Supplementary Materials

*Who Adopts Generative AI? Financial-Digital Engagement, the Age Divide and Trust as a Barrier: Evidence from Spanish Household Microdata. All estimates use INE 2025 TIC-H person weights; standard errors clustered by autonomous community (19 clusters). Odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals in brackets. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001.*

Table S1. Comparison of included and excluded respondents

Characteristic	Included	Excluded
Observations (n)	14,642	85
Share of internet-user universe	99.42%	0.58%
Mean age (years)	51.2	52.9
Female (%)	53.9	47.1
Generative AI adoption (%)	32.1	23.5
Online banking (%)	75.1	63.5

Excluded cases are those with education level not stated (NIVELEST=9). Unweighted figures.

Table S2. Full survey-weighted logistic regressions (odds ratios, 95% CI)

Predictor	Model 1 (banking)	Model 2 (index)	Model 3 (bank×age)	Model 4 (privacy | non-adopters)
Online banking	1.734*** [1.525, 1.973]	—	1.873*** [1.639, 2.140]	1.184** [1.066, 1.314]
Financial-digital index (0–4)	—	1.250*** [1.124, 1.391]	—	—
Advanced-activity count (0–3)	—	—	—	1.020 [0.850, 1.224]
Online banking × age (centred)	—	—	1.011 [0.998, 1.024]	—
Digital skills (0–8)	1.429*** [1.404, 1.456]	1.426*** [1.398, 1.454]	1.426*** [1.398, 1.455]	1.045*** [1.019, 1.071]
Age (per year)	0.955*** [0.953, 0.958]	0.956*** [0.953, 0.959]	—	1.006*** [1.003, 1.010]
Age (centred, per year)	—	—	0.947*** [0.936, 0.958]	—
Female	0.947 [0.841, 1.066]	0.972 [0.868, 1.089]	0.947 [0.843, 1.064]	1.247*** [1.102, 1.412]
Education: medium	1.264* [1.032, 1.547]	1.312* [1.067, 1.614]	1.286* [1.035, 1.598]	1.173 [0.991, 1.388]
Education: higher	1.963*** [1.648, 2.337]	2.031*** [1.707, 2.415]	1.985*** [1.652, 2.385]	0.930 [0.804, 1.076]
Daily+ internet use	2.878*** [1.690, 4.903]	3.015*** [1.768, 5.143]	2.807*** [1.647, 4.784]	—
Observations	**14,642**	**14,642**	**14,642**	**9,945**
McFadden pseudo-R^2	0.334	0.333	0.334	0.012

All models include net household income, degree of urbanisation, labour-market status and autonomous-community fixed effects (coefficients omitted). Reference categories: education = low; income = lowest bracket; urbanisation = densely populated; labour status = 0. In Model 3 age is mean-centred, so the online-banking odds ratio is evaluated at the mean age.

Table S3. Average marginal effects and predicted probabilities

Quantity	Estimate
AME, online banking (0→1), Model 1	+7.9 pp
AME, financial-digital index (+1 point), Model 2	+3.2 pp
AME, digital skills (+1 task), Model 1	+5.2 pp
AME, age (+1 year), Model 1	-0.7 pp
Predicted adoption at index = 0 (covariates at sample values)	33.7%
Predicted adoption at index = 1 (covariates at sample values)	36.9%
Predicted adoption at index = 2 (covariates at sample values)	40.2%
Predicted adoption at index = 3 (covariates at sample values)	43.5%
Predicted adoption at index = 4 (covariates at sample values)	46.8%

Average marginal effects and predicted probabilities computed from Models 1–2 by averaging individual effects over the estimation sample using person weights.

Table S4. Index-component models and alternative inference for the online-banking effect

Specification	OR	95% CI	Note
Online banking (separate)	1.734	[1.525, 1.973]	prevalence 75.1%
Securities AFININT1 (separate)	1.618	[1.207, 2.170]	prevalence 6.6%
Insurance AFININT2 (separate)	1.187	[0.933, 1.509]	prevalence 12.3%
Loan/credit AFININT3 (separate)	0.825	[0.698, 0.975]	prevalence 3.9%
Online banking (joint)	1.713	[1.508, 1.946]	p<0.001
Advanced-activity count (joint)	1.117	[0.967, 1.291]	p=0.134
Online banking — cluster-robust by CCAA	1.734	[1.525, 1.973]	p<0.001
Online banking — HC1 (no clustering)	1.734	[1.730, 1.739]	p<0.001
Online banking — leave-one-CCAA-out jackknife	1.69–1.81	(range of point estimates)	mean 1.74
Online banking — wild cluster bootstrap-t (999 reps)	—	—	p=0.003

Component models estimate each financial activity separately with the full control set. The joint model includes online banking and the count of advanced activities together. VIFs for all predictors are below 1.5. The wild cluster bootstrap is applied to a linear-probability analogue of Model 1 with Rademacher weights.