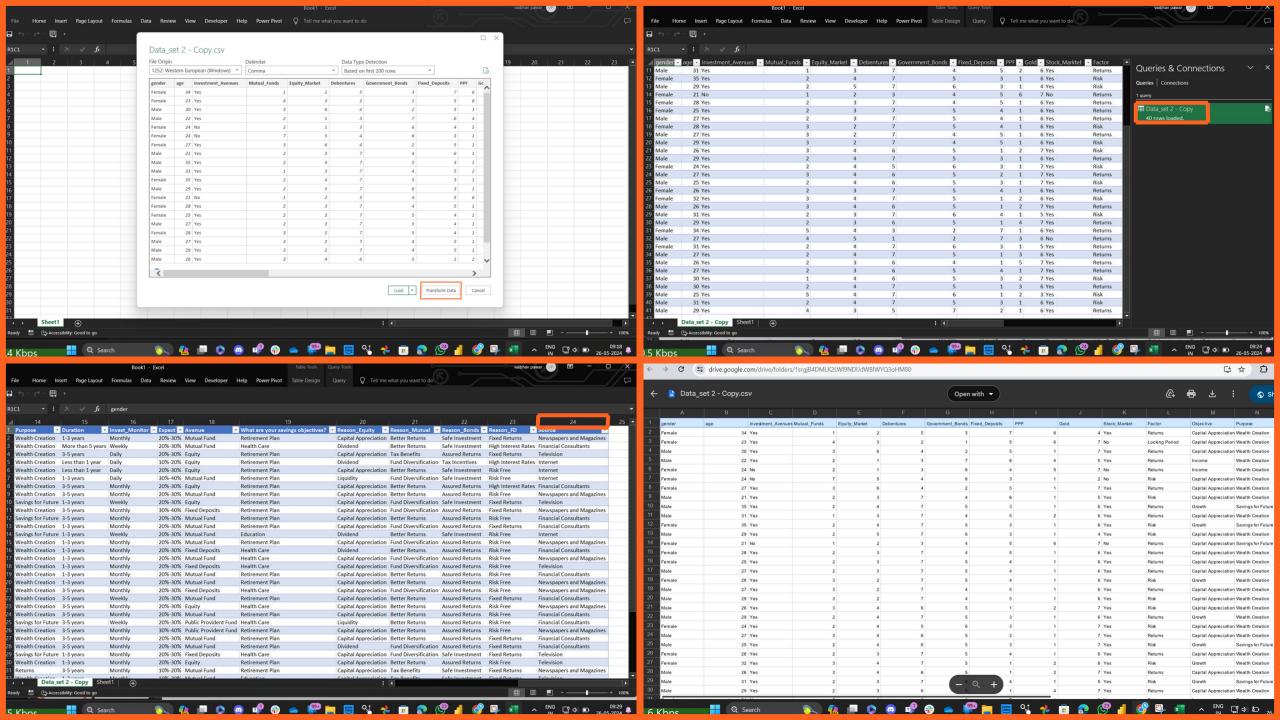
- Fixed Deposits : 3.575

- PPF : 2.025

- Gold: 5.975

Insights

- Investors are typically around 28 years old.
- Debentures and gold are the most invested avenues.
- PPF has the lowest average investment.
- Investment patterns show that while some investors prefer larger, more consistent investments in gold and debentures, others have more variability in their investments across mutual funds, equity markets, and fixed deposits.





Count of gender

gender •

Level 1: Beginner

Task 2: Gender Distribution

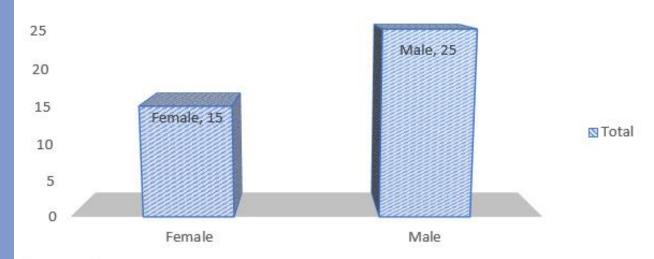
Objective: Visualize gender distribution in

Steps:

the dataset.

- 1. Extract Gender Information: Identify and extract the gender column from the dataset.
- 2. **Visualization:** Create a simple visualization, such as a bar chart or pie chart, to represent the distribution of genders in the dataset.

