

Survey of Household Finances (EFF) 2014: methods, results and changes since 2011



24 January 2017

This article presents the main results of the Survey of Household Finances 2014, which show the financial position of Spanish households at the end of 2014. It also describes the most significant changes observed in the period from end-2011 to end-2014.

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD FINANCES (EFF) 2014: METHODS, RESULTS AND CHANGES SINCE 2011

This article presents the main results of the Survey of Household Finances 2014, which show the financial position of Spanish households at the end of 2014. It also describes the most significant changes observed in the period from end-2011 to end-2014.

Introduction

The Spanish Survey of Household Finances (“EFF” by its Spanish acronym) is a survey by the Banco de España, which provides detailed information on the income, assets, debt and spending of Spanish households. Specifically, the wave relating to 2014 (EFF2014) offers a representative and updated picture of the composition and distribution of household assets and debts referring to December 2014.¹ The EFF2014 is the fifth edition of the survey following those of 2002, 2005, 2008 and 2011, which allows expanding the analysis of changes in the financial position of Spanish households to the period from end-2011 to end-2014.² This period is particularly interesting because it encompasses the latest recession of the Spanish economy, which ended in 2013, and the beginning of the recovery following the global financial crisis of 2008. Moreover, the availability of data for a considerably long period (from 2002 to 2014), enables the analysis of two complete phases of the economic cycle, which have had a strong impact on the financial position of Spanish households.

Because some of the households that participated in previous editions have been re-interviewed from the second edition onwards, the combination of samples from the different editions allows observing a common sub-set of households at several points in time and, in certain cases, over a period of nearly ten years.³ This longitudinal approach is important for analysing the behaviour of income, wealth and consumption over the household life cycle and for exploring household transitions or mobility across the distributions of the variables studied.

Another important characteristic of the EFF2014 is the over-representation of high-wealth households. Such oversampling ensures that there is a sufficient number of households to study the financial behaviour of households at the top of the wealth distribution and to accurately measure the aggregate wealth of the economy. This aspect is crucial in surveys of this kind, since the distribution of wealth is very asymmetrical and only a small fraction of the population invests in certain kinds of assets, mainly high-wealth households.

1 In view of the usefulness of the information provided by a survey such as the EFF, the system of euro area central Banks conducts since 2011 the *Household Finance and Consumption Survey* (HFCS), a harmonised survey on the financial position and consumption of households which uses a methodology similar to that of the EFF. 62,000 households in a total of 15 euro area countries were interviewed during the first wave of surveys. In the second wave, the results of which were published recently, information was provided for a sample of 84,000 households in a total of 18 euro area countries, and in Hungary and Poland. The microdata and the documents including the main results of the two waves of surveys can be found on the ECB website at https://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/economic-research/research-networks/html/researcher_hfcn.en.html.

2 For this purpose, the tables referring to the financial position of households in 2014 and in 2011 have been included, the variables relating to the value of assets, debt, income and spending being expressed in 2014 euro in both cases. Tables 1.A and 1.B on income and net wealth also provide information relating to 2008, expressed in 2014 euro. It should be noted that updated factors or weights provided by INE after the results of the EFF2011 were published have been used to calculate the results shown for 2011 and 2008 in this article. These new weights were calculated on the basis of the 2011 Census and show certain differences from the previous version (based on the 2001 Census and the Padrón Continuo, a continuously updated municipal population register), which may lead to certain differences in some aggregates or results compared with those published in the EFF2008 and the EFF 2011 documents.

3 As described in Box 1, the sampling design for the EFF2014 did not include households interviewed in the EFF2002.

Finally, it should be noted that the characteristics of the sampling design described above are possible thanks to the cooperation with the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) and the tax authorities (AT) through a coordination mechanism that allows compliance at all times with strict confidentiality and response anonymity requirements. We would also like to highlight the generosity of the households that have selflessly participated in this project, which we are most grateful for and without whom this survey would not have been possible.

The first section of this article describes the changes in the most significant factors that mark the socio-economic background during the 2011-2014 period. The second section describes the results on household income and net wealth. The third section analyses household holdings and values of real and financial assets. The fourth section includes information on the debt and debt burden of households. The fifth section focuses on household spending matters. As regards the survey's methodological characteristics, Box 1 provides supplementary information on its design and implementation, which are described in greater detail in Bover et al. (2017).

Socio-economic background

Following the slight upturn in activity in 2010, the Spanish economy moved into a second recession in 2011, in a complex setting of macroeconomic imbalances which were exacerbated by the tensions and the sovereign debt crisis in the euro area. Although less severe than the crisis of 2008 and 2009, this second phase lasted longer, extending throughout the whole of 2012 and the first half of 2013, and resulting in a decline in GDP of 2.9% in 2012. The recovery began in 2013 Q4 and firmed during 2014, which saw significant GDP growth of 1.4% for the year as a whole, for the first time since the onset of the crisis. Despite the waning momentum of the global economic recovery and the cyclical weakness of the euro area, the progress in restoring the main macro-financial balances, the successive falls in oil prices, monetary stimuli, competitive adjustment and the expansionary stance of fiscal policy all helped to secure growth from 1.4 % in 2014 to 3.2% in 2015. However, the depth and severity of the crisis affecting the economy from 2008 to 2013 led to high unemployment rates, which remained so at end-2014.

The substantial downturn in activity from 2011 on led to a sharp rise in the unemployment rate, which peaked at almost 26.9% of the labour force in 2013 Q1, with slightly more than 6 million people jobless. Activity began to pick up steadily from 2013 Q4, enabling the unemployment rate to slowly decline to 23.7% by end-2014, although it remained 14 percentage points (pp) above the level observed at the beginning of 2008. The unemployment rates among young people and unskilled workers were particularly high, at 38.7% and 39.9%, respectively, in 2014 Q4. The long-term unemployment rate rose to 62.1% of unemployment in the second quarter, but fell slightly in the second half of the year.

Despite the marked weakness of the economy, the inflation rate, measured in terms of the consumer price index (CPI), remained high in 2012, with year-on-year rates occasionally above 3%, chiefly as a result of the introduction of a number of budgetary measures. However, a pronounced downward trend began in 2013, with the CPI increasing by an average of 1.4% during the year, 1 pp less than in 2012. The slowdown in inflation became more marked in the second half of 2014, coinciding with the start of the phase of strong moderation in oil prices, with negative year-on-year rates from July which held steady in the early months of 2015.

As a result of the measures to restore and restructure the Spanish financial system and of the monetary policy measures implemented in the euro area, interest rates began to slowly

decline from end-2012, bringing about a slight improvement in the financing conditions for households.

The value of households' real estate assets, which represent a substantial portion of their total assets, continued to decrease significantly throughout the whole of the period 2011-2013, as a result of falling house prices. This downward trend, which had lasted for six years, was interrupted in 2014 Q2, with an increase of 0.3% for the year on average and a positive year-on-year rate of 1.8% at end-2014. Real estate price developments show a loss of 37.2% in the value of these assets in nominal terms (44.3% in real terms), from their peak in 2007 Q3 to 2014 Q1. As regards financial assets, the IBEX 35, aside from the period of great financial stress in the first half of 2012 and the slight declines in the early months of 2013, accumulated gains of 20% from end-2011 to 2014. Thus, while the value of real estate assets only started to recover in 2014, for the first time in six years, financial wealth increased gradually during the period under review.

The moderation in the growth rate of the stock of housing, which had already begun in the 2008-2011 period, continued in the period 2011-2014. Factors such as the tightening of credit conditions, the fall in employment and the slowdown in population growth and new household formation favoured the adjustment of the residential sector. In 2012, the number of housing starts barely reached 51,735 units. In 2013, this number fell again to 35,721, whereas in 2014 housing starts totalled 35,781. Thus, in 2013 and 2014 the housing stock fell by 15,166 units, compared with the 1,173,089 housing starts in the period 2008-2011, well below the 2.58 million houses added in the preceding five years corresponding to the most recent expansionary phase.

The demographic trends which had contributed to weakening housing demand since the onset of the economic crisis continued in the period under review. Furthermore, in 2012, the population decreased for the first time, largely as a result of the outflow of foreigners aged below 45 years and the dwindling growth rate of the Spanish population. The foreign population fell sharply in 2013 and continued to do so in the following year. The net number of foreign residents decreased by 780,000 from early 2012 to end-2014 (-14.9%), to 4.5 million, accounting for 9.6% of residents.

As regards the pace of household creation, the downward trend which started with the onset of the economic recession continued throughout the period under review. According to the Survey of Income and Living Conditions (*Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida*), the number of new households continued to fall in the period 2011-2014: whereas in 2011 the number of new households was 254,180, in 2014 they numbered only 76,170. Looking at the rate of change in the period 2011-2014, the number of households increased by only 2.6%, which is less than half the increase of 5.2% recorded between 2008 and 2011. As in the period 2008-2011, the return of many immigrants to their countries of origin and the departure of Spaniards, together with the continued decline in the number of marital separations and divorces are factors which seem to be behind the ongoing moderation in the pace of household creation.⁴

Regarding the composition of households, the number of one-member households continued to increase substantially in the period 2011-2014, to 4.6 million in 2014

⁴ According to INE data, while during the period 2005-2008, an average of 143,000 separations and divorces were registered each year, this number dropped to 111,000 between 2008 and 2011, barely totalling 107,000 between 2011 and 2014.

(compared with almost 18.4 million households in total), according to EFF data. Fifty-three percent of single-member households consisted of persons above age 65 and only 16% of single-member households were made up of individuals below age 45, which suggests that the ongoing increase in this type of household is related to population ageing. In fact, the EFF also shows that younger households (9% of total households) continued to lose relative weight, the proportion having dropped 4 pp below the 2008 level and almost 2 points below the 2011 level. Lastly, EFF data reveal that, between end-2011 and end-2014, adult offspring who had been living away from home returned to their family homes in 4.2% of households.

Household income and wealth

INCOME

Table 1.A⁵ shows the results for income⁶ over the last three editions of the EFF on the basis of household characteristics. According to the EFF2014, the average income of Spanish households at end-2013 was €30,400 and median income⁷ was €22,700.⁸ The patterns in the income distribution are as one would expect. Specifically, average income varies according to the life cycle, increasing with age, peaking for households within the 55 to 64-year-old segment, and declining thereafter for the older groups. Income also increases with level of education, being substantially higher for households whose heads have a university education. As regards employment status, households whose heads are wage and salaried workers have the highest average income, in contrast with previous survey editions, where the highest average income clearly related to households whose heads were self-employed.

Compared with the EFF2011 figures,⁹ real median household income had decreased by 9.7% at end-2014, while average income was down by 12.1%.¹⁰ This change for total households arose from decreases in income per household across all the income distribution, with the decreases being larger as income increases. There were also pronounced falls in household income across almost all the family head age groups, especially where the head was under age 35. Only those households where the family head was over 65 saw their median income increase. In addition to the younger households, the greatest decline, even larger than that seen in prior editions, was experienced by the group of households whose heads were self-employed. There were also substantial declines in income for all levels of education and for households in which three or more members were working. On the other hand, median income increased in households whose head was retired.

NET WEALTH

Table 1.B depicts the results for net wealth¹¹ over the last three editions of the EFF according to household characteristics. In 2014, the median net wealth of families was

5 All the variables relating to the value of income, wealth, debt and spending are expressed in 2014 euro using the consumer price index (CPI) as deflator. To adjust assets and debts to 2014 euro, the EFF2011 data were multiplied by 1.0205 and the EFF2008 data by 1.0962. To adjust household income for the calendar year prior to the survey to 2014 euro, the factors applied were 1.1001 for 2008, 1.0448 for 2011 and 0.9896 for 2014.

6 The measure of household income used in this report is the total gross income of the household (including income from employment and other income of all its members), i.e. before taxes and social-security contributions, for the whole of the calendar year prior to the survey, which for the EFF2014 is 2013 and for the EFF2011 is 2010.

7 The distributions of most of the important variables, such as those relating to assets and debts, have very high values for a relatively small number of households. In this case, typical values of the distribution are better approximated by the median than by the mean, so this is the statistic included in the tables.

8 That is to say, 50% of households have income of more than €22,700, and 50% less.

9 In this respect, it should be kept in mind that the household annual income in the EFF2011 relates to 2010.

10 It should also be noted that the change in average income between the EFF2014 and the EFF2011 is consistent with that deriving from the comparison of National Accounts data for these years.

