

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE
MOST SIGNIFICANT
FACTORS IN THE
CONTRACTING OF
DIFFERENT FINANCIAL
PRODUCTS BY FAMILIES
IN SPAIN**

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Abstract: In December 2017, the savings of Spanish families in financial assets amounted to 262,847 million in investment funds, 111,076 million euros in pension funds and 4,199 million euros in life insurance premiums. The relevance of these data suggests approaching the study of the most determining factors that affect the decision by family units in Spain when contracting these financial products. Some multivariate analysis techniques can be very useful in this regard, together with data from the Bank of Spain's Household Financial Survey.

Keywords: Financial entities; Collective Investment; Discriminant Analysis; Logistic regression

INTRODUCTION

At the end of 2017, the estimated assets of Collective Investment Institutions worldwide stood at 41.1 trillion euros and that of Pension Funds at 26.1 trillion, figures that represent an annual increase in 2017 of 7% in both cases. Taking into account the current macro-financial perspectives, it is estimated that this growth path will continue to be maintained in the immediate future, estimating that at the end of 2018, in the case of Spain, the volume of assets in the case of the Institutions of Collective Investment stood at 510,000 million euros and that of the Pension Funds increased by around 2.6%, closing the year with assets of 114,000 million euros (INVERCO, 2018).

These data encourage us to try to understand in greater depth what the determinants may be that shape the decision by family units in our country when it comes to contracting (or not) products that we could define as investment-foresight, as such as Investment Funds, Pension Funds or voluntary Life Insurance. Obtaining a hiring predictor model, together with the predilection for its diverse typology, could allow marketing entities to develop more efficient policies when contacting their

current and/or potential clients to offer them these products. This constitutes the essential objective of this work.

In the literature, these types of questions are usually addressed using discriminant analysis and logistic regression. We owe the first works on discriminant analysis associated with banking prediction to Beaver (1966), with Altman (1968) who would later develop them. For his part, Ohlson (1980) is the one who initially applied logistic regression to the study of the aforementioned problems.

Today the use of both methodologies continues to be widely spread in the financial field (Berger et al., 2016; Dutta et al., 2015; Ren et al., 2016).

Along with these techniques, this work considers a sample of 6,120 households from the 2014 Family Financial Survey prepared by the Bank of Spain.

To carry out the data processing, the statistical package IBM© SPSS© Statistics, Version 20.0 was used.

Starting from the current introductory section, the present study is structured as follows. Point 2 tries to provide some figures from the investment-providence products sector that show their importance. Section 3 continues with the details of the objectives, data, variables and methodology used in the analysis. Next, section 4 shows the results obtained. Finally, point 5 collects the main conclusions of the research, while pointing out possible areas of future work. Finally, the bibliographic references used in the development of the study are collected.

SECTOR DATA

As reported by INVERCO (2018) in its annual report, in 2017, Investment Funds and Pension Funds have been shown to be the main financial instruments when it comes to channeling the investments of Spanish savers or complementing their savings for The

retirement. This has contributed to collective investment reaching historic levels in recent years, both in participant accounts and in volume. Thus, the number of participants and shareholders of Collective Investment Institutions (IIC) stood at 12.97 million at the end of 2017, which with a 23.6% growth compared to the previous year marks a new best historical record. Regarding volume, Figure 1 shows the evolution of the different components of Collective Investment in Spain. It shows how its assets increased in 2017 by 73,905 million euros, up to 574,972 million euros, mainly thanks to a growth of 11.7% in domestic Investment Funds, and 34.4% in IICs. foreigners.

For their part, the Pension Funds also recorded asset growth, although its evolution and cause is uneven depending on the categories, since while the Individual System grew by 5.5% (thanks to positive net contributions), the Employment System grew by 5.5%. he made only 1%, (due to the returns on his investments). Other interesting data are the 14.2 billion euros of mobilizations in 2017 of rights consolidated in the Individual System, that the average age of the participants is over 50 years old and that 57.4% of the total participants are men (INVERCO 2018).

Finally, it must be noted that the premium volume estimated by ICEA (2018) at the end of 2017 for the Life Insurance typology shows an annual growth of 0.04%, up to 4,207 million euros in the life-risk branch, and a drop of 6.45%, reaching 25,194 million euros, in the life-savings branch. The number of insured by modalities increased in risk by 2.03% to reach 20.17 million insured, in dependence by 5.17% to 39,544, while savings-retirement rates fell by 3.77% to something more than 9.5 million.

OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

STUDY OBJECTIVES

In light of the aforementioned data, it seems interesting to delve into the study of the determinants that shape the decision by family units in Spain when contracting (or not) products that we could define as investment-provident (PIP) products, such as Investment Funds (FI), Pension Plans (PP) or voluntary Life Insurance (SV).

Thus, the main objective of our work is to find out if, based on a series of basic questions, it is possible to find some “formula” capable of improving the prediction of whether or not a given family will have a PIP. Furthermore, as a secondary objective, to be able to predict which of the previous typologies (FI, PP or SV) would be your preference to be hired.

The improvement in the prediction of whether or not to contract a PIP would allow the entities marketing these financial products to develop tools in their organizations that would help their sales forces to improve the effectiveness of each contact with their current and/or potential clients. when offering these products. What’s more, this contact would be much more efficient if the product offered in the first option coincided with the “most foreseeable” one of being accepted.

DATA AND VARIABLES

DATA

The data used in this study comes from the 2014 Family Financial Survey (EFF14), the last one available. This is an official survey by the Bank of Spain included in the National Statistical Plan, which allows obtaining direct information on the financial conditions of Spanish families. The sample of this survey includes 6,120 households, with no missing

Assets (millions of euros)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Variation 2017	
							mill.€	%
Investment funds	126.523	157.546	196.805	220.299	235.718	263.207	27.489	11,7%
Furniture	122.322	153.834	194.844	219.877	235.341	262.847	27.506	11,7%
Real estate	4.201	3.713	1.961	421	377	360	-17	-4,6%
investment company	24.120	28.199	33.184	34.803	33.501	32.679	-823	-2,5%
Furniture	23.836	27.331	32.358	34.082	32.794	32.058	-736	-2,2%
Real estate	284,1	868,2	826,3	721	707	620	-87	-12,3%
Foreign IIC	53.000	65.000	90.000	118.000	125.000	168.000	43.000	34,4%
Total IIC	203.644	250.746	319.988	373.101	394.219	463.886	69.667	17,7%
Sistema individual	53.160	57.911	64.254	68.012	70.487	74.378	3.890	5,5%
Sistema de empleo	32.572	33.815	35.262	35.548	35.431	35.796	366	1,0%
Sistema asociado	795	1.005	940	958	921	903	-18	-2,0%
Total de fondo de pensiones	86.528	92.730	100.457	104.518	106.839	111.077	4.238	4,0%
Total inversion colectiva								
Variacion anual	290.171	343.476	419.402	477.620	501.058	574.962	73.905	14,7%
	1,9%	18,4%	22,1%	13,9%	4,9%	14,7%		

Figure 1: Evolution of Collective Investment in Spain.

Source: INVERCO (2018).

(1) Data estimated by the institution; includes institutional investors.