GENDER DISTRIBUTION



Filter by Color

Text Filters

Based on the provided gender data:

• Total Entries: 40

Gender Breakdown:

Female: 15 (37.5%)

o Male: 25 (62.5%)

Search

- :-- ✓ (Select All)
- -- ☑ Female
- ✓ Male

Visualization

Bar Chart

Level 2: Intermediate





Task 3: Descriptive Statistics

Objective: Present basic statistics for numerical columns.

Steps:

- Identify Numerical Columns: Review the dataset to identify columns containing numerical data (e.g., age, income).
- Calculations: Use statistical functions (e.g., mean(), median(), std()) to calculate the mean, median, and standard deviation for each numerical column.

Basic Descriptive Statistics

			1					
Statistical parameters	age	Mutual_Funds	Equity_Market	Debentures	Government_Bonds	Fixed_Deposits	PPF	Gold
Mean	27.8	2.55	3.475	5.75	4.65	3.575	2.025	5.975
Median	27	2	4	6.5	5	3.5	1	6
Mode	27	2	4	7	5	3	1	6
min	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Max	35	7	6	7	7	7	6	7
Count	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
standard deviation	3.52	1.18	1.12	1.65	1.35	1.77	1.59	1.13
<u> </u>		_						
<u>Invest</u>	ment	Avenues	(Avera	age Inv	<u>vestment</u>	<u>in Unit</u>	<u>s)</u>	
<u>Invest</u>		Avenues		age Inv		in Unit	<u>s)</u>	
	Equit				Bonds		_	
Age	Equit	ty Market		Government	Bonds 65	PPF	_	
Age • Mean: 27.8	Equit • 1 • 1	ty Market Mean: 3.475		Government • Mean: 4.	Bonds 65 5	PPF • Mean: 2.02	_	
Age • Mean: 27.8 • Median: 27	Equit • 1 • 1 • 1	ty Market Mean: 3.475 Median: 4		Government • Mean: 4. • Median:	Bonds 65 5	PPF • Mean: 2.02 • Median: 1	5	