11 Net wealth is defined as the total value of assets (real and financial) less the amount of debts. The value of cars or other vehicles is not included.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME
Breakdown by household characteristics

TABLE 1.A

% and thousands of 2014 euro

Household characteristics	EFF2008			EFF2011			EFF2014		
	% of households	Median	Mean	% of households	Median	Mean	% of households	Median	Mean
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	100.0	27.7 (0.7) (a)	36.1 (0.9)	100.0	25.1 (0.6)	34.6 (0.9)	100.0	22.7 (0.6)	30.4 (0.8)
INCOME PERCENTILE									
Less than 20	20.0	8.3	8.1	20.0	8.7	7.9	20.0	8.3	7.6
Between 20 and 40	20.0	17.3	17.6	20.0	15.6	15.7	20.0	14.8	14.7
Between 40 and 60	20.0	27.7	27.8	20.0	25.1	25.1	20.0	22.6	22.7
Between 60 and 80	20.0	40.0	40.4	20.0	37.7	38.2	20.0	34.0	34.2
Between 80 and 90	10.0	56.6	57.5	10.0	55.8	55.9	10.0	49.5	50.0
Between 90 and 100	10.0	88.4	115.3	10.0	90.0	115.4	10.0	76.9	95.3
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD (b)									
Under 35	12.9	29.2	34.3	10.6	26.9	34.7	8.9	20.9	25.5
Between 35 and 44	22.2	32.5	38.5	21.8	28.4	33.8	21.3	27.8	32.6
Between 45 and 54	20.3	34.4	45.6	21.1	30.7	40.6	22.1	24.6	33.2
Between 55 and 64	16.6	34.2	45.8	17.3	29.8	45.7	18.1	26.7	36.9
Between 65 and 74	14.7	19.6	26.9	14.4	19.5	29.1	15.5	22.1	29.7
Over 74	13.1	12.0	17.7	14.8	12.8	19.2	14.2	13.7	18.4
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD									
Employee	43.3	34.7	43.1	40.0	33.0	42.5	38.5	30.2	38.8
Self-employed	10.6	40.1	58.2	10.4	32.6	50.6	9.5	28.8	38.3
Retired	24.0	18.9	27.7	27.7	18.7	27.5	26.8	20.8	27.3
Other inactive or unemployed	22.1	15.4	21.5	22.0	14.2	21.6	25.1	12.5	17.9
LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD									
Below secondary education	58.6	20.5	26.0	57.7	18.0	23.3	55.9	16.6	20.6
Secondary education	25.1	33.2	40.9	24.0	31.0	37.9	22.8	27.4	31.8
University education	16.4	48.9	65.6	18.3	50.0	66.1	21.3	43.9	54.9
STATUS OF MAIN RESIDENCE									
Ownership	81.9	29.2	38.2	82.6	27.0	36.5	80.4	24.9	32.3
Other	18.1	22.8	27.2	17.4	17.8	25.2	19.6	15.8	22.9
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WORKING									
None	33.6	13.7	18.0	36.9	13.4	18.7	40.3	14.0	19.4
One	30.2	28.4	34.4	33.7	26.2	34.2	31.9	23.1	28.9
Two	29.9	41.3	51.3	25.7	40.6	50.0	24.2	37.2	45.2
Three or more	6.3	50.1	70.0	3.7	58.0	87.9	3.6	48.6	66.7
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS									
One	22.4	11.4	16.9	23.3	12.0	17.9	25.2	12.2	17.2
Two	28.7	24.7	33.5	30.1	24.6	33.2	30.3	23.7	30.8
Three	19.4	33.4	40.8	21.1	32.1	41.0	20.7	27.7	36.3
Four	22.6	38.6	50.9	19.7	33.7	46.0	18.2	31.3	37.2
Five or more	6.9	41.7	48.6	5.9	33.0	46.2	5.6	30.4	44.6
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE									
Less than 25	25.0	19.7	24.2	25.0	18.1	23.1	25.0	16.2	19.4
Between 25 and 50	25.0	22.6	26.5	25.0	19.3	24.9	25.0	17.9	22.8
Between 50 and 75	25.0	28.3	33.9	25.0	26.6	31.5	25.0	23.5	28.1
Between 75 and 90	15.0	39.6	46.4	15.0	37.0	44.3	15.0	32.9	40.3
Between 90 and 100	10.0	54.1	80.1	10.0	52.9	80.3	10.0	51.6	67.6

SOURCE: Banco de España.

a Bootstrap standard errors in brackets.

b This report designates a household head as a means of organising the data consistently. The reference person designated by the household for the purposes of replying to the survey is defined as the household head if the reference person is a man, or the partner if the reference person is a woman and her partner lives in the household.

HOUSEHOLD NET WEALTH
Distribution by household characteristics

TABLE 1.B

Thousands of 2014 euro

Household characteristics	EFF2008		EFF2011		EFF2014	
	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	190.4 (7.0) (a)	305.7 (9.9)	153.3 (4.4)	266.0 (10.3)	119.4 (4.6)	245.6 (10.1)
INCOME PERCENTILE						
Less than 20	117.8	148.9	93.0	128.1	59.8	84.9
Between 20 and 40	143.6	184.5	120.4	157.4	80.7	125.0
Between 40 and 60	172.5	228.9	142.2	189.2	118.0	195.5
Between 60 and 80	233.4	306.3	201.1	280.2	163.4	259.0
Between 80 and 90	282.5	379.9	248.7	339.2	186.8	300.5
Between 90 and 100	517.2	931.6	421.6	808.0	439.6	823.4
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Under 35	81.7	149.9	69.7	103.8	4.9	80.4
Between 35 and 44	164.2	219.8	117.8	173.0	68.4	121.2
Between 45 and 54	216.4	347.3	165.1	260.1	124.9	211.2
Between 55 and 64	296.5	466.7	236.8	417.5	187.0	366.1
Between 65 and 74	210.6	352.9	195.9	358.1	206.8	394.4
Over 74	166.1	282.9	156.1	261.0	126.5	272.1
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Employee	177.4	242.1	134.7	195.8	92.2	165.0
Self-employed	343.8	675.1	311.5	608.2	257.4	526.1
Retired	229.2	357.0	203.1	326.2	185.1	351.0
Other inactive or unemployed	123.1	197.1	102.1	157.0	75.5	150.3
LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Below secondary education	158.0	217.4	129.5	191.2	93.6	166.2
Secondary education	212.9	317.6	164.1	257.5	123.3	239.7
University education	327.8	602.9	269.2	514.6	233.4	461.0
STATUS OF MAIN RESIDENCE						
Ownership	224.8	358.2	184.4	309.1	151.7	291.9
Other	1.8	68.2	3.9	61.8	1.2	55.9
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WORKING						
None	164.8	250.4	148.7	236.1	122.1	245.5
One	180.8	310.9	138.0	254.2	98.1	204.5
Two	210.3	342.7	167.5	284.8	124.3	266.7
Three or more	242.2	399.5	279.0	538.3	265.3	466.7
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS						
One	134.7	216.9	122.7	189.7	95.0	198.7
Two	200.4	337.1	180.0	321.3	145.4	294.5
Three	198.6	309.3	155.4	243.7	110.8	234.4
Four	218.5	351.1	157.8	287.1	124.3	242.0
Five or more	158.1	304.0	142.5	294.2	115.7	245.5
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE						
Less than 25	5.3	14.8	6.8	12.6	0.5	-1.3
Between 25 and 50	131.5	131.5	107.1	107.0	75.1	75.9
Between 50 and 75	253.9	256.9	211.4	214.4	177.5	178.9
Between 75 and 90	449.3	462.0	378.0	392.3	335.2	349.6
Between 90 and 100	936.5	1352.2	852.6	1235.0	789.8	1295.6

SOURCE: Banco de España.

a Bootstrap standard errors in brackets.

€119,400 and the average was €245,600. By age group, net wealth conforms to the expected life-cycle profile, peaking for households whose head is aged between 65 and 74, i.e. slightly older than the age at which income peaks. Average and median wealth both increase with education and are higher for households whose head is self-employed. Net wealth also increases with income, reflecting the fact that higher-income families have a higher savings rate.

Between end- 2011 and end- 2014, household median net wealth decreased more than household average wealth (22.1%, compared with 7.7%), since the falls in average wealth were larger for the lowest deciles of the wealth distribution. The declines in average and median wealth were across-the-board, except for households whose head was aged between 65 and 74 and those in the top decile of the income distribution, which saw increases in median wealth of 5.6% and 4.3%, respectively.

Assets

The percentage of households owning some form of real or financial asset is 98.4% (see the final column of Table 3), with the median value of these households' assets being €158,500. Relative to EFF2011 the percentage of households owning assets has remained almost unchanged, but the median value of their assets has declined by 16.3%.

REAL ASSETS

Table 2 shows the relative weight of the various types of real assets as a share of total asset value. Real assets account for 80.2% of the total value of households' assets. This proportion decreases as income rises, particularly in the upper four deciles of the distribution. However, even in the top decile, real assets continue to represent a large share of the value of households' assets (73.3%). By level of wealth, real assets are less important in relative terms at the upper end of the distribution, although they still account for more than 73% of total asset value.

The main residence is households' most important asset, representing 57.4% of the value of households' total real assets and 46% of their total assets. The two next most important assets are other real-estate properties,¹² which represent 31.5% of real assets and 25.3% of total assets, and businesses related to activities engaged in by self-employed household members,¹³ which account for 10.1% of real assets and 8.1% of total assets. The relative weight of housing declines with income, giving way to other real-estate property and businesses. For the self-employed, the value of their businesses represents 36.6% of the total value of their real assets.

Between end-2011 and end-2014, the value of all households' real assets as a share of the value of their total assets decreased from 84.6% to 80.2%. However, there were some appreciable differences across real asset types. Specifically, the main residence lost weight (-5.3 pp, relative to total assets), while other businesses related to self-employment and other real-estate properties gained slightly in weight (0.2 pp and 0.7 pp, respectively, relative to total assets). Overall, real estate assets constituted 71.3% of the total value of household assets, compared with 75.9% in 2011. By household group, there were notable decreases in the weight of the main residence among households headed by a person aged under 35 or over 65. In the case of the under-35s, the share of businesses related to self-employment grew, while in that of the over-65s, the value of other real estate rose.

¹² "Other real-estate properties" includes dwellings, building plots and rural land, garages (except when they form part of the main residence), industrial buildings, shops, commercial premises, offices and hotels.

¹³ The value of businesses includes the value of their land and buildings, provided these have not been included by the household as part of the real estate it owns.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE VALUE OF HOUSEHOLDS' REAL ASSETS
By type of asset and household characteristics

TABLE 2

%

Household characteristics	EFF2011					Memorandum item: real assets as % of total assets
	Main residence	Other real estate properties	Businesses related to self-employment	Jewellery, works of art, antiques	Total	
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	60.6	29.1	9.3	1.0	100.0	84.6
INCOME PERCENTILE						
Less than 20	74.5	23.4	1.7	0.5	100.0	91.3
Between 20 and 40	73.0	24.0	2.4	0.6	100.0	89.2
Between 40 and 60	69.7	25.3	4.2	0.7	100.0	88.1
Between 60 and 80	61.6	25.5	12.0	0.9	100.0	87.7
Between 80 and 90	60.5	30.7	7.4	1.4	100.0	84.8
Between 90 and 100	43.9	38.0	16.6	1.5	100.0	76.7
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Under 35	72.3	20.5	6.7	0.5	100.0	89.2
Between 35 and 44	67.2	18.2	14.1	0.5	100.0	87.5
Between 45 and 54	58.7	28.8	11.2	1.4	100.0	85.8
Between 55 and 64	53.5	33.7	11.7	1.1	100.0	82.6
Between 65 and 74	60.4	34.0	4.3	1.3	100.0	80.9
Over 74	62.8	33.1	3.2	0.9	100.0	85.6
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Employee	71.8	23.5	3.4	1.2	100.0	85.9
Self-employed	35.1	32.2	31.8	0.9	100.0	82.5
Retired	62.4	34.5	2.2	1.0	100.0	83.0
Other inactive or unemployed	71.7	25.6	1.9	0.8	100.0	88.9
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE						
Less than 25	86.4	10.2	2.4	1.0	100.0	90.2
Between 25 and 50	84.8	13.4	1.3	0.5	100.0	90.9
Between 50 and 75	81.1	15.8	2.2	1.0	100.0	89.8
Between 75 and 90	63.0	29.6	6.4	1.0	100.0	86.0
Between 90 and 100	38.0	42.9	17.8	1.2	100.0	79.3

SOURCE: Banco de España.

In 2014, 86.7% of households held some form of real asset (see Table 3), and the median value of these households' real assets was €154,700. The percentage of all households with some form of real asset decreased relative to 2011, with a sharp decrease among households headed by a person aged under 35 and a smaller decrease in the case of households in the bottom two quintiles of the income distribution and households in the bottom quartile of the wealth distribution. Those households owning real assets of some kind saw the median value of their assets fall by 16.1% relative to 2011. Although a significant decline in median values of real assets was seen in all groups in general, the most salient drop was in the case of households headed by a person aged under 35 and households in the bottom quintile of the income distribution.

Main residence

The percentage of households who own their main residence (80.4% in 2014) increases with age, peaking in households whose head is aged between 65 and 74, and with income. The median value of the main residence of households owning their own home is €124,200. This value increases with income and is highest for households whose head is aged between 65 and 74 (€150,200).

Between end-2011 and end-2014 the percentage of households owning their main residence decreased slightly from 82.6% to 80.4%. This figure basically reflects a drop in the percentage of younger households owning their main residence (from 69.5% to

DISTRIBUTION OF THE VALUE OF HOUSEHOLDS' REAL ASSETS (cont'd.)
By type of asset and household characteristics

TABLE 2 (cont'd.)

