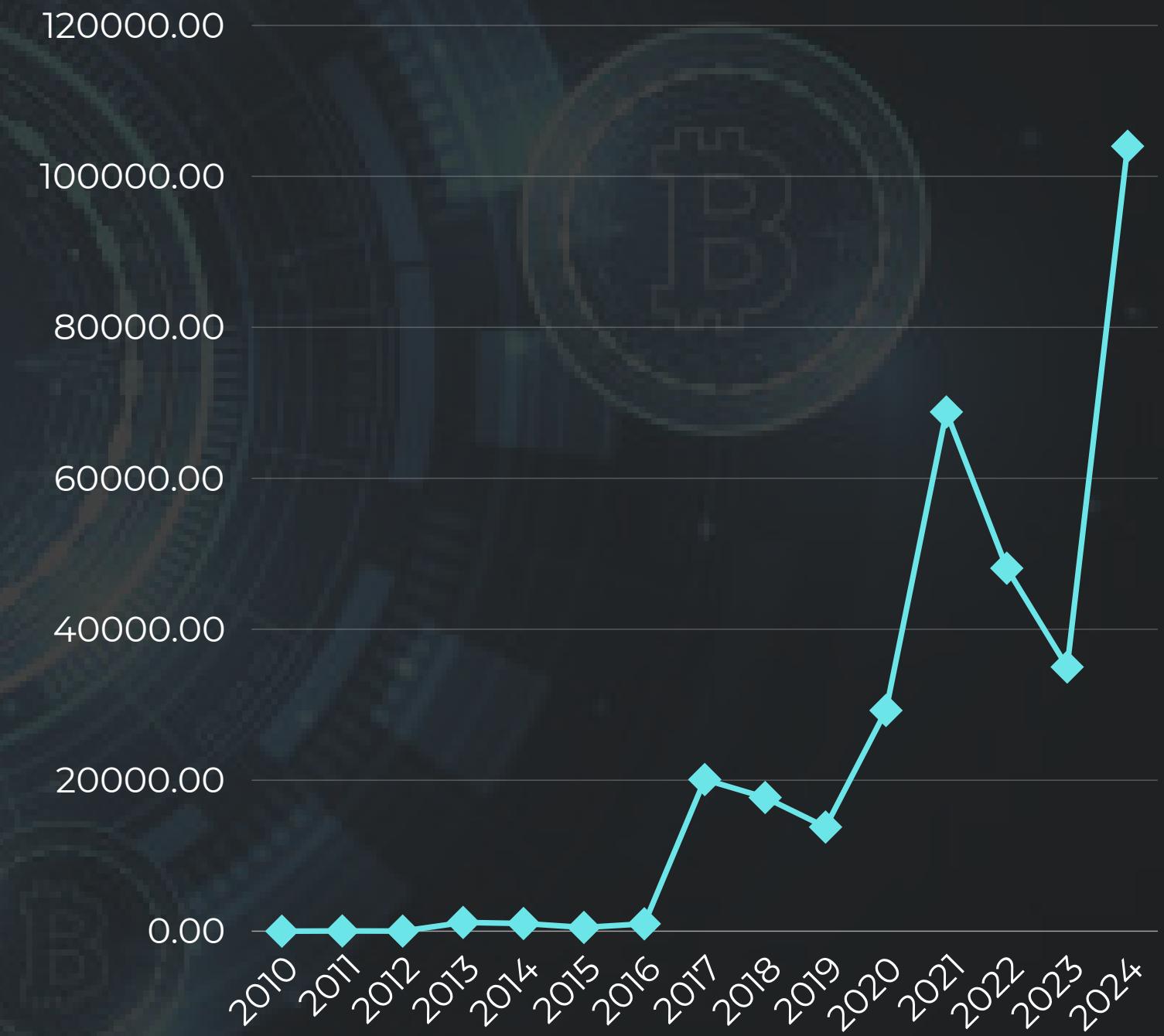




# Analyzing Factors Influencing Cryptocurrency Investment

# RISE OF CRYPTOCURRENCY

- Cryptocurrencies emerged in 2009 with Bitcoin, growing from obscure digital tokens to a multi-trillion-dollar market.
- Extreme price volatility, regulatory uncertainty, and frequent security breaches expose investors to severe risks.
- Many coins have no intrinsic value, and their energy-intensive operations raise environmental concerns.



