

Market Monitoring Survey 2019





Loans, credit and credit cards







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Introduction



The Consumer Market Monitoring Survey (MMS) assesses the performance of a range of goods and service markets across the European Union, the UK, Iceland and Norway. It looks at consumers' experiences and perceptions of the markets using a standard set of indicators to allow consistent and comparable monitoring across markets countries and survey waves. The indicators include both 'core' items, asked for all markets, as well as market-specific indicators that are asked for selected markets only (and in varying combinations).



TECHNICAL NOTE

The MMS is conducted using CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews) and the target population is the general public aged 18 and older. Around 50,000 people are interviewed each wave across the 30 countries in scope. The 2019 wave of the survey was conducted between 18 December 2019 and 19 May 2020. More detailed technical information about the survey can be found in the Annex to this report.



FURTHER INFORMATION

Survey microsite:

EC website:

THE 2019 WAVE OF THE MMS COVERED THE FOLLOWING TEN MARKETS:



services

furnishings











Overview of key findings

Trust

- Just under three quarters of EU27 consumers 73% trust the loans, credit and credit cards market. The figure is lower among those who find it very difficult to manage financially (66%) compared to those who find it very easy to do so (77%). It also varies to an extent by Member State, from a high of 86% (in Lithuania) to a low of 57% (in Cyprus).
- A large majority of consumers 91% report positive experiences of making purchases in the market. Here too though there are differences between those who find it very difficult to manage and those who find it very easy to do so (84% versus 92% respectively).

Choosing goods and services

- Thirty-three percent of consumers who have taken out a loan, credit or credit cards have done so online, directly from the provider's website, while 68% have done so in person.
- Around six in ten (62%) report finding it easy to compare the offers of loans, credit and credit cards although the figure varies by Member State, from a low of 43% in Denmark, to a high of 79% in Bulgaria. Among consumers who report finding it difficult to compare offers, 62% say this is because it takes too long to look at the various different products and services available.
- Ninety one per cent of consumers say that price is important to them when choosing a loan, credit or credit card. In comparison, 62% of consumers say the likely environmental impact of the service is important.

The in-market experience

- Nine percent of EU27 consumers have experienced a problem with a loan, credit or credit card that they felt gave grounds for complaint. This figure rises to a high of 20% in Malta.
- The most common problem experienced is that of difficulties accessing support from the provider (e.g., contacting the provider), reported by 19% of consumers who have taken out a loan, credit or credit cards. Almost as common was the problem of personal data being been sold, given or leaked to others, reported by 17%. The latter figure rose to as high as 37% in Spain.
- Of all those who have experienced a problem, 4 in 10 (41%) experienced financial detriment as a result and more than three in four (73%) experienced other, non-financial impacts. Financial loss is twice as common among consumers who find it very difficult to manage financially (67%) as among those who find it very easy to do so (33%).
- More than half (56%) of all those who have experienced a problem in the market have gone on to make a complaint most commonly to the service provider (43%). Fewer than a quarter as many (10%) have made a complaint to a consumer protection agency, though the figure is notably higher in Italy (22%), France (20%), Belgium (19%) and Ireland (16%).
- More than half (56%) of all those who have made a complaint report being satisfied with the outcome.





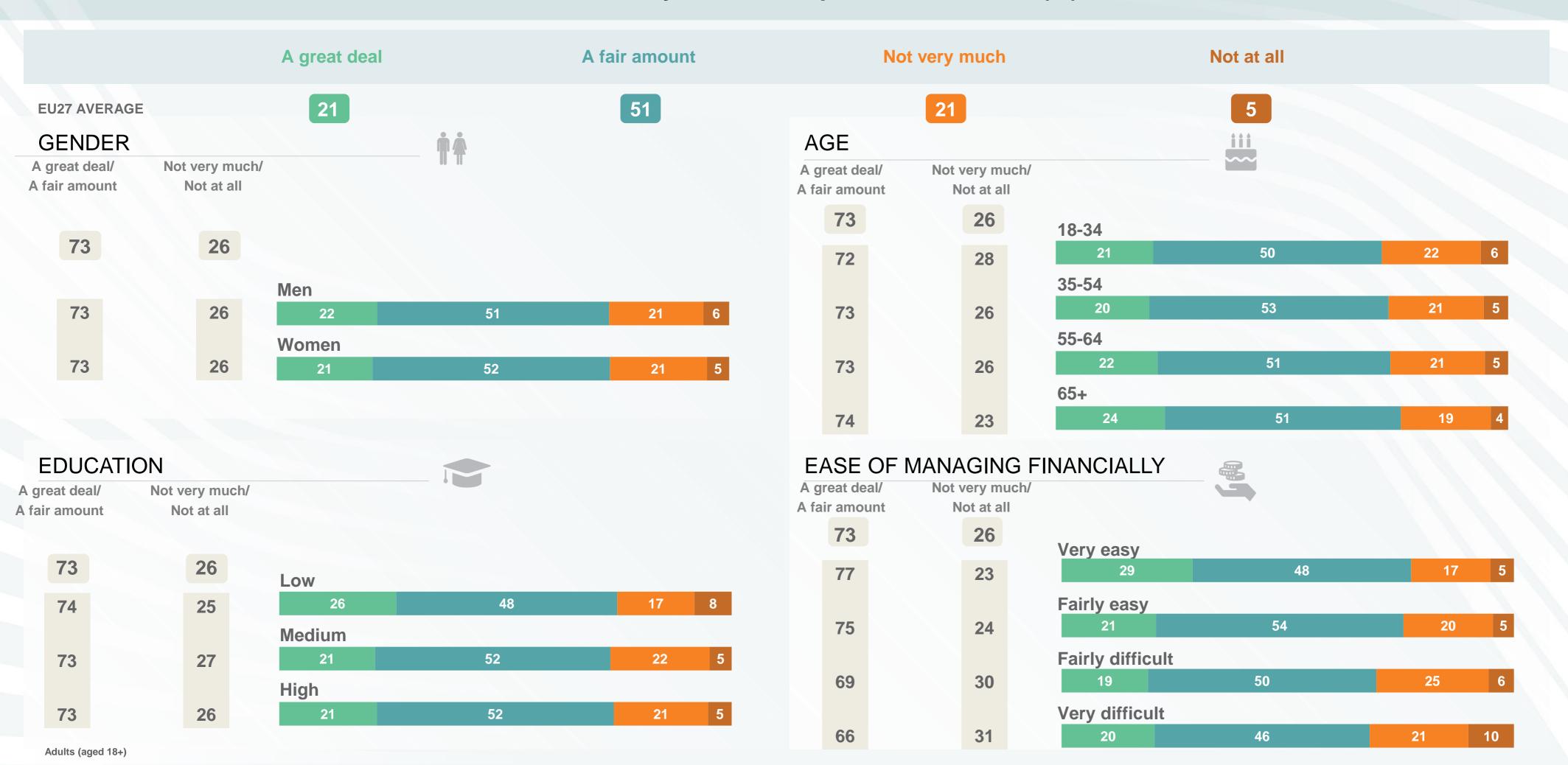
How much do you trust the providers overall? (%)