	Block F.I.		Block P.P.		Block S.V.	
	P.4.27 P.4.41		P.5.1		P.5.9a	
	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
0 – It does not hire						
1 – Investment funds, F.I.						
2 – Pension fund, P.P>						
3 – Voluntary life insurance, S.V.						
4 – FI+PP						
5 – FI+ SV						
6 – PP +SV						
7 – FI+PP+SV						

Figure 2: Construction scheme of the TPPIP variable.

	Contract		TPPIP		
	Frequency	Valid percentage	Frequency	Valid percentage	
No	3503	57,2	NO PIP	3503	57,2
Yes	2617	42,8	FI	407	6,7
Total	6120	100,0	PP	1040	17,0
			SV	246	4,0
			FI+PP	471	7,7
			FI+SV	59	1,0
			PP+SV	263	4,3
			FI+PP+SV	131	2,1
			Total	6120	100,0

Figure 3: Frequencies of cases in the “Hire” and “TPPIP” variables.

values in it.

EXPLAINED VARIABLES

In this work, fictitious dependent variables have been created: “Hire” and “TPIP”, which represent, respectively, whether or not the interviewed family unit has a PIP and, if so, what type it is. The questions of the EFF2014 questionnaire from which the aforementioned dependent variables have been developed have “Yes” /“No” answers for all observations, their statements being:

- P.4.27. Do you have shares in investment funds or other collective investment institutions (excluding pension funds) in your household?
- P.4.41. Some people deposit money in credit institutions, securities companies and agencies, and portfolio management companies, so that a person specialized in investments can manage it for them. The manager makes most day-to-day decisions or consults with the account owner. Apart from pension funds or insurance contracts or investment funds, do you have any managed portfolio of this type?
- P.5.1. Are you or another member of the household enrolled in any type of pension plan? Include those pension plans that you have subscribed to, even if you are not currently making contributions.
- P.5.9a. And does any member of the household have life insurance taken out by their own decision?

Accordingly, “TPIP” includes 8 possible levels depending on whether the answer is “Yes” or “No” in none, some or several of the questions P.4.27, P.4.41, P.5.1, and P.5.9a of the questionnaire (see Figure 2).

For its part, “Contract” will take the value “0” when the “No” family has a product from

those evaluated (coinciding with the value “0” in “TPIP”), and “1” when “Yes” possesses them (if “TPIP” takes a value other than “0”).

Figure 3, for its part, summarizes the frequency and percentage of cases of each of the indicated variables:

EXPLANATORY VARIABLES

Quantitative and fictitious (dummy) variables have been created from the EFF2014 questionnaires. Its name and description along with the reference to the corresponding question of the questionnaire that provides the data and its construction method are summarized in Figure 4.

The assumptions of randomness, normality, and homoscedasticity are generally desirable for the application of multivariate techniques. In our case, randomness is assumed when collecting data from an already randomized study. Normality, evaluated using Kolmogorov-Smirnov, was rejected for all independent variables, although it was expected given the dichotomous nature of most of them. Likewise, Levene’s Test for equality of variance was only significant for the variables “ECPar”, “ECDiv”, “GEsp1”, “VJoya12m”, “PensR”, “BecasR”, “Indemn”, “Nautpc” when 95% and “Iextra” at 99% confidence.

Martínez (2008) states that multivariate analysis with multiple predictors and a categorical dependent variable is sensitive to the lack of normality of the data, although he points out that, in general, this assumption is difficult to maintain with most of the sets. of real data.

METHODOLOGY

As already indicated in the Introduction section, the type of problem posed here allows an approach using different multivariate analysis techniques, such as discriminant analysis (DA) or logistic regression (RL).

