



Household debt under the microscope

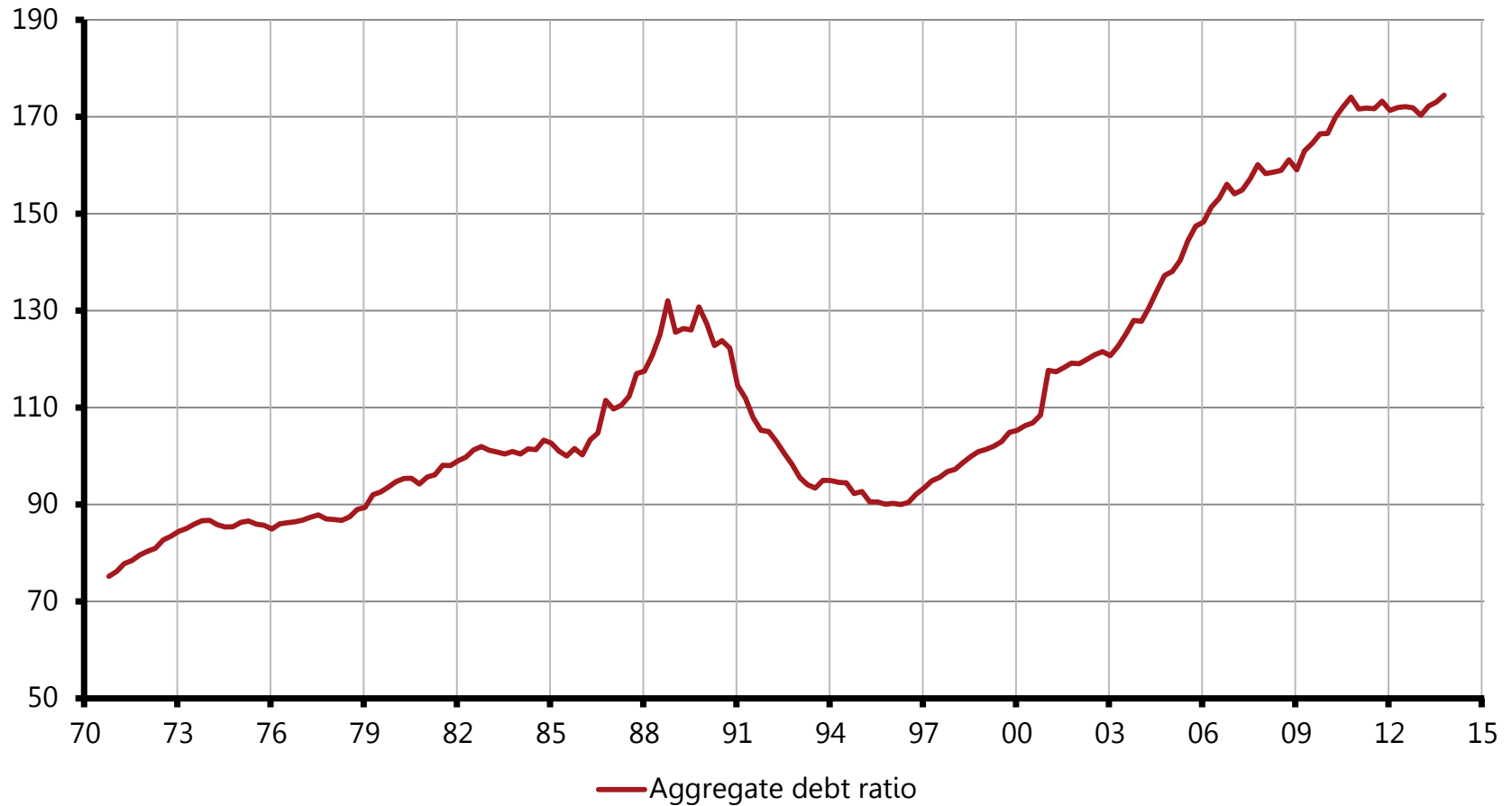
Deputy Governor Cecilia Skingsley

Sabo finance day 8 May 2014

The Riksbank's credit data an important piece of the puzzle

- Not only new borrowers have high debt ratios
 - The debt ratio is highest among low and middle-income earners
 - High debt ratios are not only a metropolitan phenomenon
 - Young people are most highly indebted, but older people also have high debt ratios
 - Many borrowers do not reduce their debts, and those that do reduce them slowly
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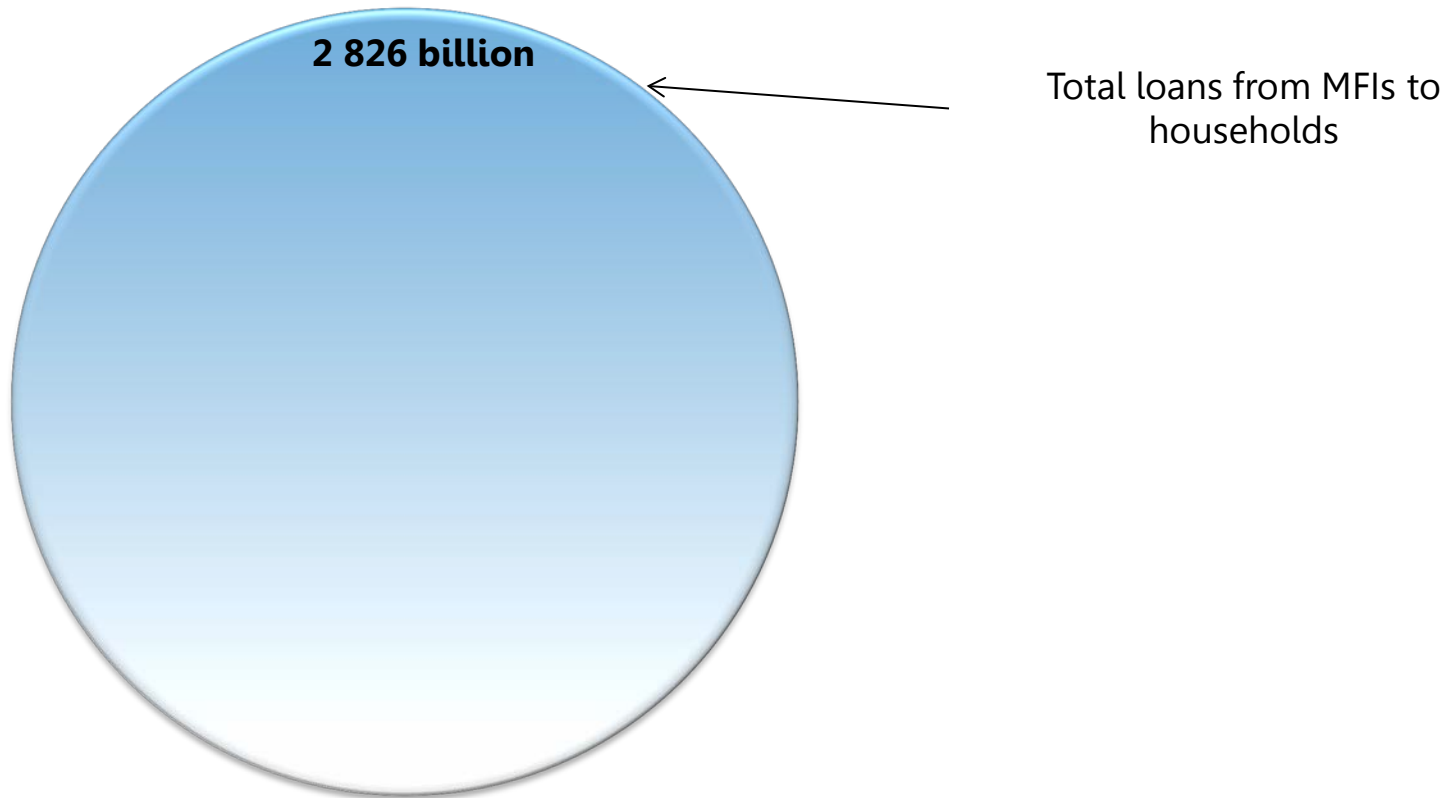
Household debt has increased