How much do you trust the providers overall? (%)







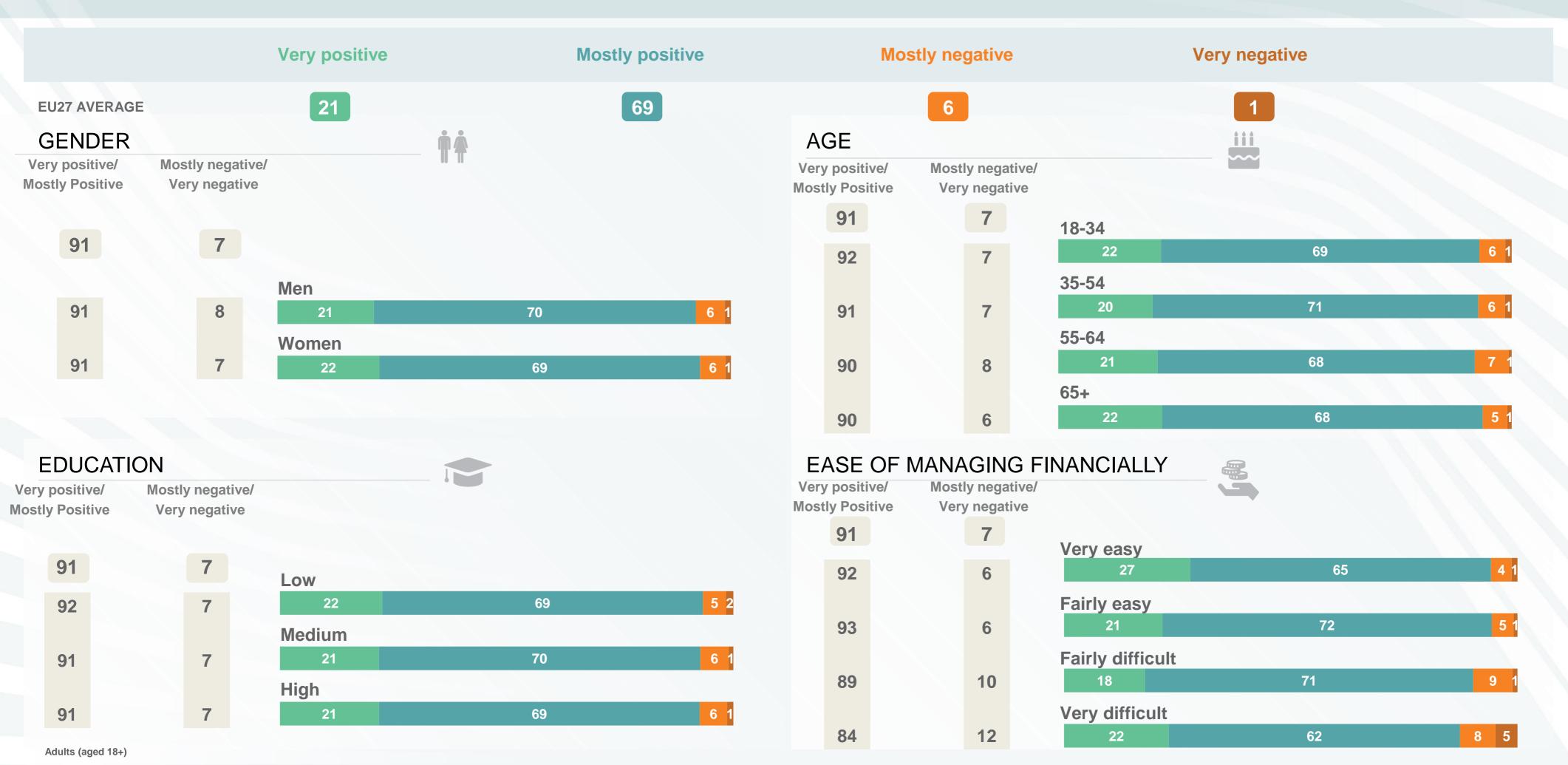
How would you rate your experiences of purchasing products/services in this market? (%)

	Very positive/ Mostly Positive	Mostly negative/ Very negative	Very positive	Mostly positive	Mostly negative	Very negative
EU27 AVERAGE	91	7	21	69	6	1
Belgium	93	5	23	<u> </u>	6	
Bulgaria	83	12			8	
Czechia	94	4			<u> </u>	0
Denmark	87	8		<u> </u>	0	0
Germany	93	4	(9)		<u> </u>	Ŏ
Estonia	95	3	2	0	o l	0
Ireland	90	8		33	6	0
Greece	87	9	0		0	o l
Spain	93	7	2		6	
France	88	10	20		9	
Croatia	90	8	20		o l	0
Italy	92	8	The state of the s		6	0
Cyprus	86	13	<u> </u>	3	9	
Latvia	82	13	G	<u> </u>	0	6
Lithuania	92	6	20		6	0
Luxembourg	93	7			6	o l
Hungary	81	16	23		0	<u> </u>
Malta	92	6	Ω		6	O O
Netherlands	91	5	2		<u> </u>	0
Austria	96	4	30	66	<u> </u>	Ŏ
Poland	91	6	3	13	6	To
Portugal	92	8	33	555	0	Ŏ
Romania	89	10	2		o l	To the second se
Slovenia	94	5	330		0	ō
Slovakia	89	10	3			O O
Finland	95	4	23		0	<u> </u>
Sweden	92	6	1		6	
United Kingdom	92	6	(3)	0	<u> </u>	0
Iceland	89	8	10		0	<u> </u>
Norway	95	3	25		6	