Nombre Variable	Descripción	Tipología	Valores	Dato en EPF2014	Descripción en Cuestionario EPF2014	Forma de Cálculo
1	ECsol	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P1_4	¿Cuál es su estado civil actual? Respuesta 1	(1) Si respuesta es 1 (Soltero); (0) caso contrario
2	ECcas	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P1_4	¿Cuál es su estado civil actual? Respuesta 1	(1) Si respuesta es 2 (Casado); (0) caso contrario
3	ECpar	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P1_4	¿Cuál es su estado civil actual? Respuesta 2	(1) Si respuesta es 3 (Pareja de hecho); (0) caso contrario
4	ECsep	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P1_4	¿Cuál es su estado civil actual? Respuesta 4	(1) Si respuesta es 4 (Separado); (0) caso contrario
5	ECdiv	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P1_4	¿Cuál es su estado civil actual? Respuesta 5	(1) Si respuesta es 5 (Divorciado); (0) caso contrario
6	ECvdu	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P1_4	¿Cuál es su estado civil actual? Respuesta 6	(1) Si respuesta es 6 (Viudo); (0) caso contrario
7	ESal	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P1_7	En general, ¿Cuál es su estado de salud? Respuesta 3	(1) Si respuesta es 3 (Aceptable); (0) caso contrario
8	ESalB	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P1_7	En general, ¿Cuál es su estado de salud? Respuesta 1 ó 2	(1) Si respuesta es 1 (Muy Bueno) ó 2 (Bueno); (0) caso contrario
9	ESalM	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P1_9	En general, ¿Cuál es su estado de salud? Respuesta 4 ó 5	(1) Si respuesta es 4 (Malo) ó 5 (Muy Malo); (0) caso contrario
10	ESatF	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P1_10	Nivel de satisfacción con su vida. Respuesta entre 5 y 7	(1) Si respuesta es entre 5 y 7; (0) caso contrario
11	ESatFB	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P1_8	Nivel de satisfacción con su vida. Respuesta entre 8 y 10	(1) Si respuesta es entre 8 y 10; (0) caso contrario
12	ESatBM	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P2_1	Nivel de satisfacción con su vida. Respuesta entre 0 y 4	(1) Si respuesta es entre 0 y 4; (0) caso contrario
13	RVPAlq	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P2_1	¿Cuál es el régimen de tenencia de su vivienda principal? Respuesta 1	(1) Si respuesta es 1 (Alquiler); (0) caso contrario
14	RVPPro	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P2_1	¿Cuál es el régimen de tenencia de su vivienda principal? Respuesta 2	(1) Si respuesta es 2 (Propiedad); (0) caso contrario
15	RVPces	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P2_1	¿Cuál es el régimen de tenencia de su vivienda principal? Respuesta 3	(1) Si respuesta es 3 (Cesión gratuita); (0) caso contrario
16	RVPNoAI	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P3_1	¿Cuántos préstamos no asociados a Activos Inmobiliarios tienen contratados?	(1) Si respuesta es Si; (0) Si respuesta es NO
17	NoRisk	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P9_11	¿Qué riesgo financiero están dispuestos a correr si ahorran o invierten?	(1) Si respuesta es 4 (No está dispuesto a asumir riesgos financieros); (0) caso contrario
18	OTR1	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P8_15a	¿Con qué frecuencia reciben otras transferencias? Respuesta 1	(1) Si respuesta es 1 (Nunca); (0) caso contrario
19	OTR2	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P8_15a	¿Con qué frecuencia reciben otras transferencias? Respuesta 2	(1) Si respuesta es 2 (Esponádicamente); (0) caso contrario
20	OTR3	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P8_15a	¿Con qué frecuencia reciben otras transferencias? Respuesta 3	(1) Si respuesta es 3 (Frecuentemente); (0) caso contrario
21	OTR1E	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P8_17a	¿Con qué frecuencia realizan otras transferencias? Respuesta 1	(1) Si respuesta es 1 (Nunca); (0) caso contrario
22	OTR2E	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P8_17a	¿Con qué frecuencia realizan otras transferencias? Respuesta 2	(1) Si respuesta es 2 (Esponádicamente); (0) caso contrario
23	OTR3E	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P8_17a	¿Con qué frecuencia realizan otras transferencias? Respuesta 3	(1) Si respuesta es 3 (Frecuentemente); (0) caso contrario
24	Gsp1	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P9_6	¿Cree que en futuro sus gastos totales serán mayores, menores o iguales? Respuesta 1	(1) Si respuesta es 1 (Mayores); (0) caso contrario
25	Gsp2	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P9_6	¿Cree que en futuro sus gastos totales serán mayores, menores o iguales? Respuesta 2	(1) Si respuesta es 2 (Menores); (0) caso contrario
26	Gsp3	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P9_6	¿Cree que en futuro sus gastos totales serán mayores, menores o iguales? Respuesta 3	(1) Si respuesta es 3 (iguales); (0) caso contrario
27	AhEsp1	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P9_10	¿Cree que en el futuro los ahorros serán mayores, menores o iguales? Respuesta 1	(1) Si respuesta es 1 (Mayores); (0) caso contrario
28	AhEsp2	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P9_10	¿Cree que en el futuro los ahorros serán mayores, menores o iguales? Respuesta 2	(1) Si respuesta es 2 (Menores); (0) caso contrario
29	AhEsp3	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P9_10	¿Cree que en el futuro los ahorros serán mayores, menores o iguales? Respuesta 3	(1) Si respuesta es 3 (iguales); (0) caso contrario
30	IPer1	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	p6_60a	¿Calificará los ingresos actuales de su hogar como? Respuesta 1	(1) Si respuesta es 1 (Más alto de lo habitual); (0) caso contrario
31	IPer2	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	p6_60a	¿Calificará los ingresos actuales de su hogar como? Respuesta 2	(1) Si respuesta es 1 (Más bajo de lo habitual); (0) caso contrario
32	IPer3	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	p6_60a	¿Calificará los ingresos actuales de su hogar como? Respuesta 3	(1) Si respuesta es 1 (Normales); (0) caso contrario
33	IPer4	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	p6_60b	¿En el futuro sus ingresos serán: mayores/menores/iguales que actuales? Respuesta 1	(1) Si respuesta es 1 (Mayores); (0) caso contrario
34	IPer4a	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	p6_60b	¿En el futuro sus ingresos serán: mayores/menores/iguales que actuales? Respuesta 2	(1) Si respuesta es 2 (Menores); (0) caso contrario
35	IPer4b	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	p6_60b	¿En el futuro sus ingresos serán: mayores/menores/iguales que actuales? Respuesta 3	(1) Si respuesta es 3 (iguales); (0) caso contrario
36	EmpI	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P6_1	Situación laboral Empleado (Cuenta ajena o Cuenta propia)	(1) Si respuesta es 1 (cuenta ajena ó 2 (cuenta propia)); (0) caso contrario
37	Desemp	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P6_1	Situación laboral Desempleado.	(1) Si respuesta es 3 (desempleado); (0) caso contrario
38	JubilP	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P6_1	Situación laboral Jubilado o Incapacitado para trabajar.	(1) Si respuesta es 4 (jubilado o jubilación anticipada) ó 5 (incapacitado para trabajar); (0) caso contrario
39	Inac	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P6_1	Situación laboral Inactivo	(1) Si respuesta es 6 (estudiante) ó 7 (hogar) ó 8 (otra inactividad); (0) caso contrario
40	Goumes	Cuantitativa	Importe	P9_22 / P9_22b	¿Cuánto gasta en suministros? Este gasto en suministros es de uno o dos meses	Resultado del cociente: Respuesta P9_22 / Respuesta P9_22b
41	Sexo	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P1_1	Sexo	(1) Hombre; (0) Mujer
42	Eldad65	Dummy	0 No - 1 Si	P1_2b	¿En qué año nació?	(1) Si [2014 - Año =] <= 65; (0) Si [2014 - Año =] > 65

Nota: Las menciones con las referencias no se refieren al miembro 1 de la unidad familiar

