



EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

EUROSYSTEM

Linking macro and micro household balance sheet data – time series estimation

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Importance of linking micro and macro data

- Need for timely distributional measures for household income, saving and balance sheets
Stiglitz report, ESSC Vienna memorandum
- ESCB Expert Group on Linking Macro and Micro Data
Understanding and quantifying differences between macro and micro data on household wealth and indebtedness

In this presentation:

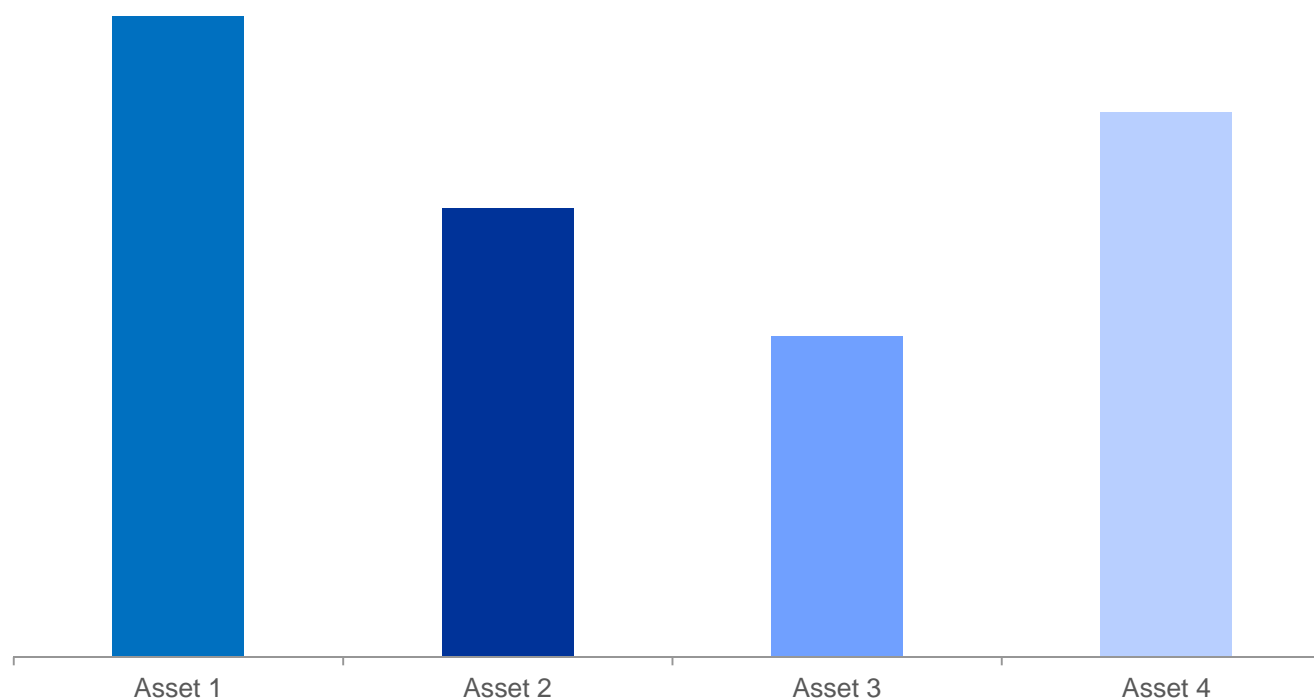
- We combine macro and micro data to estimate **more timely distributional data**
- We focus on **debt and liquid financial wealth** for **Germany, Spain, France, Italy**
- Liquid financial wealth = sight accounts + savings accounts + mutual fund shares + bonds + quoted shares
Items with high micro-macro comparability (EG-LMM)

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Distributional national accounts (DNA) indicators