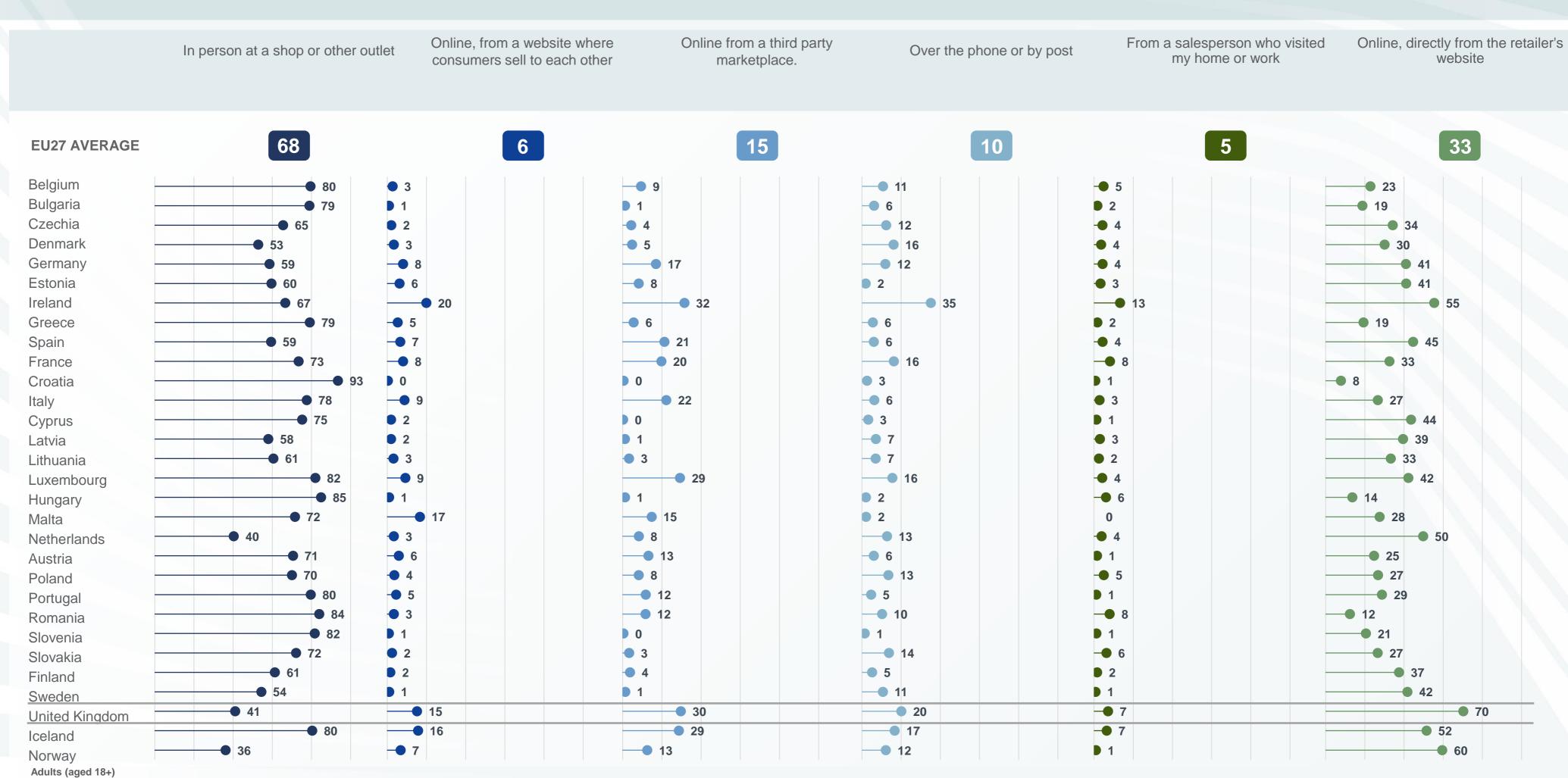
How would you rate your experiences of purchasing products/services in this market? (%)







From where have you purchased products or services? (%)







From where have you purchased products or services? (%)