%

Household characteristics	EFF2014					Memorandum item: real assets as % of total assets
	Main residence	Other real estate properties	Businesses related to self-employment	Jewellery, works of art, antiques	Total	
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	57.4	31.5	10.1	1.0	100.0	80.2
INCOME PERCENTILE						
Less than 20	76.2	20.9	2.0	1.0	100.0	91.7
Between 20 and 40	71.4	20.7	6.5	1.5	100.0	84.4
Between 40 and 60	61.6	33.1	4.8	0.5	100.0	84.9
Between 60 and 80	62.7	30.3	6.3	0.7	100.0	81.1
Between 80 and 90	59.1	32.1	7.8	1.0	100.0	80.5
Between 90 and 100	40.0	38.1	20.5	1.4	100.0	73.3
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Under 35	57.9	21.5	20.4	0.2	100.0	85.0
Between 35 and 44	72.3	18.6	8.5	0.6	100.0	84.0
Between 45 and 54	58.3	28.8	11.9	1.0	100.0	85.5
Between 55 and 64	53.1	30.7	15.3	0.9	100.0	75.1
Between 65 and 74	52.5	40.2	5.8	1.5	100.0	76.6
Over 74	54.2	41.1	3.7	1.0	100.0	82.0
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Employee	69.2	26.0	4.0	0.8	100.0	81.4
Self-employed	33.7	28.9	36.6	0.7	100.0	85.6
Retired	57.0	39.1	2.8	1.1	100.0	75.5
Other inactive or unemployed	67.3	30.4	0.8	1.5	100.0	81.0
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE						
Less than 25	88.2	9.9	1.4	0.5	100.0	90.9
Between 25 and 50	85.9	12.1	1.6	0.4	100.0	89.5
Between 50 and 75	79.4	17.1	2.8	0.6	100.0	88.0
Between 75 and 90	63.1	30.7	5.4	0.8	100.0	82.3
Between 90 and 100	34.3	45.6	18.7	1.4	100.0	73.5

SOURCE: Banco de España.

49.5%). The estimate households made of the value of their main residence reveals the median value for the owners to have decreased by 19%. These losses in median value took place across almost all income levels and in all household groups, except those in the bottom quartile of the wealth distribution.

Other real estate

The percentage of households owning real-estate assets other than their main residence is 39.8%. In particular, 28% own a dwelling other than their main residence, followed by 10% who own building plots and rural land. These proportions increase with income, but even in the lower part of the income distribution a considerable percentage of households own real-estate assets other than their main residence (22.6%). By age group, the largest percentage of households owning other real estate is in the group with heads of household aged between 65 and 74. The median value of these properties is €80,200, increasing with income and wealth. In terms of employment status, households whose heads are self-employed have the highest median value.

Compared to end-2011, the percentage of households owning other real-estate properties increased in 2014, particularly among households whose head was aged between 65 and 74, in upper income deciles and households whose head was retired. By contrast, it declined among younger households and households in the lower deciles of the income distribution. The median value of these properties (calculated for the group of households

HOLDINGS OF REAL ASSETS BY HOUSEHOLDS
By type of asset and household characteristics

TABLE 3

% and thousands of 2014 euro

Household characteristics	EFF2011					
	Main residence	Other real estate properties	Businesses related to self-employment	Jewellery, works of art, antiques	Some type of real asset	Some type of asset
Percentage of households owning asset						
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	82.6	39.5	11.9	22.5	89.4	98.8
INCOME PERCENTILE						
Less than 20	72.0	24.6	5.8	14.6	79.8	96.1
Between 20 and 40	79.7	33.1	4.9	20.4	86.6	99.0
Between 40 and 60	82.9	35.8	12.7	20.6	90.4	99.5
Between 60 and 80	87.9	46.0	15.4	25.8	94.0	99.5
Between 80 and 90	90.0	49.9	17.9	26.9	96.5	100.0
Between 90 and 100	90.6	66.1	23.3	35.0	96.2	100.0
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Under 35	69.3	22.8	15.3	12.6	81.2	97.7
Between 35 and 44	77.6	28.9	16.4	23.3	86.4	98.5
Between 45 and 54	82.5	43.8	15.2	24.7	89.9	99.1
Between 55 and 64	87.4	55.0	14.7	24.3	92.3	98.6
Between 65 and 74	88.6	44.5	4.1	23.9	92.9	99.7
Over 74	87.9	38.0	2.3	21.9	92.4	99.2
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Employee	82.4	35.3	5.0	22.6	89.2	99.2
Self-employed	83.2	59.3	81.3	28.5	97.8	99.7
Retired	88.8	46.6	3.0	21.8	92.4	99.5
Other inactive or unemployed	74.8	29.0	2.8	20.2	82.3	96.9
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE						
Less than 25	45.6	10.6	4.3	14.3	59.2	95.3
Between 25 and 50	92.0	30.0	6.5	16.8	98.9	100.0
Between 50 and 75	96.4	42.8	9.3	25.9	99.7	100.0
Between 75 and 90	95.5	64.9	23.9	26.4	99.8	100.0
Between 90 and 100	97.0	89.0	32.6	42.7	100.0	100.0
Median of the asset value for households owning such asset						
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	153.3	102.1	43.4	3.1	184.4	189.4
INCOME PERCENTILE						
Less than 20	107.6	53.6	24.5	2.0	122.5	105.2
Between 20 and 40	122.7	64.8	28.4	2.2	142.2	138.7
Between 40 and 60	153.1	90.7	24.5	3.0	179.9	182.9
Between 60 and 80	184.0	103.1	56.5	3.1	230.4	243.9
Between 80 and 90	188.4	121.1	84.8	4.8	266.5	309.1
Between 90 and 100	245.3	212.4	118.6	8.6	399.9	480.3
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Under 35	153.3	112.3	27.9	2.0	177.5	160.1
Between 35 and 44	154.6	92.0	25.9	2.0	183.8	178.3
Between 45 and 54	163.3	93.0	50.3	3.1	186.9	198.7
Between 55 and 64	178.8	122.7	111.7	6.1	245.2	254.9
Between 65 and 74	157.8	122.7	31.1	3.6	198.4	201.9
Over 74	122.7	94.5	56.5	3.1	153.5	157.7
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Employee	165.1	98.1	27.0	3.1	184.2	193.0
Self-employed	184.0	153.3	49.0	4.7	310.4	357.3
Retired	153.3	122.5	47.0	3.3	203.8	210.7
Other inactive or unemployed	132.5	77.6	43.3	2.9	150.7	131.6
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE						
Less than 25	74.4	20.0	12.2	1.6	61.3	29.4
Between 25 and 50	111.2	40.5	18.5	2.0	122.5	127.3
Between 50 and 75	184.0	62.6	30.6	3.1	206.8	232.5
Between 75 and 90	244.9	155.8	65.8	4.5	356.3	409.1
Between 90 and 100	365.3	354.7	265.7	9.8	743.4	884.7

SOURCE: Banco de España.

HOLDINGS OF REAL ASSETS BY HOUSEHOLDS (cont'd.)
By type of asset and household characteristics

TABLE 3 (cont'd.)

% and thousands of 2014 euro

Household characteristics	EFF2014					
	Main residence	Other real estate properties	Businesses related to self-employment	Jewellery, works of art, antiques	Some type of real asset	Some type of asset
Percentage of households owning asset						
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	80.4	39.8	11.1	18.0	86.7	98.4
INCOME PERCENTILE						
Less than 20	67.4	22.6	4.2	11.9	74.3	94.3
Between 20 and 40	72.9	29.1	8.9	14.3	80.5	98.1
Between 40 and 60	83.1	40.8	9.5	13.5	88.9	99.7
Between 60 and 80	89.8	46.2	13.6	19.1	94.6	99.8
Between 80 and 90	88.4	51.8	15.8	26.6	94.4	100.0
Between 90 and 100	88.8	69.0	22.5	35.4	96.0	100.0
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Under 35	49.5	17.6	8.7	8.0	61.7	96.9
Between 35 and 44	74.9	27.5	14.1	15.7	83.6	98.0
Between 45 and 54	82.2	40.3	18.1	19.0	90.3	98.5
Between 55 and 64	86.9	49.8	13.2	20.2	89.9	97.8
Between 65 and 74	88.7	56.2	5.4	22.6	92.1	99.2
Over 74	87.6	40.8	0.8	18.3	91.3	99.5
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Employee	78.4	34.1	5.5	19.8	85.3	98.8
Self-employed	84.0	53.6	79.3	18.7	96.1	100.0
Retired	90.4	52.9	2.7	18.9	93.2	99.6
Other inactive or unemployed	71.4	29.5	2.7	14.0	78.4	95.8
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE						
Less than 25	39.2	8.6	3.1	9.2	49.6	93.5
Between 25 and 50	90.7	26.5	7.7	12.6	97.9	100.0
Between 50 and 75	96.0	46.9	11.2	19.3	99.6	100.0
Between 75 and 90	95.6	71.2	18.2	25.1	99.9	100.0
Between 90 and 100	95.3	86.5	28.5	39.4	99.3	100.0
Median of the asset value for households owning such asset						
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	124.2	80.2	40.9	3.0	154.7	158.5
INCOME PERCENTILE						
Less than 20	88.8	41.6	19.9	1.6	90.1	72.0
Between 20 and 40	100.0	56.9	28.2	2.0	119.0	104.8
Between 40 and 60	120.2	65.0	30.0	2.7	152.3	166.1
Between 60 and 80	150.1	90.1	50.0	2.4	180.3	200.8
Between 80 and 90	171.5	118.0	31.5	4.0	211.3	257.0
Between 90 and 100	250.0	200.0	104.7	10.0	398.1	516.2
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Under 35	120.0	50.0	101.7	1.0	120.0	60.1
Between 35 and 44	139.0	80.0	31.1	2.0	150.0	150.8
Between 45 and 54	120.2	83.7	37.6	3.0	154.0	173.8
Between 55 and 64	138.7	108.3	58.5	5.0	190.8	207.9
Between 65 and 74	150.2	79.9	64.1	5.0	201.6	215.2
Over 74	100.0	68.5	23.2	2.7	120.6	127.5
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Employee	131.2	85.0	32.4	2.7	150.4	156.4
Self-employed	150.1	150.1	50.0	5.0	257.3	290.2
Retired	129.2	82.0	44.9	4.4	180.3	192.8
Other inactive or unemployed	109.6	60.0	17.1	2.7	120.2	102.1
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE						
Less than 25	90.0	40.0	10.6	1.4	71.0	17.8
Between 25 and 50	80.7	30.0	11.8	1.9	89.5	93.5
Between 50 and 75	150.0	58.9	32.6	3.0	173.0	197.7
Between 75 and 90	198.1	119.0	60.0	3.0	300.0	361.6
Between 90 and 100	300.0	318.5	231.9	13.2	669.7	848.2

SOURCE: Banco de España.

owning them) decreased by 21.4%. This drop took place across the board for all household groups except the bottom quartile of the wealth distribution.

Businesses related to self-employment

The percentage of households owning assets in businesses related to the activities of self-employed members of the household is 11.1%. The figure rises with income and wealth and is higher for the group of households headed by a person between age 45 and 54. The median value of these businesses is €40,900, and it also increases with income and wealth.¹⁴

The proportion of households with businesses of this kind has dropped slightly since the EFF2011. By ages, the groups of households in which this proportion decreased significantly were those in which the head of household was aged under 35, and households in the upper deciles of the wealth distribution. There was a 6% drop in the median value of these assets over the period examined.

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Table 4 shows the relative share of the various types of financial assets in total asset value. For households as a whole, bank accounts make up nearly 34.7% of the value of their financial assets (columns 1 and 2 of Table 4). They are followed, in order of importance, by unlisted shares and other equity (17.8%), pension schemes (15.1%), listed shares (12.6%), investment funds (9%) and fixed-income securities (0.6%). The “other financial assets” category includes outstanding loans extended by households and portfolios under management, which represent 8.3% and 1.9%, respectively, of the total value of households’ financial assets. The composition of the portfolio tends to be similar across income and wealth levels, except in the case of households belonging to the highest decile of these distributions, which have a smaller percentage of assets in bank accounts and a larger share of their assets in unlisted shares and other equity, listed shares and investment funds. However, the share of these households’ assets in fixed income and pension schemes is more similar to those in the rest of the distribution.

Bank accounts, pension schemes and fixed-income securities lost relative weight in the aggregate portfolio of households’ financial assets compared to 2011 Q4, while, listed and unlisted shares and investment funds gained weight. The decline in the relative share of bank accounts is mainly observed in households in the lower quintiles of the income distribution, while listed shares became more significant, particularly in the top decile of the income and wealth distribution. As regards the weight of financial assets in the value of households’ total assets, an increase has been seen in all groups over the period 2011-2014 (15.4% to 19.8%), which was generally greater in the case of households in the upper deciles.

Meanwhile, in 2014 94.5% of households held some sort of financial asset (see Table 5), although this figure drops considerably when bank accounts are excluded. This percentage increases with income levels and the median value of these financial assets is €8,500.

In comparison with 2011, the percentage of households with a financial asset of some kind was slightly lower at the end of 2014. The decrease in this percentage was greatest in the lower part of the income and wealth distributions and among households headed by a self-employed person and households whose head was aged between 45 and 54. Households owning some sort of financial asset experienced a drop in their median value

¹⁴ The value of businesses includes the value of their land and buildings, provided these have not been included by the household as part of the real estate it owns.

of 5.1%. By groups of households, the most salient drops took place among those in the lowest decile of the income and wealth distribution, those whose head of household was aged under 35, and those whose head was unemployed or inactive.

Bank accounts

The percentage of households that have a bank account of a type that can be used to make payments is 93.1%. This percentage is above 84% for all types of household. The median balance on this type of account is €3,000, and it rises with income and wealth and for households whose head is self-employed or retired.

The share of households with bank accounts that cannot be used to make payments, including home savings accounts is 22%. This percentage rises with income and wealth. The median balance in this case is €22,600.