The methodology applied in this paper

Step 1. Take levels of wealth/debt from macro data

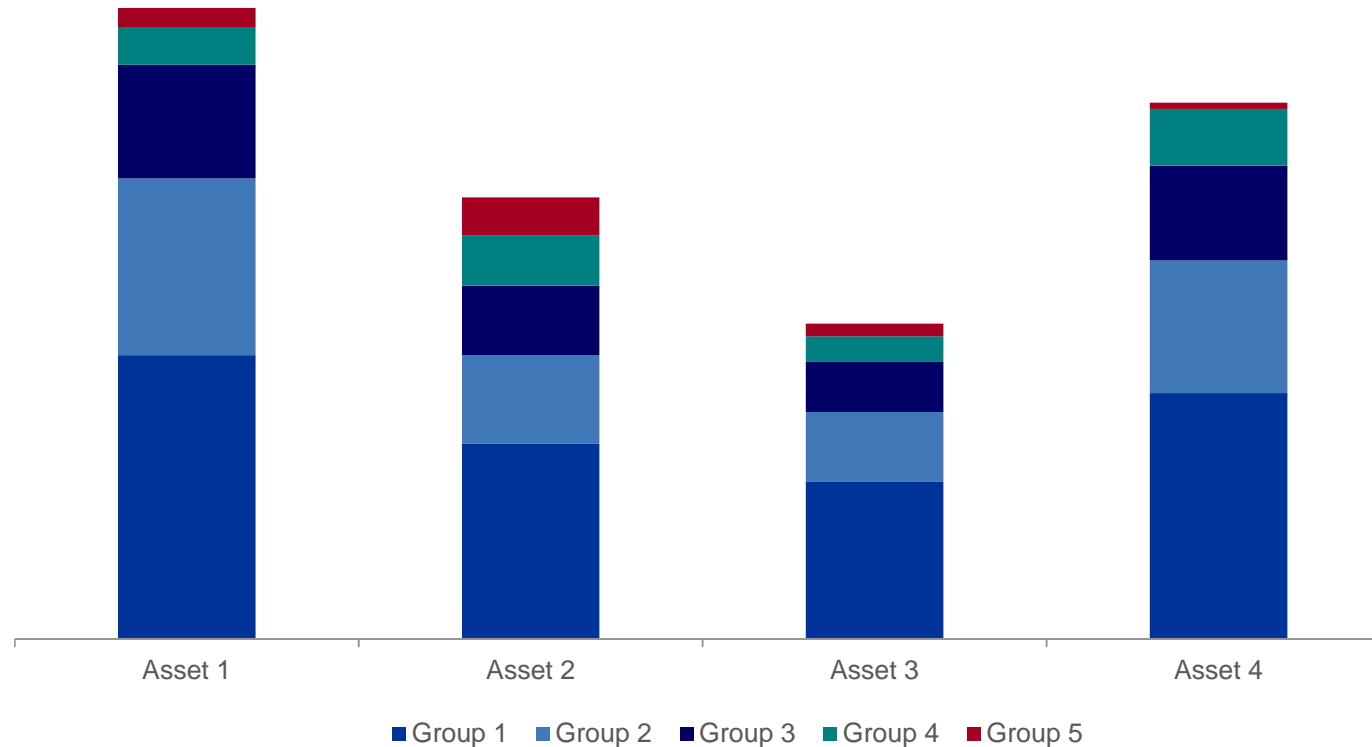


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Distributional national accounts (DNA) indicators

Step 2. Calculate/estimate distributions from micro data and apply to macro figures