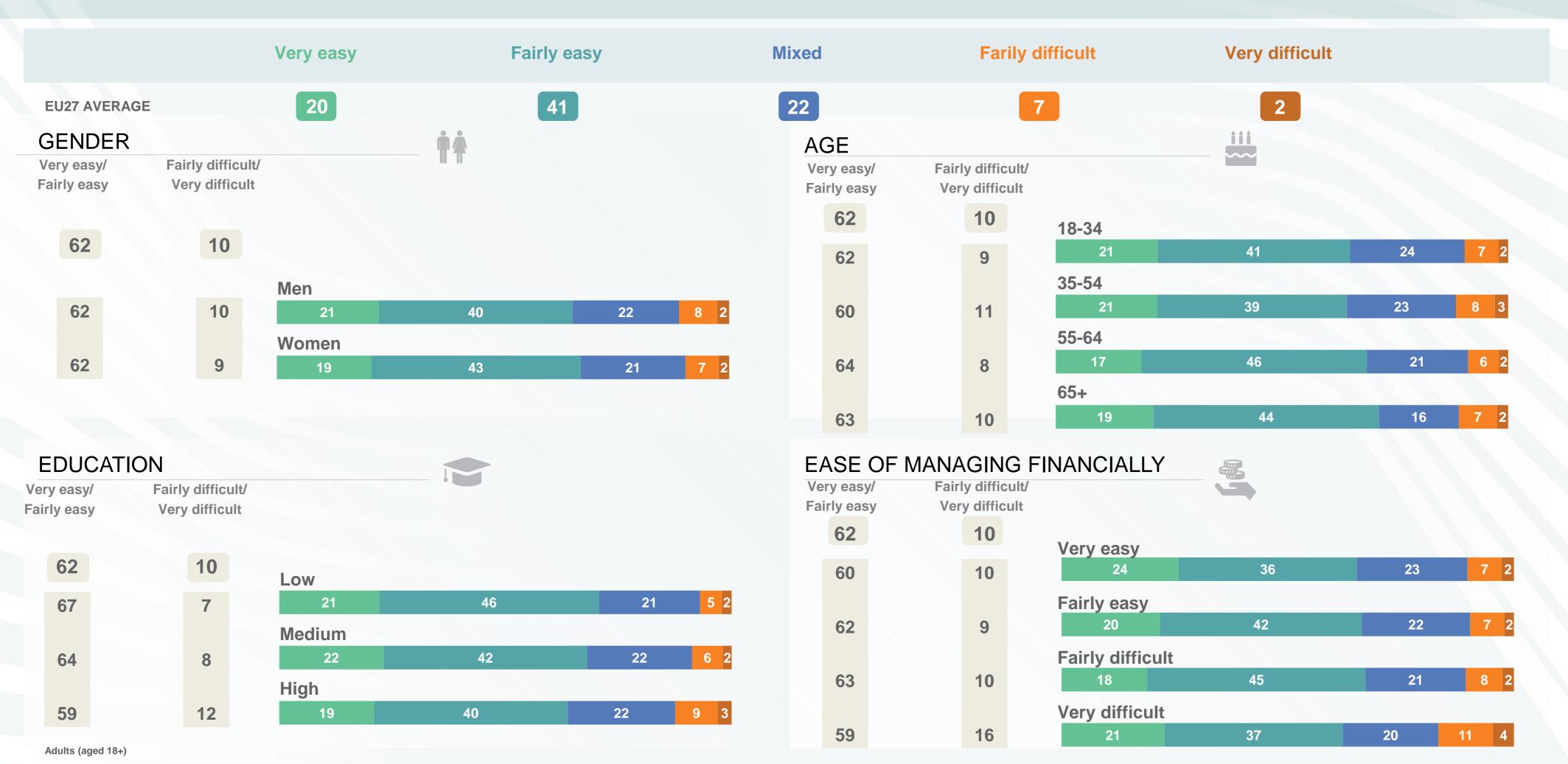
How easy or difficult was it to compare the products or services of different providers? (%)

	Very easy/	Fairly difficult/	Very easy	Fairly easy	Mixed	Farily difficult	Very difficult
	Fairly easy	Very difficult	. J. J. Guer	Tanif Caby			Tory announce
EU27 AVERAGE	62	10	20	41	22	7	2
Dolaium	54						.
Belgium Bulgaria		15		3	0		
Bulgaria Czechia	79 66	7	233	0	0	6	
Denmark	43	20		2	0	3	0
Germany	58	7	0		30	6	0
Estonia	69	5		3	G G		
Ireland	68	8	3		13		
Greece	59	10				8	
Spain	70	5		50	9		0
France	52	20	(3)	0	0		6
Croatia	68	5	2	6			0
Italy	72	6				6	0
Cyprus	67	17			0		G
Latvia	60	11	0		0	0	0
Lithuania	54	8		3	20	<u> </u>	0
Luxembourg	54	3	<u>a</u>	33		0	0
Hungary	54	9	22	2		6	
Malta	57	8	0		0	6	0
Netherlands	64	12	2		0		0
Austria	63	8	2	0		6	0
Poland	57	11	2	33	2		0
Portugal	75	4	30	G			0
Romania	67	6	2	0	2)	3	0
Slovenia	45	9	2	2	33		0
Slovakia	66	6	20	6	2	6	0
Finland	56	13	<u> </u>	•	(3)	0	3
Sweden	51	15	O .	33	Ø	C	
United Kingdom	76	5	①	•	0		0
Iceland	58	12	23	30	(3)	0	0
Norway	46	12	0	23	2	(0)	0





How easy or difficult was it to compare the products or services of different providers? (%)







Why do you say it was difficult to compare the products or services of different providers? (%)