Between end-2011 and end-2014, the percentage of households holding accounts that could be used to make payments declined slightly, as did the median account balance. The biggest drops in median balance were observed in the case of households in the bottom two quintiles of the income distribution, households whose head was unemployed or inactive, and households whose head was aged over 54. There was also a slight drop in the fraction of households with accounts that cannot be used to make payments (-1.2 pp), although there was an increase in their median balance (23%). The median balance in accounts that cannot be used to make payments increased significantly among households whose head was aged between 55 and 64, and in households in the upper half of the income distribution.

Listed shares and investment funds¹⁵

The percentage of households directly owning listed shares is 11.4%. This figure increases with income and net wealth, and the increase is greater in the top income and wealth brackets. 2.2% of households in the bottom two deciles of the income distribution hold assets of this type, and this percentage rises to 35.7% in the top decile. Households whose heads are in the 65-74 age range are those most inclined to hold listed shares (18.4%).

Considering only households investing in listed shares, the median invested value is €11,200. Median values do not vary significantly by income and wealth, except for the group of households in the upper deciles of the income distribution and households in the top quartile of the wealth distribution. By age, the median value is higher for households aged over 54.

The profile of households with investment funds (6% of total households) is similar to that of households investing in listed shares, but the percentage of households holding such funds is generally smaller for all types of household. Conversely, for nearly all groups of households, the median investment in these funds (€39,300) is much higher than in the case of listed shares. Indeed, of all financial assets, investments in this asset have the highest median value. By income and wealth group, the variation in the holding of these assets is similar to that in the holding of listed shares.

The share of households investing in both types of assets rose slightly over the period analysed, although the increase was larger in the case of listed shares. Moreover, for households as a whole, the median investment in both types of assets rose sharply,

¹⁵ Investment funds include money market funds, capital market funds, real-estate investment funds and other undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE VALUE OF HOUSEHOLDS' FINANCIAL ASSETS
By type of asset and household characteristics

%

Household characteristics	EFF2011				
	Accounts and deposits usable for payments	Accounts not usable for payments and house-purchase savings accounts	Listed shares	Investment funds	Fixed-income securities
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	18.0	22.9	9.2	5.6	1.8
INCOME PERCENTILE					
Less than 40	31.8	29.2	5.5	7.3	1.1
Between 40 and 60	22.9	32.4	5.5	4.4	1.6
Between 60 and 80	21.2	27.4	6.4	5.2	2.1
Between 80 and 90	23.1	27.3	10.8	3.9	2.1
Between 90 and 100	10.0	15.5	12.0	6.1	1.8
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE					
Less than 50	42.3	23.1	3.5	1.7	1.9
Between 50 and 75	33.3	28.0	3.4	2.9	0.6
Between 75 and 90	24.1	31.4	5.2	3.9	1.3
Between 90 and 100	8.4	18.9	12.9	7.5	2.2

SOURCE: Banco de España.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE VALUE OF HOUSEHOLDS' FINANCIAL ASSETS (cont'd.)
By type of asset and household characteristics

%

Household characteristics	EFF2014				
	Accounts and deposits usable for payments	Accounts not usable for payments and house-purchase savings accounts	Listed shares	Investment funds	Fixed-income securities
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	16.8	17.9	12.6	9.0	0.6
INCOME PERCENTILE					
Less than 40	22.3	24.7	3.9	9.7	0.6
Between 40 and 60	20.5	23.9	6.1	4.3	0.4
Between 60 and 80	20.9	19.4	13.7	6.8	0.3
Between 80 and 90	21.3	22.0	12.1	9.1	1.1
Between 90 and 100	11.6	12.9	16.5	11.3	0.7
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE					
Less than 50	45.6	22.6	3.5	1.8	0.4
Between 50 and 75	32.4	28.5	3.1	9.2	0.1
Between 75 and 90	23.4	30.3	5.1	6.4	0.5
Between 90 and 100	9.2	12.0	17.4	10.5	0.7

SOURCE: Banco de España.

especially in the case of investment funds (278.6%). In particular, marked increases were observed in the median investment in investment funds for all groups of households.

Unlisted shares and other equity

The percentage of households holding unlisted shares or other corporate participating interests is 1.9%. This percentage is higher in the top decile of income (7%) and net wealth (8%), and is concentrated among households whose head is self-employed. The median value invested is €12,000 for those households holding this type of asset. For the top decile of the net wealth distribution, the median investment in this type of asset is higher than in other financial assets.

Overall, the percentage of households investing in unlisted shares or other corporate participating interests was slightly higher in 2014 than at end-2011. This change varies across groups and an

TABLE 4

EFF2011					
Pension schemes and unit-linked or mixed life insurance	Unlisted shares and other equity	Other financial assets	Total	Memorandum item: financial assets as a % of total assets	Household characteristics
18.7	16.0	7.7	100.0	15.4	ALL HOUSEHOLDS
					INCOME PERCENTILE
13.0	1.7	10.4	100.0	9.9	Less than 40
15.8	5.7	11.8	100.0	11.9	Between 40 and 60
24.6	1.7	11.5	100.0	12.3	Between 60 and 80
18.9	5.4	8.5	100.0	15.2	Between 80 and 90
18.7	31.7	4.2	100.0	23.3	Between 90 and 100
					NET WEALTH PERCENTILE
15.7	0.9	10.9	100.0	9.3	Less than 50
22.2	1.1	8.4	100.0	10.2	Between 50 and 75
22.5	0.6	11.0	100.0	14.0	Between 75 and 90
17.1	27.1	6.0	100.0	20.7	Between 90 and 100

TABLE 4 (cont'd.)

EFF2014					
Pension schemes and unit-linked or mixed life insurance	Unlisted shares and other equity	Other financial assets	Total	Memorandum item: financial assets as a % of total assets	Household characteristics
15.1	17.8	10.2	100.0	19.8	ALL HOUSEHOLDS
					INCOME PERCENTILE
9.5	1.8	27.5	100.0	12.7	Less than 40
17.4	14.8	12.6	100.0	15.1	Between 40 and 60
10.3	19.0	9.6	100.0	18.9	Between 60 and 80
19.1	9.7	5.5	100.0	19.5	Between 80 and 90
17.1	23.0	6.9	100.0	26.7	Between 90 and 100
					NET WEALTH PERCENTILE
15.0	0.7	10.4	100.0	10.1	Less than 50
18.3	1.6	6.7	100.0	12.0	Between 50 and 75
23.8	1.2	9.3	100.0	17.7	Between 75 and 90
12.0	27.2	11.0	100.0	26.5	Between 90 and 100

increase in this percentage is observed for households in the upper part of the income and wealth distribution. The median investment decreased for households as a whole (-2%), but increased sharply among those in the upper part of the income and wealth distribution.

Fixed-income securities

The percentage of households investing directly in fixed-income securities is 0.6%. This share increases slightly with income and net wealth, but in no case exceeds 2.5%. The rate of ownership of this asset is somewhat higher among the retired and the households headed by a person aged over 74. The median holding of fixed-income securities is €24,600, the highest values being observed in the case of households headed by an employee.

At end-2014, households were somewhat less inclined to hold fixed-income securities directly than in 2011, but the median investment in this asset type increased significantly

HOLDINGS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS BY HOUSEHOLDS

By type of asset and household characteristics

% and thousands 2014 euro

Household characteristics	EFF2011				
	Accounts and deposits usable for payments	Accounts not usable for payments and house-purchase savings accounts	Listed shares	Investment funds	Fixed-income securities
Percentage of households owning asset					
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	93.7	23.2	10.8	5.6	2.1
INCOME PERCENTILE					
Less than 20	89.5	11.8	3.1	2.6	0.7
Between 20 and 40	90.3	19.6	5.5	1.8	0.7
Between 40 and 60	93.8	22.8	6.9	4.4	2.2
Between 60 and 80	95.9	25.8	12.4	6.5	2.3
Between 80 and 90	98.8	32.3	19.8	7.4	2.5
Between 90 and 100	98.9	40.0	32.1	18.0	6.7
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD					
Under 35	92.2	15.9	4.9	3.2	0.8
Between 35 and 44	93.0	22.7	7.8	5.4	1.2
Between 45 and 54	93.5	21.1	10.4	6.3	2.1
Between 55 and 64	91.7	26.2	17.5	6.4	2.5
Between 65 and 74	94.8	27.2	13.7	7.7	3.7
Over 74	97.2	25.0	9.2	3.8	2.5
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD					
Employee	95.7	23.0	11.2	6.6	2.1
Self-employed	96.8	25.9	9.1	5.8	1.9
Retired	97.2	29.0	14.9	6.3	3.3
Other inactive or unemployed	84.1	15.2	5.6	2.9	0.7
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE					
Less than 25	87.1	9.0	1.8	1.9	0.6
Between 25 and 50	92.9	18.3	5.7	3.3	1.6
Between 50 and 75	96.3	26.9	8.7	4.0	1.3
Between 75 and 90	98.4	35.9	19.3	9.8	3.6
Between 90 and 100	98.1	42.9	38.3	18.4	7.0
Median of the asset value for households owning such asset					
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	3.1	18.4	6.8	10.4	12.2
INCOME PERCENTILE					
Less than 20	1.2	16.5	6.1	16.9	12.2
Between 20 and 40	2.1	18.2	6.1	15.5	12.9
Between 40 and 60	2.6	15.8	6.1	8.2	8.2
Between 60 and 80	3.5	19.0	6.3	6.7	13.6
Between 80 and 90	6.2	15.5	8.2	8.2	18.6
Between 90 and 100	9.7	34.4	14.1	22.2	15.3
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD					
Under 35	1.5	11.8	4.1	2.0	(a)
Between 35 and 44	2.6	10.1	6.1	6.1	9.2
Between 45 and 54	2.6	22.7	6.1	10.2	12.2
Between 55 and 64	3.9	19.2	9.0	37.8	12.3
Between 65 and 74	4.1	25.3	14.1	13.7	22.5
Over 74	4.1	25.0	10.3	16.3	8.2
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD					
Employee	3.1	14.7	6.1	7.7	11.2
Self-employed	4.1	20.0	13.3	33.5	21.3
Retired	4.1	25.2	12.2	16.3	12.2
Other inactive or unemployed	1.5	12.2	4.4	12.9	8.2
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE					
Less than 25	1.0	6.3	2.4	2.0	(a)
Between 25 and 50	2.3	10.9	5.4	4.6	7.1
Between 50 and 75	3.5	16.9	4.4	7.5	9.4
Between 75 and 90	6.1	30.6	6.2	10.3	19.2
Between 90 and 100	10.2	61.2	28.8	39.6	21.5

SOURCE: Banco de España.

a Fewer than eleven observations.

TABLE 5

EFF2011				
Pension schemes and unit-linked or mixed life insurance	Unlisted shares and other equity	Other financial assets	Some type of financial asset	Household characteristics
Percentage of households owning asset				
26.0	1.8	11.8	95.7	ALL HOUSEHOLDS
INCOME PERCENTILE				
6.3	0.3	6.5	91.2	Less than 20
15.9	1.3	9.2	92.8	Between 20 and 40
24.2	1.3	13.6	96.9	Between 40 and 60
34.1	1.9	14.4	97.9	Between 60 and 80
43.0	2.0	14.0	99.4	Between 80 and 90
55.8	6.0	16.3	99.5	Between 90 and 100
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD				
20.2	2.2	13.8	93.4	Under 35
30.2	1.5	15.5	95.1	Between 35 and 44
40.4	1.9	15.2	96.7	Between 45 and 54
40.0	2.1	14.6	95.1	Between 55 and 64
9.8	2.0	5.9	95.5	Between 65 and 74
2.8	1.0	2.5	97.4	Over 74
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD				
37.6	1.6	9.7	97.4	Employee
41.6	3.6	34.5	98.5	Self-employed
10.4	1.5	5.9	97.7	Retired
17.2	1.6	12.3	88.7	Other inactive or unemployed
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE				
12.0	0.4	10.9	90.6	Less than 25
23.1	1.0	8.7	95.0	Between 25 and 50
26.5	2.1	9.9	97.6	Between 50 and 75
40.0	1.4	14.8	99.2	Between 75 and 90
45.9	6.9	21.9	99.7	Between 90 and 100
Median of the asset value for households owning such asset				
8.2	12.2	7.9	9.0	ALL HOUSEHOLDS
INCOME PERCENTILE				
5.1	(a)	7.4	2.0	Less than 20
5.2	12.2	5.6	5.4	Between 20 and 40
6.5	15.0	5.7	7.9	Between 40 and 60
7.4	8.4	9.7	13.1	Between 60 and 80
10.6	39.2	12.3	24.2	Between 80 and 90
18.9	12.1	16.1	55.4	Between 90 and 100
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD				
8.2	(a)	6.1	4.2	Under 35
5.0	12.2	5.7	7.1	Between 35 and 44
8.4	6.1	7.7	10.1	Between 45 and 54
15.5	40.1	12.3	15.2	Between 55 and 64
14.5	10.2	11.4	12.2	Between 65 and 74
14.8	102.2	14.2	8.2	Over 74
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD				
8.2	8.2	4.1	8.2	Employee
10.2	10.0	14.2	20.3	Self-employed
18.6	61.2	17.3	12.2	Retired
3.5	12.2	5.3	3.1	Other inactive or unemployed
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE				
3.0	(a)	3.6	2.0	Less than 25
4.5	(a)	5.4	5.8	Between 25 and 50
8.2	10.8	9.0	12.0	Between 50 and 75
14.5	22.5	15.3	34.1	Between 75 and 90
37.2	88.3	30.5	97.5	Between 90 and 100