# PROBLEM STATEMENT

## PROBLEM

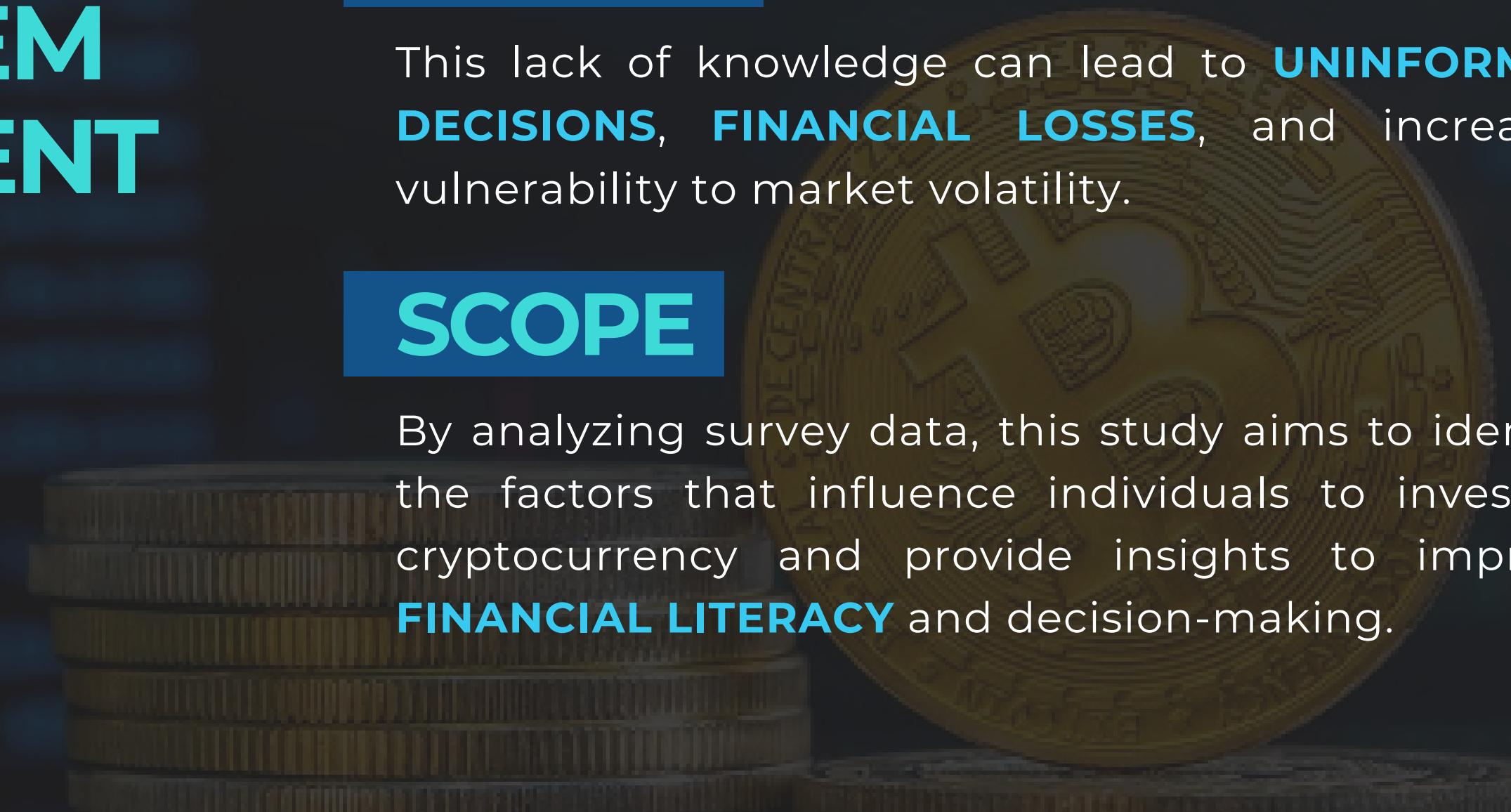
Despite the growing popularity of cryptocurrency as an investment option, many individuals invest without a comprehensive understanding of its **RISKS, TECHNOLOGY, or MARKET DYNAMICS.**

## IMPACT

This lack of knowledge can lead to **UNINFORMED DECISIONS, FINANCIAL LOSSES**, and increased vulnerability to market volatility.

## SCOPE

By analyzing survey data, this study aims to identify the factors that influence individuals to invest in cryptocurrency and provide insights to improve **FINANCIAL LITERACY** and decision-making.