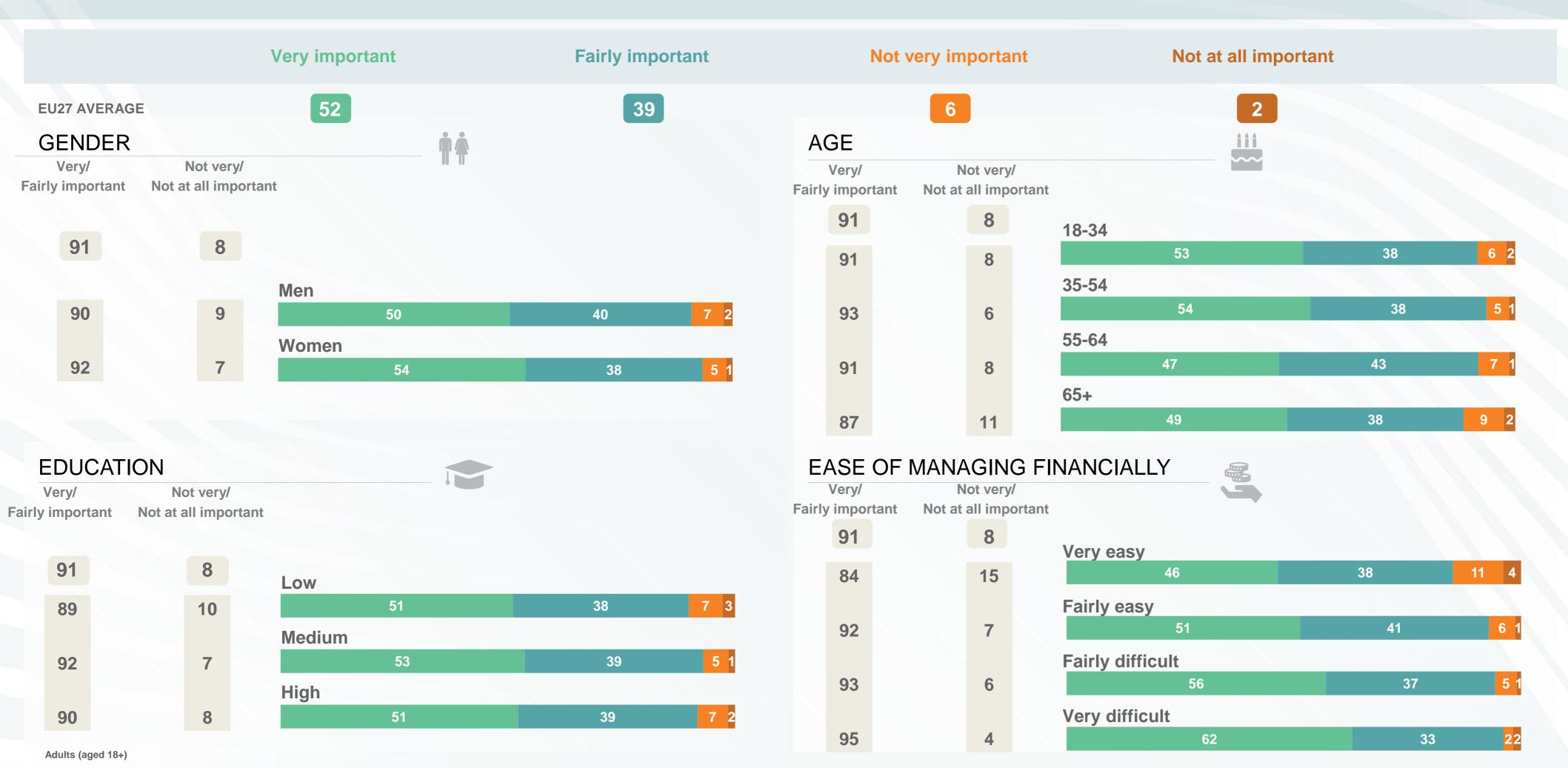
And how important to you were each of the following?... Price (%)







And how important to you were each of the following?... Price (%)







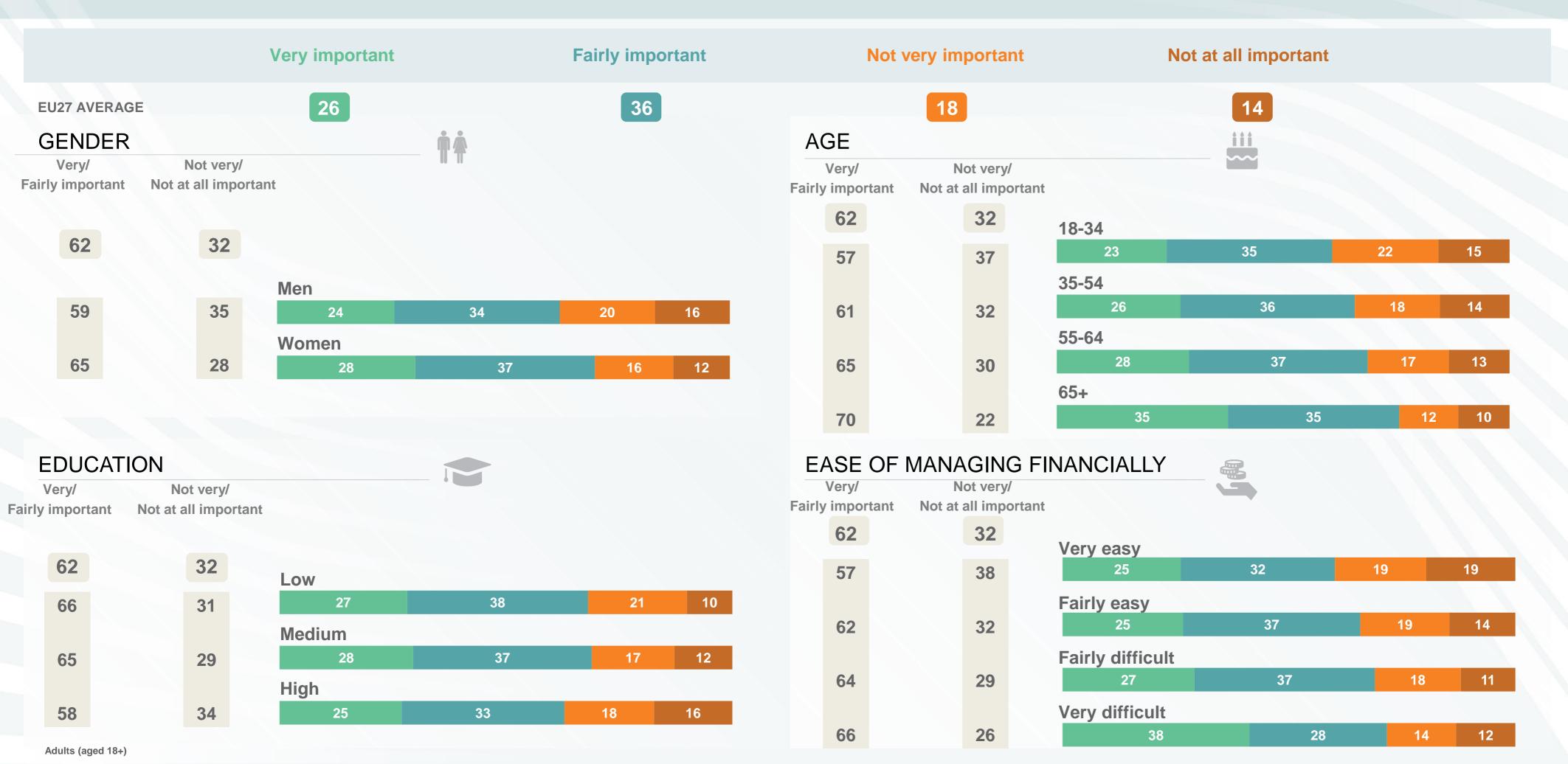
And how important to you were each of the following?... The likely environmental impact of the product or service (%)







And how important to you were each of the following?... The likely environmental impact of the product or service (%)







