

# 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_Market	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_Market      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	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

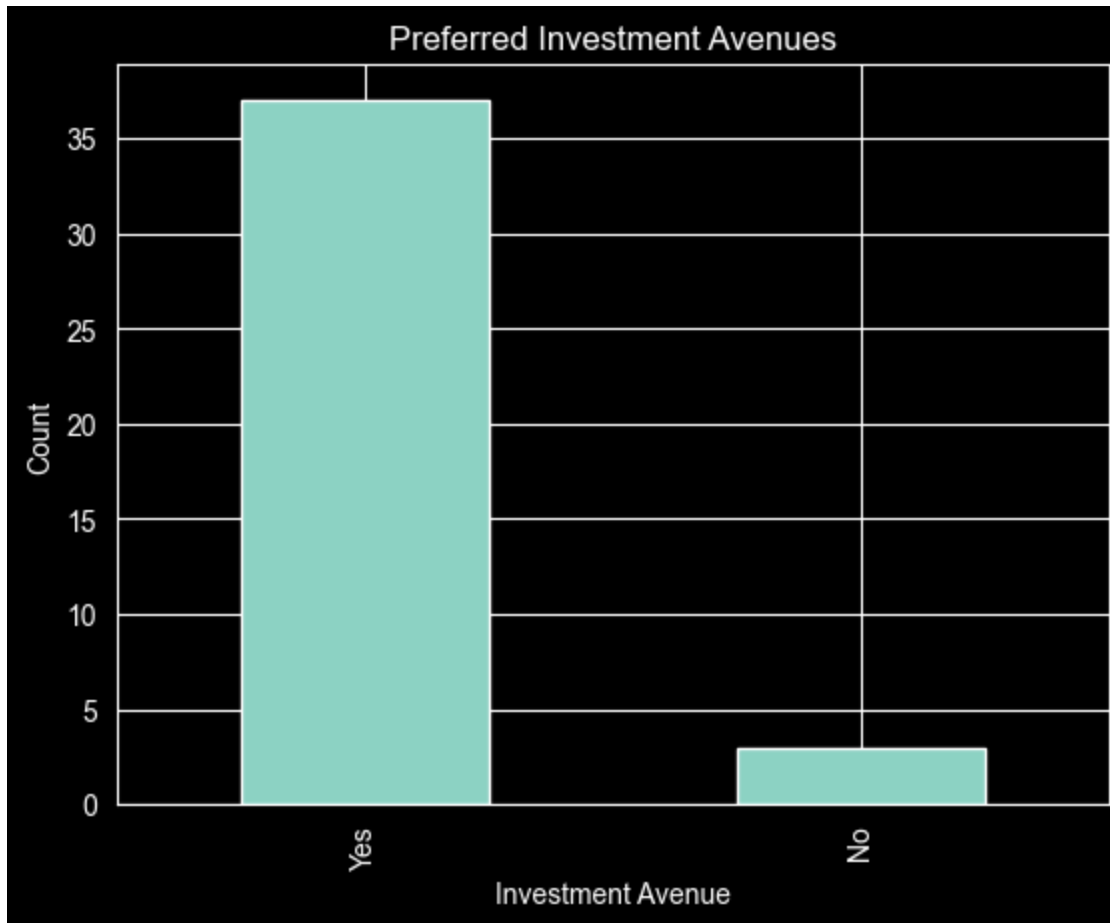
5 rows × 28 columns



## Exploratory Data Analysis

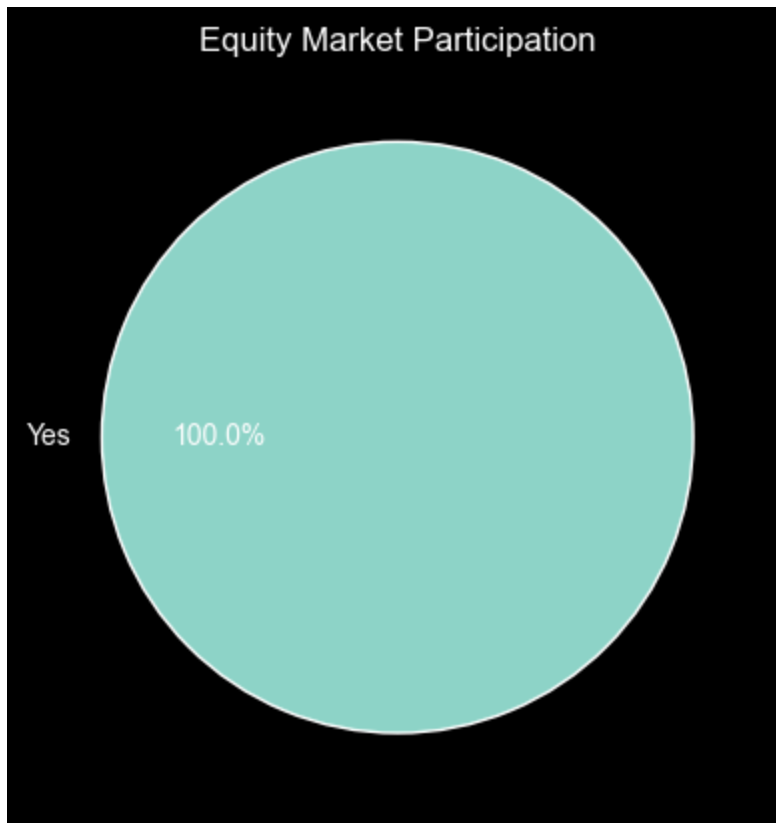