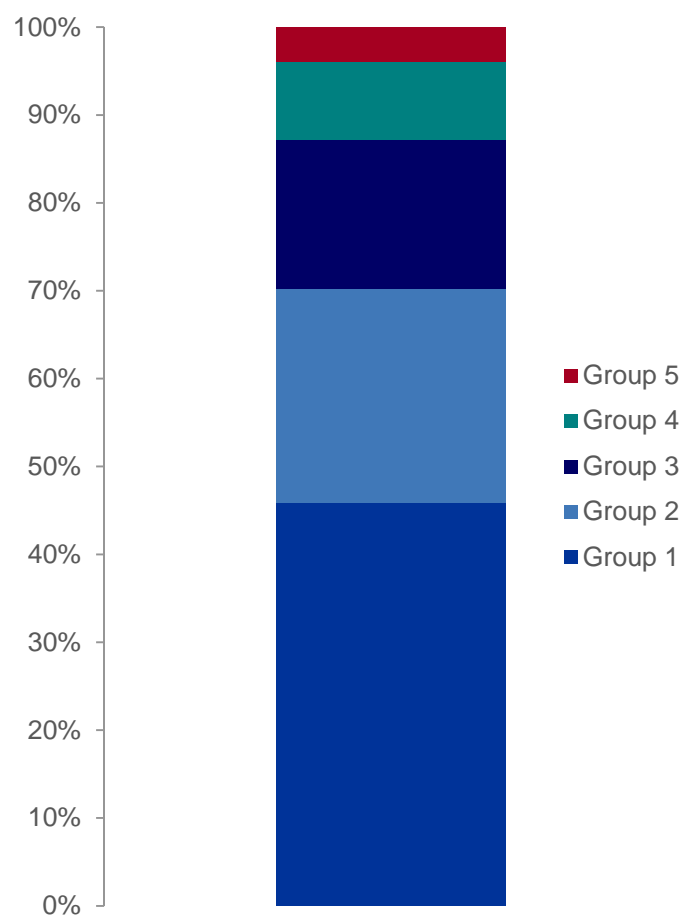
Both steps at the instrument level



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Distributional national accounts (DNA) indicators

Step 3. Sum up different instruments to get the distribution of the wealth concept applied



Estimating the future (or current) distribution

- Time t : macro and micro data available
- Time $t+1$: macro data available, micro data not

Macro approach

- No change in the distribution within individual assets, apply observed distributions from time t to macro data from time $t+1$

Meso approach

- Estimate the changes in wealth and debt at the household group level, using external data as a proxy
- Re-calculate distributions and apply to macro data

Micro approach

- Simulate changes in wealth and debt at the household level
- Re-calculate distributions and apply to macro data

Applied meso approach

- Change in the distribution of **financial income** (EU-SILC) as a proxy for a change in the distribution of **financial wealth** (HFCS)
- Change in the distribution of **interest payments on mortgages** (EU-SILC) as a proxy for a change in the distribution of **liabilities** (HFCS)
- The relation between interest payments and debt robust at macro level, and consistent with EU-SILC/HFCS data

Limitations:

- The relation between financial income and financial wealth much less consistent
- Only the financial income aggregate available in EU-SILC