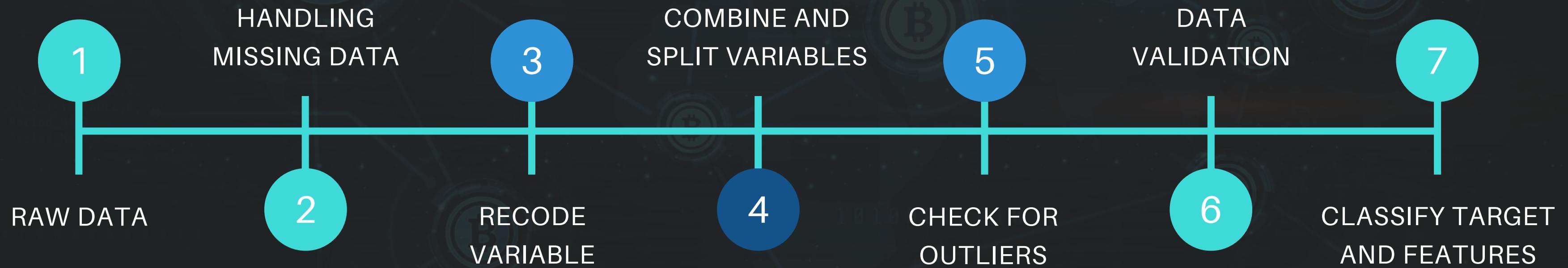
# DATASET

**American Trends Panel Wave 111**  
*from PEW research centre*

- Shopping habits
- Payment methods
- Social media usage
- Online dating
- Usage of cryptocurrencies
- Knowledge of NFTs
- Sports betting



# DATA PRE-PROCESSING



# KEY VARIABLES

## Target Variable

### Crypto\_Invest

A binary variable with values indicating whether the respondent has invested in cryptocurrencies

## Feature Variables

- Online\_Shopping\_Phone
- Prefer\_Shopping\_Online
- Influenced\_Purchase
- Married
- Used\_Dating\_Site
- Tinder
- Cash\_App
- Pay\_Pal
- Payment\_Account\_Hacked
- Online\_Shopping\_Freq
- Gambling\_Know
- NFT\_Invest
- Online\_Betting
- Rural
- Metropolitan
- Male
- Age
- Education
- NFT\_Know
- Crypto\_Know