HOLDINGS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS BY HOUSEHOLDS (cont'd.)
By type of asset and household characteristics

% and thousands of 2011 euro

Household characteristics	EFF2014				
	Accounts and deposits usable for payments	Accounts not usable for payments and house-purchase savings accounts	Listed shares	Investment funds	Fixed-income securities
Percentage of households owning asset					
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	93.1	22.0	11.4	6.0	0.6
INCOME PERCENTILE					
Less than 20	85.2	10.8	2.2	1.2	0.4
Between 20 and 40	91.0	16.3	4.7	2.7	0.7
Between 40 and 60	92.7	19.7	7.8	3.7	0.1
Between 60 and 80	97.8	26.1	13.7	8.0	0.4
Between 80 and 90	98.7	33.8	20.8	8.7	1.2
Between 90 and 100	98.7	40.2	35.7	20.0	1.8
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD					
Under 35	88.0	11.5	4.2	2.4	0.0
Between 35 and 44	93.7	20.5	7.6	4.1	0.4
Between 45 and 54	90.6	19.7	11.2	6.1	0.7
Between 55 and 64	91.7	23.9	15.4	9.5	0.5
Between 65 and 74	98.2	29.3	18.4	7.4	0.8
Over 74	95.5	24.1	8.9	5.0	1.1
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD					
Employee	94.0	21.5	11.0	7.0	0.3
Self-employed	91.5	22.9	13.2	5.2	0.4
Retired	97.4	29.3	17.3	8.1	1.0
Other inactive or unemployed	87.8	14.7	4.8	2.4	0.7
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE					
Less than 25	84.5	8.6	1.0	0.6	0.0
Between 25 and 50	94.1	15.2	6.2	1.5	0.4
Between 50 and 75	95.8	25.3	9.1	4.8	0.3
Between 75 and 90	98.0	37.6	20.9	12.0	1.2
Between 90 and 100	97.6	40.8	41.6	24.7	2.3
Median of the asset value for households owning such asset					
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	3.0	22.6	11.2	39.3	24.6
INCOME PERCENTILE					
Less than 20	1.0	13.2	4.0	24.0	(a)
Between 20 and 40	1.5	19.6	5.0	50.0	(a)
Between 40 and 60	2.6	20.6	6.0	25.0	(a)
Between 60 and 80	4.0	20.3	5.1	24.2	41.2
Between 80 and 90	6.0	24.6	12.2	26.6	24.0
Between 90 and 100	12.0	35.4	24.2	54.1	49.2
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD					
Under 35	1.4	15.0	4.0	(a)	(a)
Between 35 and 44	3.0	12.0	4.5	23.0	19.8
Between 45 and 54	3.0	22.2	6.0	28.8	7.0
Between 55 and 64	3.0	31.0	18.0	60.0	74.1
Between 65 and 74	3.5	30.5	17.6	40.0	25.0
Over 74	3.0	24.4	20.0	40.0	26.0
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD					
Employee	3.0	15.2	6.4	23.0	160.0
Self-employed	5.0	27.0	10.0	51.2	25.0
Retired	4.0	35.7	18.0	60.0	19.1
Other inactive or unemployed	1.2	17.6	6.0	33.0	24.0
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE					
Less than 25	1.0	5.2	3.5	(a)	(a)
Between 25 and 50	2.0	15.7	3.0	15.0	(a)
Between 50 and 75	3.4	20.0	4.3	25.0	(a)
Between 75 and 90	6.0	35.7	9.7	21.9	25.0
Between 90 and 100	12.0	60.0	50.0	67.6	50.3

SOURCE: Banco de España.

a Fewer than eleven observations.

TABLE 5 (cont'd.)

EFF2014				
Pension schemes and unit-linked or mixed life insurance	Unlisted shares and other equity	Other financial assets	Some type of financial asset	Household characteristics
Percentage of households owning asset				
26.1	1.9	11.5	94.5	ALL HOUSEHOLDS
INCOME PERCENTILE				
5.0	0.1	8.0	86.7	Less than 20
13.1	0.2	8.2	93.2	Between 20 and 40
25.0	1.6	12.9	94.7	Between 40 and 60
32.8	2.6	14.4	98.3	Between 60 and 80
47.8	3.0	11.3	99.2	Between 80 and 90
60.5	7.0	16.8	99.7	Between 90 and 100
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD				
15.9	1.1	10.2	90.9	Under 35
31.2	1.9	15.4	95.1	Between 35 and 44
38.3	1.9	15.4	92.4	Between 45 and 54
39.6	2.1	13.1	93.8	Between 55 and 64
13.9	2.9	7.2	98.3	Between 65 and 74
1.5	1.3	3.2	95.8	Over 74
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD				
39.7	2.1	11.4	95.8	Employee
40.6	3.5	30.1	94.9	Self-employed
11.6	2.2	7.2	97.6	Retired
15.1	0.6	9.3	88.9	Other inactive or unemployed
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE				
11.1	0.8	8.4	87.1	Less than 25
22.4	0.6	11.0	95.3	Between 25 and 50
27.5	1.3	10.3	96.8	Between 50 and 75
40.0	3.0	12.8	98.6	Between 75 and 90
48.0	8.0	22.1	99.1	Between 90 and 100
Median of the asset value for households owning such asset				
10.0	12.0	6.8	8.5	ALL HOUSEHOLDS
INCOME PERCENTILE				
3.9	(a)	5.2	1.3	Less than 20
4.8	(a)	5.3	3.0	Between 20 and 40
6.5	5.4	5.4	7.3	Between 40 and 60
7.6	9.6	5.0	15.0	Between 60 and 80
12.2	10.0	11.9	25.7	Between 80 and 90
30.2	44.0	16.4	80.9	Between 90 and 100
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD				
5.0	(a)	2.5	2.3	Under 35
5.1	10.5	5.0	8.1	Between 35 and 44
10.0	6.0	6.1	10.8	Between 45 and 54
18.7	33.0	16.4	15.3	Between 55 and 64
29.6	15.6	16.8	10.0	Between 65 and 74
16.7	72.4	10.0	6.7	Over 74
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD				
8.6	7.3	5.0	10.0	Employee
13.8	6.0	14.6	22.4	Self-employed
27.8	49.1	18.8	12.4	Retired
5.0	60.1	5.0	2.2	Other inactive or unemployed
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE				
4.0	(a)	2.2	1.4	Less than 25
4.3	(a)	4.0	4.7	Between 25 and 50
8.6	32.5	5.0	12.4	Between 50 and 75
20.4	9.2	19.7	39.9	Between 75 and 90
55.6	142.8	57.1	141.2	Between 90 and 100

for households as a whole (100.9%), with substantial increases across the board for almost all types of household.

Pension schemes and life insurance

The percentage of households with a pension scheme (or a unit-linked or mixed life insurance product) is 26.1%.¹⁶ This percentage rises with income and wealth. Ownership rates are highest among households headed by a person aged between 55 and 64 and those whose head is self-employed. Considering only those households that own a scheme, the median value of the capital accumulated in this asset is €10,000. This value rises with income and wealth and is greatest among households aged between 65 and 74.

Thus, the proportion of households with some form of pension scheme, which was 26% at the end of 2011, remained virtually unchanged, although there were differences in the change across the various types of household. Moreover, the median amount invested in pension schemes among households holding this type of asset rose markedly (22.5%). Specifically, by age group, median investment dropped sharply among younger households while it increased among older households, the increase rising with age, up to the maximum for households headed by a person aged between 65 and 74. By income, the median value fell over the period studied at decreasing rates for households in the bottom half of the distribution, while it increased in the upper half of the distribution, at rates that increased towards the upper deciles.

Other financial assets

This category includes outstanding loans extended by households and portfolios under management. The percentage of households with assets of this kind is 11.5%.¹⁷ The holding of assets of this kind is more frequent among households in the high income and wealth brackets and among those whose head is self-employed. The median value (€6,800) of these loans follows a similar pattern in terms of income and wealth levels.

The percentage of households extending loans dropped slightly between end-2011 and end-2014 (from 11.6% to 11.2%). The largest decreases were observed among households whose head was self-employed (-4.7 pp).

Debts

Household debt represents 12.5% of the total value of their assets (see Table 6). The amount outstanding in relation to the purchase of the main residence accounts for 68.6% of household debt, while outstandings in relation to the purchase of other real-estate properties represent 19.2% of household debt.

The increase in indebtedness from end-2011 to end-2014 (from 11.7% to 12.5% of total assets) is particularly apparent for households in the bottom part of the income and wealth distributions. Outstanding debt for the purchase of the main residence increased as a proportion of total household debt, while the weight of debt for other real-estate property purchases and of other outstanding debt declined.

In 2014, 48.8% of households have some type of debt and the median outstanding amount is €45,000 (see Table 7). The households least likely to have debts are those in the bottom part of the income distribution (27.5%), those whose head is aged over 64 and those whose head is retired. Conversely, the percentage of indebted households whose head is aged between 35 and 44 reaches 76.2%. The highest volumes of outstanding debt, in

¹⁶ These pension schemes do not include entitlements to Social Security pensions. The life-insurance instruments considered are unit-linked or mixed products, but not those covering the risk of death.

¹⁷ Specifically, 11.2% of households have extended loans and 0.4% own managed portfolios.

terms of the median amount, are among the youngest households (€90,400), those in the top decile of the income distribution (€84,000), those with two members working (€82,100) and those in the bottom part of the wealth distribution (€82,600). In fact, these amounts increase with income, but not with wealth.

With respect to 2011, the percentage of indebted households had scarcely changed three years later (from 48.6% to 48.8%). However, increases in the percentage of indebted households are seen among the households in the lower part of the income distribution, households with no member working and households in all age groups except the youngest, for which a sharp fall in the percentage with some type of debt was seen (-24.3 pp). In fact, this latter group showed a decrease in nearly all types of debt. Between end-2011 and end-2014 the median volume of outstanding debt increased by only 0.6%, a significant rise being apparent for households whose head was self-employed (43.9%) and for households in the lower part of their wealth distribution (43%). Although the median value decreased for most debt categories, the median value of collateralised debt increased very significantly, particularly for the self-employed.

DEBTS RELATING TO PURCHASE OF MAIN RESIDENCE

28.1% of households have outstanding debt in connection with the purchase of their main residence (35% of households that own their main residence). This percentage rises with income except for the top decile. The households most likely to have this type of debt are those whose head is aged between 35 and 44 (57.5%); by employment status, employees (47.6%); and, by number of members working, those with two such members (49.8%). The median amount of debt outstanding in relation to the purchase of the main residence is €68,200 for all households with this type of debt. The median volume of outstanding debt increases with income, decreases with wealth except in the top decile, and is also greater for households whose head is under 35 and when two household members are working. Debt outstanding in connection with the purchase of the main residence is almost entirely mortgage debt.

With respect to end-2011, the percentage of all households that had outstanding debt in relation to the purchase of their main residence increased slightly (1.6 pp). By age, there was an increase in all groups of households except those whose head was under 35, which showed the highest fall in this percentage (-19 pp). By income, there were increases only for households in the two lowest deciles and two highest deciles of the distribution. The median value of debt in connection with the purchase of the main residence decreased by 4.6% for households as a whole. By employment status, the median debt in connection with purchase of the main residence rose among households whose head was an employee or self-employed, while it decreased among households whose head was retired, unemployed or inactive.

DEBT RELATING TO THE PURCHASE OF OTHER REAL-ESTATE PROPERTIES

9.1% of households have debts outstanding in relation to the purchase of other real estate properties. This proportion rises with income and wealth and, by age, is lower for the over-65s. 20.6% of households whose head is self-employed have outstanding debt of this type. The median value of debt outstanding in relation to the purchase of real-estate properties other than the main residence is €55,200.

Since end-2011, the percentage of households with debts in relation to the purchase of real-estate properties other than the main residence has remained practically unchanged. By household group, the main changes are the decreases in this percentage for households in the higher deciles of the income and wealth distribution whose head was self-employed. The median outstanding value of this type of debt, for those households that have it,

DISTRIBUTION OF THE VALUE OF HOUSEHOLD DEBT
By purpose of debt and household characteristics

TABLE 6

%

Household characteristics	EFF2011				Memorandum item: debt as a % of total assets
	Purchase of main residence	Purchase of other real estate properties	Other outstanding debts (secured loans, personal loans, credit cards and other debts)	Total	
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	63.0	24.1	12.9	100.0	11.7
INCOME PERCENTILE					
Less than 40	68.9	17.5	13.6	100.0	8.4
Between 40 and 60	72.4	13.0	14.6	100.0	14.7
Between 60 and 80	68.7	20.1	11.2	100.0	15.7
Between 80 and 90	62.8	23.4	13.8	100.0	13.9
Between 90 and 100	43.0	44.2	12.7	100.0	8.5
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE					
Less than 50	75.8	12.0	12.2	100.0	38.5
Between 50 and 75	65.5	21.7	12.8	100.0	10.6
Between 75 and 90	45.5	41.1	13.3	100.0	6.8
Between 90 and 100	32.1	52.8	15.2	100.0	4.5

SOURCE: Banco de España.

decreased (-6.8%). By age, the median outstanding debt for households whose head was under 44 increased notably, in contrast to the similarly significant decreases for the other age groups.