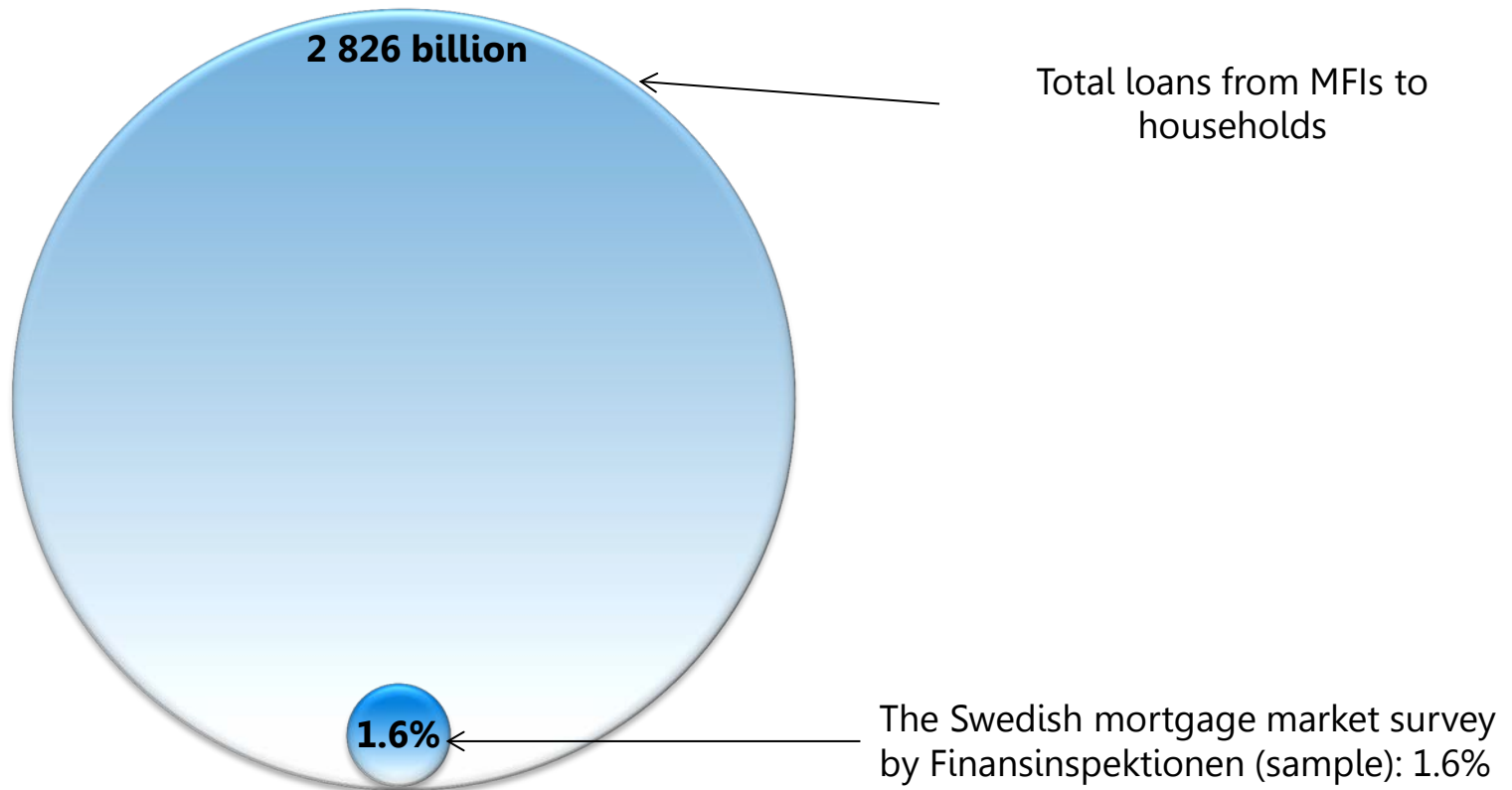
Need to increase the sources of analysis



