

Finance Investment Behavior Analysis

Abstract

This project analyzes individual investment behavior using a financial survey dataset. The study focuses on investment preferences, risk appetite, diversification, and long-term financial objectives to generate data-driven financial insights.

Executive Summary

The analysis reveals patterns in investor behavior across asset classes such as equity, mutual funds, fixed deposits, gold, and government bonds. Risk tolerance, investment duration, and diversification play a critical role in shaping financial decision-making.

Introduction

Problem Statement

Understanding investor behavior is essential for designing better financial products and advisory strategies.

Objectives

- Analyze preferred investment avenues
- Study equity participation patterns
- Evaluate diversification levels
- Examine risk appetite vs investment behavior
- Generate actionable financial insights

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd  
  
df = pd.read_csv("../datasets/Finance_data.csv")
```

```
df.shape, df.columns.tolist()
```

```
Out[1]: ((40, 24),
['gender',
'age',
'Investment_Avenues',
'Mutual_Funds',
'Equity_Market',
'Debentures',
'Government_Bonds',
'Fixed_Deposits',
'PPF',
'Gold',
'Stock_Market',
'Factor',
'Objective',
'Purpose',
'Duration',
'Invest_Monitor',
'Expect',
'Avenue',
'What are your savings objectives?',
'Reason_Equity',
'Reason_Mutual',
'Reason_Bonds',
'Reason_FD',
'Source'])
```

Methodology

1. Data loading and validation
2. Feature engineering
3. Exploratory Data Analysis (Basic)
4. Advanced Behavioral Finance Analysis
5. Statistical Analysis
6. Insight generation

In [2]: `df.head()`

Out[2]:

	gender	age	Investment_Avenues	Mutual_Funds	Equity_Market	Debentures	Government_Bonds	Fixed_Deposits	PPF	Gold
--	--------	-----	--------------------	--------------	---------------	------------	------------------	----------------	-----	------

0	Female	34	Yes	1	2	5	3	7	6	4
1	Female	23	Yes	4	3	2	1	5	6	7
2	Male	30	Yes	3	6	4	2	5	1	7
3	Male	22	Yes	2	1	3	7	6	4	5
4	Female	24	No	2	1	3	6	4	5	7

5 rows × 24 columns

In [3]: `df.info()`
`df.isnull().sum()`

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 40 entries, 0 to 39
Data columns (total 24 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   gender          40 non-null     object  
 1   age              40 non-null     int64  
 2   Investment_Avenues 40 non-null   object  
 3   Mutual_Funds    40 non-null     int64  
 4   Equity_Market   40 non-null     int64  
 5   Debentures      40 non-null     int64  
 6   Government_Bonds 40 non-null   int64  
 7   Fixed_Deposits 40 non-null     int64  
 8   PPF              40 non-null     int64  
 9   Gold             40 non-null     int64  
 10  Stock_Marketet 40 non-null     object  
 11  Factor           40 non-null     object  
 12  Objective        40 non-null     object  
 13  Purpose          40 non-null     object  
 14  Duration         40 non-null     object  
 15  Invest_Monitor  40 non-null     object  
 16  Expect            40 non-null     object  
 17  Avenue            40 non-null     object  
 18  What are your savings objectives? 40 non-null   object  
 19  Reason_Equity   40 non-null     object  
 20  Reason_Mutual   40 non-null     object  
 21  Reason_Bonds    40 non-null     object  
 22  Reason_FD       40 non-null     object  
 23  Source            40 non-null     object  
dtypes: int64(8), object(16)
memory usage: 7.6+ KB
```

```
Out[3]: gender          0
         age            0
         Investment_Avenues 0
         Mutual_Funds       0
         Equity_Market       0
         Debentures          0
         Government_Bonds    0
         Fixed_Deposits     0
         PPF                0
         Gold               0
         Stock_Marktet       0
         Factor              0
         Objective           0
         Purpose             0
         Duration            0
         Invest_Monitor      0
         Expect              0
         Avenue              0
         What are your savings objectives? 0
         Reason_Equity        0
         Reason_Mutual         0
         Reason_Bonds          0
         Reason_FD             0
         Source               0
         dtype: int64
```

```
In [4]: # Age Groups
df["Age_Group"] = pd.cut(
    df["age"],
    bins=[0, 25, 35, 45, 55, 100],
    labels=["<25", "25-35", "35-45", "45-55", "55+"]
)

# Investment columns
investment_cols = [
    "Mutual_Funds", "Equity_Market", "Debentures",
    "Government_Bonds", "Fixed_Deposits", "PPF", "Gold"
]

# Diversification Score
df["Diversification_Score"] = df[investment_cols].sum(axis=1)
```

```
# Equity Participation
df["Equity_Investor"] = df["Equity_Market"].map({1: "Yes", 0: "No"})

# Risk Appetite (robust mapping)
df["Factor"] = df["Factor"].astype(str).str.lower()

def map_risk(f):
    if "low" in f:
        return "Low"
    elif "moderate" in f or "medium" in f:
        return "Medium"
    elif "high" in f:
        return "High"
    else:
        return None

df["Risk_Appetite"] = df["Factor"].apply(map_risk)

df.head()
```

