**Documentation of statistics for
Non-Bank Consumer Credit 2017 Quarter 2**

# 1 Introduction (S.0)

The purpose of Statistics on non-bank consumer credit is to analyse the volume of consumer credit and credit cards supplied by institutions outside the MFI sector, i.e. business enterprises that are neither banks nor mortgage institutions. The statistics are comparable from 1999 and onwards.

# 2 Statistical presentation (S.3)

The statistics is a quarterly statement of consumer credit provided by companies which are not banks or mortgage banks in DKK Million. The information is indicated by the amount of outstanding debt at the end of the quarter broken down on types of lending. Financial companies that take deposits, such as banks are not included in the statistics.

## 2.1 Data description (S.3.1)

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 (S.3.2)

The statistics follows the Danish Industrial Classification DB07, which is a Danish version of the international classifications: EU's NACE, Rev. 2 and FN's ISIC.

## 2.3 Sector coverage (S.3.3)

The statistics include industries that are included in sector 64.92.20: Other credit institutions.

## 2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions (S.3.4)

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

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

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.

## 2.5 Statistical unit (S.3.5)

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

## 2.6 Statistical population (S.3.6)

The population consists of companies outside the bank sector providing consumer credit and credit card credit. The companies don't necessarily perform financial services as their prime activity. E.g. retail/petrol companies offering credit card services are also included.

## 2.7 Reference area (S.3.7)

Denmark.

## 2.8 Time coverage (S.3.8)

The statistic covers the time period from 1999 and onwards.

## 2.9 Base period (S.3.9)

Not relevant for these statistics.

## 2.10 Unit of measure (S.4)

DKK Million.

## 2.11 Reference period (S.5)

01-04-2017 - 30-06-2017

## 2.12 Frequency of dissemination (S.9)

Quarterly.

## 2.13 Legal acts and other agreements (S.6.1)

The Act on Statistics Denmark § 8.

No EU-regulation.

## 2.14 Cost and burden (S.16)

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

## 2.15 Comment (S.19)

Additional information is available by contacting Statistics Denmark.

## 3 Statistical processing (S.18)

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 (S.18.1)

The statistics are based on questionnaires reported quarterly to Statistics Denmark by the suppliers of consumer credit and credit card credit outside the bank sector.

### 3.2 Frequency of data collection (S.18.2)

Quarterly.

### 3.3 Data collection (S.18.3)

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

### 3.4 Data validation (S.18.4)

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 (S.18.5)

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

### 3.6 Adjustment (S.18.6)

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

## 4 Relevance (S.12)

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 (S.12.1)

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.

### 4.2 User Satisfaction (S.12.2)

Data regarding user satisfaction is not gathered at this time.

### 4.3 Data completeness rate (S.12.3)

The statistic is not covered by EU requirements.

## 5 Accuracy and reliability (S.13)

The statistic covers all providers of consumer credit and debit payments, which are not banks or mortgage banks, 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 (S.13.1)

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 (S.13.2)

Not relevant for these statistics.

### 5.3 Non-sampling error (S.13.3)

Based on how the target population is defined and with a non-response error of zero, the non-sampling error is caused by coverage error and measurement error.

### 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 (S.11.2)

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 (S.17.2)

Only final figures are published.

## 6 Timeliness and punctuality (S.14)

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 (S.14.1)

35 days.

### 6.2 Punctuality (S.14.2)

The statistic is published according to schedule.

## 7 Comparability (S.15)

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 (S.15.1)

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

## 7.2 Comparability over time (S.15.2)

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 (S.15.3)

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 (S.15.4)

Not relevant for these statistics.

# 8 Accessibility and clarity (S.10)

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.

## 8.2 Release calendar access

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

## 8.3 User access

Statistics are always published at 9:00 a.m. at the day announced in the release calendar. No one outside of Statistics Denmark can access the statistics before they are published. Theme publications etc. may be published at other times of the day. The National Statistician can decide that such publications may be released before their official publication time, e.g. to the media and other stakeholders.

## 8.4 News release (S.10.1)

These statistics are *no* longer published in News from Statistics Denmark.

### 8.5 Publications (S.10.2)

These statistics are published in Statistical Yearbook.

### 8.6 On-line database (S.10.3)

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subject Consumer credit in the following table:

- MPK30: Consumer credit, end of quarter by type and time

### 8.7 Micro-data access (S.10.4)

There is no access to micro-data.

### 8.8 Other (S.10.5)

Not relevant for these statistics.

### 8.9 Confidentiality - policy (S.7.1)

Data Confidentiality Policy at Statistics Denmark.

### 8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment (S.7.2)

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

### 8.11 Documentation on methodology (S.10.6)

Further documentation is published in *Penge- og kapitalmarked* appearing in the series Statistical News.

### 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 this statistics is in the division of Government Finances. The person responsible is Jesper Søgaard Dreesen, tel. + 45 39 17 30 54, e-mail: jsd@dst.dk

### 9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

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