• Std Deviation: 3.52

Mutual Funds

• Mean: 2.55

• Median: 2

• Mode: 2

• Range: 1 to 7 • Std Deviation: 1.18 • Median: 6.5 • Mode: 7

• Mean: 5.75

Debentures

• Range: 1 to 7 • Std Deviation: 1.65

• Mode: 3

• Range: 1 to 7

• Mean: 3.575

• Median: 3.5

Fixed Deposits

• Std Deviation: 1.77

• Range: 2 to 7

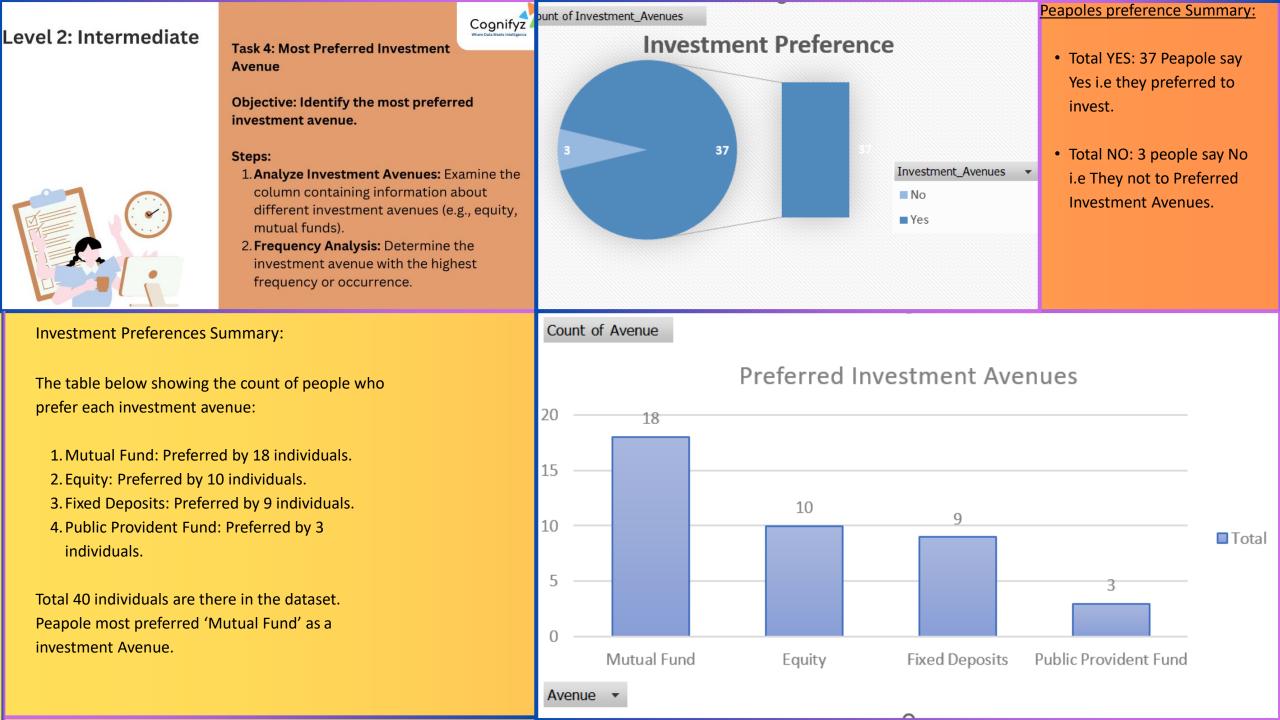
• Mean: 5.975

• Median: 6

Gold

• Mode: 6

• Std Deviation: 1.13



Level 3: Advanced



Task 5: Reasons for Investment

Objective: Analyze and summarize reasons for investment choices.

Steps:

- 1. Explore Reasons Column: Investigate the column where participants provided reasons for their investment choices.
- 2. Summarize Reasons: Identify common themes or recurring reasons and provide a summary.

Click Here to see SQI Script

Re	sult Grid Filter Rows:	Export:
	Reason	Count
•	Better Returns, Assured Returns And Fixed Ret	68
	Safe and Risk Free	32
	Capital Appreciation	30
	Liquidity and Fund Diversification	15
	Dividend	8
	Tax Benefit And Tax Incentives	4
	High Interest Rates	3

Investment Reasons Summary:

1. Better Returns, Assured Returns, and Fixed Returns

Count: 68

2. Safe and Risk-Free

Count: 32

3. Capital Appreciation

Count: 30

Count: 15

4. Liquidity and Fund Diversification

5. Dividend

Count: 8

6. Tax Benefits and Tax Incentives

Count: 4

7. High Interest Rates

Count: 3

The majority of investors prioritize better returns, safety, and capital appreciation in their investment choices.





Task 6: Savings Objectives

Objective: Identify and present main savings objectives.

Steps:

- 1. **Analyze Savings Objectives:** Examine the column containing information about participants' savings objectives.
- 2. **List and Describe Objectives:** Create a list and describe the main savings objectives mentioned by participants.

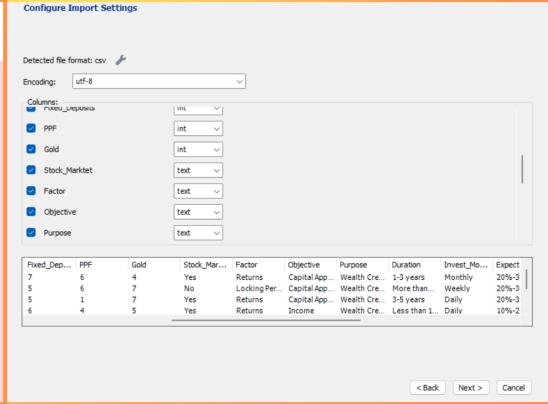




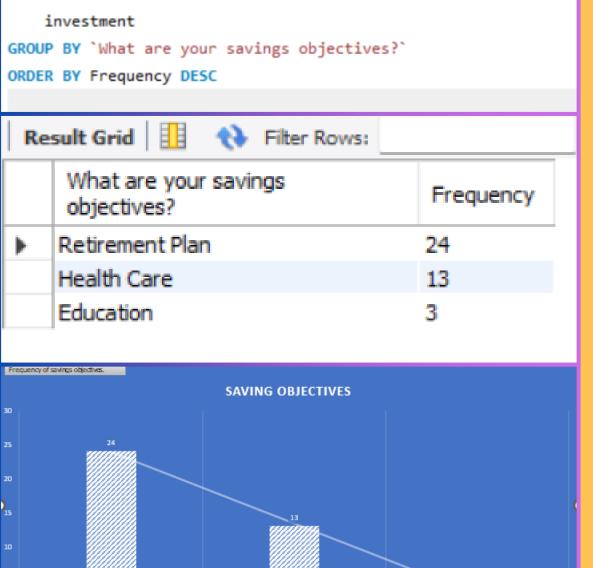
Table Data Import

Import Results

File C: \Users\vaaib\Downloads\Data_set 2 - Copy (1).csv was imported in 1.590 s

Table portfolio.investment was created

40 records imported



`What are your savings objectives?`, COUNT(*) AS Frequency

SELECT

FROM

What are your savings objectives?