```
In [5]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# 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()
```

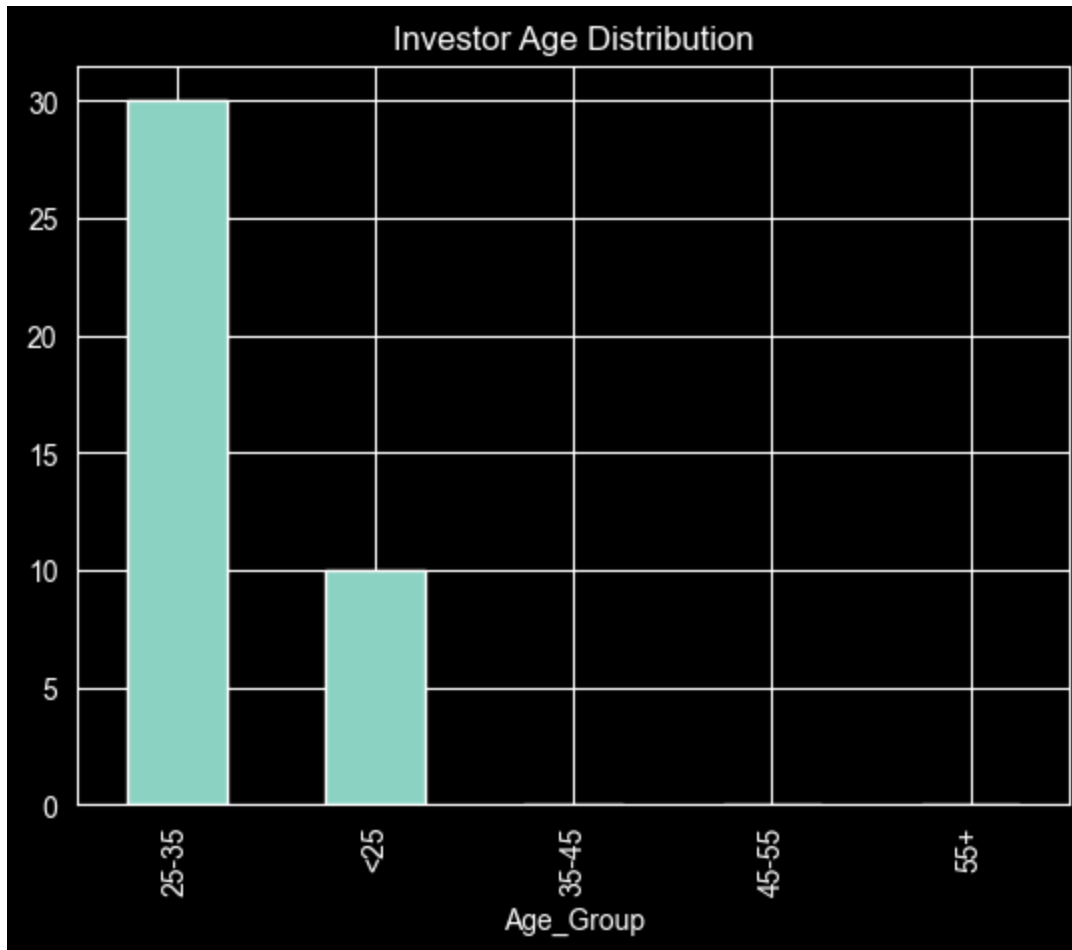


```
In [6]: # 2. Equity Market Participation
df["Equity_Investor"].value_counts().plot(
    kind="pie", autopct="%1.1f%%"
)
plt.title("Equity Market Participation")
plt.ylabel("")
plt.show()
```





