Documentation of statistics for
Consumer Credit 2022

1 Introduction

These statistics show the volume and development of consumer credit and credit cards services. With its short production time of 35 days after the end of the quarter, these statistics can serve as a business cycle indicator for credit intermediation in Denmark.

2 Statistical presentation

These statistics are a quarterly estimate of consumer credit in DKK million, provided by financial and non-financial corporations inside and outside the banking sector. The consumer credit is distributed by balance on purchase cards and debit cards, including gasoline companies, as well as on short-term loans and credit against collateral.

2.1 Data description

The statistics contain information on the development in consumer credit supplied by companies which are not banks or mortgage banks. The information is indicated by the amount of outstanding debt at the end of the quarter broken down on types of lending: credit card lending, blank credit and secured credit. Financial companies that take deposits, such as banks are not included in the statistics.

2.2 Classification system

Consumer credit in DKK million is grouped by type:

- 0 Total Consumer Credit
- 1 Banks Consumer Credit in total
- 2 Consumer Credit Companies in total
- 2.1 Balance on Credit Card and Account Cards
- 2.1.1 Of which, Petrol Companies
- 2.2 Blank Credit
- 2.3 Secured Credit

2.3 Sector coverage

These statistics include companies that are primarily classified in the financial sector.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Blank credit: Unsecured loans not connected to a credit card, and where there is no security.

Secured credit: A loan which is backed by assets belonging to the borrower in order to decrease the risk assumed by the lender - does not include financial leasing.

Credit card lending: All types of lending connected to a credit card - secured or unsecured. This includes fuel cards.

2.5 Statistical unit

The statistic is published as an aggregation of legal entities by their CVR-number in Statistics Denmark's Business Registers.

2.6 Statistical population

Companies inside and outside the banking sector, who offer consumer credit.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

The statistic covers the time period from first quarter 2018 and onwards.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

DKK Million.

2.11 Reference period

End of quarter.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Quarterly.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The Act on Statistics Denmark § 8. No EU-regulation.

2.14 Cost and burden

The reporting burden is calculated to be approximately 20,000 DKK.

2.15 Comment

Additional information is available by contacting Statistics Denmark.

3 Statistical processing

The data is gathered electronically through http://www.virk.dk. The company will be contacted in the absence of reporting. A manual validation of the data is performed before publication.

3.1 Source data

Consumer credit information provided outside the banking sector is collected directly from consumer credit and credit card providers. Consumer credit granted in the banking sector is obtained from the Danish Central Bank.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Quarterly.

3.3 Data collection

The statistics is gathered by web questionnaires through http://www.virk.dk.

3.4 Data validation

When data is collected a manual validation of data is conducted before publication. In the absence of reports the company is contacted. Data is checked for inconsistency and if significant changes compared to previous quarters are observed the respondent will be contacted.

3.5 Data compilation

The gathered data from the web questionnaires are aggregated within each type of credit before published.

3.6 Adjustment

No corrections of data in addition to what has already been described under data validation.

4 Relevance

The statistic contributes to the general information on the Danish lending and may, given the short time of production, serve as a business cycle indicator. Therefore it is broadly oriented towards the different sectors: private citizens, businesses, politicians, authorities or educational institutions. Data regarding user satisfaction is not gathered at this time.

4.1 User Needs

The statistics contributes to the general information on the Danish lending and may, given the short time of production, serve as a business cycle indicator. Therefore it is broadly oriented towards the different sectors: private citizens, businesses, politicians, authorities or educational institutions.

Statistics Denmark
Sankt Kjelds Plads 11
DK 2100 København Ø

4.2 User Satisfaction

Data regarding user satisfaction is not gathered at this time.

4.3 Data completeness rate

The statistic is not covered by EU requirements.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The statistic covers all providers of consumer credit and debit payments and the response rate is 100 per cent. There will be no revisions to the statistics. However, there may be some uncertainty associated with coverage error, and measurement error due to new providers and ongoing product development in the industry.

5.1 Overall accuracy

Overall, the statistic will be underestimated since the part of the population not part of the target population is avoided due to an ongoing correction of the population. Some statistical uncertainty is related to the subdividing: the continuously development of new lending facilities in the market might give problems for the companies to categorize certain type of loans.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

There might be some uncertainty connected to the degree of coverage. In co-operation with the trade associations of the reporting units, the reporting population is currently revised in order to achieve and maintain the highest possible degree of coverage. However, as the degree of organization is not known in this area, it is possible that large companies, which are not members of the trade associations, may have operated in the market over some period of time without having been included in the reporting population.