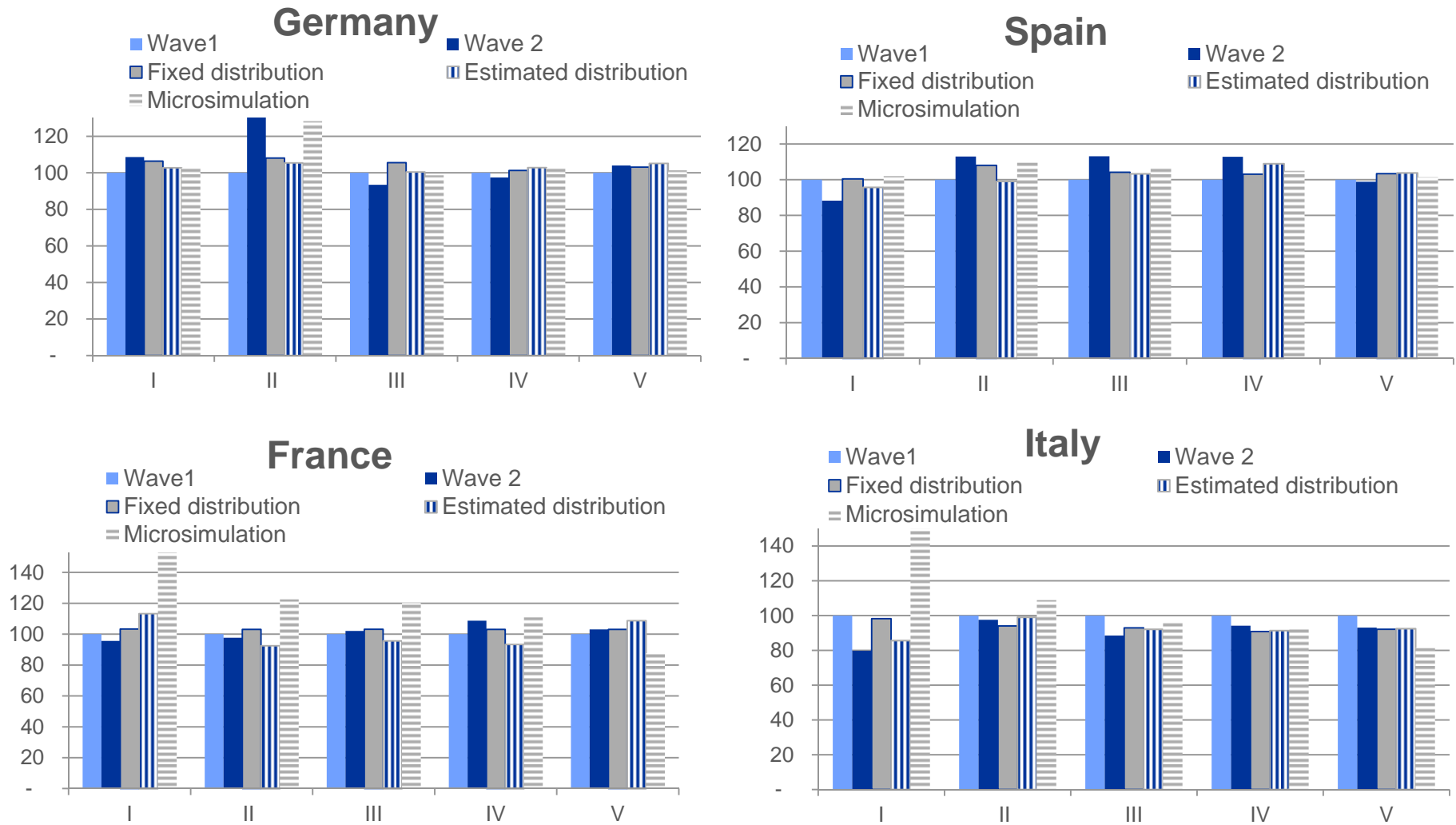
Applied micro approach

- We simulate the effect of recent macroeconomic changes on households at the micro level
- 3 Steps in the simulation:
 - Update mechanically the various wealth components
 - Using house price indexes, indexes of quoted and unquoted stocks and bonds
 - debt is assumed constant in real term
 - Model the change in unemployment
 - work status of individuals is modified to reach the target unemployment rate
 - labour income of the individuals for whom the work status changed is updated
 - Model the change in the portfolio due to the income shock
 - If increase in income: compensation by selling liquid financial assets
 - If decrease in income: purchase liquid financial wealth/pay off debt
- The first 2 steps is a replication of the model implemented by Ampudia et al. (2014)

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Results: change in liquid financial wealth per capita