Did you personally experience any of the following with products or services you purchased? (%)

Any problem with cause for complaint

A problem you could not resolve because you bought from another consumer, not

Incorrect or unclear pricing that resulted in you paying unexpected additional costs or fees

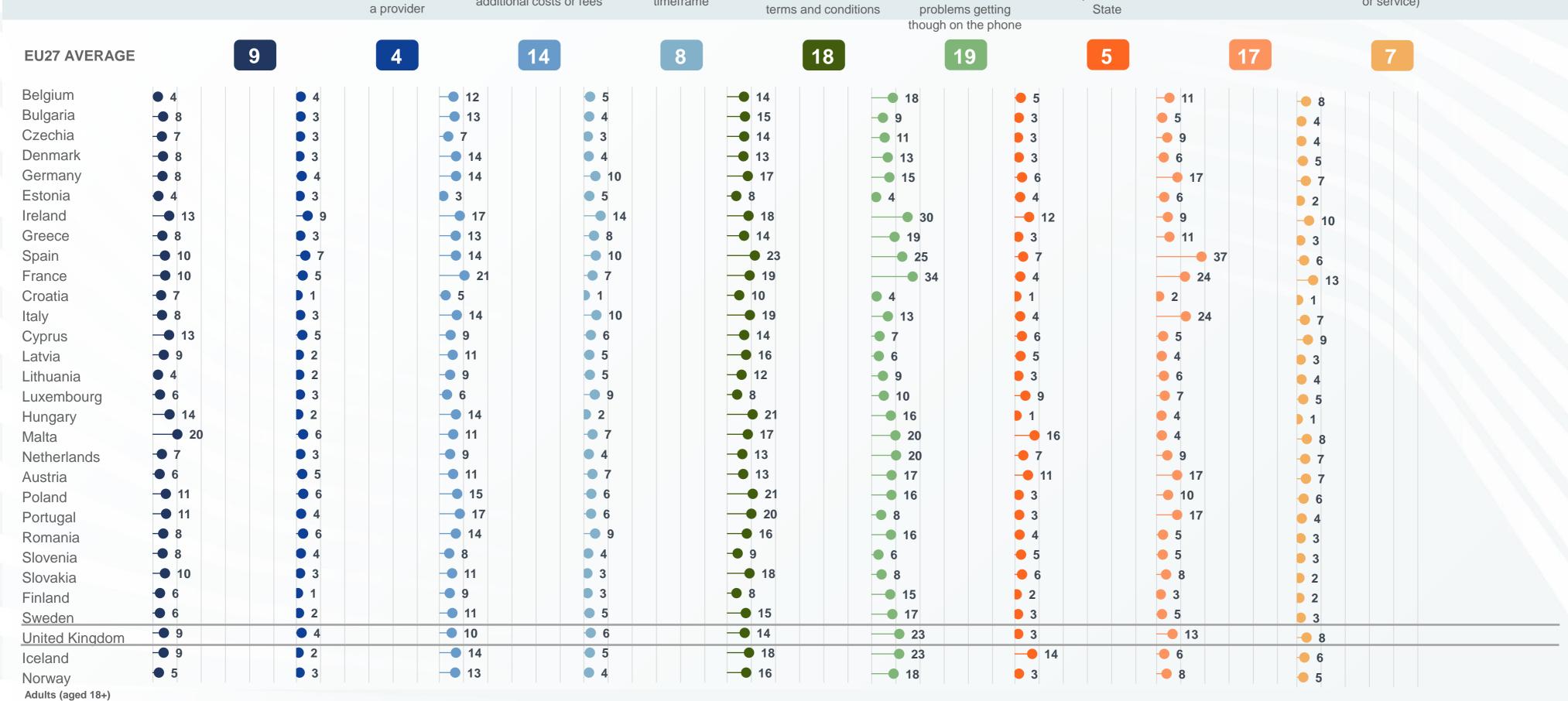
Problems cancelling an online order within the permitted timeframe

Inaccurate or misleading information about the product or service or unclear terms and conditions

Difficulties accessing
support from the
provider – for example
difficulties finding
contact details, or
problems getting

Not being able to buy from the provider's website in another European Member State

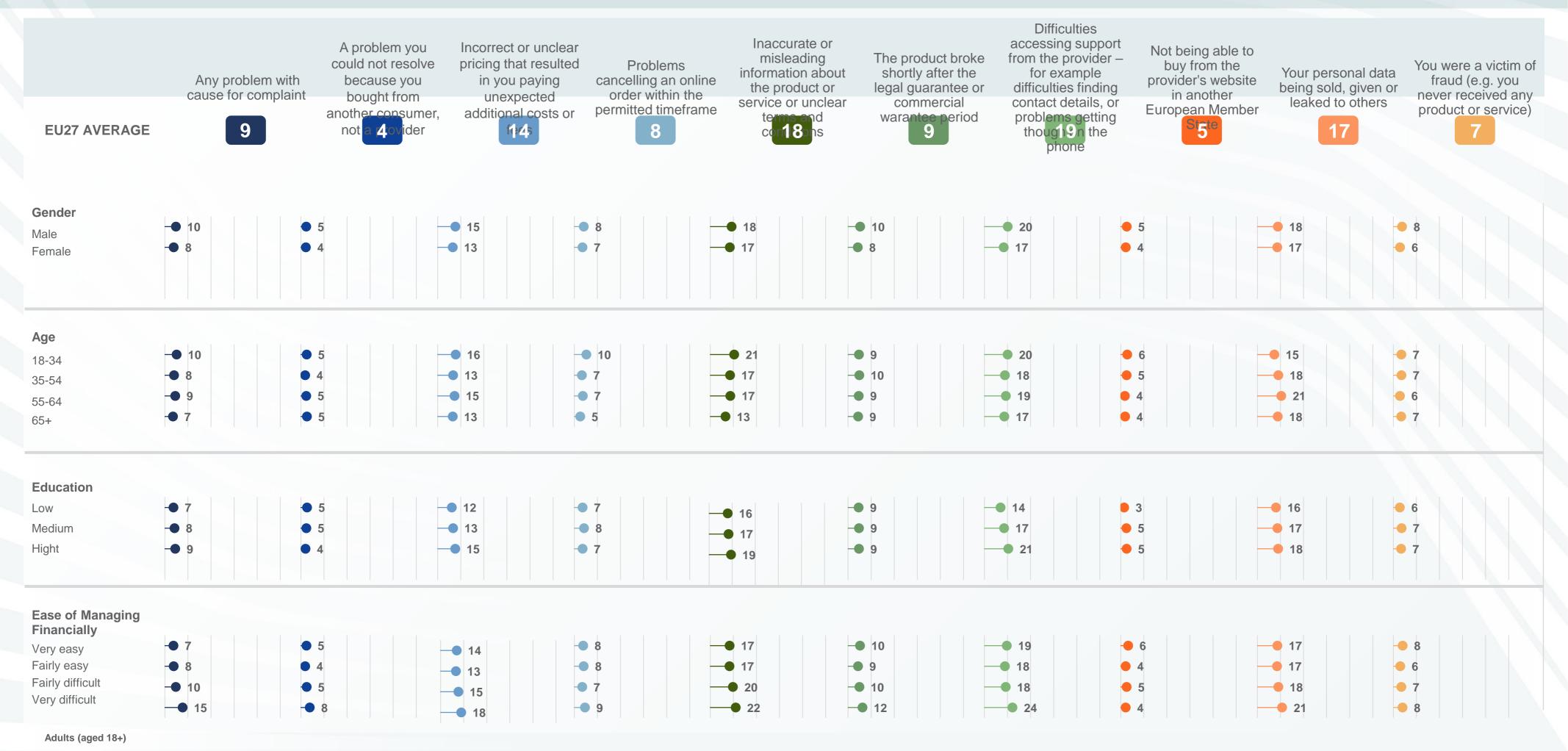
Your personal data being sold, given or leaked to others You were a victim of fraud (e.g. you never received any product or service)