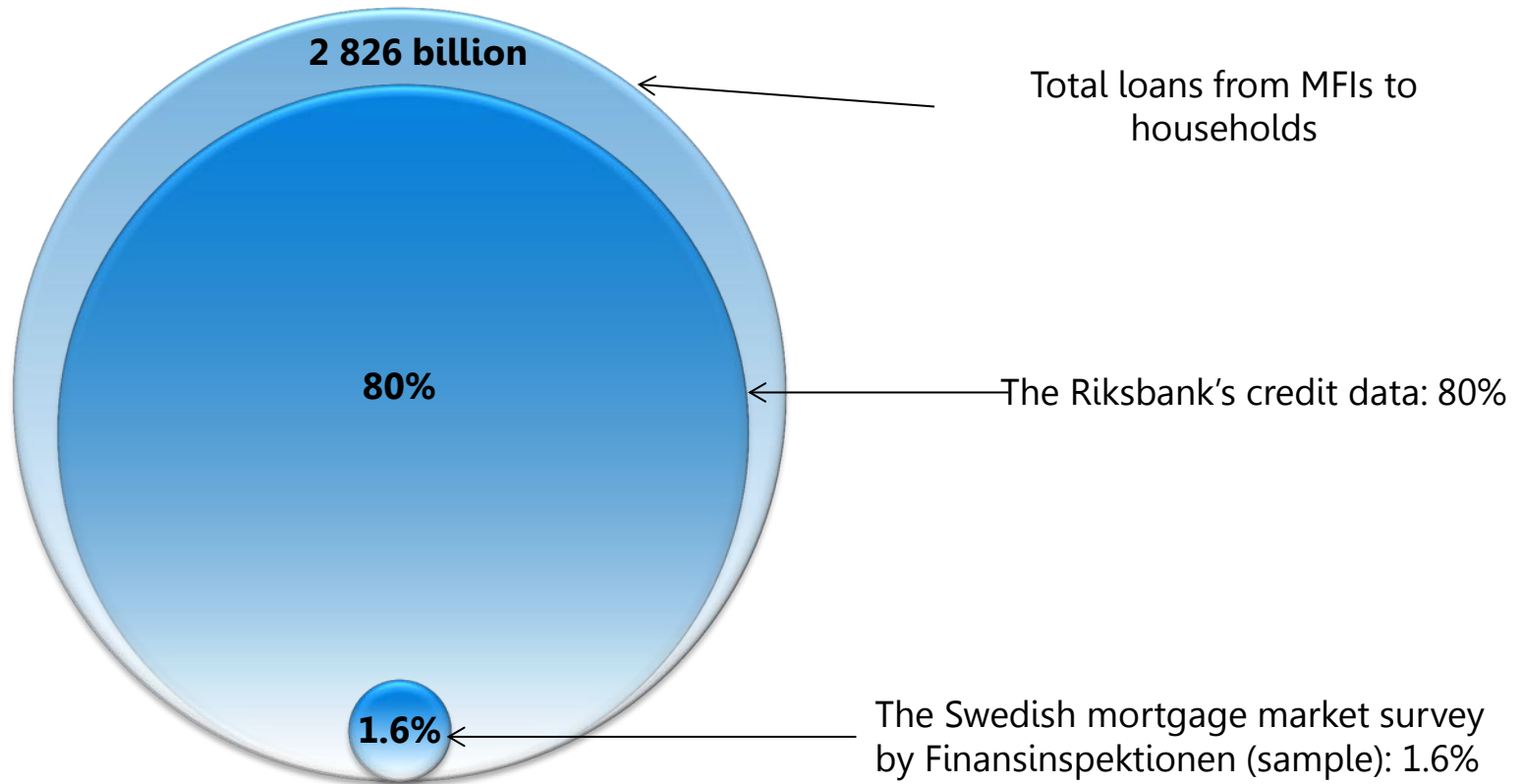
What share of household debt is included in the Riksbank's credit data?



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