Nombre Variable	Descripción	Tipología	Valores	Dato en PEP2014	Descripción en Cuestionario ERF2014	Forma de Cálculo
43	HNOMUF	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P1_11	¿Tienen hijos que ya no forman parte del hogar?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
44	Ref12m	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P2_19	¿Han realizado reformas en la vivienda en los últimos doce meses?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
45	AqH12m	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P2_23	¿Alquilan alguna habitación?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
46	IntMud	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P2_25	¿Tienen previsto mudarse de casa en los dos próximos años?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
47	OPHm	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P2_32	¿Poseen otras propiedades inmobiliarias?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
48	VAl12m	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P2_62	¿Han vendido activos inmobiliarios en los últimos doce meses?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
49	EqHog12m	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P2_69	¿Han adquirido en el último año productos para equipamiento de su hogar?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
50	ViaMT12m	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P2_80	¿Venden algún medio de transporte en los últimos doce meses?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
51	JOV.A	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P2_82	¿Poseen joyas, antigüedades, obras de arte?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
52	ClOya12m	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P2_85	¿Adquirieron algún objeto de este tipo en los últimos doce meses?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
53	Voya12m	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P2_87	¿Venden algún objeto de este tipo en los últimos doce meses?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
54	NoPres24m	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P3_12a	¿En los últimos dos años, les han rechazado totalmente algún préstamo?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
55	MenosPres24m	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P3_12b	¿Pres. concedidos por importe menor al solicitado en los últimos 2 años?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
56	Credito	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P4_101	¿Disponen de una línea o cuenta de crédito en una entidad financiera?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
57	Negocio	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P4_101	¿Poseen su hogar algún negocio gestionado por algún miembro del hogar?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
58	AccNoBolsa	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P4_18	¿Poseen acciones u otra participación en Soc. que no cotizan en bolsa?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
59	AccBolsa	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P4_10	¿Poseen en su hogar acciones de empresas que cotizan en bolsa?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
60	CadInd	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P4_1	¿Poseen en su hogar cuentas en entidades financieras?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
61	Rfja	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P4_33	¿Poseen valores de renta fija públicos o valores de renta fija privados?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
62	DnaInfv	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P4_37	¿Les deben dinero?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
63	OroAF	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P4_39	¿Poseen otros activos financieros como opciones, futuros, swaps u otros?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
64	SVNoS	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P5_96	¿Tiene algún miembro seguro de vida no suscritos por decisión propia?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
65	Ipertol	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P8_13	¿Reciben ingresos regulares en forma de transferencias o donaciones?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
66	PagoDom	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P8_15	¿Realizan pagos regulares a través de domiciliación bancaria?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
67	PC	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P8_21	¿Utilizan el ordenador, ya sea en casa, en el trabajo o en otro lugar?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
68	BT	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P8_18	¿Utilizan los servicios de banca telefónica en su hogar?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
69	EDRNoMUF	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P9_3	¿Envían regularmente dinero a otras personas no miembros del hogar?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
70	RExtAR	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P9_12	¿Excluyendo las herencias, ¿han obtenido alguna vez una renta extraordinaria? (Cantidades > 1.800 Euros)	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
71	PensR	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P6_53	¿Reciben ingresos por pensiones o prestaciones de supervivencia?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
72	Ayudar	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P6_55	¿Reciben ingresos por otras ayudas económicas públicas?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
73	BecasR	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P6_57	¿Reciben ingresos por becas?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
74	RentaEXR	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P6_59a1	¿Reciben alguna ayuda monetaria de una expareja con la que no conviven?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
75	RMRNoUF	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P6_59	¿Reciben ayuda monetaria de familiares fuera del hogar o de amigos?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
76	IndemR	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P6_51	¿Reciben indemnizaciones por accidentes, salud, médicos?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
77	Consejo	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P6_60a	¿Pertenece a algún consejo de administración de alguna s.a. o similar?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
78	Isra	Dummy	0>No; 1/SI	P6_60d	¿Ha tenido en los últimos 3 meses ingresos además de los ya declarados?	(1) Si respuesta es SI; (0) Si respuesta es NO
79	NMUF	Cuantitativa	Número	P1	¿Cuántas personas forman actualmente su hogar?	Número
80	AñoViv	Cuantitativa	Importe	P2_21	¿Año que año se construyó la vivienda?	Año
81	ResViv	Cuantitativa	Importe	P2_29	¿Desde cuándo residen en esta vivienda?	Año
82	M2Viv	Cuantitativa	Importe	P2_22	¿Cuántos metros cuadrados construidos aprox tiene la vivienda?	Metros cuadrados
83	Efectivo	Cuantitativa	Importe	P9_1	¿Qué cantidad de dinero en efectivo suelen tener para gastos semanales?	Importe en Euros
84	GMTBC	Cuantitativa	Importe	P7_2	¿Gasto medio total, incluida la comida, en bienes de consumo en un mes	Resultado del cociente: Respuesta P2_72 / Respuesta P1
85	Nautpe	Cuantitativa	Importe	P2_72	¿Cuántos automóviles poseen?	Resultado del cociente: Respuesta P2_76 / Respuesta P1
86	NOMTJpc	Cuantitativa	Importe	P2_76	¿Cuántos otros medios de transporte poseen?	Resultado del cociente: Respuesta P2_76 / Respuesta P1
87	NIJpc	Cuantitativa	Importe	P8_2	¿Cuántas tarjetas de crédito y de débito tienen en su hogar?	Resultado del cociente: Respuesta P8_2 / Respuesta P1

Nota: Las respuestas con los errores por el miembro 1 de la unidad familiar

Figure 4: Description of the explanatory variables.

DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS

As is well known, AD is a multivariate analysis technique (Hair et al., 1998), where from a set of elements that belong to different previously established groups, the aim is to obtain one or more discriminant functions D_i resulting from combinations linear variables of the m independent variables considered, with a double purpose: explanatory and predictive. The membership of the elements under study to one group or another is introduced into the analysis through a qualitative variable that takes as many values as there are existing groups. The initially available information is synthesized into discriminant functions, which are nothing more than linear combinations of the discriminant or classifier variables constructed through a mathematical maximization process to discriminate between the analyzed groups. One of the most common, and which we used in the study, is the Fisher method, which seeks to maximize the ratio:

$$\frac{\text{Inter - group variability}}{\text{Intra - group variability}}$$

The discriminant functions will be expressed by equations such as:

$$D_i = a_1X_1 + a_2X_2 + \dots + a_mX_m$$

Where:

D_i = Score of the i -th discriminant function

a_j = Discriminant weight for the j th variable ($j = 1, \dots, m$)

X_j = Independent or predictor variable

The objective pursued is that the values of this function differ as much as possible from one group to another and, at the same time, are very similar for the elements of the same group.

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

As stated by Silva and Barroso (2004), citing, among others, Hosmer et al. (1991), RL appears as one of the most used statistical-inferential techniques in contemporary scientific production, which is why it is widely known. In it, the dependent variable must present two categories, in case of occurrence or non-occurrence of the event defined by the dependent variable.

As regards the independent variables, no restriction is established, and they can be quantitative, both continuous and discrete. This technique uses the logistic function to estimate the probability that the event will occur or that an individual will choose option one of the dependent variable. The predictive capacity of the RL model is assessed by comparing the observed group membership with that predicted by the model, which classifies individuals in each group defined by the dependent variable based on a cut-off point established for the predicted probabilities. based on the estimated coefficients and the value that the explanatory variables take for each individual (Mures et al., 2005).

The main benefits of RL over AD are based on fewer restrictions on modeling assumptions. Thus linearity, normality, or independence between independent variables are not required in the RL approach, which leaves greater flexibility when working with real data.

The first reported RL prediction results were of lower predictive power than those reported in AD studies. Later, studies have shown that RL is a robust and powerful statistical approach for modeling dichotomous concepts (Nikolic et al., 2013).

RESULTS

This section shows the details of the approaches carried out using the AD and RL techniques already mentioned. Below is a description of the models developed, both for the “Hire” variable and for “TPIP”.

MODELING OF THE “HIRE” VARIABLE

MODELING OF THE “TPIP” VARIABLE

In all models, 6,120 cases have been processed (3,503 “Number”; 2,617 “Yes”), all of which were used in the calculations of results. Below we describe the simulated models:

- 1) Discriminant analysis of “Hire” vs. all independent variables using the stepwise inclusion method and calculations of prior probabilities considering all groups equal (GI). According to this specification, in each step the variable that minimizes the global Wilks lambda is introduced, until the level of F is insufficient to continue the calculations and the iterations. In this case, the model has obtained it in step 24.
- 1b) Idem as above, but with calculations of prior probabilities according to different group sizes (GD), that is, weighted by the number of cases present.
- 1c) Logistic regression including the variables obtained in model 1.
- 2) Logistic regression of “Hire” vs. all independent variables. Method: by steps forward (Conditional). A constant is included in the model. The estimation includes variables and ends at step 23, iteration number 6, because the parameter estimates have changed

by less than 0.001.

- 2b) GI discriminant analysis considering the variables provided by step 2.
- 2c) GD discriminant analysis considering the variables provided by step 2.
- 3) Logistic regression of “Hire” vs. all independent variables. Method: by steps backwards (Conditional). A constant is included in the model and a dummy variable is left out for each category of the dummies created to avoid a singular matrix in step 1 when using all the data.
- 3a) It is not its own model per se, but the continuation of model 3 (Logistic regression of “Hire” vs. all independent variables. Method: backward steps, conditional) once taken from the complete model designed in Step 1 the independent variables that do not contribute significance to the model. In step 52 the estimation has ended at iteration number 6 because the parameter estimates have changed by less than 0.001.
- 3b) GI discriminant analysis considering the variables provided by step 3a.
- 3c) GD discriminant analysis considering the variables provided by step 3a.