Out[4]:

	gender	age	Investment_Avenues	Mutual_Funds	Equity_Market	Debentures	Government_Bonds	Fixed_Deposits	PPF	Gold
0	Female	34		Yes	1	2	5	3	7	6
1	Female	23		Yes	4	3	2	1	5	6
2	Male	30		Yes	3	6	4	2	5	1
3	Male	22		Yes	2	1	3	7	6	4
4	Female	24		No	2	1	3	6	4	5

5 rows × 28 columns

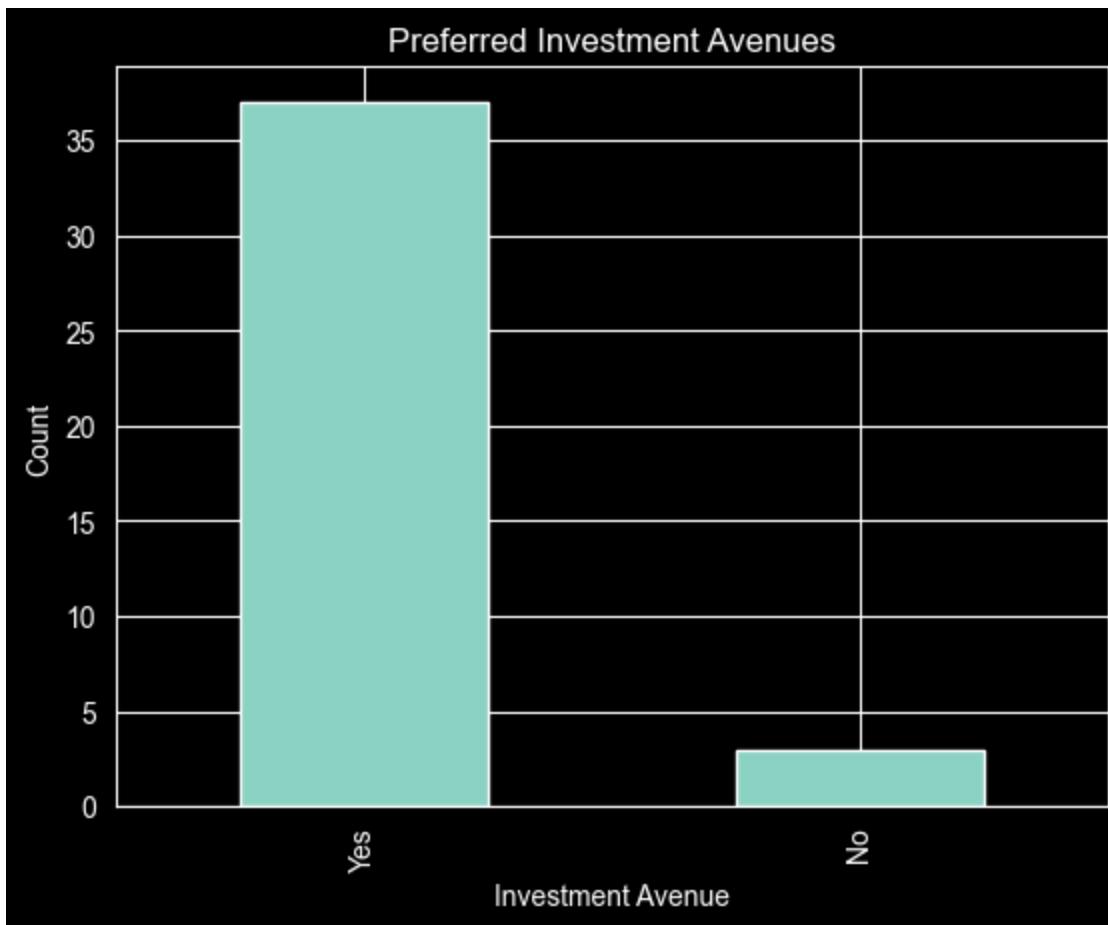


Exploratory Data Analysis

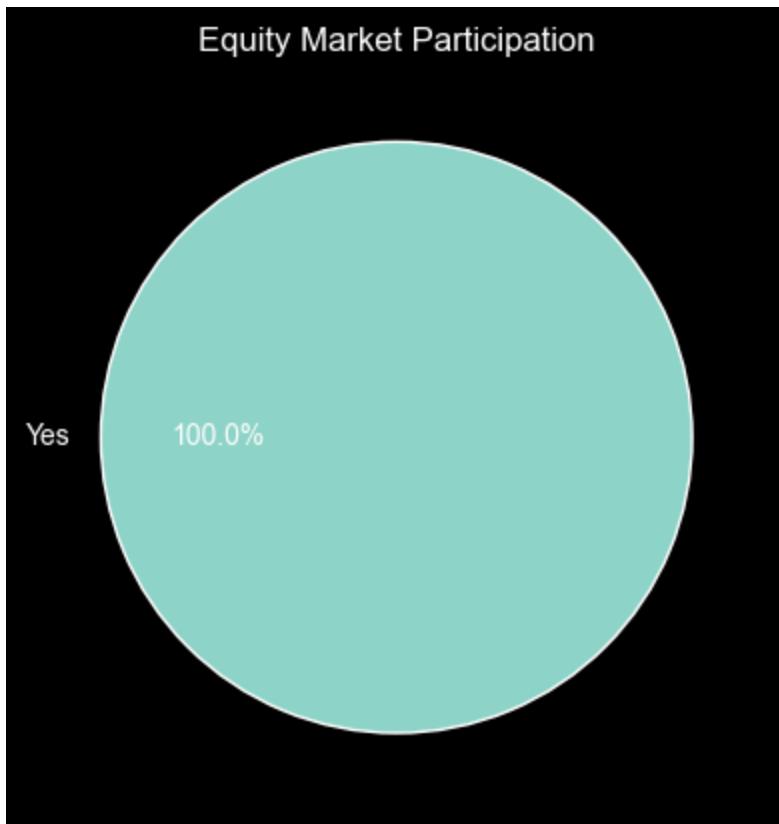
In [5]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