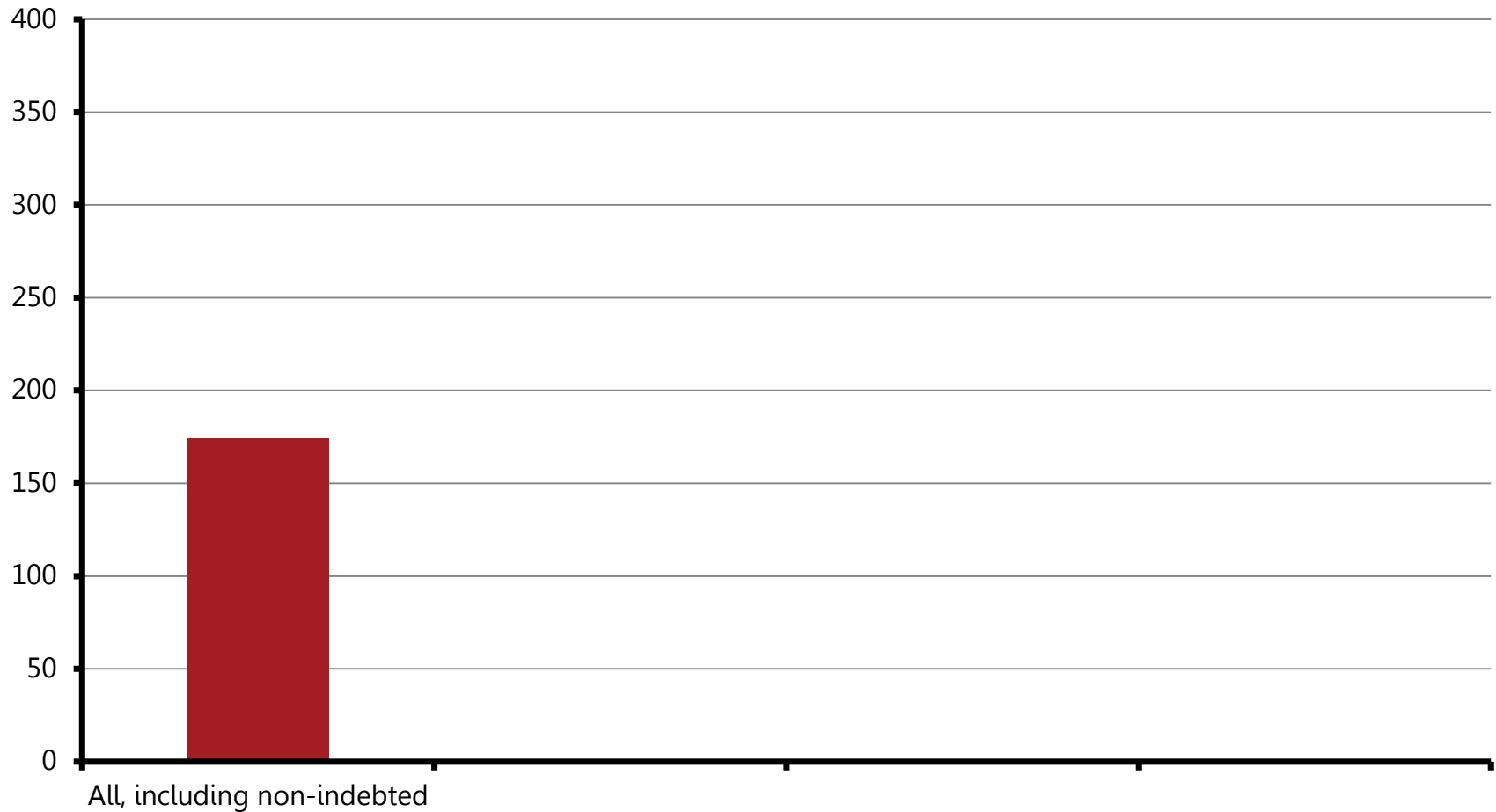
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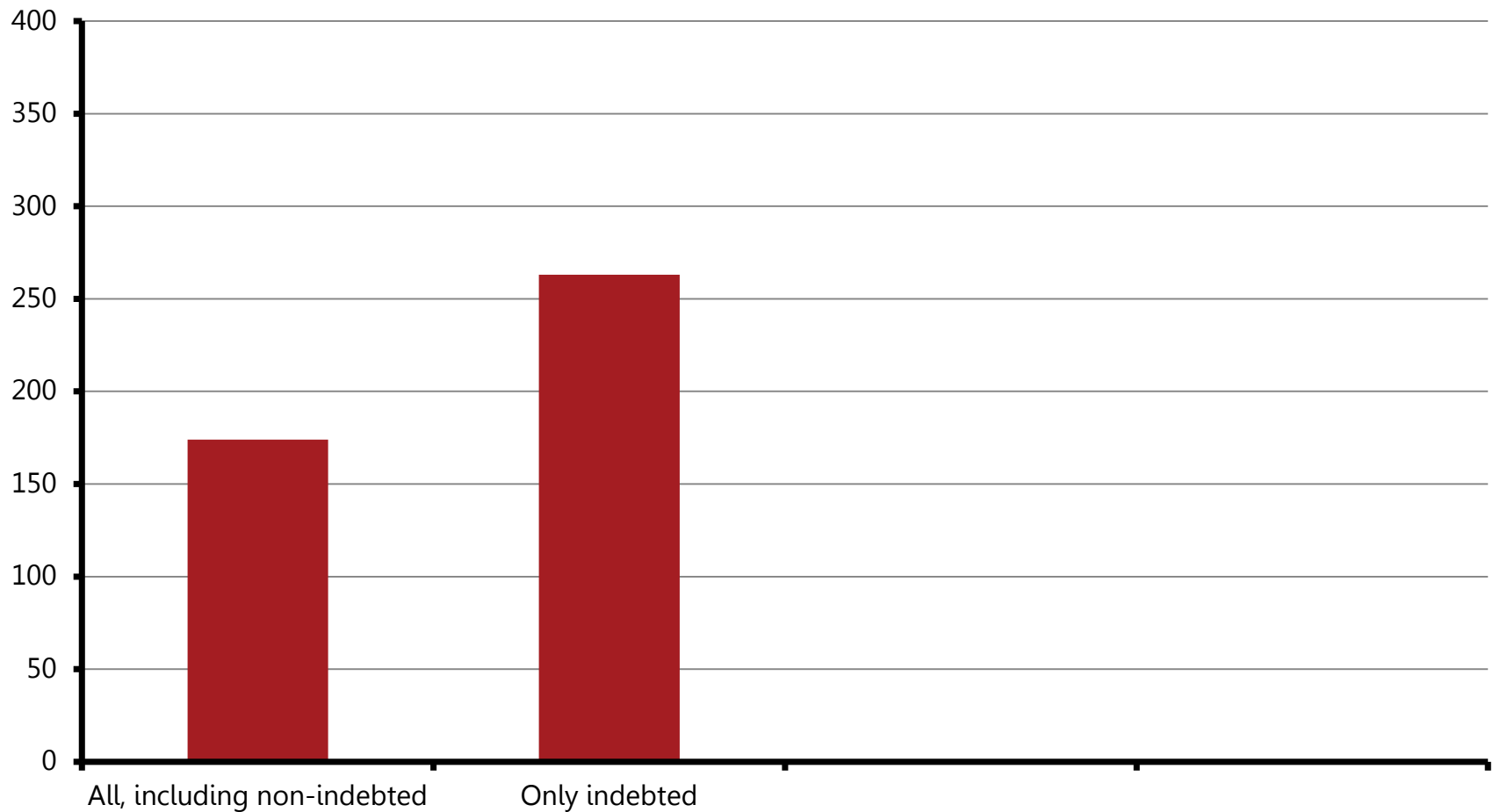
The Riksbank's credit data gives new possibilities