Over-coverage for this statistic may be instances where a business receives deposits. In the event that a company goes from not receiving deposits to accepting deposits, this business is deleted from the statistic. It is estimated that these companies is sorted out before publication, so the Over-coverage is considered to be zero.

5.4 Quality management

Statistics Denmark follows the recommendations on organisation and management of quality given in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and the implementation guidelines given in the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF). A Working Group on Quality and a central quality assurance function have been established to continuously carry through control of products and processes.

5.5 Quality assurance

Statistics Denmark follows the principles in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and uses the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF) for the implementation of the principles. This involves continuous decentralized and central control of products and processes based on documentation following international standards. The central quality assurance function reports to the Working Group on Quality. Reports include suggestions for improvement that are assessed, decided and subsequently implemented.

5.6 Quality assessment

Statistics accuracy and reliability is considered to be good. Based on the response rate of 100 percent, and the way the statistics are designed. However, there may be some uncertainty associated with coverage error, and measurement error due to new players and ongoing product development in the industry.

5.7 Data revision - policy

Statistics Denmark revises published figures in accordance with the [Revision Policy for Statistics Denmark](). The common procedures and principles of the Revision Policy are for some statistics supplemented by a specific revision practice.

5.8 Data revision practice

Only final figures are published.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The publication time of the statistic is 35 days. The statistic is usually published without delay in relation to the scheduled date.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

These statistics are published 35 days after the end of the reference quarter.

6.2 Punctuality

The statistic is published according to schedule.

7 Comparability

The population is defined for relatively few units, causing some sensitivity to the constant changes in the population. This adjustment is a result of new players and where companies no longer meet the requirements to be included in the statistics.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

The statistics is only comparable with consumer credit provided by companies outside the bank sector.

7.2 Comparability over time

Companies included in the statistics can change over time when companies are included or fall out of the population due to a possible industry changes or shutdowns. From 1st to 2nd quarter 2014, there has been a decline the consumer credit, due to a change in the number of business in the sector for non-bank consumer credit companies. Had the number of business been unchanged, the drop would only have been 0.1 per cent instead of the observed 8 per cent. Particularly, the non-bank consumer credit in the shape of blank credits as well as credit card lending has been affected by the change.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

Statistics Denmark is also publishing *account statistics* for companies with financing and/or consumer credit as their prime activity. The population in each of the two statistics are not completely equivalent e.g. in the present calculation fuel- and retail companies with credit card services are included.

7.4 Coherence - internal

The yearly statistics for finance companies include stock sizes for loans corresponding to this statistic - i.e. Purchase and credit cards, loans and credit agreements against collateral. However, there is no direct comparability between the four quarters of these statistic and the figures for finance companies, as the populations are not the same. The statistics for finance companies are also aimed at lending to business.

8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published in the Statbank under Consumer Credit. For further information, go to the subject page.

8.1 Release calendar

The publication date appears in the release calendar. The date is confirmed in the weeks before.

8.3 User access

Statistics are always published at 8:00 a.m. at the day announced in the release calendar. No one outside of Statistics Denmark can access the statistics before they are published.

8.2 Release calendar access

The Release Calender can be accessed on our English website: Release Calender.

Statistics Denmark
Sankt Kjelds Plads 11
DK 2100 København Ø

8.4 News release

These statistics we published in a Danish press release until 2nd quarter 2016.

8.5 Publications

These statistics featured in the [Statistical Yearbook](#) until 2017.

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subject [Consumer credit](#) in the following table:

- [MPK30](#): Consumer credit, end of quarter by type

8.7 Micro-data access

There is no access to micro-data.

8.8 Other

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

[Data Confidentiality Policy](#) at Statistics Denmark.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

These statistics are published at a level of aggregation which does not necessitate disclosure.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

There are no separate documentation on methodology for these statistics.

8.12 Quality documentation

Results from the quality evaluation of products and selected processes are available in detail for each statistics and in summary reports for the Working Group on Quality.

9 Contact

The administrative placement of these statistics is in the division of Government Finances. The contact person is Jesper Søgaard Dreesen, tel.: + 45 5164 9261, and e-mail: JSD@dst.dk.