Summary of Savings Objectives:

Based on the frequency analysis of the savings objectives:

- 1. Retirement Plan
- Frequency: 24 participants
- Description: Most common objective, chosen by 60% of participants, indicating a focus on long-term financial security.

2. Health Care

- Frequency: 13 participants
- Description: Chosen by 32.5% of participants, showing significant concern for medical expenses.

3. Education

- Frequency: 3 participants
- Description: Selected by 7.5% of participants, indicating a minority focus on educational savings.

Insights

- Primary Objective: Retirement planning
- Secondary Objective: Health care savings
- Tertiary Objective: Education savings

Participants prioritize retirement and health care over education for their savings goals.



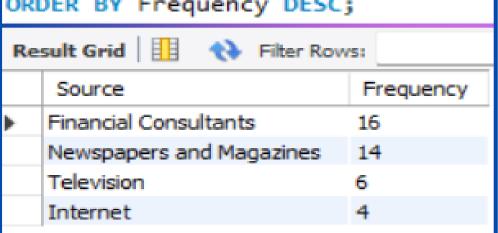
Task 7: Common Information Sources

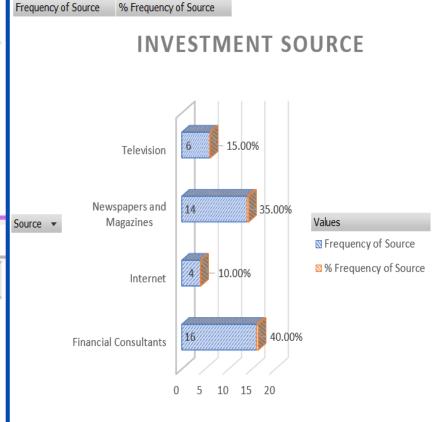
Objective: Analyze common sources participants rely on for investment information.

Steps:

- Explore Information Sources Column: Review the column where participants indicated their sources of investment information.
- 2. **Identify Common Sources:** Analyze the data to identify and summarize the most common sources participants rely on.

- Summary of Common Information Sources
- Based on the frequency analysis of the sources of investment information:
- Participants mainly rely on financial consultants and print media (newspapers and magazines) for their investment information. Television and the internet are used less frequently. This shows the ongoing importance of professional advice and traditional media sources in making investment decisions in India.





Financial Consultants:

- Frequency: 16 participants
- Percentage: 40.00%

Newspapers and Magazines:

- Frequency: 14 participants
- Percentage: 35.00%

Television:

- Frequency: 6 participants
- Percentage: 15.00%

Internet:

- Frequency: 4 participants
- Percentage: 10.00%

Task 8: Investment Duration



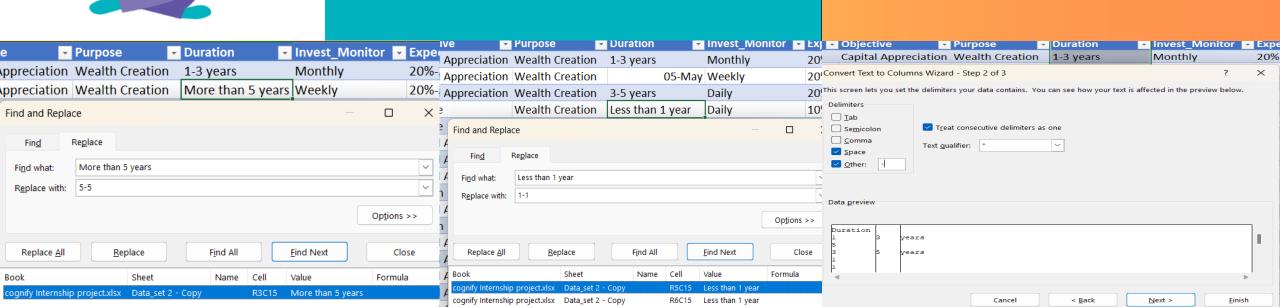
Objective: Calculate the average investment duration.