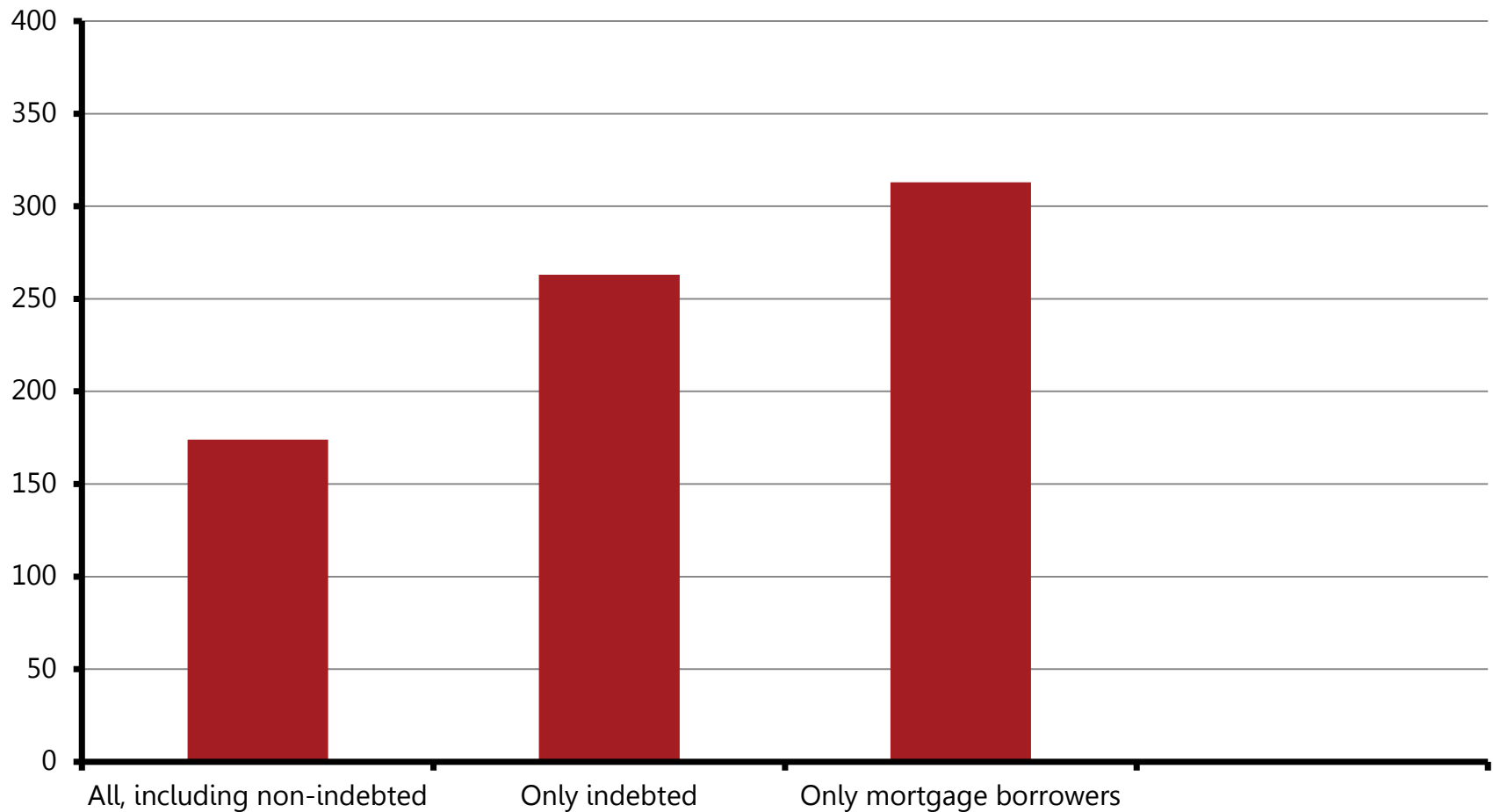
The aggregate debt ratio is high



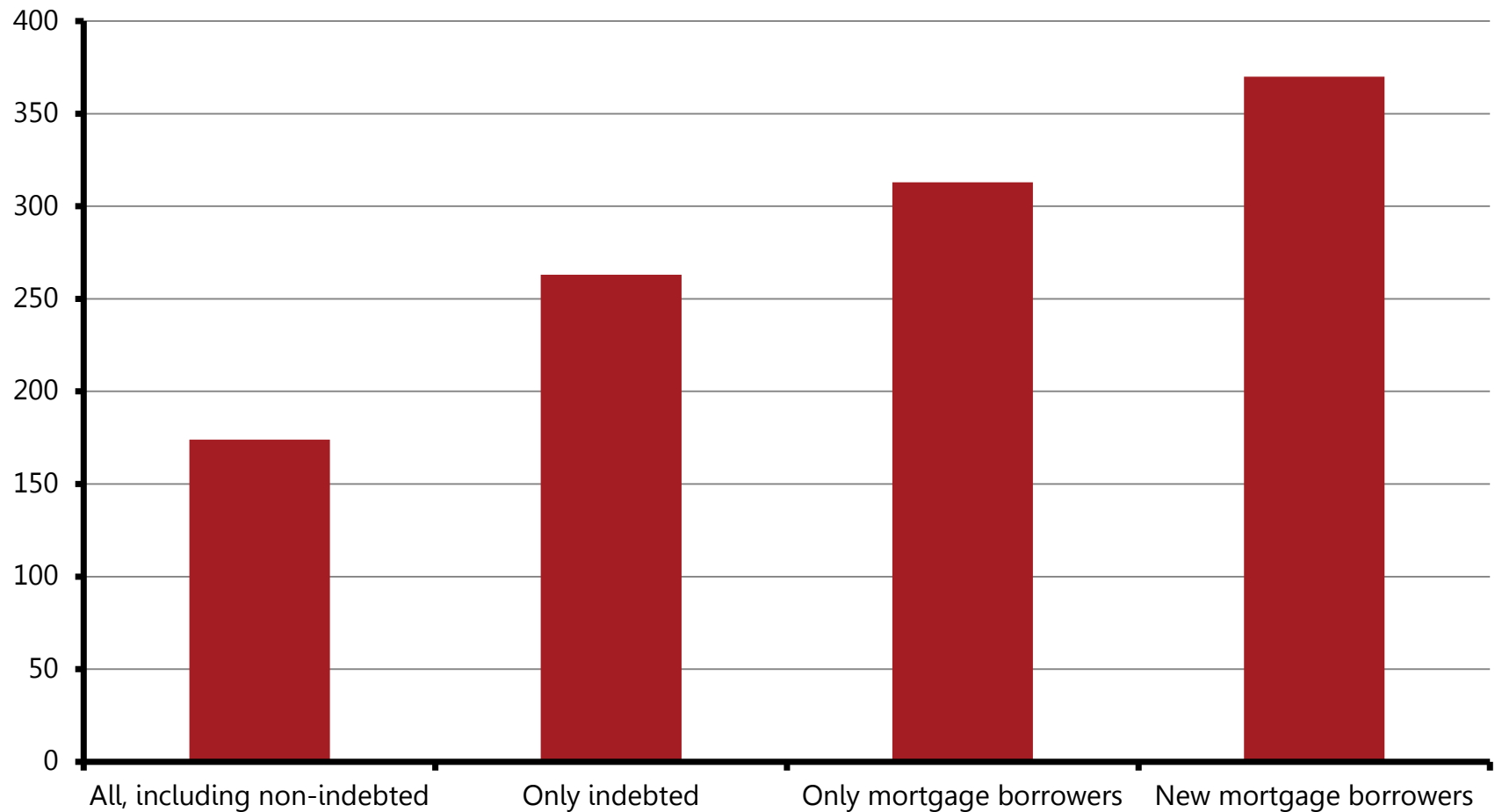
The debt ratio for only indebted households is higher