OTHER DEBTS

The EFF also collects information on other debts, in addition to those for the purchase of the main residence or other real-estate properties. The main reasons for incurring other debts are, by order of importance, to purchase vehicles and other durable goods, to carry out home improvements, to finance business activity and to repay other debts. The types of debt incurred for these purposes are mostly debts secured by collateral (including mortgage collateral other than that provided for the purchase of the main residence or other real-estate properties), personal loans, credit card debt and other types.¹⁸

Of these debts, the type most prevalent among households is the personal loan, taken out by 17.5% of households. The household groups that least use this type of loan are those with lower income, those whose head is over 64, the retired and those in which no member is working. The median outstanding amount of these personal loans is €6,000. Less frequent are outstanding secured loans for purposes other than for the purchase of real estate (3.4% of households), but the median outstanding amount of this type of debt is €40,000. 6.5% of households use credit cards to obtain credit. This type of credit is most common amongst households below age 54, those whose heads are employees and those lying in the bottom quartile of the wealth distribution. The median balance of this type of debt is low, being €800 for those that use credit cards to obtain credit.

Since end-2011, the percentage of households with personal loans has decreased slightly in 2014, dipping from 19% to 17.5% for total households, while it fell notably for the under 35s (-12.8 pp). Also, the median amount obtained through personal loans declined by 9.3%. The median amount of credit card debt also fell (-2%), although the fraction of households with this type of debt held steady. The percentage of total households with

¹⁸ Specifically, credit lines, deferred payment, advances, loans from relatives or friends, debit balances in current accounts, leasing or renting and other unspecified items.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE VALUE OF HOUSEHOLD DEBT (cont'd.)
By purpose of debt and household characteristics

TABLE 6 (cont'd.)

%

Household characteristics	EFF2014				Memorandum item: debt as a % of total assets
	Purchase of main residence	Purchase of other real estate properties	Other outstanding debts (secured loans, personal loans, credit cards and other debts)	Total	
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	68.6	19.2	12.3	100.0	12.5
INCOME PERCENTILE					
Less than 40	68.5	18.2	13.3	100.0	12.3
Between 40 and 60	73.2	13.0	13.8	100.0	14.1
Between 60 and 80	73.3	13.7	13.0	100.0	14.6
Between 80 and 90	72.8	18.9	8.3	100.0	16.9
Between 90 and 100	55.9	31.7	12.5	100.0	8.5
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE					
Less than 50	79.4	10.6	9.9	100.0	51.4
Between 50 and 75	71.2	15.0	13.8	100.0	12.7
Between 75 and 90	43.9	42.8	13.3	100.0	7.4
Between 90 and 100	39.5	41.0	19.6	100.0	3.3

SOURCE: Banco de España.

secured debt for purposes other than the purchase of real-estate properties remained unchanged, although the median balance of this debt increased significantly (16%). Particularly notable are the increases in the median value of this type of debt for households whose head was self-employed (379.1%) or retired (145%).

DEBT BURDEN

The EFF enables different measures to be constructed of the burden that debt represents for different types of household. Table 8 shows three measures. The first is the ratio of debt payments (including repayment of principal and interest) to gross household income. One limitation of this measure is that it only reflects the significance of financial commitments in the short term. For this reason, figures for the ratio of total debt to gross household income and to total assets are also given. In all cases the median of these individual ratios is provided for each group of households, as is the percentage of households for which they exceed a certain threshold.

The median indebted household assigns 18.1% of its gross income to the payment of its debts (see the first column of Table 8). This figure is greater for the lower income levels (38.5%) and diminishes as income rises. By age group, the youngest households assign a higher percentage of their income to debt payment (22.9%) than the others; by employment status, the financial burden is higher among the unemployed and other inactive households excluding the retired (24.5%). Meanwhile, the stock of outstanding debts represents, in median terms, 152.1% of annual household income (see the third column of the same table). This proportion is greater in the lower part of the income distribution (325.7%), for the youngest (402.7%) and for the self-employed (224.7%).

The proportion of households setting aside more than 40% of their gross income to debt payment is 14.2% expressed as a proportion of indebted households (see the second column of Table 8), or 6.9% in terms of total households. In the bottom two deciles of the income distribution, this threshold is exceeded by 48.6% of households that have debts, equivalent to 13.4% of the total households in these income brackets. By age, these percentages are higher for the youngest group (22.1%). The debt of 29.6% of indebted households is more than three times their gross annual income (see the fourth column of Table 8). This figure is

HOUSEHOLD DEBT

By purpose, type of debt and household characteristics

TABLE 7

% and thousands of 2014 euro

Household characteristics	EFF2011							Some type of debt
	Purchase of main residence		Purchase of other real estate properties	Other debt outstanding				
	Total	With mortgage collateral		With collateral (incl. mortgages)	Personal loans	Credit card debt	Other debts	
Percentage of households with debts outstanding								
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	26.5	25.7	9.4	3.3	19.0	5.8	3.7	48.6
INCOME PERCENTILE								
Less than 20	7.1	6.1	3.9	2.1	7.2	2.3	2.0	20.8
Between 20 and 40	22.3	21.5	4.7	2.1	13.6	3.3	2.9	37.3
Between 40 and 60	29.6	29.0	5.3	4.6	25.5	7.4	3.0	54.6
Between 60 and 80	39.5	38.7	12.9	4.2	25.8	9.0	4.6	65.2
Between 80 and 90	40.1	38.9	13.8	2.8	25.9	10.1	4.5	66.1
Between 90 and 100	27.8	27.7	26.1	3.7	19.9	4.3	8.1	64.0
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD								
Under 35	56.5	56.5	12.3	3.2	33.4	11.9	2.3	79.9
Between 35 and 44	50.2	48.2	12.3	2.2	20.6	9.3	6.0	71.2
Between 45 and 54	31.9	31.3	12.9	5.3	25.4	6.2	5.5	60.5
Between 55 and 64	11.2	10.8	11.6	5.5	20.3	4.9	3.2	43.9
Between 65 and 74	4.4	3.9	2.5	2.0	10.7	2.4	2.2	21.6
Over 74	1.7	1.2	1.9	0.6	3.7	0.3	1.0	7.7
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD								
Employee	43.8	42.8	12.0	3.1	24.8	8.4	5.4	69.0
Self-employed	30.6	29.3	24.9	8.4	23.3	6.8	5.9	65.4
Retired	4.6	4.1	3.5	1.6	9.2	2.2	1.3	19.5
Other inactive or unemployed	20.5	20.1	4.8	3.3	18.7	5.3	2.9	40.2
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WORKING								
None	7.7	7.3	2.2	1.6	8.0	2.1	2.0	19.7
One	32.2	30.8	10.0	3.4	24.2	8.3	3.5	58.0
Two	45.9	45.4	17.1	5.2	26.7	8.6	6.3	74.7
Three or more	27.2	26.7	22.0	5.0	28.2	2.1	5.6	70.7
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE								
Less than 25	27.2	26.7	3.2	2.7	27.8	8.2	4.8	51.1
Between 25 and 50	36.7	35.5	7.5	3.7	17.9	6.1	2.9	53.9
Between 50 and 75	25.4	25.0	8.6	3.0	16.3	5.6	3.2	45.4
Between 75 and 90	18.5	17.1	15.2	3.5	17.3	4.2	2.9	46.0
Between 90 and 100	14.0	13.6	22.7	4.3	9.1	2.5	5.9	41.0
Median of the debt value for households having such debt								
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	71.4	71.4	59.2	34.5	6.6	0.9	4.5	44.7
INCOME PERCENTILE								
Less than 20	41.0	48.6	43.1	12.7	4.1	0.8	0.7	18.9
Between 20 and 40	51.0	51.0	40.0	41.2	4.1	1.0	3.0	35.3
Between 40 and 60	71.0	71.4	55.4	26.1	7.6	0.9	2.6	39.8
Between 60 and 80	78.5	81.2	73.0	36.2	6.1	0.8	4.0	58.4
Between 80 and 90	76.4	77.5	57.8	39.9	9.2	0.6	11.8	53.9
Between 90 and 100	91.9	91.9	90.5	66.3	9.0	1.4	8.7	83.7
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD								
Under 35	104.5	104.5	43.1	(a)	7.1	1.0	(a)	91.9
Between 35 and 44	65.3	69.2	42.5	55.2	5.6	0.4	4.1	51.0
Between 45 and 54	60.7	61.2	70.8	45.9	7.1	1.3	5.9	46.0
Between 55 and 64	40.8	42.1	68.8	24.5	7.3	0.6	7.3	26.1
Between 65 and 74	30.6	30.6	92.0	61.2	7.2	0.9	0.9	9.2
Over 74	28.6	27.6	131.6	8.2	2.1	(a)	0.1	11.6
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD								
Employee	75.1	76.6	49.6	39.9	6.7	0.7	3.6	55.4
Self-employed	53.3	54.8	59.2	20.5	8.7	1.0	14.3	49.5
Retired	32.0	38.2	95.7	24.5	7.9	0.8	0.5	12.9
Other inactive or unemployed	54.8	53.9	84.8	54.7	5.0	0.9	2.7	36.8
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WORKING								
None	47.3	49.1	69.1	26.1	6.1	0.7	0.7	16.1
One	65.1	69.4	55.7	45.9	6.4	0.9	5.3	42.9
Two	80.8	80.9	56.0	20.4	7.8	0.9	5.1	59.2
Three or more	66.3	66.3	85.8	79.7	5.3	(a)	8.7	54.9
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE								
Less than 25	103.3	104.9	107.1	55.2	7.1	0.9	4.3	57.8
Between 25 and 50	57.1	60.1	48.0	19.0	5.0	1.0	2.1	46.1
Between 50 and 75	49.1	49.1	45.0	34.9	6.3	0.5	1.7	37.8
Between 75 and 90	60.1	64.0	52.9	28.4	8.5	0.8	7.4	45.4
Between 90 and 100	85.8	89.8	94.9	44.9	11.4	1.4	8.7	89.6

SOURCE: Banco de España.

a Fewer than eleven observations.

HOUSEHOLD DEBT (cont'd.)

TABLE 7 (cont'd.)

By purpose, type of debt and household characteristics

% and thousands of 2014 euro

% and thousands of 2014 euro								
EFF2014								
Household characteristics	Purchase of main residence		Purchase of other real estate properties	Other debt outstanding				Some type of debt
	Total	With mortgage collateral		With collateral (incl. mortgages)	Personal loans	Credit card debt	Other debts	
Percentage of households with debts outstanding								
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	28.1	27.7	9.1	3.4	17.5	6.5	3.4	48.8
INCOME PERCENTILE								
Less than 20	11.7	11.7	4.7	2.0	9.6	3.8	2.5	27.5
Between 20 and 40	20.0	19.9	4.2	1.7	11.9	5.6	3.2	37.2
Between 40 and 60	28.6	28.5	7.5	3.7	20.3	9.1	3.7	50.2
Between 60 and 80	37.4	37.4	9.8	5.2	26.1	8.6	2.7	62.0
Between 80 and 90	50.5	47.5	17.1	4.2	16.8	6.0	6.0	70.1
Between 90 and 100	34.9	34.2	21.4	4.5	21.8	5.0	3.6	64.2
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD								
Under 35	37.5	37.3	10.1	1.0	20.6	8.8	2.7	55.6
Between 35 and 44	57.5	56.4	12.5	4.1	24.2	8.3	4.4	76.2
Between 45 and 54	37.1	36.4	13.3	4.4	21.6	9.7	4.7	62.9
Between 55 and 64	18.4	18.3	10.8	5.3	18.8	6.4	2.6	48.4
Between 65 and 74	5.0	4.9	3.5	2.7	12.3	2.6	2.6	24.9
Over 74	2.1	2.1	0.8	0.6	2.8	2.1	1.9	8.6
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD								
Employee	47.6	46.5	11.7	4.9	23.4	9.4	3.9	69.4
Self-employed	36.9	36.6	20.6	4.6	22.0	6.2	6.2	63.3
Retired	4.9	4.8	3.5	2.0	9.9	2.9	2.0	21.4
Other inactive or unemployed	19.8	19.8	6.7	2.3	14.7	6.1	3.1	41.1
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WORKING								
None	9.0	9.0	3.8	1.7	9.5	3.8	2.2	25.1
One	34.4	33.3	9.6	4.2	18.0	8.6	4.4	57.8
Two	49.8	49.5	16.3	4.6	28.9	7.5	3.6	72.8
Three or more	41.6	40.4	15.4	7.0	24.5	11.0	5.7	74.1
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE								
Less than 25	30.7	30.7	4.9	3.9	25.9	10.1	4.9	53.8
Between 25 and 50	38.3	37.4	7.4	3.2	16.0	6.4	3.4	52.9
Between 50 and 75	25.3	25.2	7.2	3.3	15.9	4.7	2.3	45.4
Between 75 and 90	19.3	18.3	17.1	2.8	10.9	5.9	2.8	43.7
Between 90 and 100	16.7	16.4	16.6	4.0	13.6	3.5	3.1	42.6
Median of the debt value for households having such debt								
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	68.2	70.0	55.2	40.0	6.0	0.8	3.4	45.0
INCOME PERCENTILE								
Less than 20	41.2	41.2	84.0	33.0	3.6	1.3	0.7	24.5
Between 20 and 40	46.6	46.8	34.2	40.6	4.9	0.9	2.6	31.3
Between 40 and 60	63.8	64.0	48.0	62.0	4.8	1.0	5.4	42.4
Between 60 and 80	76.8	76.8	46.3	35.8	7.1	0.8	4.8	55.6
Between 80 and 90	68.4	80.6	61.4	18.0	9.0	0.5	5.0	63.7
Between 90 and 100	92.1	93.1	84.8	65.0	9.8	1.0	6.4	84.0
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD								
Under 35	101.0	101.0	84.0	(a)	4.9	1.0	(a)	90.4
Between 35 and 44	86.6	90.0	53.1	88.0	6.5	0.8	0.7	70.8
Between 45 and 54	55.0	55.0	45.9	39.2	5.2	1.1	6.0	40.0
Between 55 and 64	42.1	42.1	50.9	32.6	6.0	1.5	5.0	27.4
Between 65 and 74	28.0	28.0	26.8	60.0	10.8	0.6	4.0	19.0
Over 74	22.5	22.5	75.9	(a)	3.0	0.9	1.0	3.6
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD								
Employee	80.0	82.7	50.0	31.8	6.0	1.0	2.0	66.6
Self-employed	60.0	64.6	63.2	98.0	8.0	1.0	14.5	71.2
Retired	26.5	26.5	40.0	60.0	7.0	0.7	2.7	15.6
Other inactive or unemployed	42.1	42.1	82.0	35.2	4.0	0.9	2.3	30.0
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WORKING								
None	35.6	35.6	79.6	41.0	5.0	0.9	1.1	19.5
One	60.0	60.0	47.8	42.1	5.9	0.8	2.8	43.2
Two	94.4	94.6	58.4	30.6	6.9	1.0	5.0	82.1
Three or more	45.0	45.0	57.0	22.1	5.0	5.0	(a)	43.0
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE								
Less than 25	114.4	114.2	84.0	36.8	5.3	1.0	1.0	82.6
Between 25 and 50	50.1	51.0	39.5	39.9	5.1	1.1	4.4	43.3
Between 50 and 75	54.3	52.3	38.1	27.9	6.8	0.7	6.0	30.9
Between 75 and 90	40.2	40.8	53.6	60.0	5.9	0.6	14.0	40.0
Between 90 and 100	77.5	78.1	84.0	73.2	9.0	0.7	11.7	54.0