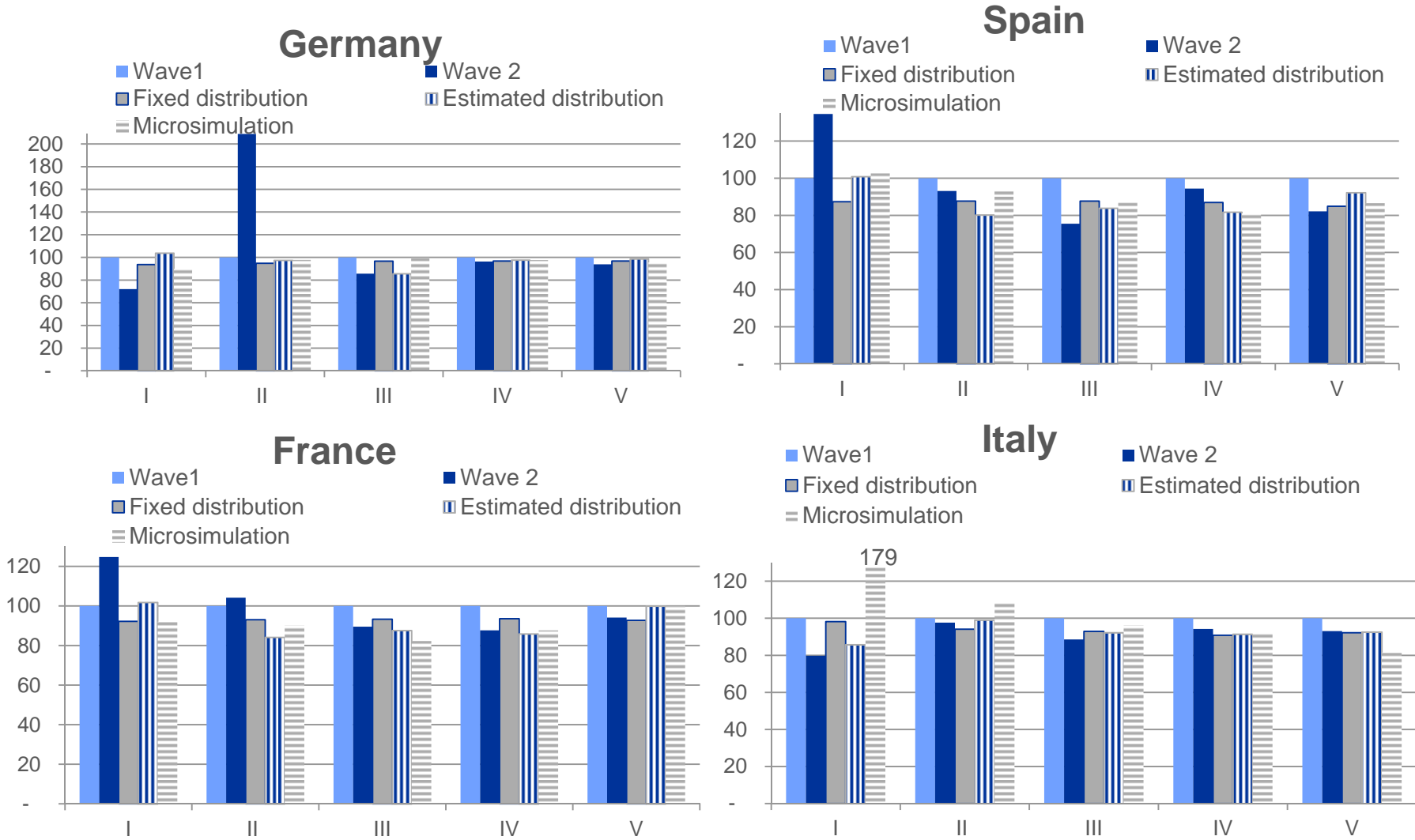
Wave 1 = 100



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Results: liabilities per capita

Wave 1 = 100



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Conclusions and way forward

No model produces perfect results

- Each country should select a suitable model

Liquid financial wealth

- Meso approach works rather well in Italy and Spain
- Micro approach provides promising results for Germany

Liabilities

- Neither the meso-level estimation nor microsimulation provide reliable results
- Way forward: accounting for sale or purchase of real assets