Error graphs have been prepared at the 95% confidence level to explore the differences in means between the different levels assigned to the “TPIP” variable. However, these suggest that, although it does not seem feasible to find a model capable of collecting the choice in the contracting of “TPIPs”, they do allow us to think of the differentiation between product groups as acceptable. For this reason we propose 2 alternative modeling: one to analyze FI vs. PP and another for FI vs. SV, which we will consider next.

MODELING OF “FI VS. PP

The different variants considered in this case have been the following:

- 1) AD with variables selected from GI error plots.
- 1b) AD with variables selected from GD error plots.
- 1c) RL with variables selected from error plots.
- 2) RL with all variables. Forward method. Step 14.
- 2a) RL with all variables (excluding the selection of dummy variables to avoid singular matrix). Backward Method Step 1.
- 2b) RL with all variables (excluding the selection of dummy variables to avoid singular matrix). Backward Method Step 58.
- 3) RL with variables from models 1 and 2.
- 3b) AD GI with variables from models 1 and 2.
- 3c) AD GD with variables from models 1 and 2.

MODELING OF “FI VS. “SV”

In this section, the different models developed were the following:

In this section, the different models developed were the following:

- 1) AD with variables selected from GI error plots.
- 1b) AD with variables selected from GD error plots.
- 1c) RL with variables selected in model 1.
- 2) RL with all variables. Forward method. Step 12.
- 2b) RL with all variables (excluding the selection of dummy variables to avoid singular matrix). Backward Method Step 1.

The results of the variables included in each of the models, with the coefficients of the different equations/functions, can be seen

in Figure 8 for the case of “Contract” and in Figures 9 and 10 for “FI vs. PP” and “FI vs. SV”, respectively.

Previously, Figures 5, 6 and 7 collect, respectively, the results of the classification in each of the different experiments of the different modeling considered, breaking down the correct membership in the cases that were estimated “No” and were actually “No” and for those who predicted “Yes” and they were.

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE LINES

Given the growing importance that investment in investment-prediction products (PIP) has achieved by Spanish households in recent years, in this work we set out as an initial objective to try to model which are the main factors that influence the decision to contract (or not) these products, as well as, if so, see what type of product is chosen. To this end, we have considered the data corresponding to 2014 from the Family Financial Survey of the Bank of Spain, in conjunction with different multivariate analysis techniques; specifically, discriminant analysis (DA) and logistic regression (RL). With this, different alternative modeling has been built and comparisons have been established between them, to try to obtain the best predictive results that allow the design of more efficient marketing policies for financial managers.

After an exhaustive analysis, and based on a large sample of cases (6,120 households) and variables considered, we can conclude that a large number of such variables do not have differentiating power when contracting a PIP. This is demonstrated by the fact that 48 of the 87 variables that we have developed are not selected by any of the proposed models, as they do not contribute to the choice between the groups that do/do not contract a PIP; 39 in the case of the model of choice between investment funds and pension funds (“FI vs.

	1		1b		1c		2		2b		2c		SI	
	NO	SI	NO	SI	NO	SI	β	Sig.	(Constante)	β	Sig.	(Constante)	β	Sig.
(Constante)	-10125,267	-10114,150	(Constante)	-10125,132	-10114,306	(Constante)	11,806	0,013 ***	(Constante)	11,023	0,020 ***	(Constante)	-10032,511	-10022,059
PC	-52,450	-52,078	PC	-52,450	-52,078	AccBolsa	0,258	0,027 ***	ECSol	-0,258	0,027 ***	ECSol	29,837	29,536
AccBolsa	7,586	8,594	AccBolsa	7,586	8,594	AhEsp2	0,204	0,005 ***	ECCas	0,197	0,028 ***	ECCas	-12,235	-12,057
Empl	-28,425	-27,538	Empl	-28,425	-27,538	ESatisFB	-0,514	0,016 **	ESatisFB	0,311	0,000 ***	ESatisFB	-10,832	-10,534
NoRisk	24,554	23,650	NoRisk	24,554	23,650	ECSol	-0,473	0,000 ***	RVPPPro	0,440	0,000 ***	RVPPPro	81,310	81,764
NTarjpe	-6,293	-5,921	NTarjpe	-6,293	-5,921	Edad65	-1,002	0,000 ***	NoRisk	-0,821	0,000 ***	NoRisk	25,162	24,255
OPInm	21,303	21,770	OPInm	21,303	21,770	EDRNoMUF	0,349	0,000 ***	OTE1	-0,288	0,000 ***	OTE1	12,553	12,193
NMUF	3,911	4,017	NMUF	3,911	4,017	Efectivo	0,001	0,000 ***	AhEsp2	0,201	0,005 ***	AhEsp2	12,356	12,544
Efectivo	0,010	0,011	Efectivo	0,010	0,011	Empl	0,739	0,000 ***	IPer2	-0,245	0,000 ***	IPer2	-10,077	-10,347
RVPPPro	82,063	82,518	RVPPPro	82,063	82,518	EqHog12m	0,164	0,016 **	Empl	0,751	0,000 ***	Empl	-31,867	-30,962
Edad65	102,223	101,357	Edad65	102,223	101,357	ESatisFB	0,321	0,000 ***	CSummes	0,001	0,006 ***	CSummes	-0,007	-0,007
OTE1	12,065	11,703	OTE1	12,065	11,703	CSummes	0,001	0,004 ***	Edad65	-1,040	0,000 ***	Edad65	112,997	112,088
ESatisFB	-12,181	-11,871	ESatisFB	-12,181	-11,871	HNoMUF	-0,149	0,086 *	OPInm	0,419	0,000 ***	OPInm	24,348	24,801
EDRNoMUF	-2,944	-2,590	EDRNoMUF	-2,944	-2,590	IPer2	-0,239	0,001 ***	EqHog12m	0,164	0,017 **	EqHog12m	-8,198	-8,014
JOyA	5,937	6,200	JOyA	5,937	6,200	JOyA	0,234	0,002 ***	JOyA	0,241	0,001 ***	JOyA	5,198	5,470
IPer2	-11,161	-11,423	IPer2	-11,161	-11,423	NMUF	0,111	0,002 ***	AccBolsa	0,923	0,000 ***	AccBolsa	6,886	7,893
ECSol	56,091	55,568	ECSol	56,091	55,568	NoRisk	-0,818	0,000 ***	Rlija	0,845	0,000 ***	Rlija	-9,323	-8,670
Rlija	-9,797	-9,139	Rlija	-9,797	-9,139	NTarjpe	0,378	0,000 ***	PagoDom	1,151	0,003 ***	PagoDom	63,463	63,928
AhEsp2	11,466	11,662	AhEsp2	11,466	11,662	OPInm	0,430	0,000 ***	PC	0,328	0,000 ***	PC	-52,773	-52,408
EqHog12m	-7,940	-7,757	EqHog12m	-7,940	-7,757	OTE1	-0,292	0,000 ***	EDRNoMUF	0,332	0,000 ***	EDRNoMUF	1,601	1,934
Res Viv	10,078	10,072	Res Viv	10,078	10,072	PagoDom	1,146	0,003 ***	NMUF	0,112	0,002 ***	NMUF	1,513	1,623
ECSep	-3,833	-4,314	ECSep	-3,833	-4,314	PC	0,335	0,000 ***	Res Viv	-0,007	0,003 ***	Res Viv	10,001	9,994
CSummes	-0,010	-0,009	CSummes	-0,010	-0,009	Res Viv	-0,007	0,002 ***	Efectivo	0,001	0,000 ***	Efectivo	0,016	0,016
HNoMUF	38,734	38,547	HNoMUF	38,734	38,547	Rlija	0,845	0,000 ***	NTarjpe	0,382	0,000 ***	NTarjpe	-6,194	-5,821
PagoDom	65,580	66,036	PagoDom	65,580	66,036	RVPPPro	0,449	0,000 ***						