# DATASET

**DATASET A**  
**Strict\_Cleaned\_Data**

**All rows with missing values  
or invalid values removed**

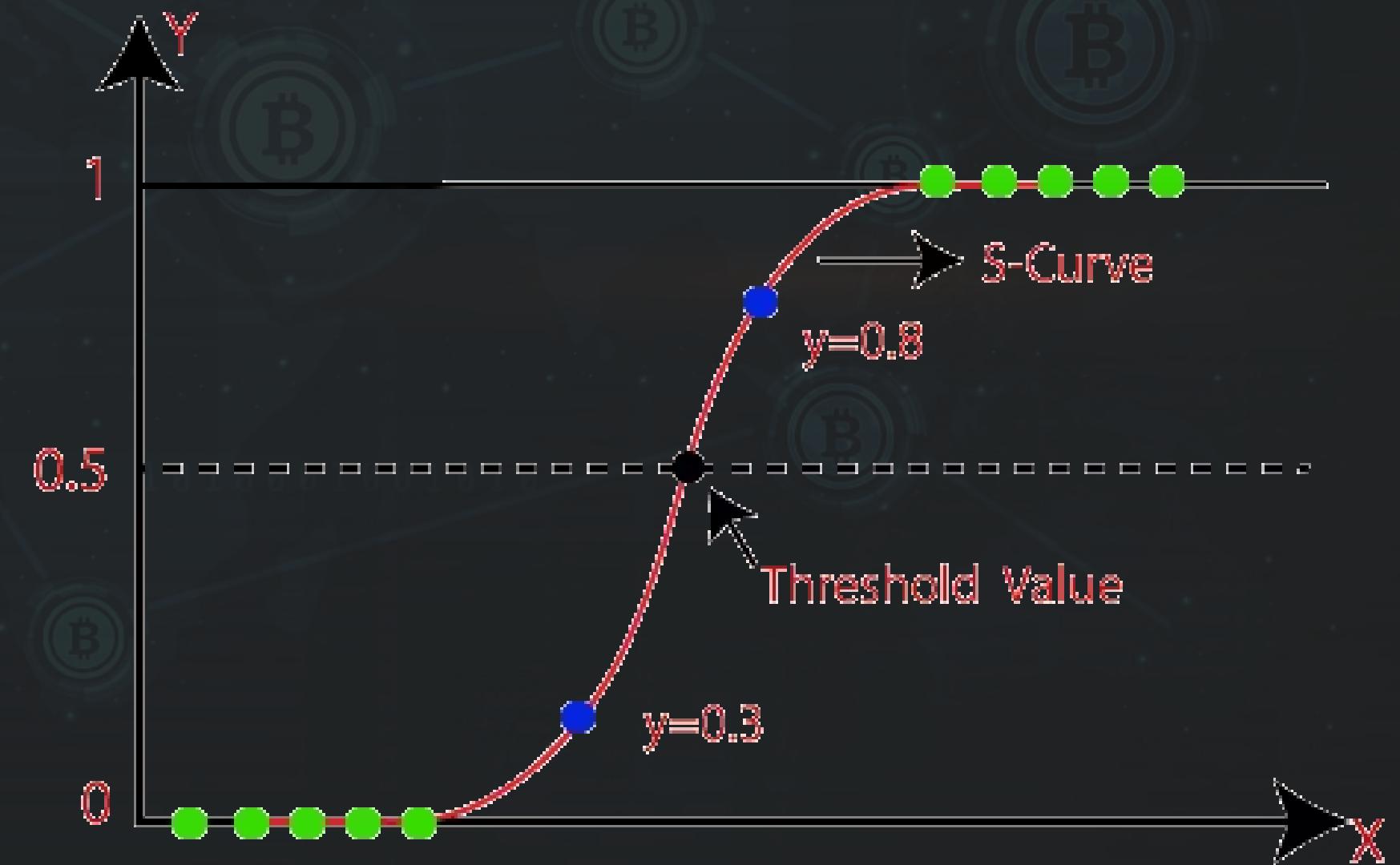
**DATASET B**  
**Threshold\_Cleaned\_Data**