The debt ratio for mortgage borrowers is even higher



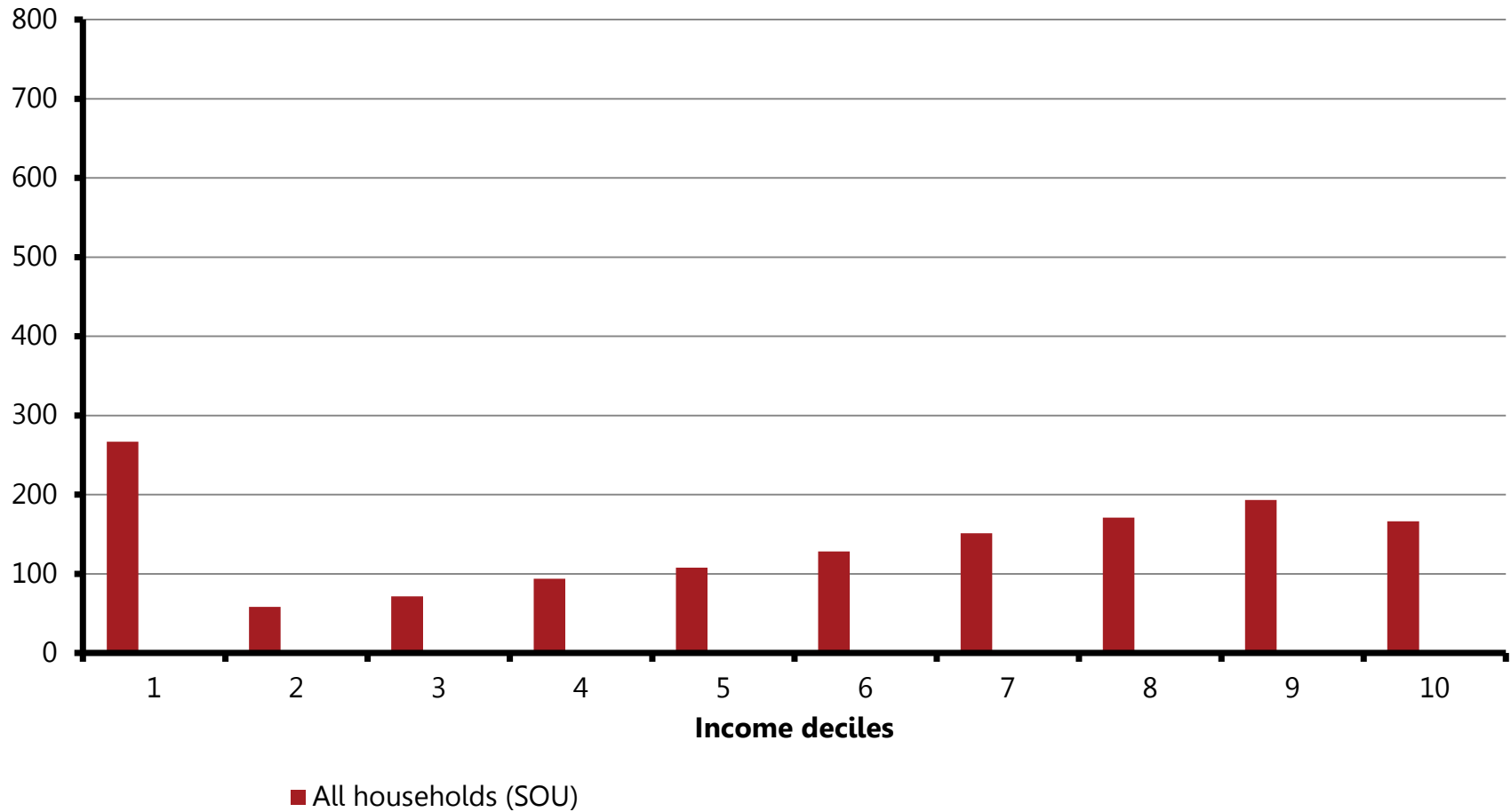
Debt ratios are highest for new mortgage borrowers



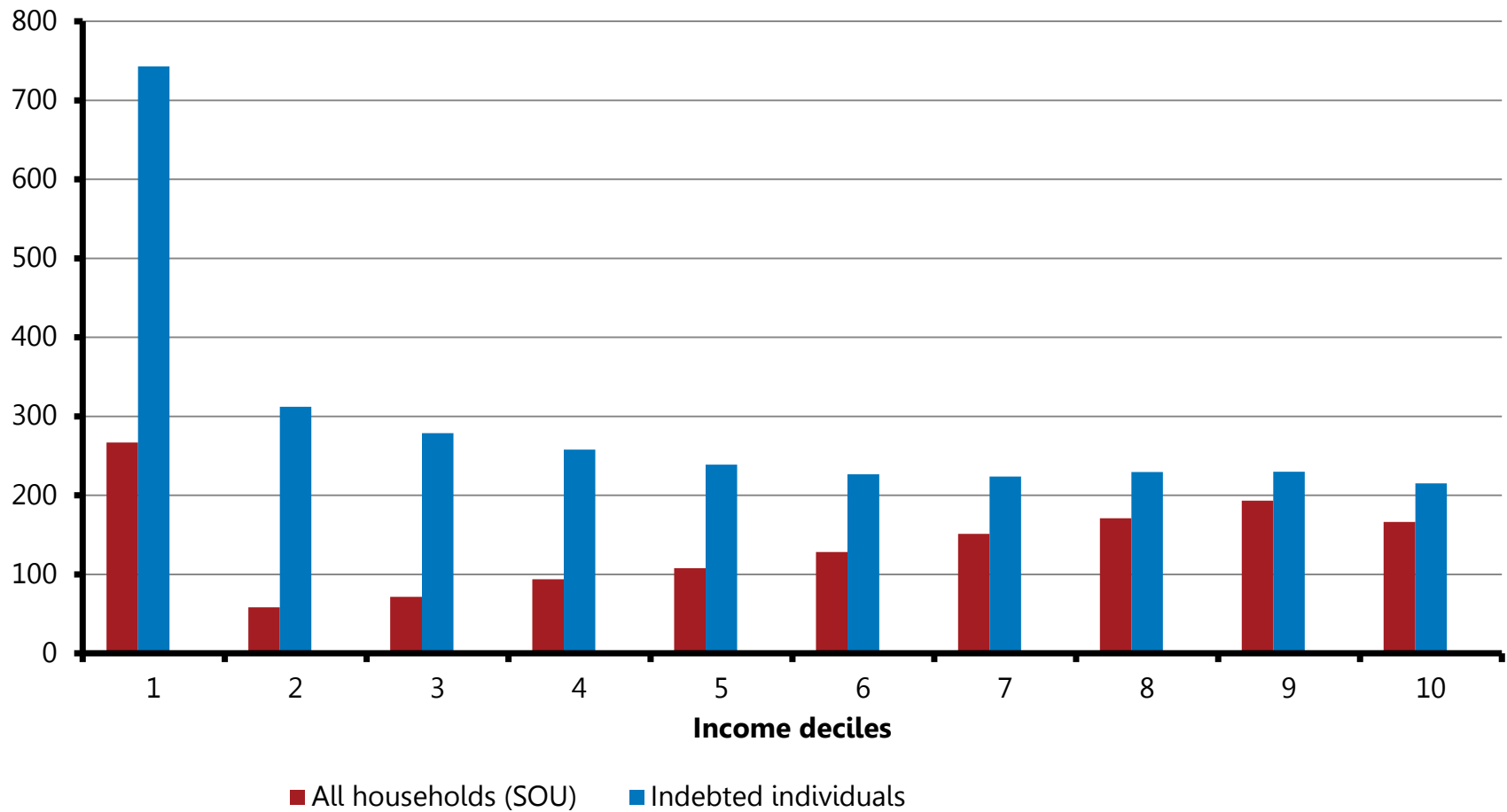
How are the debt ratios allocated?