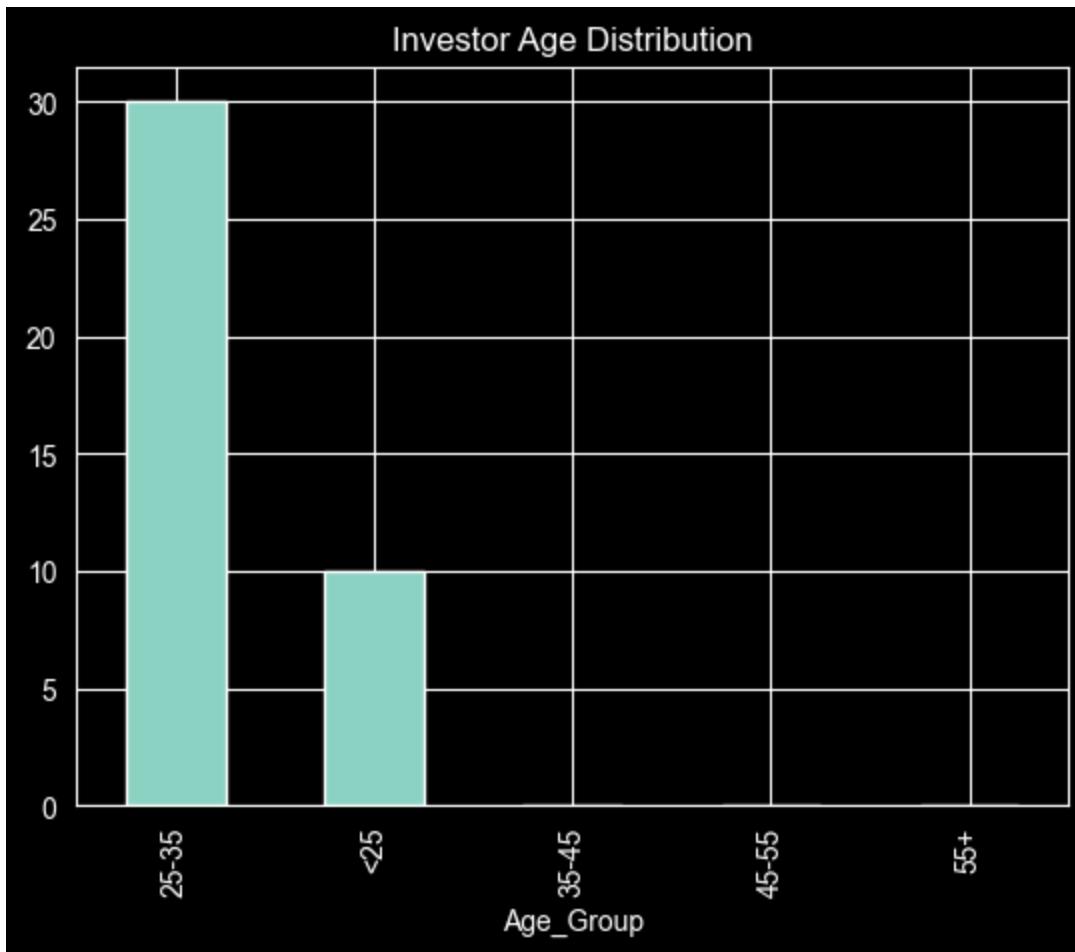
# 1. Preferred Investment Avenues
df["Investment_Avenues"].value_counts().plot(kind="bar")
plt.title("Preferred Investment Avenues")
plt.xlabel("Investment Avenue")
plt.ylabel("Count")
plt.show()
```



```
In [6]: # 2. Equity Market Participation
df["Equity_Investor"].value_counts().plot(
    kind="pie", autopct="%1.1f%%"
)
plt.title("Equity Market Participation")
plt.ylabel("")
plt.show()
```