**Rows if it has >30% of missing  
values removed**

# MODEL USED

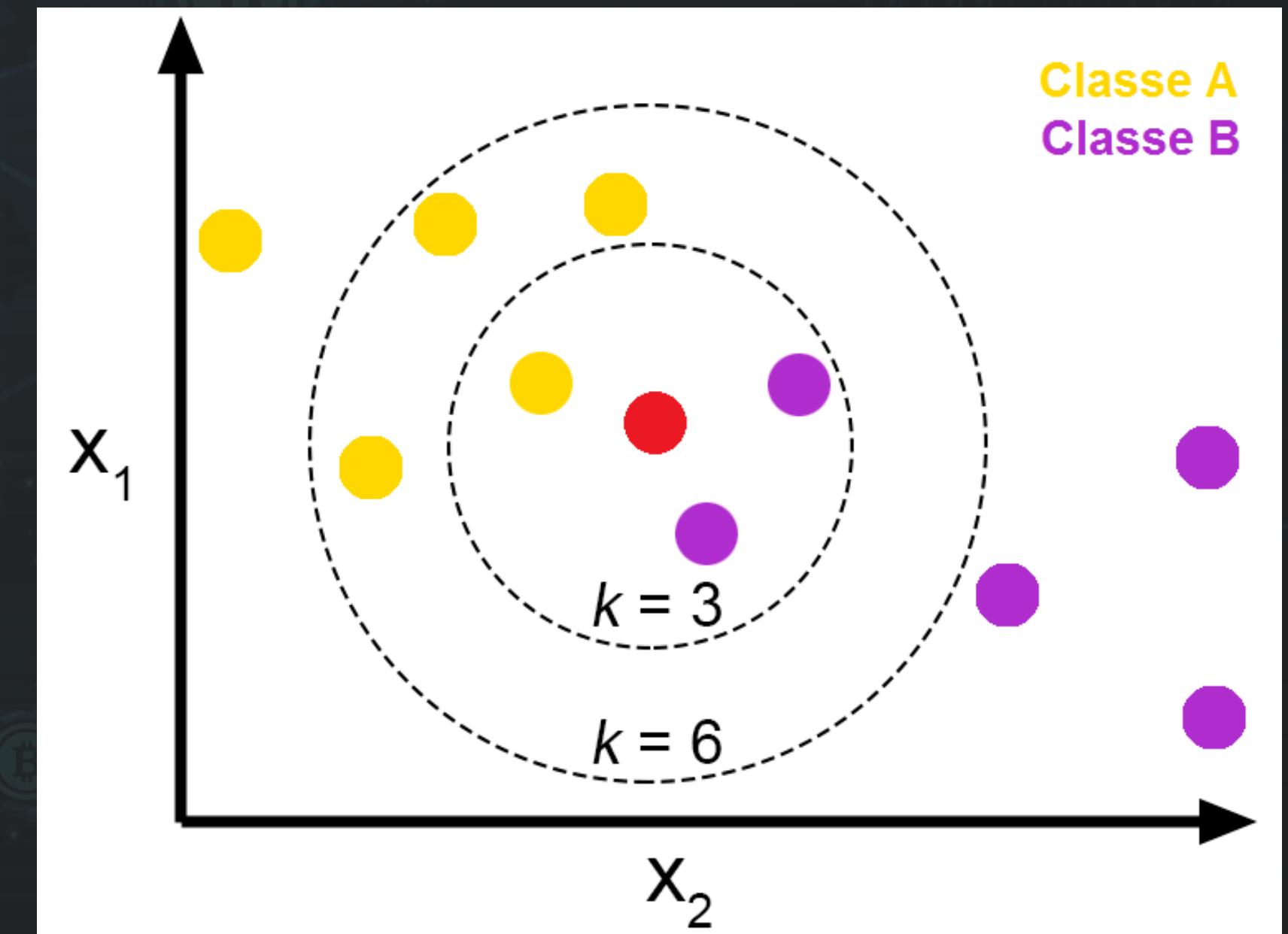
## Logistic Regression model

- This model shows the relationship between one or more independent variables and a dependent variable (outcome) using a log-odds transformation.
- It identifies how the likelihood of the dependent variable changes with variations in the independent variables.



# K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN)

- The dependent variable can be categorical, and KNN assigns the most common class among the K-nearest neighbors.
- The dependent variable is numerical, and KNN predicts its value by averaging the values of the K-nearest neighbors.