N.S. Not significant

* $\alpha = 0,10$

** $\alpha = 0,05$

*** $\alpha = 0,01$

3	β	Sig.	3 (cont.)	β	Sig.	3 (cont.)	β	Sig.	3a	β	Sig.	3b	NO	SI	3c	NO	SI
(Constante)	-16,654	1,000 N.S.	Desemp	0,115	0,463 N.S.	SVNoS	-0,068	0,441 N.S.	(Constante)	11,808	0,013 **	(Constante)	-101,27	336	-101,16	142	298
ECSol	-0,330	0,039 **	JuboJP	-0,040	0,786 N.S.	Iperiod	0,107	0,445 N.S.	ECSol	-0,468	0,000 ***	ECSol	56,343	55,815	ECSol	56,343	55,815
FCCas	0,205	0,130 N.S.	Inac	0,123	0,289 N.S.	PagoDom	1,050	0,007 ***	FCSep	0,512	0,016 **	FCSep	-3,734	-4,217	FCSep	-3,734	-4,217
ICPar	0,184	0,431 N.S.	Gsummes	0,000	0,078 *	PC	0,296	0,002 ***	I'satisfB	0,302	0,000 ***	I'satisfB	-11,981	-11,679	I'satisfB	-11,981	-11,679
ECSep	-0,320	0,193 N.S.	Sexo	0,072	0,381 N.S.	BT	0,096	0,509 N.S.	RVPPro	0,438	0,000 ***	RVPPro	82,518	82,963	RVPPro	82,518	82,963
ECDiv	0,068	0,720 N.S.	Eldad65	-0,950	0,000 ***	EDRNoMUF	0,336	0,000 ***	NoRisk	-0,798	0,000 ***	NoRisk	24,624	23,723	NoRisk	24,624	23,723
ESal	0,045	0,790 N.S.	HNoMUF	-0,179	0,044 **	RExtraR	-0,040	0,784 N.S.	OTEI	-0,278	0,000 ***	OTEI	12,030	11,672	OTEI	12,030	11,672
ESalB	0,133	0,416 N.S.	Ref12m	0,176	0,098 *	PensR	0,373	0,119 N.S.	AhEsp2	0,205	0,005 ***	AhEsp2	11,638	11,831	AhEsp2	11,638	11,831
Esatisf	-0,027	0,887 N.S.	AlqHab	-0,661	0,258 N.S.	Ayudiar	-0,093	0,637 N.S.	IPer2	-0,227	0,001 ***	IPer2	-11,081	-11,341	IPer2	-11,081	-11,341
EsatisfB	0,248	0,199 N.S.	InIMud	-0,088	0,566 N.S.	BecasR	-0,203	0,273 N.S.	Emp1	0,715	0,000 ***	Emp1	-28,126	-27,249	Emp1	-28,126	-27,249
RVPAlq	-0,050	0,805 N.S.	OPInm	0,395	0,000 ***	RentalEXR	-0,160	0,543 N.S.	Gsummes	0,000	0,088 *	Gsummes	-0,010	-0,010	Gsummes	-0,010	-0,010
RVPPro	0,370	0,023 **	VAl12m	0,007	0,974 N.S.	RMIRNoUF	-0,096	0,647 N.S.	Ildad65	-1,008	0,000 ***	Ildad65	101,981	101,120	Ildad65	101,981	101,120
PrestNoAl	0,036	0,681 N.S.	EqHog12m	0,153	0,029 **	Indenn	-0,077	0,904 N.S.	HNoMUF	-0,157	0,071 *	HNoMUF	38,934	38,741	HNoMUF	38,934	38,741
NoRisk	-0,781	0,000 ***	ViaMT12m	-0,055	0,739 N.S.	Consejo	0,036	0,906 N.S.	OPInm	0,402	0,000 ***	OPInm	21,905	22,358	OPInm	21,905	22,358
OTRI	0,331	0,112 N.S.	JOyA	0,219	0,006 **	Iextra	-0,260	0,252 N.S.	EqHog12m	0,172	0,012 **	EqHog12m	-7,970	-7,786	EqHog12m	-7,970	-7,786
OTR2	0,404	0,062 *	Cloya12m	0,211	0,456 N.S.	NMUF	0,088	0,029 **	JOyA	0,224	0,003 ***	JOyA	5,756	6,018	JOyA	5,756	6,018
OTEI	-0,375	0,028 **	Vloya12m	-0,356	0,282 N.S.	AñoViv	0,001	0,519 N.S.	AccBolsa	0,907	0,000 ***	AccBolsa	7,707	8,711	AccBolsa	7,707	8,711
OTE2	-0,149	0,393 N.S.	NoPres124m	-0,287	0,221 N.S.	ResViv	-0,008	0,003 ***	Rfija	0,852	0,000 ***	Rfija	-10,452	-9,785	Rfija	-10,452	-9,785
GIsp1	0,045	0,567 N.S.	MenosPres124m	0,108	0,791 N.S.	M2Viv	0,000	0,543 N.S.	PagoDom	1,140	0,003 ***	PagoDom	65,734	66,188	PagoDom	65,734	66,188
GEsp2	0,087	0,451 N.S.	Credito	0,164	0,350 N.S.	Efectivo	0,001	0,000 ***	PC	0,309	0,001 ***	PC	-51,666	-51,311	PC	-51,666	-51,311
AhEsp1	0,060	0,584 N.S.	Negocio	0,072	0,431 N.S.	GMTBC	0,000	0,171 N.S.	EDRNoMUF	0,335	0,000 ***	EDRNoMUF	-3,053	-2,701	EDRNoMUF	-3,053	-2,701
AhEsp2	0,202	0,015 **	AccNoBolsa	0,088	0,537 N.S.	Nautpe	0,125	0,161 N.S.	NMUF	0,113	0,002 ***	NMUF	3,490	3,602	NMUF	3,490	3,602
IPer1	0,079	0,556 N.S.	AccBolsa	0,899	0,000 ***	NOM1pe	-0,123	0,330 N.S.	ResViv	-0,007	0,002 ***	ResViv	10,081	10,074	ResViv	10,081	10,074
IPer2	-0,227	0,002 ***	CuaOrd	27,701	1,000 N.S.	Efectivo	0,001	0,000 ***	Efectivo	0,001	0,000 ***	Efectivo	0,009	0,010	Efectivo	0,009	0,010
IFPer1	0,023	0,810 N.S.	Rfija	0,864	0,000 ***	GMTBC	0,000	0,049 **	GMTBC	0,000	0,049 **	GMTBC	0,001	0,001	GMTBC	0,001	0,001
IFPer2	0,014	0,887 N.S.	Dmafav	-0,009	0,936 N.S.	Nautpe	0,158	0,063 *	Nautpe	0,158	0,063 *	Nautpe	-4,936	-4,823	Nautpe	-4,936	-4,823
Emp1	0,730	0,000 ***	OtroAF	-0,095	0,884 N.S.	NTarpe	0,352	0,000 ***	NTarpe	0,359	0,000 ***	NTarpe	-6,044	-5,680	NTarpe	-6,044	-5,680

Not significant

- N.S.
- * $\alpha = 0,10$
- ** $\alpha = 0,05$
- *** $\alpha = 0,01$

Figure 8: Coefficients of the discriminant equation/function. Includes p-value (Sig.) in logistic regression models. "Hire" Models.