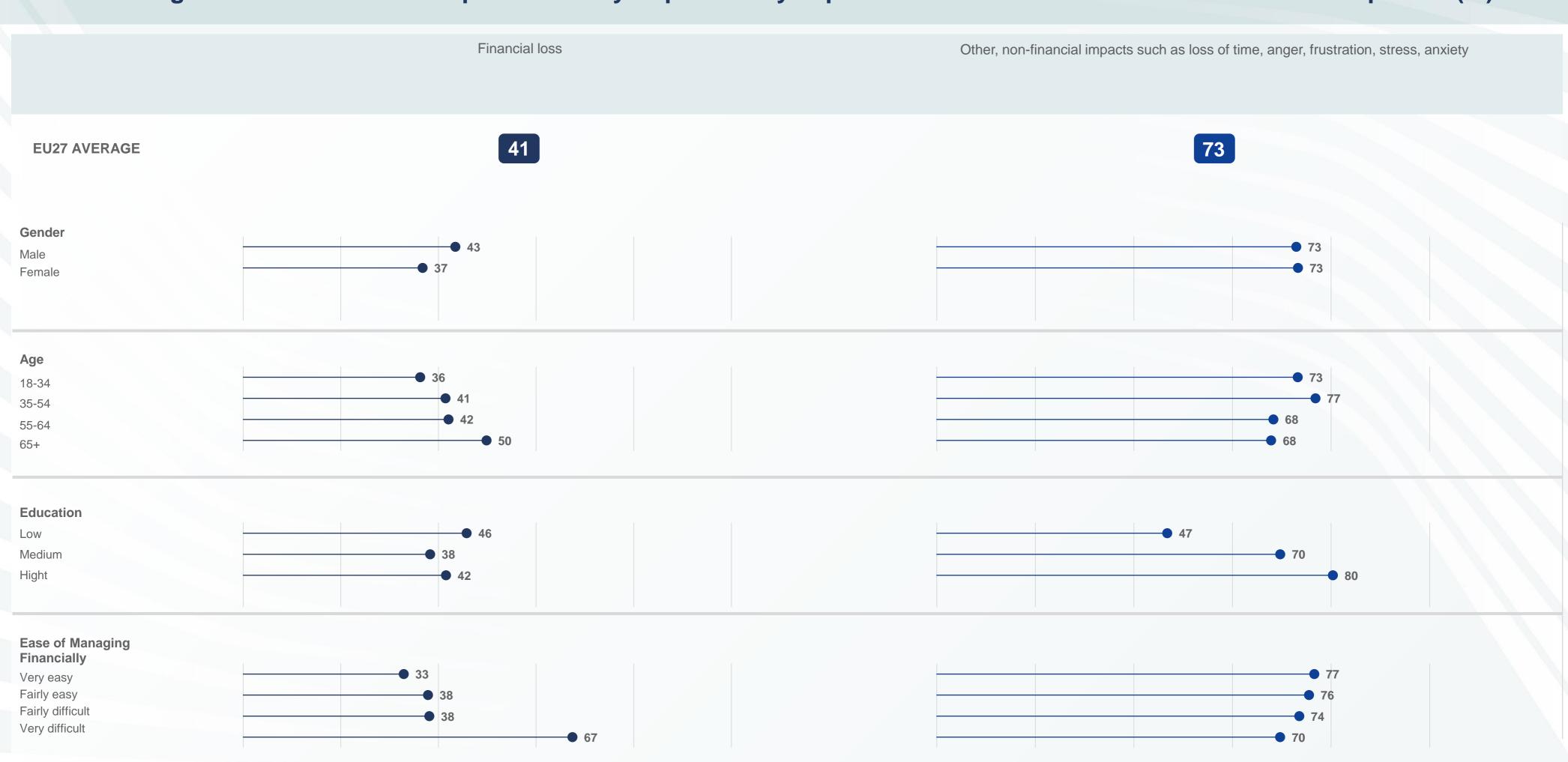
Did you personally experience any of the following with products or services you purchased? (%)







Thinking about the most recent problem did you personally experience financial loss/other non-financial impacts? (%)







What was the non-financial impact? (%)







What was the total financial loss? (%)