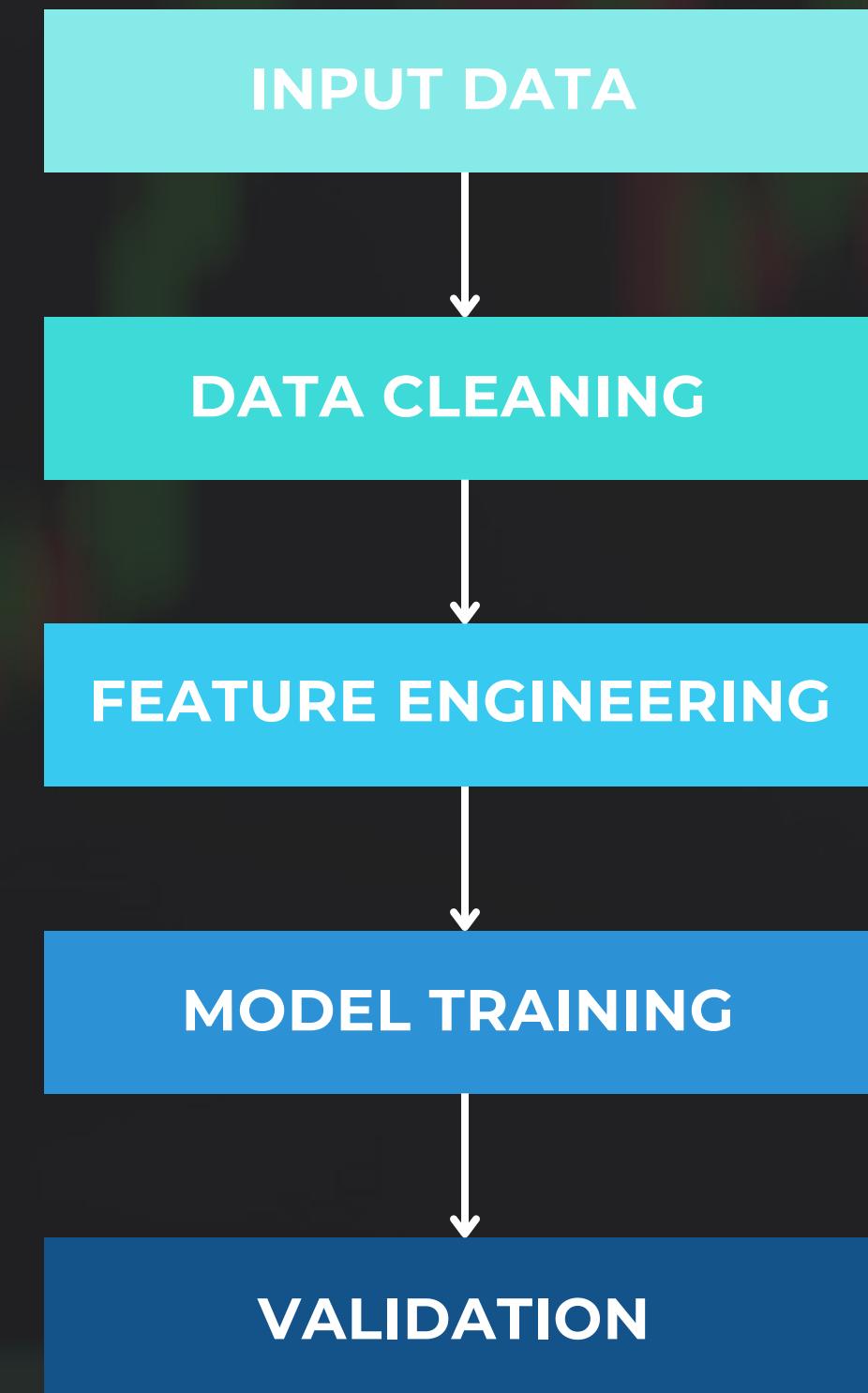
# MODEL TRAINING AND VALIDATION

## MODELS USED:

- Logistic Regression: A simple and interpretable model ideal for binary classification.
- K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN): A distance-based model that considers the closest data points.

## TRAINING PROCESS:

- Dataset split into training and validation sets to ensure balanced evaluation.
- Focused on minimizing overfitting for generalization.