```
In [7]: # 3. Age Group Distribution
df["Age_Group"].value_counts().plot(kind="bar")
plt.title("Investor Age Distribution")
plt.show()
```

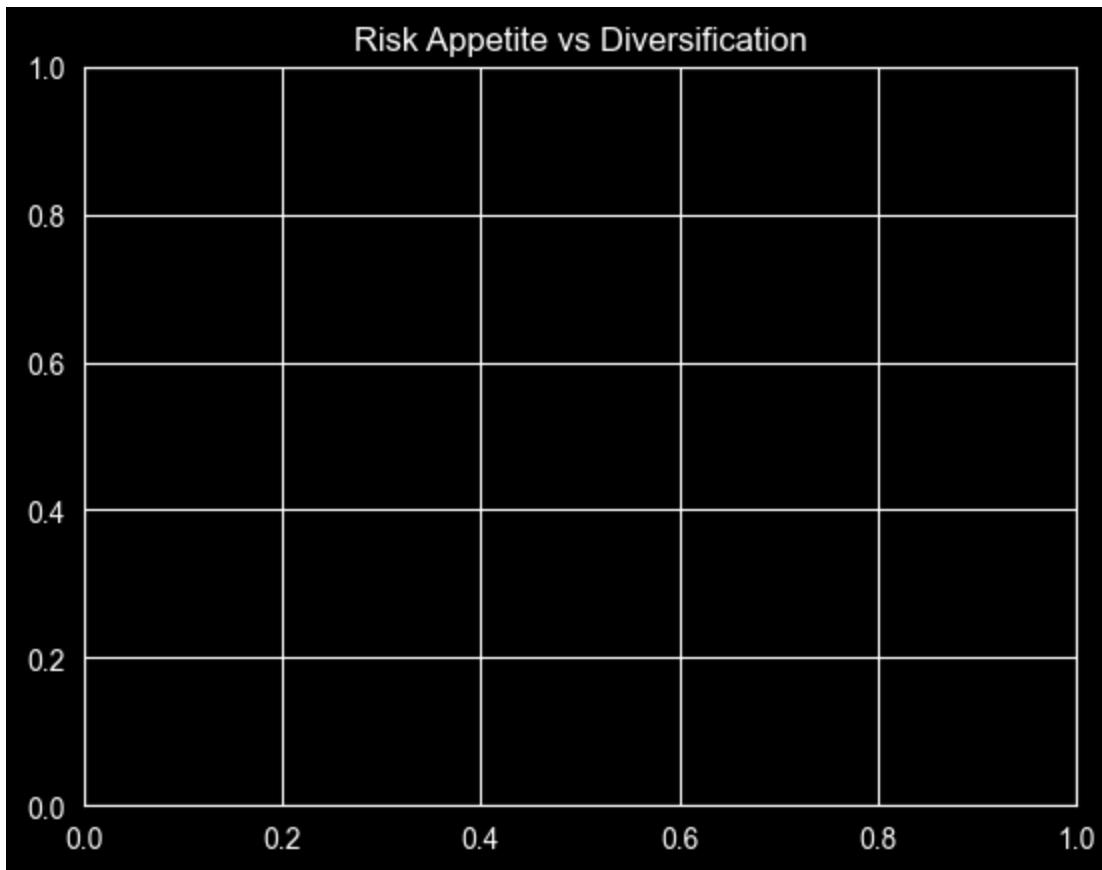


Advanced EDA