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

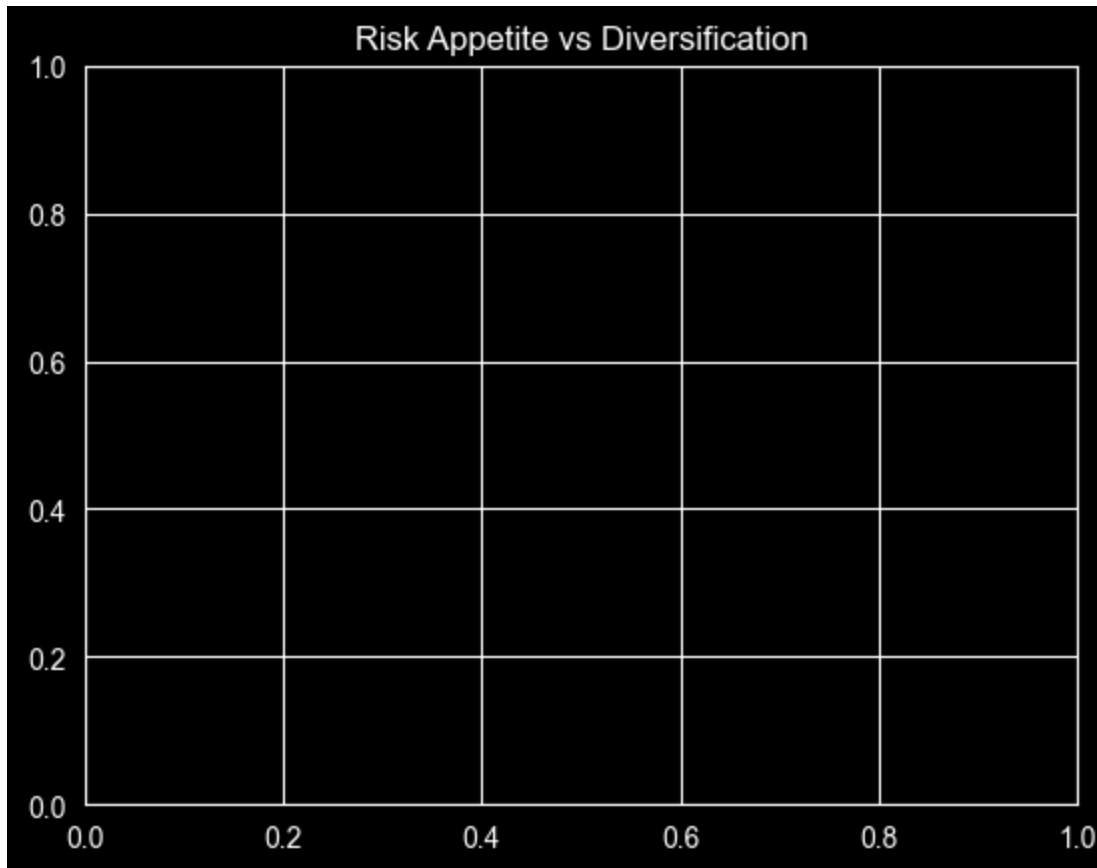


## Advanced EDA

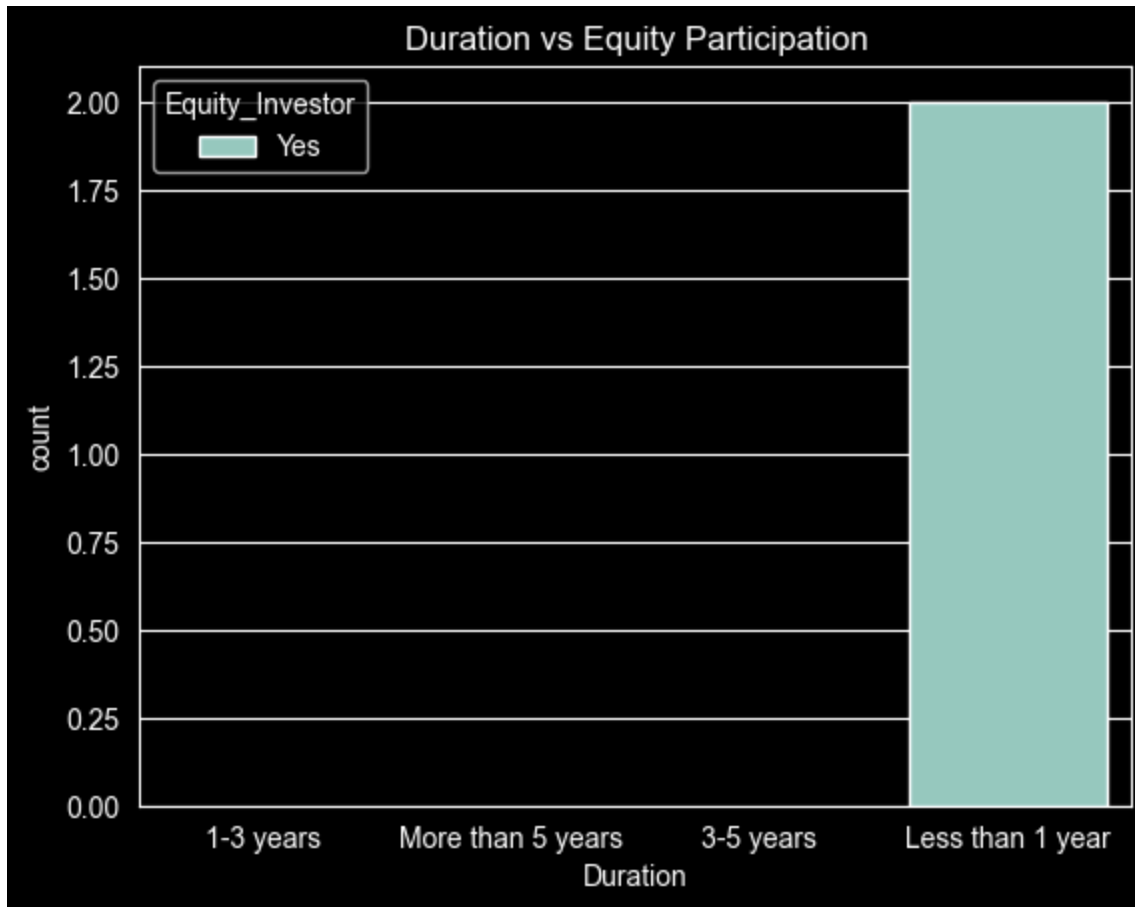