SOURCE: Banco de España.

a Fewer than eleven observations.

MEASURES OF DEBT BURDEN OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEBT OUTSTANDING
By household characteristics

TABLE 8

% (calculated on the basis of 2014 euro)

Household characteristics	EFF2011					
	Ratio of debt payments to household income		Ratio of debt to household income		Ratio of debt to gross household wealth	
	Median (%)	Percentage of households where ratio exceeds 40%	Median (%)	Percentage of households where ratio exceeds 3	Median (%)	Percentage of households where ratio exceeds 75%
ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEBT	18.4	13.4	134.9	27.3	24.3	16.9
INCOME PERCENTILE						
Less than 20	46.2	61.1	376.1	55.4	18.2	22.5
Between 20 and 40	28.0	26.5	235.4	42.3	27.3	18.2
Between 40 and 60	20.5	9.3	156.8	28.0	30.8	23.4
Between 60 and 80	18.1	5.7	149.2	26.3	25.7	14.7
Between 80 and 90	11.7	4.1	98.9	14.7	22.0	14.2
Between 90 and 100	9.1	1.2	72.0	5.6	16.6	7.5
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Under 35	23.0	19.9	287.8	48.4	57.6	35.9
Between 35 and 44	19.4	12.2	170.9	29.3	33.0	19.6
Between 45 and 54	17.3	11.6	119.1	22.9	21.9	8.7
Between 55 and 64	13.0	13.0	55.3	13.8	9.5	10.1
Between 65 and 74	15.1	11.4	38.9	11.2	5.6	6.3
Over 74	12.5	8.8	36.9	26.7	10.6	2.7
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Employee	17.1	7.9	141.5	27.0	32.5	19.9
Self-employed	21.0	22.3	142.0	25.9	14.9	6.2
Retired	13.9	11.8	46.9	16.2	6.8	4.2
Other inactive or unemployed	25.2	24.9	176.1	36.1	32.5	23.2
STATUS OF MAIN RESIDENCE						
Ownership	19.0	13.2	153.7	29.2	22.5	12.1
Other	14.5	14.6	35.6	15.0	66.7	48.0
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WORKING						
None	23.7	26.5	105.1	32.9	12.3	12.8
One	20.3	14.5	150.5	28.0	26.4	20.0
Two	17.1	8.7	139.1	26.6	27.3	15.3
Three or more	10.0	4.2	75.6	12.5	17.2	16.5
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE						
Less than 25	23.1	18.4	228.0	42.3	88.7	63.4
Between 25 and 50	20.3	11.4	164.2	26.7	31.0	0.7
Between 50 and 75	16.8	11.8	100.6	22.3	15.2	0.0
Between 75 and 90	13.6	9.9	92.6	12.6	11.2	0.0
Between 90 and 100	14.7	14.8	110.6	21.3	7.6	0.0

SOURCE: Banco de España.

once again higher for lower-income households (51.3%), and in this case the same age-based differences are also observed. Specifically, for 57.7% of households under 35 that have debts, or, expressed in other terms, for 32.1% of total households under 35, the total amount of such debts is more than three times their gross annual income.

The last two columns of Table 8 give the data on debt in relation to gross wealth. For the median indebted household, debt accounts for 30.3% of the total value of its assets (real assets plus financial assets). Further, 22.8% of indebted households have debts which exceed 75% of their assets. In this case also, the proportion of households exceeding this threshold is higher for certain household groups; in particular, 63.7% of households below age 35 (35.4% of total households below age 35) have debts which exceed 75% of their assets.

MEASURES OF DEBT BURDEN OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEBT OUTSTANDING (cont'd.)
By household characteristics

TABLE 8 (cont'd.)

% (calculated on the basis of 2014 euro)

Household characteristics	EFF2014					
	Ratio of debt payments to household income		Ratio of debt to household income		Ratio of debt to gross household wealth	
	Median (%)	Percentage of households where ratio exceeds 40%	Median (%)	Percentage of households where ratio exceeds 3	Median (%)	Percentage of households where ratio exceeds 75%
ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEBT	18.1	14.2	152.1	29.6	30.3	22.8
INCOME PERCENTILE						
Less than 20	38.5	48.6	325.7	51.3	40.8	35.9
Between 20 and 40	24.9	25.9	190.5	35.9	40.6	32.7
Between 40 and 60	22.0	14.6	189.2	36.4	35.4	26.6
Between 60 and 80	16.6	6.9	157.7	26.7	34.8	21.9
Between 80 and 90	13.2	1.2	123.0	17.7	24.6	11.9
Between 90 and 100	10.1	2.7	84.9	11.7	17.5	7.7
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Under 35	22.9	22.1	402.7	57.7	86.4	63.7
Between 35 and 44	20.6	13.3	252.5	40.4	48.6	27.6
Between 45 and 54	17.8	15.3	134.2	25.7	24.8	16.4
Between 55 and 64	13.7	11.3	78.8	11.9	13.0	7.5
Between 65 and 74	13.1	9.2	53.3	9.0	7.7	10.6
Over 74	14.1	16.4	18.3	10.2	7.1	14.2
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Employee	16.9	8.2	178.9	31.8	40.9	26.3
Self-employed	22.3	28.6	224.7	37.6	21.5	10.8
Retired	13.1	8.5	53.3	8.9	7.7	9.7
Other inactive or unemployed	24.5	24.8	149.4	30.8	33.7	27.9
STATUS OF MAIN RESIDENCE						
Ownership	18.3	14.4	175.2	31.4	26.3	17.3
Other	15.0	12.8	49.4	18.4	114.1	57.1
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WORKING						
None	20.2	22.5	81.3	26.9	18.1	22.6
One	19.8	16.7	165.7	32.3	36.4	23.0
Two	16.5	8.5	196.8	31.4	39.6	25.0
Three or more	11.5	4.7	73.7	8.9	15.4	7.0
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE						
Less than 25	24.5	20.5	321.9	52.2	109.6	77.4
Between 25 and 50	19.0	14.9	192.3	27.6	38.7	5.3
Between 50 and 75	14.6	9.7	92.7	20.0	14.7	0.3
Between 75 and 90	13.6	8.8	87.7	13.9	11.3	0.0
Between 90 and 100	11.8	13.1	77.7	14.2	5.1	0.0

SOURCE: Banco de España.

With respect to end-2011, the median indebted household in 2014 assigned 0.3% less of its gross income to debt payments. This reduction is greatest for households in the lowest four deciles of the income distribution and for households with no members working. Further, the volume of debt at end-2014 represented an extra 17.2 pp of annual income for the median indebted household. In this respect, it should be noted that, as mentioned in Section 2.1, median income decreased for nearly all types of households. By group, larger increases are observed in the ratio of debt to income among households whose head was under the age of 35 (114.9 pp) and households whose head was self-employed (82.7 pp) and notable decreases in households in the bottom deciles of the income distribution (-50.3 pp and -45 pp), households whose head was unemployed or inactive (-26.8 pp) and households in which no member was working (-23.8 pp).

HOLDINGS OF DURABLE GOODS AND SPENDING ON NON-DURABLE AND DURABLE GOODS

By type of good and household characteristics

% and thousands of 2014 euro

Household characteristics	EFF2011				
	Value of holdings		Expenditure		
	Cars and other vehicles		Other durable goods	Food	Other non-durable goods
	% incurring expense	Median	Median	Median	Median
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	77.0	6.1	12.3	5.0	4.3
INCOME PERCENTILE					
Less than 20	43.8	3.1	7.6	3.7	2.4
Between 20 and 40	68.3	3.1	11.1	4.9	3.7
Between 40 and 60	84.9	5.1	12.3	5.1	4.3
Between 60 and 80	91.7	8.1	17.8	6.1	5.6
Between 80 and 90	95.1	10.6	18.8	7.3	7.9
Between 90 and 100	97.5	12.2	27.4	8.6	9.7
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD					
Under 35	88.7	9.2	13.3	4.9	4.3
Between 35 and 44	91.2	6.1	12.2	4.9	4.9
Between 45 and 54	89.0	7.1	15.3	6.1	4.9
Between 55 and 64	83.9	6.1	16.4	6.1	4.9
Between 65 and 74	65.9	4.1	12.3	5.3	3.7
Over 74	33.2	2.6	9.2	3.7	2.9
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD					
Employee	92.2	8.2	15.3	6.1	5.5
Self-employed	93.1	9.2	16.3	5.9	5.8
Retired	60.9	4.1	12.2	4.9	3.7
Other inactive or unemployed	62.1	4.1	10.2	4.3	3.7
LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD					
Below secondary education	69.9	5.1	12.2	4.9	3.7
Secondary education	84.4	6.7	15.3	6.1	4.9
University education	89.5	10.2	18.4	6.2	7.6
STATUS OF MAIN RESIDENCE					
Ownership	78.8	6.1	15.3	5.3	4.6
Other	68.4	4.1	6.3	4.2	3.7
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WORKING					
None	52.1	3.1	10.2	4.3	3.2
One	88.0	6.1	12.8	4.9	4.9
Two	95.6	9.8	18.4	6.1	6.1
Three or more	95.8	9.2	18.4	9.8	7.3
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS					
One	40.2	3.6	8.2	3.6	2.8
Two	80.1	5.1	12.4	4.9	4.2
Three	92.7	8.2	15.3	6.1	5.2
Four	95.3	8.2	15.5	7.3	6.1
Five or more	89.3	10.2	16.8	7.8	4.9
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE					
Less than 25	69.3	3.7	6.5	4.2	3.7
Between 25 and 50	73.1	5.1	12.2	4.9	3.7
Between 50 and 75	78.4	7.5	15.3	5.5	4.5
Between 75 and 90	86.1	9.2	18.8	6.1	5.7
Between 90 and 100	88.9	12.0	30.6	7.3	7.4

SOURCE: Banco de España.