```
In [8]: import seaborn as sns

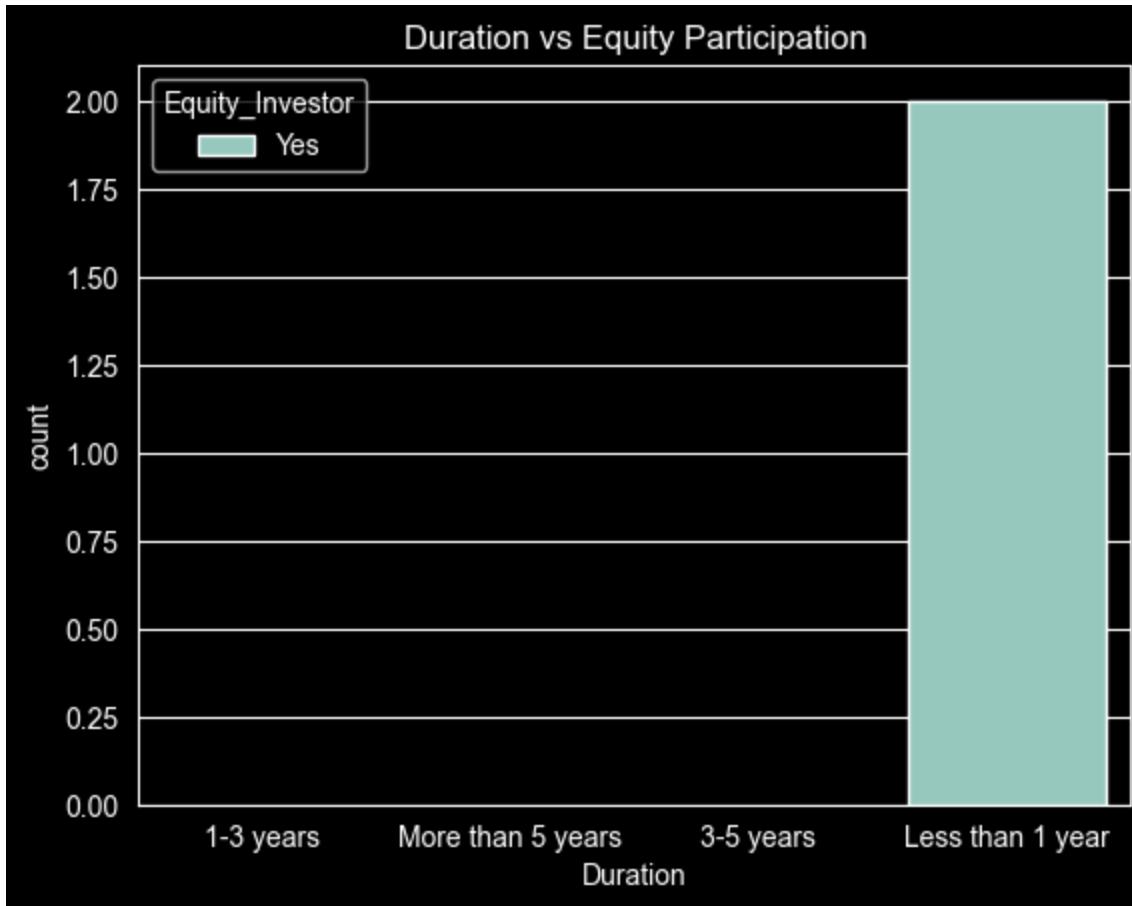
# 4. Risk Appetite vs Diversification
sns.boxplot(
    data=df.dropna(subset=["Risk_Appetite"]),
    x="Risk_Appetite",
    y="Diversification_Score",
    order=["Low", "Medium", "High"]
)
```