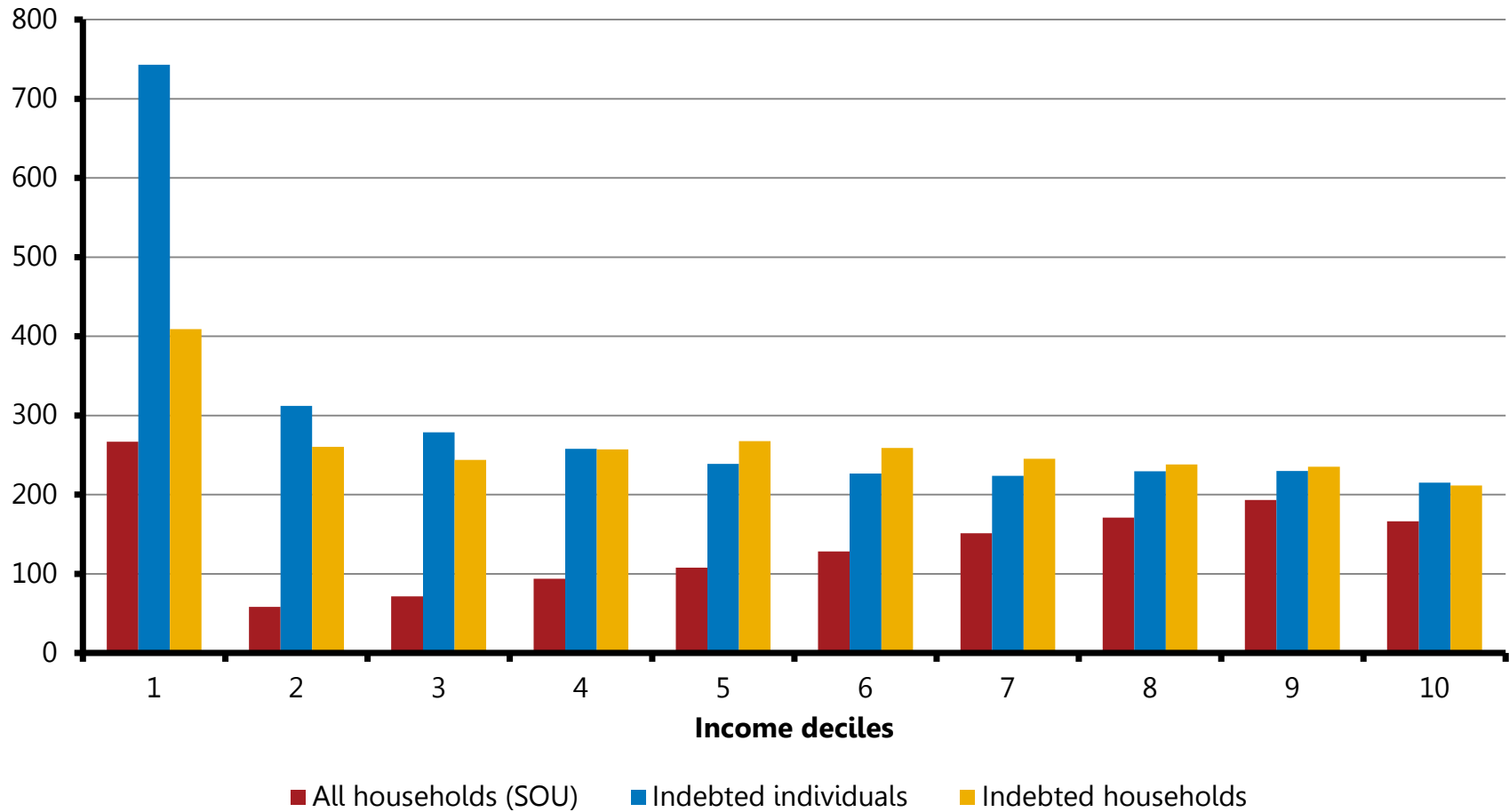
Different debt ratios in different income groups



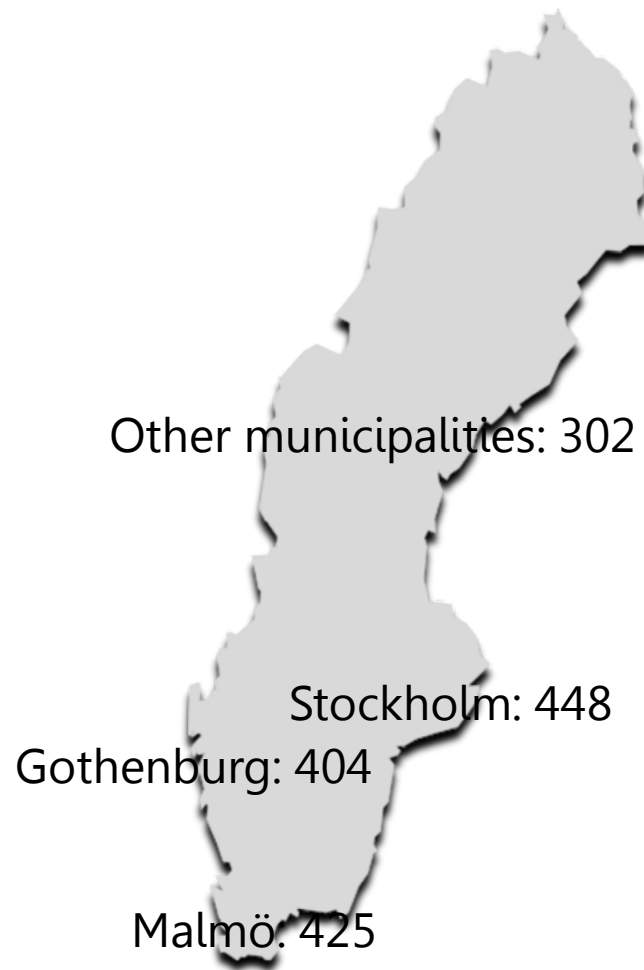
The debt ratio is highest among low and middle-income earners