TABLE 9

EFF2011				
Expenditure				
Cars and other vehicles		Other durable goods		Household characteristics
% incurring expense	Median	% incurring expense	Median	
10.1	9.2	41.0	1.0	ALL HOUSEHOLDS
INCOME PERCENTILE				
1.7	5.1	23.8	0.4	Less than 20
6.8	3.1	32.0	0.6	Between 20 and 40
10.2	6.0	44.5	1.0	Between 40 and 60
13.7	11.0	48.1	1.0	Between 60 and 80
17.4	13.7	56.0	1.4	Between 80 and 90
19.3	18.5	52.4	1.7	Between 90 and 100
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD				
13.1	12.2	54.3	1.0	Under 35
13.9	9.2	48.9	1.0	Between 35 and 44
14.9	8.7	48.3	1.0	Between 45 and 54
10.3	11.2	33.1	1.0	Between 55 and 64
3.6	15.3	33.5	1.0	Between 65 and 74
1.8	5.1	22.5	0.6	Over 74
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD				
14.7	11.2	49.9	1.0	Employee
16.5	8.2	37.6	1.0	Self-employed
3.5	12.3	31.6	0.9	Retired
7.2	3.1	36.0	0.7	Other inactive or unemployed
LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD				
8.8	5.7	33.9	0.7	Below secondary education
11.1	11.2	48.5	1.0	Secondary education
13.5	17.3	51.0	1.3	University education
STATUS OF MAIN RESIDENCE				
10.2	10.2	40.7	1.0	Ownership
9.7	8.7	39.7	0.6	Other
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WORKING				
2.9	5.1	30.4	0.7	None
12.0	9.2	43.0	1.0	One
16.7	11.2	50.7	1.0	Two
19.5	9.2	48.3	1.2	Three or more
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS				
1.9	12.3	29.3	0.7	One
7.1	10.7	37.7	1.0	Two
14.9	9.2	46.7	1.0	Three
17.9	8.2	49.8	1.0	Four
14.9	11.2	45.9	1.0	Five or more
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE				
9.5	8.1	36.8	0.7	Less than 25
8.4	5.3	39.4	1.0	Between 25 and 50
9.9	8.6	40.7	1.0	Between 50 and 75
11.8	12.2	44.1	1.2	Between 75 and 90
14.2	19.9	46.5	1.3	Between 90 and 100

HOLDINGS OF DURABLE GOODS AND SPENDING ON NON-DURABLE AND DURABLE GOODS (cont'd.)
By type of good and household characteristics

% and thousands of 2014 euro

Household characteristics	EFF2014				
	Value of holdings			Expenditure	
	Cars and other vehicles		Other durable goods	Food	Other non-durable goods
	% incurring expense	Median	Median	Median	Median
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	76.4	5.0	12.0	4.8	4.8
INCOME PERCENTILE					
Less than 20	43.6	2.0	6.0	2.4	3.0
Between 20 and 40	65.6	3.0	9.0	3.6	4.0
Between 40 and 60	82.1	3.6	12.0	4.8	5.0
Between 60 and 80	94.0	7.0	15.0	6.0	7.1
Between 80 and 90	94.8	8.0	20.0	6.0	8.4
Between 90 and 100	97.8	12.0	30.0	7.2	12.4
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD					
Under 35	85.7	5.0	8.0	4.2	4.8
Between 35 and 44	88.9	7.0	14.0	4.8	6.0
Between 45 and 54	86.3	5.0	12.0	4.8	5.9
Between 55 and 64	79.6	5.0	15.0	5.2	5.4
Between 65 and 74	73.9	4.0	14.9	5.2	4.8
Over 74	34.9	2.0	8.1	3.6	3.6
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD					
Employee	90.4	6.0	14.0	4.8	6.0
Self-employed	94.6	8.0	18.0	6.0	7.2
Retired	65.8	4.0	12.0	4.8	4.8
Other inactive or unemployed	59.2	3.0	9.0	3.6	3.6
LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD					
Below secondary education	67.4	4.0	10.0	4.2	4.2
Secondary education	85.3	5.0	14.8	4.8	6.0
University education	88.6	6.0	17.4	7.2	10.2
STATUS OF MAIN RESIDENCE					
Ownership	79.4	5.4	15.0	4.8	5.4
Other	64.1	4.0	6.0	3.6	3.6
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WORKING					
None	54.8	3.0	10.0	3.6	3.8
One	87.9	5.0	12.0	4.8	5.4
Two	93.6	8.0	15.0	6.0	7.2
Three or more	98.3	8.6	18.0	7.2	7.8
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS					
One	43.3	3.1	8.0	2.9	3.6
Two	80.7	4.0	12.0	4.8	4.8
Three	91.0	5.2	15.0	5.2	6.0
Four	95.2	6.0	15.0	6.0	7.2
Five or more	86.4	5.0	14.0	6.0	7.2
NET WEALTH PERCENTILE					
Less than 25	66.2	4.0	6.0	3.6	3.6
Between 25 and 50	73.4	4.0	10.0	4.4	4.4
Between 50 and 75	78.2	6.0	15.0	4.8	4.8
Between 75 and 90	86.0	6.0	20.0	6.0	7.2
Between 90 and 100	90.2	9.0	30.0	7.2	9.6

SOURCE: Banco de España.

TABLE 9 (cont'd.)

EFF2014					
Expenditure					
Cars and other vehicles		Other durable goods		Household characteristics	
% incurring expense	Median	% incurring expense	Median		
10.1	9.8	35.1	0.7	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	
					INCOME PERCENTILE
3.0	1.5	20.0	0.4	Less than 20	
5.5	4.0	26.2	0.5	Between 20 and 40	
11.3	8.5	39.2	0.6	Between 40 and 60	
15.0	9.6	39.4	0.8	Between 60 and 80	
14.0	14.5	53.1	1.0	Between 80 and 90	
17.4	17.0	47.9	1.5	Between 90 and 100	
					AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD
14.7	8.0	42.0	0.6	Under 35	
16.8	10.0	46.5	0.7	Between 35 and 44	
11.9	8.0	36.9	0.8	Between 45 and 54	
8.1	10.0	34.5	0.7	Between 55 and 64	
5.5	11.9	28.4	0.7	Between 65 and 74	
2.0	8.5	18.8	0.6	Over 74	
					EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD
15.0	10.0	45.7	0.8	Employee	
12.3	7.0	40.1	0.8	Self-employed	
4.9	11.9	25.6	0.7	Retired	
7.4	5.0	27.0	0.5	Other inactive or unemployed	
					LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD
8.1	6.5	28.9	0.6	Below secondary education	
12.0	7.5	40.0	0.8	Secondary education	
17.9	20.0	49.1	1.5	University education	
					STATUS OF MAIN RESIDENCE
10.7	10.0	35.7	0.8	Ownership	
7.8	8.5	32.4	0.5	Other	
					NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WORKING
4.3	10.0	23.1	0.5	None	
11.8	10.0	39.7	0.6	One	
16.3	9.2	46.7	1.0	Two	
17.6	7.0	50.5	0.8	Three or more	
					NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
2.7	11.6	25.4	0.5	One	
9.1	14.0	33.1	0.7	Two	
13.7	10.0	39.6	0.8	Three	
18.1	6.0	45.1	0.9	Four	
9.4	7.5	39.6	0.7	Five or more	
					NET WEALTH PERCENTILE
9.1	4.9	35.8	0.5	Less than 25	
10.8	8.1	30.4	0.6	Between 25 and 50	
7.9	11.6	33.9	0.8	Between 50 and 75	
11.2	10.0	41.2	1.0	Between 75 and 90	
14.8	15.4	39.0	1.2	Between 90 and 100	

In comparison with end-2011, three years later the number of indebted households assigning more than 40% of their gross income to debt payments had increased by 0.8 pp. However, this percentage had decreased notably for indebted households in the bottom two deciles of the income distribution (-12.5 pp). Also, the percentage of indebted households whose debt was more than three times their gross annual income had risen (by 2.3 pp). The largest increase in the percentage of households that exceed this threshold is observed among households whose head was below age 35 (9.3 pp) and for the self-employed (11.7 pp). Significant decreases in this percentage are seen for households in the bottom two quintiles of the income distribution (-4.1 pp and -6.4 pp).

Finally, from 2011 to 2014 the median household saw the ratio of its debt to assets increase, in line with the fall in median asset value in this period. This increase was larger for the households in the bottom two quintiles of the income distribution, households whose head was aged below 44, employees (8.4 pp) and those in the bottom quartile of the wealth distribution (20.8 pp). Also, the percentage of indebted households whose debt exceeded 75% of their assets increased, particularly for households in the bottom two quintiles of the income distribution and above all for households whose head was under 35 years of age (27.8 pp).

Other information

The definition of household wealth does not include the value of vehicles and other durable goods. Table 9 provides information, by household characteristics, on the percentage of households that own cars or other vehicles and on the median value of these and all other durable goods.¹⁹ The variations by type of household are as expected. In particular, the percentage of households owning a vehicle, the median value thereof and the median value of all other durable goods increase with income and net wealth.

The EFF also includes information on expenditure, given the importance of its relationship to the distribution of household income, wealth and debt. Table 9 provides information on the distribution of different expenditure items according to household characteristics. Spending on food and other non-durable goods varies significantly with income and net wealth. Household spending on vehicles and other durable goods for households that purchase such goods during the year varies to some extent with income and wealth. In turn, the percentage of households that incur such expenditure varies with income more than with wealth.

Compared with end-2011, in 2014 median spending by households on food fell (-4.1%) and median spending on other non-durable goods rose (12%). By type of household, median spending on food declined for all groups except for the self-employed. In addition, while median spending on cars (and other vehicles) rose (6.7%), the percentage of households that incurred such expenditure declined considerably (-5.9 pp), as did the median level of that expenditure (-31.4%). These decreases were quite widespread, observed across almost all groups.

24.1.2017.

REFERENCES

BOVER, O., L. CRESPO, C. GENTO and I. MORENO (2017). *The Spanish survey of household finances (EFF): description and methods of the 2014 wave*, forthcoming Occasional Paper, Banco de España.

¹⁹ Specifically, household furnishings, fittings and appliances are included in this category in the EFF.

Questionnaire

The EFF questionnaire is divided into the following nine main sections, defined according to the variables studied in each section:

- 1 Demographics
- 2 Real assets and associated debts
- 3 Other debts
- 4 Financial assets
- 5 Insurance and pensions
- 6 Employment status and related income
- 7 Non-labour income in the previous calendar year (2013)
- 8 Means of payment
- 9 Consumption and savings

The questions on assets and debts refer to the household as a whole, while those on employment status and related income are put to each household member over the age of 16. Most of the information relates to the time of the interview, although information is also collected on all pre-tax income in the calendar year prior to the survey, in this case 2013. The information was collected by means of personal interviews with the households, conducted between September 2014 and March 2015. Owing to the complexity and length of the questionnaire, the interviews were conducted by interviewers with specific training and were computer-assisted.

Sample design

As in the fourth edition of the EFF, the design of the fifth edition took into account two main objectives. First, the need for the sample to have the same characteristics as regards quality and representativeness of the population, in addition to oversampling of wealth. Second, that the 2014 sample should have a panel component, that is, that it should include a set of households that participated in previous editions of the EFF. Regarding this longitudinal dimension, a rotation system has been introduced in this fifth edition limiting the maximum number of editions of the survey in which a household may participate. Specifically, the EFF2014 sample does not include households that were interviewed for the EFF2002. Accordingly, a system of linked sub-panels has been introduced, making it possible to combine the representativeness of economic activity at each time with the longitudinal component. To reconcile the two objectives, a refreshment sample has been designed to complement the longitudinal component (up to a total sample of 8,335 households) and to ensure that, when used in combination with the longitudinal part, the overall sample satisfies the representativeness and oversampling requirements. This sample has been obtained thanks to the cooperation of the National Statistics Institute (INE) and the tax authorities, through a coordination mechanism that enables household wealth levels to be assigned observing strict confidentiality and anonymity requirements at all times, in order to achieve the objectives set by the sample design. This ensures the representativeness of the information obtained, while securing

accurate information on the behaviour of the richest household segment and including a longitudinal component. A procedure for replacing non-respondent households with others with very similar income and wealth levels has been included in the sample design, thus ensuring that the desired characteristics of the sample are maintained.

Interviews

The total number of valid interviews obtained was 6,120, of which 3,060 were households that participated in the EFF2011. Of these 3,060 households, 905 have participated since 2005, 619 since 2008 and 1,536 since 2011. The percentage of households that could not be contacted owing to prolonged absence accounted for 11.7% of the total. The overall cooperation rate was 58.9%.¹ At first, this rate diminishes as wealth increases, although it rises again for the three highest wealth strata. However, for the longitudinal component of the sample the cooperation rate was 80.2%, with no significant decline with household wealth, except for the highest wealth strata where it dropped to 58.6%. Overall, the degree of oversampling in the final sample is satisfactory. For example, the highest percentile of the wealth distribution is represented in the EFF2014 sample by 707 households. In the absence of oversampling, and if the response rate were uniform across the wealth strata, barely 61 households might be expected at best in this percentile, which would hamper statistical analysis of the population segment in which the most complex financial decisions are concentrated. Lastly, the validation exercises carried out using the information contained in other national statistics and the comparisons made with similar surveys conducted in other countries give satisfactory results.

Weights and imputation

To obtain figures representative of the population, use is made of weights, that is, the frequency with which households in the sample are to be found in the total household population. To calculate the weights, account is taken mainly of the sample design characteristics, and adjustments are made to reflect the different response rate by income and wealth level. At this point it should be noted that the updated weights provided by the INE subsequent to release of the results of the EFF2011 have been used to calculate the results shown here for 2011 and 2008. These new weights have been calculated drawing on the 2011 census and show some differences from the earlier version (which drew on the 2001 census and the *Padrón Continuo*, a continuously updated municipal population register). In consequence, there may be some differences in some figures and results compared with those already released in the EFF2008 and EFF2011 documents.

¹ The cooperation rate is defined as the ratio of the number of completed interviews to the sum of the number of completed interviews and the number of refusals to participate.

The lack of response to certain questions is an inherent characteristic of wealth surveys. This type of non-response arises when a household agrees to reply to the survey but leaves one or several questions unanswered, either because they do not know the answer or for other reasons. Any analysis based exclusively on fully completed questionnaires could bias the results significantly. Consequently, the Banco de España has devised a system of imputations for non-observed values to facilitate analysis of the data. These imputations are based on advanced statistical techniques, with several estimates being obtained for each non-

observed value, so as to take into account the uncertainty associated with the imputation.² The statistics of interest are obtained by combining the information drawn from these multiple imputations.³

2 In the EFF five imputations are provided for each non-observed value.

3 There will foreseeably be minor changes to the data presented here when the process of imputation of the EFF variables not used in the compilation of this report concludes.