```
plt.title("Risk Appetite vs Diversification")
plt.show()
```

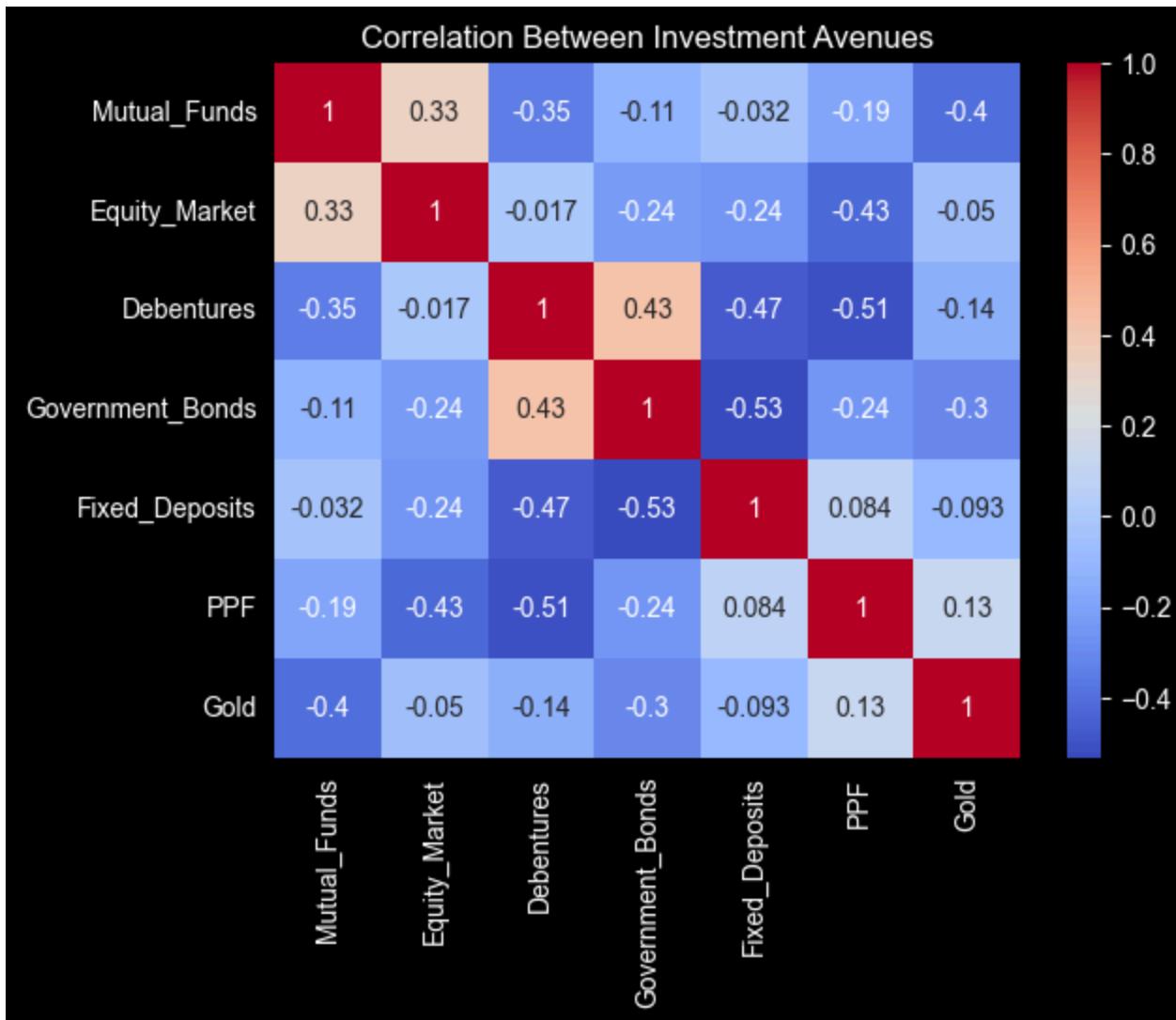


In [9]:

```
# 5. Investment Duration vs Equity Participation
sns.countplot(
    data=df,
    x="Duration",
    hue="Equity_Investor"
)
plt.title("Duration vs Equity Participation")
plt.show()
```



```
In [10]: # 6. Correlation Heatmap
sns.heatmap(
    df[investment_cols].corr(),
    annot=True,
    cmap="coolwarm"
)
plt.title("Correlation Between Investment Avenues")
plt.show()
```



Statistical Analysis

```
In [11]: df["Diversification_Score"].describe()
```

```
Out[11]: count    40.0
          mean     28.0
          std      0.0
          min     28.0
          25%    28.0
          50%    28.0
          75%    28.0
          max     28.0
Name: Diversification_Score, dtype: float64
```

```
In [12]: df.groupby("Risk_Appetite")["Diversification_Score"].mean()
```

```
Out[12]: Series([], Name: Diversification_Score, dtype: float64)
```

Key Findings

- Equity investors show higher diversification
- High-risk investors allocate across more asset classes
- Long-term investors favor equity and mutual funds

Insights & Recommendations

1. Promote diversified portfolios to low-risk investors
2. Offer equity-based products to long-term investors
3. Tailor advisory strategies based on risk appetite

Conclusion & Future Scope

This analysis provides insight into financial behavior patterns. Future work may include clustering investors and predictive modeling.