Steps:

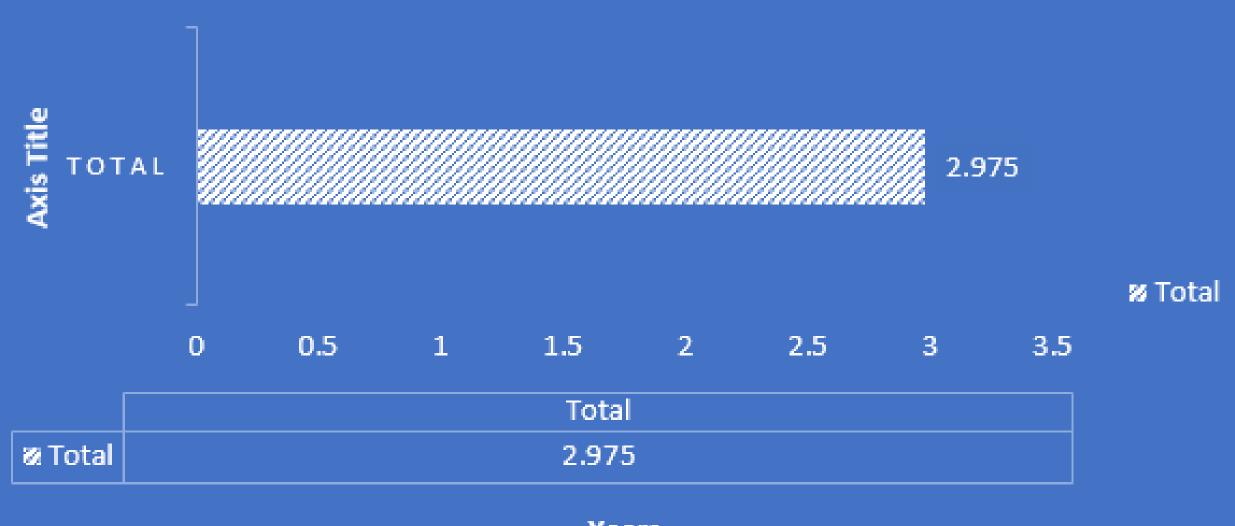
- 1. Analyze Investment Duration Column:

 Examine the column containing information about participants' investment durations.
- 2. Calculate Average Duration: Use appropriate statistical methods to calculate the average investment duration.

- Using Excel:
 - Splitting the duration column into two different columns naming Duration_start and Duration end.
 - Splitting can help us to calculate the average investment duration.
 - We can use the following formula to create another column named 'Average year'
 - Average year = ((Duration_start + Duration_end) / 2)
 - Then Calculate average of Average year



AVERAGE INVESTMENT DURATION



Years

Calculate Average investment duration by using SQL queries.

```
with DurationMidPoint AS (
   SELECT Duration,
   CASE
       WHEN Duration LIKE 'More than%' THEN CAST(TRIM(SUBSTRING(Duration, 11,2)) AS UNSIGNED)
       WHEN Duration LIKE 'Less than%' THEN CAST(TRIM(SUBSTRING(Duration, 11,2)) AS UNSIGNED)
       ELSE (
           CAST(SUBSTRING INDEX(Duration, '-' , 1) AS UNSIGNED)+
           CAST(SUBSTRING_INDEX(SUBSTRING_INDEX(Duration, ' ', 1), '-', -1) AS UNSIGNED)) / 2
           END AS Midpoint
    FROM investment
SELECT
   AVG(Midpoint) AS average duration in years
FROM
   DurationMidPoint;
 Result Grid
                                 Filter Rows:
         average_duration_in_years
        2.97500000
```

- Explanation of the SQL Query:
- WHEN Duration LIKE 'more than%' THEN CAST(TRIM(SUBSTRING(Duration, 11, 2)) AS UNSIGNED):
- WHEN Duration LIKE 'less than%' THEN CAST(TRIM(SUBSTRING(Duration, 11, 2)) AS UNSIGNED):
- Extracts the substring starting at the 11th character and takes 2 characters (e.g., "5").
- TRIM is used to remove any leading or trailing spaces to clean up the extracted substring.
- CAST(... AS UNSIGNED) converts the trimmed substring to an integer.
- CAST(SUBSTRING INDEX(Duration, '-', 1) AS UNSIGNED)
- extracts the value before ('-') of the range.
- CAST(SUBSTRING_INDEX
 (SUBSTRING_INDEX(Duration, ' ', 1), '-', -1) AS UNSIGNED)
- extracts the value before (space) and after ('-') of the range.
- The midpoint is calculated as the average of These two extracted values.
- The outer SELECT statement calculates the average of all midpoints.
- Summary of Full Code:
- Extract lower and upper bounds from the duration ranges.
- Calculate the midpoint for each duration range.
- Compute the average of these midpoints to find the average investment duration.
- The average investment duration in years = 2.975 years.