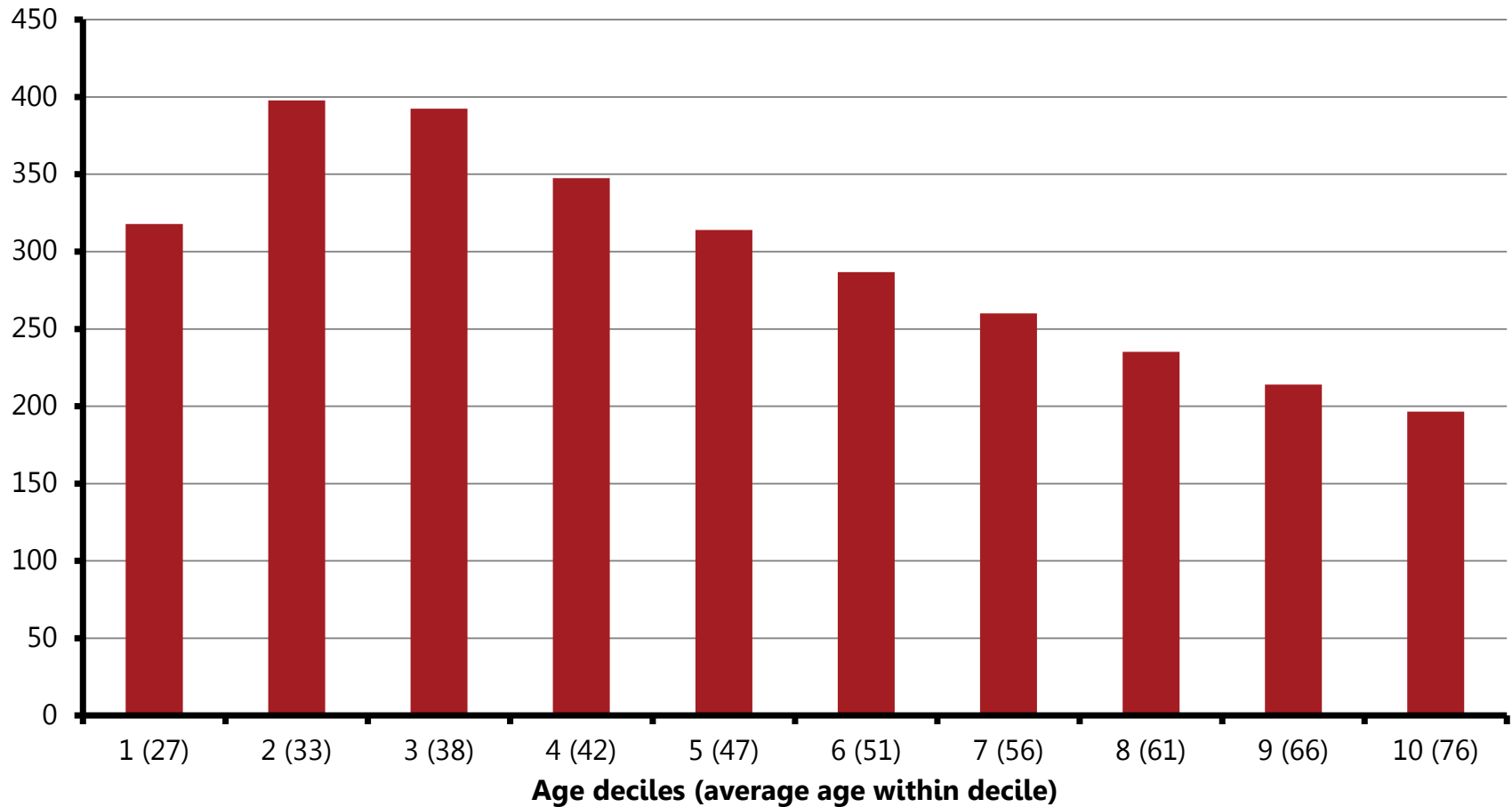
The debt ratio is highest among households with low and middle incomes



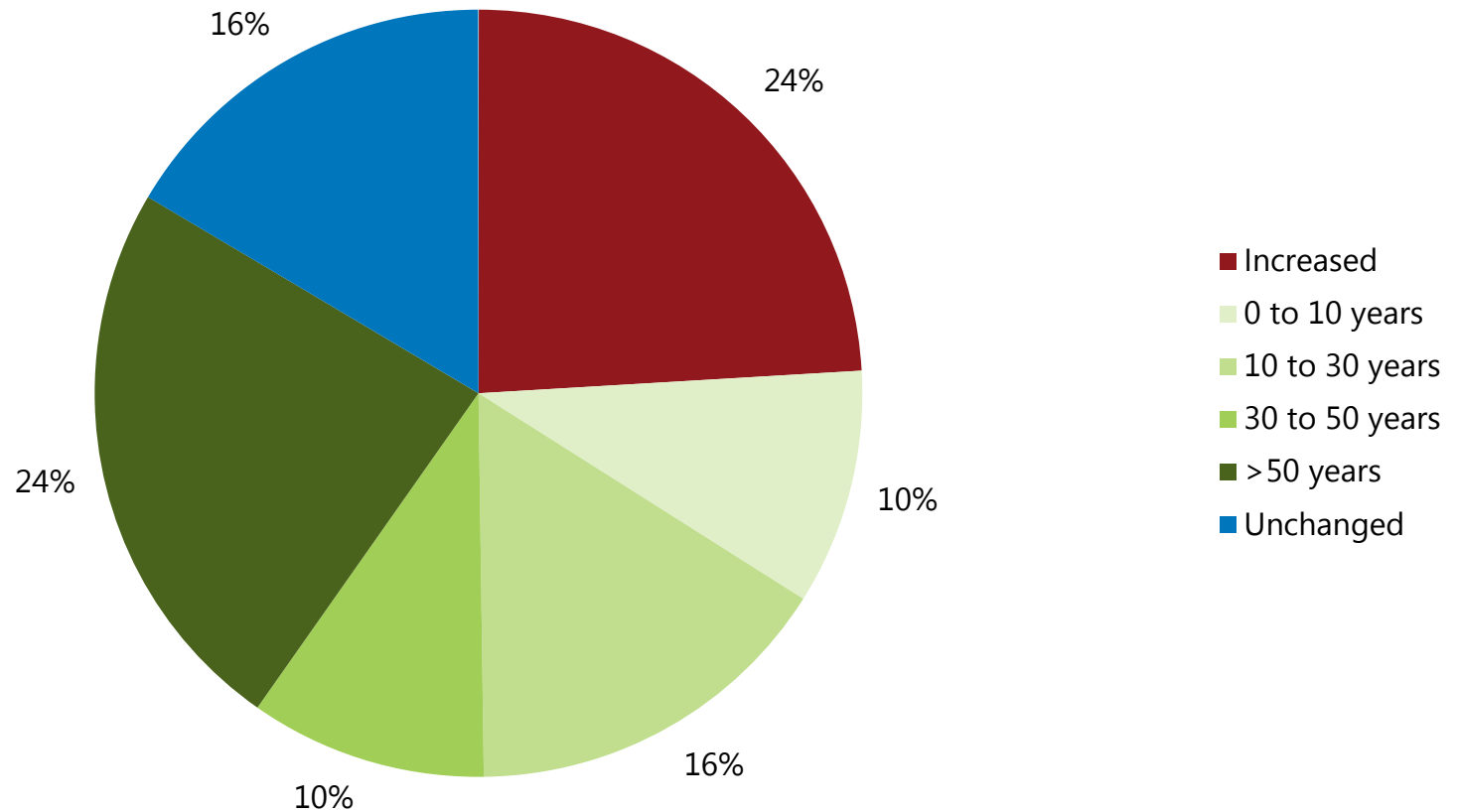
High debt ratios are not only a metropolitan phenomenon



Young people are most highly indebted, but older people also have high debt ratios



Four out of ten individuals with mortgages do not reduce their debts



99 years

The debt ratio is higher and debts are more widely spread than we thought