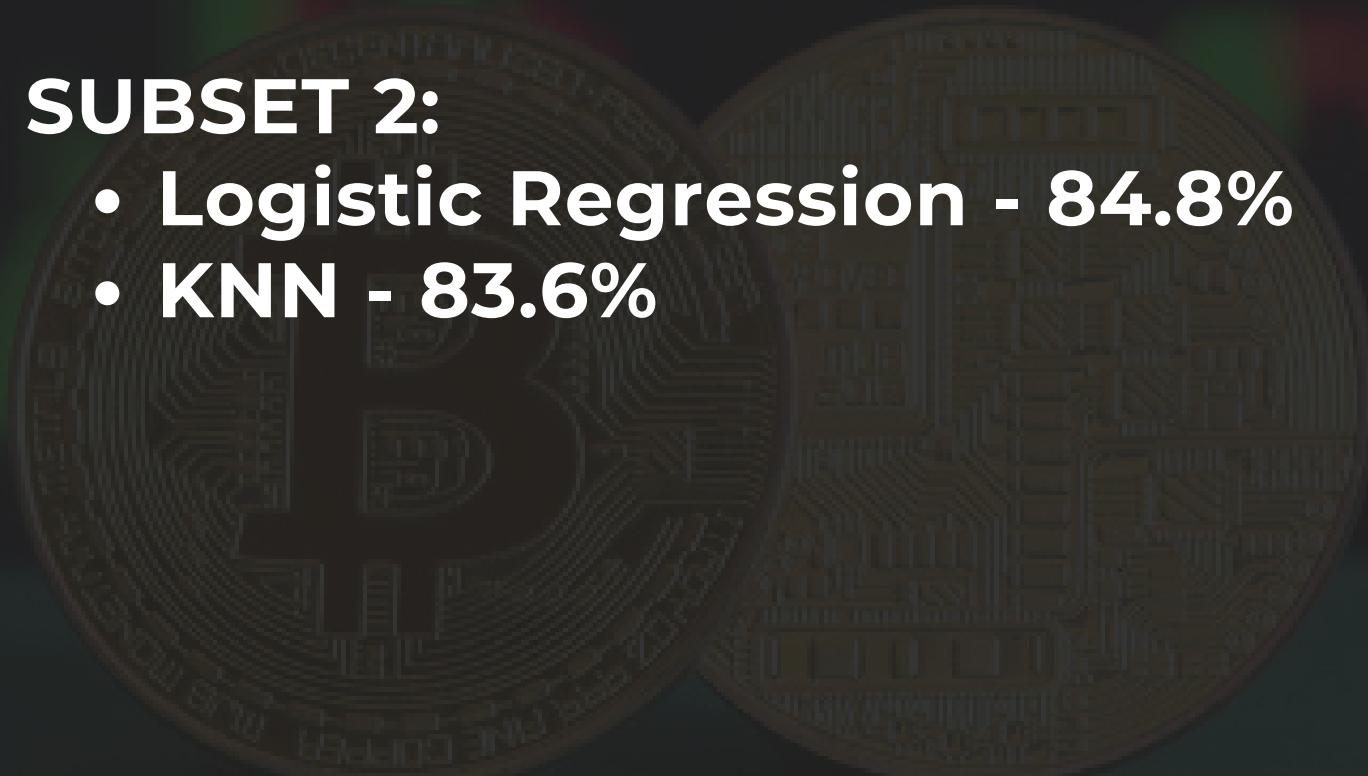
# RESULTS

## SUBSET 1:

- **Logistic Regression - 77.2%**
- **KNN - 75.2%**

## SUBSET 2:

- **Logistic Regression - 84.8%**
- **KNN - 83.6%**



# SIGNIFICANCE of FEATURES

ALPHA LEVEL = 0.05

- 1. **Cash\_App**
- 2. **Crypto\_Know**
- 3. **NFT\_Invest**
- 4. **Online\_Betting**
- 5. **Male**
- 6. **Tinder**
- 7. **Prefer\_Shopping\_Online**
- 8. **Rural**
- 9. **Metropolitan**
- 10. **OkCupid**
- 11. **Gambling\_Know**

- 1. **Me\_too\_Support**
- 2. **Age**
- 3. **Match**
- 4. **Grindr**
- 5. **Liberal**
- 6. **Age\_30\_49**
- 7. **Pay\_Pal**
- 8. **Age\_18\_29**

- 1. **Hinge**
- 2. **Venmo**
- 3. **Zelle**
- 4. **Influenced\_Purchase**
- 5. **Online\_Shopping\_Phone**
- 6. **Middle\_Income**
- 7. **Bumble**
- 8. **Inperson\_Betting**
- 9. **Influenced\_by\_Influence**
- 10. **Constant**
- 11. **eharmony**
- 12. **Sub\_Urban**
- 13. **Single**

- 1. **Education**
- 2. **Family\_Income**
- 3. **Married**
- 4. **Online\_Shopping**
- 5. **Online\_Shopping\_Freq**
- 6. **Payment\_Account\_Hack**
- 7. **Payment\_Site\_Scam**
- 8. **Upper\_Income**
- 9. **Urban**
- 10. **US\_Citizen**
- 11. **Use\_Social\_Media**

<0.05

<0.1

<0.5

>0.5

# INSIGHTS

MEN ARE  
**93%**  
MORE LIKELY TO  
INVEST IN  
CRYPTOCURRENCY.

MARRIED people are  
**17%** more  
likely to invest in  
cryptocurrency than  
UNMARRIED people

CRYPTO\_INVEST

USERS OF CASH  
APP ARE  
**92.3%**  
MORE LIKELY TO  
INVEST IN  
CRYPTOCURRENCY

PEOPLE WHO USE  
ONLINE PAYMENT  
APPS ARE MORE  
LIKELY TO INVEST  
IN CRYPTO

PEOPLE IN MID-INCOME  
TIER INVEST MORE IN  
CRYPTO THAN PEOPLE  
IN UPPER-INCOME TIER

HAVING  
KNOWLEDGE OF  
CRYPTOCURRENCY  
INCREASES THE  
ODDS OF  
INVESTMENT BY  
**319.7%**



# USE CASES

## USE CASE 1

Policy  
Development  
and Consumer  
Protection

## USE CASE 2

Risk  
Assessment for  
Financial  
Institutions

# CONCLUSION

This project identified key factors influencing cryptocurrency adoption, such as knowledge of cryptocurrency, online betting, and NFT investments. Men and suburban residents were more likely to invest, while behavioral and demographic patterns played a significant role. To improve, the study can incorporate larger datasets, address prediction bias, and include real-time financial trends to enhance model accuracy and applicability. These findings can guide financial platforms and policymakers in effectively targeting potential investors.