3		3 (cont.)		3 (cont.)		3 (cont.)		3a		β		Sig.		3b		SI		3c		NO		SI	
(Constante)	-16,654	1,000	N.S.	Desemp	0,115	0,463	N.S.	(Constante)	11,808	0,013	**	(Constante)	-10127,336	-10116,142	(Constante)	-10127,201	-10116,298	(Constante)	56,343	55,815	(Constante)	-10127,201	-10116,298
ECSol	-0,330	0,039	**	JubefP	-0,040	0,786	N.S.	ECSol	-0,468	0,000	***	ECSol	56,343	55,815	ECSol	56,343	55,815	ECSol	-3,734	-4,217	ECSol	56,343	55,815
FCCas	0,205	0,130	N.S.	Inac	0,123	0,289	N.S.	FCSep	-0,512	0,016	**	FCSep	-3,734	-4,217	FCSep	-3,734	-4,217	FCSep	-11,981	-11,679	FCSep	-3,734	-4,217
ICPar	0,184	0,431	N.S.	Gsummes	0,000	0,078	*	PC	0,302	0,000	***	IsatisfB	-11,981	-11,679	IsatisfB	-11,981	-11,679	IsatisfB	82,518	82,963	IsatisfB	-11,981	-11,679
ECSep	-0,320	0,193	N.S.	Sexo	0,072	0,381	N.S.	BT	0,438	0,000	***	RVPPro	82,518	82,963	RVPPro	82,518	82,963	RVPPro	24,624	23,723	RVPPro	82,518	82,963
ECDiv	0,068	0,720	N.S.	Edad65	-0,950	0,000	***	EDRNoMUF	-0,798	0,000	***	NoRisk	24,624	23,723	NoRisk	24,624	23,723	NoRisk	12,030	11,672	NoRisk	24,624	23,723
ESal	0,045	0,790	N.S.	HNoMUF	-0,179	0,044	**	RExtaR	-0,278	0,000	***	OTEI	12,030	11,672	OTEI	12,030	11,672	OTEI	11,638	11,831	OTEI	12,030	11,672
ESalB	0,133	0,416	N.S.	Ref12m	0,176	0,098	*	PensR	0,205	0,005	***	AhEsp2	11,638	11,831	AhEsp2	11,638	11,831	AhEsp2	-11,081	-11,341	AhEsp2	11,638	11,831
Esatisf	-0,027	0,887	N.S.	AlqHnb	-0,661	0,258	N.S.	AyudaR	-0,093	0,637	N.S.	IPer2	-11,081	-11,341	IPer2	-11,081	-11,341	IPer2	-28,126	-27,249	IPer2	-11,081	-11,341
EsatisfB	0,248	0,199	N.S.	IntMud	-0,088	0,566	N.S.	BeasR	-0,203	0,273	N.S.	Empl	-28,126	-27,249	Empl	-28,126	-27,249	Empl	-0,010	-0,010	Empl	-28,126	-27,249
RVPAlq	-0,050	0,805	N.S.	OPhm	0,395	0,000	***	RentalXR	-0,160	0,543	N.S.	Gsummes	-0,010	-0,010	Gsummes	-0,010	-0,010	Gsummes	101,981	101,120	Gsummes	-0,010	-0,010
RVPPro	0,370	0,025	**	VAl12m	0,007	0,974	N.S.	RMRNoIUF	-0,096	0,647	N.S.	Idad65	101,981	101,120	Idad65	101,981	101,120	Idad65	38,934	38,741	Idad65	101,981	101,120
PrestNoAI	0,036	0,681	N.S.	EqHog12m	0,153	0,029	**	Indemn	-0,077	0,904	N.S.	HNoMUF	38,934	38,741	HNoMUF	38,934	38,741	HNoMUF	21,905	22,358	HNoMUF	38,934	38,741
NoRisk	-0,781	0,000	***	ViaMT12m	-0,055	0,739	N.S.	Consejo	0,036	0,906	N.S.	OPhm	21,905	22,358	OPhm	21,905	22,358	OPhm	-7,970	-7,786	OPhm	21,905	22,358
OTR1	0,331	0,112	N.S.	JoyA	0,219	0,006	***	Iextra	-0,260	0,252	N.S.	EqHog12m	-7,970	-7,786	EqHog12m	-7,970	-7,786	EqHog12m	5,756	6,018	EqHog12m	-7,970	-7,786
OTR2	0,404	0,062	*	Cloyal2m	0,211	0,456	N.S.	NMUF	0,088	0,029	**	JoyA	5,756	6,018	JoyA	5,756	6,018	JoyA	7,707	8,711	JoyA	5,756	6,018
OTEI	-0,375	0,028	**	VJoyal2m	-0,356	0,282	N.S.	AñoViv	0,001	0,519	N.S.	AccBolsa	7,707	8,711	AccBolsa	7,707	8,711	AccBolsa	-10,452	-9,785	AccBolsa	7,707	8,711
OTE2	-0,149	0,393	N.S.	NoPrest24m	-0,287	0,221	N.S.	Res Viv	-0,008	0,003	***	Rfija	-10,452	-9,785	Rfija	-10,452	-9,785	Rfija	65,734	66,188	Rfija	-10,452	-9,785
ClEsp1	0,045	0,567	N.S.	MenosPrest24m	0,108	0,791	N.S.	M2Viv	0,000	0,543	N.S.	PagoDom	65,734	66,188	PagoDom	65,734	66,188	PagoDom	-51,666	-51,311	PagoDom	65,734	66,188
CEsp2	0,087	0,451	N.S.	Credito	0,164	0,350	N.S.	Efectivo	0,001	0,000	***	PC	-51,666	-51,311	PC	-51,666	-51,311	PC	-3,053	-2,701	PC	-51,666	-51,311
AhEsp1	0,060	0,584	N.S.	Negocio	0,072	0,431	N.S.	GMTBC	0,000	0,171	N.S.	EDRNoMUF	-3,053	-2,701	EDRNoMUF	-3,053	-2,701	EDRNoMUF	3,490	3,602	EDRNoMUF	-3,053	-2,701
AhEsp2	0,202	0,015	**	AccNoBolsa	0,088	0,537	N.S.	Naupe	0,125	0,161	N.S.	NMUF	3,490	3,602	NMUF	3,490	3,602	NMUF	10,081	10,074	NMUF	3,490	3,602
IPer1	0,079	0,556	N.S.	AccBolsa	0,899	0,000	***	NOM1pe	-0,123	0,330	N.S.	Res Viv	10,081	10,074	Res Viv	10,081	10,074	Res Viv	0,009	0,010	Res Viv	10,081	10,074
IPer2	-0,227	0,002	***	CiaOrd	27,701	1,000	N.S.	Naupe	0,001	0,000	***	Efectivo	0,009	0,010	Efectivo	0,009	0,010	Efectivo	0,001	0,001	Efectivo	0,009	0,010
IPer1	0,023	0,810	N.S.	Rfija	0,864	0,000	***	GMTBC	0,000	0,049	**	GMTBC	0,001	0,001	GMTBC	0,001	0,001	GMTBC	-4,936	-4,823	GMTBC	0,001	0,001
IPer2	0,014	0,887	N.S.	Dinrafv	-0,009	0,936	N.S.	Naupe	0,158	0,063	*	Naupe	-4,936	-4,823	Naupe	-4,936	-4,823	Naupe	-6,044	-5,680	Naupe	-4,936	-4,823
Empl	0,730	0,000	***	OtroAF	-0,095	0,884	N.S.	NTaampe	0,359	0,000	***	NTaampe	-6,044	-5,680	NTaampe	-6,044	-5,680	NTaampe			NTaampe	-6,044	-5,680