```
In [8]: import seaborn as sns

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

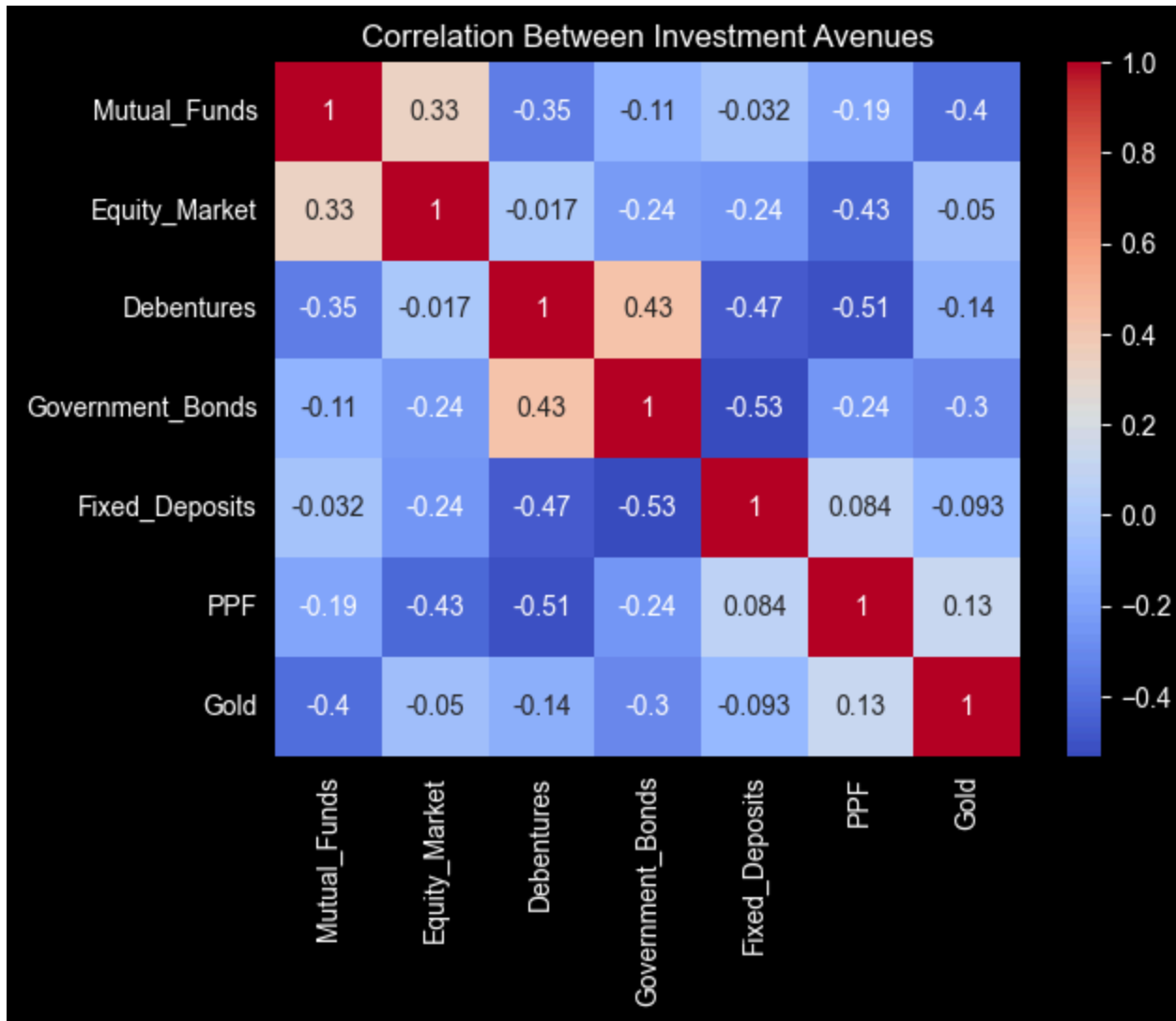
```
plt.title("Risk Appetite vs Diversification")  
plt.show()
```



```
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.