Task 9: Expectations from Investments

Objective: Summarize participants' expectations from investments.

Steps:

- 1. Explore Expectations Column: Review the column where participants provided information about their expectations.
- 2. List and Describe Expectations: Create a list and describe the common expectations mentioned by participants.

• Purpose:

- Wealth Creation Count: 32 investors
- Expectations:
- 26 investors expected 30%-40% returns.
- expected investors 20%-30% returns.
- investors.10%-20% returns.

- Purpose:
- Savings for Future Count: 6 investors
- **Expectations:**
- 1 investor expected 30%-40% returns.
- investors. expected 20%-30% returns.
- investors. expected 10%-20% returns:

- Purpose:
- Returns
 - Count: 2 investors
- **Expectations:**
- 0 investors expected 30%-40% returns:
- investor. expected 20%-30% returns.
- investor expected 10%-20% returns.

Purpose of investment



Count of Purpose

Count of Purpose Purpose%

Expectations from Investments



Purpose 🕌

 Summarize participants' expectations from investments, using SQL

SELECT purpose, Expect AS Expect_returns, COUNT(*) AS Count_of_investors FROM

Investment

GROUP BY Expect_returns , purpose;

Result Grid					
	purpose	Expect_returns	Count_of_investors		
•	Wealth Creation	20%-30%	26		
	Wealth Creation	10%-20%	2		
	Wealth Creation	30%-40%	4		
	Savings for Future	20%-30%	5		
	Returns	10%-20%	1		
	Returns	20%-30%	1		
	Savings for Future	30%-40%	1		

Summary:

Wealth Creation:

• The majority of participants 32 (80%) are investing to create wealth. Most of these investors expect a return between 20%-30%, with a few expecting higher or lower returns.

Savings for Future:

• 6 (15%) participants invest with the goal of saving for the future. Most of these investors also expect a return between 20%-30%.

Returns:

• A smaller group of 2 participants (5%) is primarily focused on earning returns. Their expectations are split between 20%-30% and 10%-20% returns.

Task 10: Correlation Analysis



Objective: Explore potential correlations between factors.

Steps:

- 1. Select Relevant Columns: Identify columns such as age, investment duration, and expected returns for correlation analysis.
- 2. Use Statistical Methods or Visualizations: Employ statistical methods (e.g., correlation coefficients) or visualizations (e.g., scatter plots) to explore and visualize potential correlations.



Correlation between Age and Investment Duration Correlation between Age and Expected Returns Correlation between Investment Duration and Expected Returns

Used the 'CORREL' function in Excel to calculate the correlations between the columns.

Insights from Correlation Values

- 1. Age and Investment Duration (0.06): Almost no relationship. Age doesn't significantly impact investment duration.
- 2. Age and Expected Returns (-0.09): Weak inverse relationship. Younger investors slightly expect higher returns.
- 3. Investment Duration and Expected Returns (0.26): Moderate positive relationship. Longer investment durations are associated with higher expected returns.

-0.09 Summary

0.06

0.26 Age vs. Duration: Age has minimal effect on investment duration.

Age vs. Returns: Younger participants have slightly higher return expectations.

Duration vs. Returns: Longer investments tend to have higher expected returns.

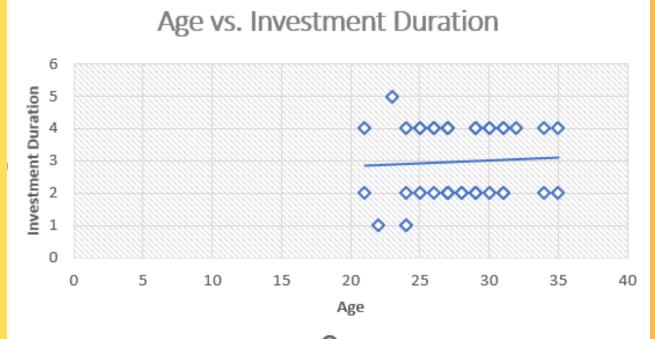
Correlation analysis using 'EXCEL'