Not significant
 * $\alpha = 0,10$
 ** $\alpha = 0,05$
 *** $\alpha = 0,01$

Figure 9: Coefficients of the discriminant equation/function. Includes p-value (Sig.) in logistic regression models. Models "FI vs. FP"

Cases		1	1b	1c	2	2b	2c	3	3a	3b	3c
No	3503	% Total	76,3%	76,3%	76,6%	76,5%	76,2%	76,4%	76,8%	76,5%	76,3%
		No / No	2711	2900	2887	2879	2699	2902	2894	2886	2709
		%	77,4%	82,8%	82,4%	82,2%	77,0%	82,8%	82,6%	82,4%	77,3%
Si	2617	Si / Si	1960	1771	1803	1803	1963	1776	1806	1796	1967
		%	74,9%	67,7%	68,9%	68,9%	75,0%	67,9%	69,0%	68,6%	75,2%
		N. Var (+ Cte.)	25	25	25	24	24	24	65	26	26

Figure 5: Table of classification results. No. variables (including constant). "Hire" Models.

Cases		1	1b	1c	2	2a	2b	3	3b	3c
FI	407	% Total	80,8%	83,3%	83,3%	83,1%	84,2%	83,6%	83,3%	80,9%
		FI / FI	326	289	261	264	272	273	266	328
		%	80,1%	71,0%	64,1%	64,9%	66,8%	67,1%	65,4%	80,6%
PP	1040	PP / PP	843	916	945	939	947	937	940	843
		%	81,1%	88,1%	90,9%	90,3%	91,1%	90,1%	90,4%	81,1%
		N. Var (+ Cte.)	32	32	32	15	64	19	34	34

Figure 6: Table of classification results. Number of variables (including constant). Models "FI vs. PP".

Cases		1	1b	1c	2	2a	2b
FI	407	% Total	83,2%	84,5%	85,5%	83,8%	87,0%
		FI / FI	346	367	371	364	372
		%	85,0%	90,2%	91,2%	89,4%	91,4%
SV	246	SV/SV	197	185	187	183	196
		%	80,1%	75,2%	76,0%	74,4%	79,7%
		N. Var (+ Cte.)	37	37	37	12	64

Figure 7: Table of classification results. No. variables (including constant). Models "FI vs. "SV"

PP”); and 31 in the case of choosing between investment funds and voluntary life insurance (“FI vs. SV”)¹. Even so, it is obtained that any of the models proposed for the choice of contracting (or not) a PIP can determine in just over 3 out of 4 cases whether a family unit will have said PIP or not. The final choice of the classifier model for this election, collected by the “Hire” variable, will have to be made by the decision maker, since while model 3 proposed in this case (RL backwards step 1) provides the greatest predictive value (76.8%), models 2c and 3b achieve, with an AD, 76.4% global prediction along with a smaller number of variables (24 and 26), and the maximum prediction in the selection of No or Yes hiring, with 82.8% and 75.2%, respectively.

Something similar happens in the comparison “FI vs. PP”, since while model 2a proposed in this case (RL backwards step 1) is the one that provides the best percentage of global prediction (84.2%) and success in PP (91.1%), it achieves it at cost of the greatest number of explanatory variables. Another criterion could select model 3b (AD GI) to focus on the appropriate selection of FI

(80.6%) or maximize the prediction with the lowest consumption of variables, in this case being 2 and 2b (both RL) with 15 and 19 variables respectively, which with 83.1% and 83.6% overall success would fulfill that purpose. We would have the same reasoning for the modeling of “FI vs. SV”, where the model with the highest prediction is 2a (RL backward step 1), with 87% overall and 91.4% for the choice of FI, while 1 (AD GI) is the one with the greatest achievement achieves in the SV classification.

In summary, very similar results are obtained with both methodologies, and although they improve the prediction of prior probabilities and, consequently, provide more information to decision makers when directing marketing strategies on a certain group based on the indicated characteristics, we believe that they leave room for improvement in their predictability. For this reason, it seems interesting to propose future lines of treatment for the problem raised through the use of other techniques, such as those developed by Akkoç (2012), Blanco et al. (2013) or Shinmura (2015).

1. The variables not selected by any model, other than the backward RL step 1 that includes all, are the following in the different models (superscript 1: Hire; 2: FI vs. PP; 3: FI vs. SV):

ECSol^{2,3}, ECCas³, ECSEP², ECViu¹, ESAL^{1,3}, ESALB^{1,3}, ESALM^{1,2,3}, Esatisf^{1,2,3}, EsatisfB³, EsatisfM^{1,2}, RVPAlq^{1,2}, RVPPro², RVPCes^{1,2,3}, PrestNoAI¹, OTR1^{1,2}, OTR2^{1,2}, OTR3^{1,2,3}, OTE2¹, OTE3^{1,2,3}, GEsp2^{1,3}, GEsp3^{1,2,3}, AhEsp1¹, AhEsp2^{2,3}, AhEsp3^{1,2}, IPer1^{1, 2}, IPer3^{1,2,3}, IFPer1¹, IFPer2^{1,2,3}, IFPer3^{1,2}, Desemp¹, JubeIP¹, Inac^{1,2,3}, Gender^{1,2}, Ref12m^{1,2,3}, VAI12m^{1,2,3}, VtaMT12m^{1,2,3}, Gsummes², EqHog12m^{2,3}, PagoDom^{2,3}, CJoya12m^{1,2}, NoPrest24m^{1,2,3}, Credito^{1,2,3}, Negocio^{1,3}, AccNoBolsa¹, CtaOrd^{1,2,3}, Dinafav^{1,2}, OtroAF^{1,2}, SVNOS¹, Iperiod¹, BT^{1,2,3}, RExtraR^{1,2,3}, AyudaR^{1,2,3}, RMRNoUF^{1,2,3}, Consejo¹, AñoViv¹, M2Viv¹, NOMTpc^{1,2,3}.

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