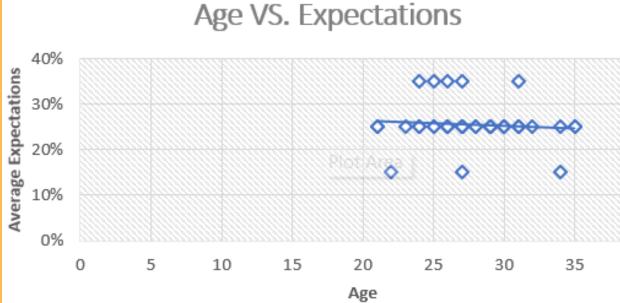
Used the 'CORREL' function in Excel to calculate the correlations between the columns.

Correlation between Age and Investment Duration
Correlation between Age and Expected Returns
Correlation between Investment Duration and Expected Returns



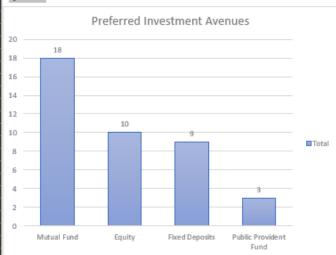
Investment Duration vs. Expected Returns

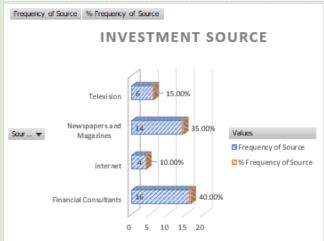


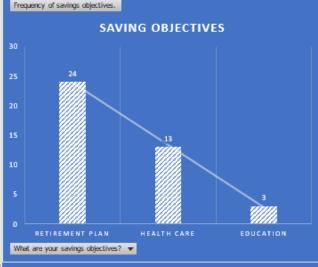


Excel Dashboard











Expected Returns

2.5%

0 0000000000 00









INVESTMENT ANALYSIS

Average investment in governmentt bonds

4.7

Govt_Bond iinvestment n years

Average investment in Fixed Deposits

3.6

FD investment in years

Average investment in debentures

5.8

Debentures investment in ye...

Average investment in Mutual Funds

2.6

Mutual Fund investment in y...

Average investment in Gold

6.0

Gold investment in years

Average investment in PPF

2.0

PPF investment In Years

Average investment in equity

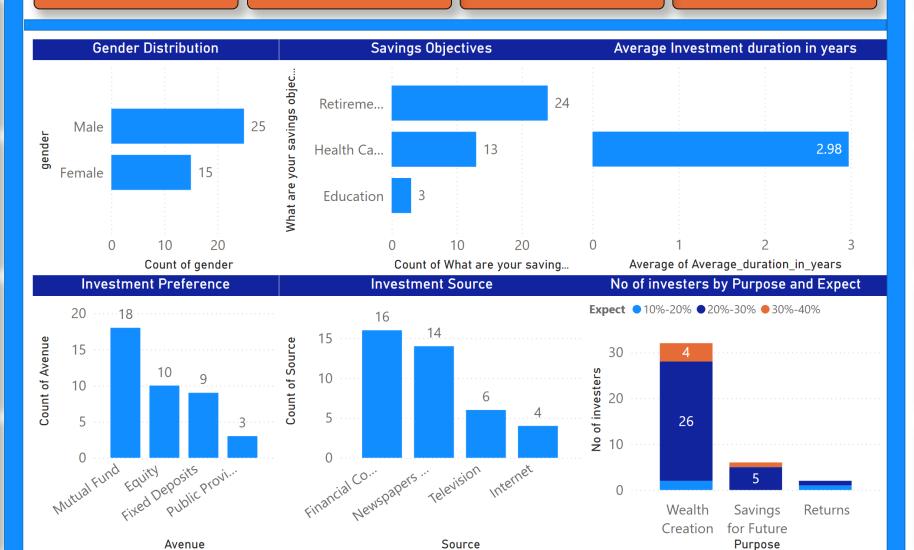
3.5

equity investment in years

Average Age

28

age in years



Gender

Female

Male

Invest_Moniter

Daily

Monthly

Weekly

Factor

Locking Pe...

Returns

Risk

Duration

1-1 years

1-3 years

3-5 years

5-5 years

Avenue

Equity

Fixed Depo...

Mutual Fund

Public Prov...



Thank you

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