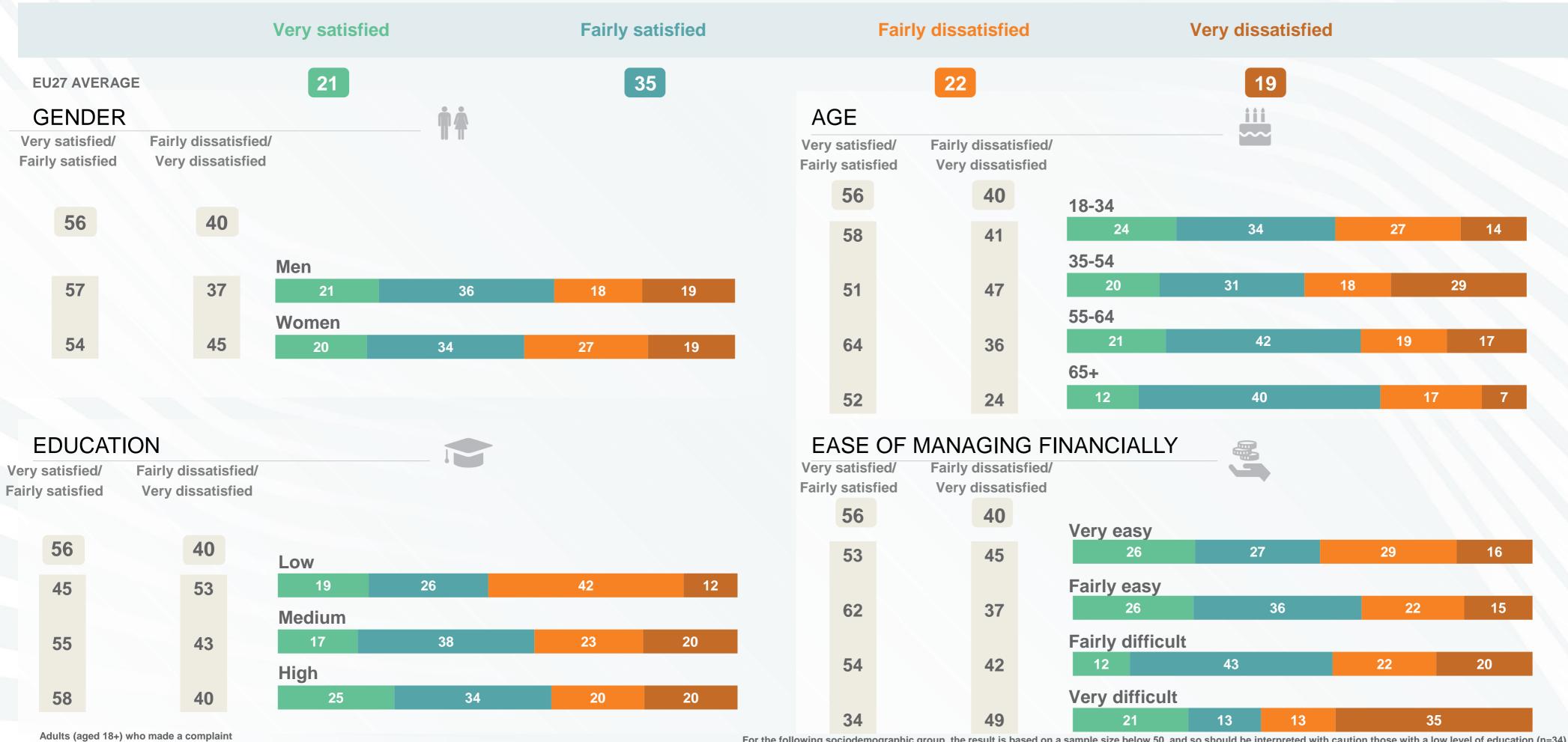
Thinking about the most recent problem, did you make a complaint? (%)







How satisfied were you with the complaint outcome? (%)





Annex



ANNEX 1: Market Monitoring Survey 2019 – technical notes





TARGET POPULATION

The MMS is conducted in a total of 30 countries: the 27 European Union Member States, the UK, Iceland and Norway. The target population is all adults aged 18 and over, resident in these countries who have sufficient command of (one of) the respective national language(s) of the countries to answer the questionnaire. Interviews were offered to respondents in 28 languages: the 24 official European Union languages, Luxembourgish, Russian, Icelandic and Norwegian



MARKET REFERENCE PERIODS

Respondents' eligibility to participate in the survey is based on their having had experience of the markets within a pre-defined 'reference period' (timeframe). The reference period is set with the aim of ensuring that they will be able to recall their experiences of the markets without too much difficulty. As detailed below, the reference period varies by market, reflecting the fact that some types of goods and service are purchased more frequently than others.



Household appliances

2 years



Electronic products

1 year



Products for children

3 years



Cosmetics

1 year



House and garden **Maintenance** products

2 years



Furniture and furnishings

1 year



Airline services

1 year

Holiday

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accommodation

1 year



Loan, credit and credit cards

2 years

Internet connected products

1 year

ANNEX 1: Market Monitoring Survey 2019 – technical notes





WEIGHTING

The Market Monitoring Survey uses a multi-stage weighting procedure. Single weight factors per market interview are calculated by calculating consecutively:

- a separate design weight per country to control for unequal selection probabilities of sample units, based on phone type ownership of the respondent (% mobile, % fixed, % mobile and fixed).
- a post-stratification weight was performed separately per country to balance out an unequal representation of different age and gender groups in the unweighted sample, so that the weighted sample is representative for these two parameters.
- for results at the country group level (e.g., EU27), a population calibration weight so that the results for each country are included in the aggregate in the same proportion as their relative population share in that country group.



OTHER NOTES ON INTEPRETING THE DATA AND CHARTS

- This slide deck presents indicator results and allows for the comparison of differences between countries and sociodemographic groups. It should be noted that survey results are subject to sampling tolerances meaning that not all apparent differences between groups may be statistically significant. For reasons of legibility and accessibility, indications of statistical significance are not included in this slide deck.
- Where percentages do not sum to 100%, this may be due to computer rounding or multiple answers. Rounding can also cause a slight deviation between aggregate percentages (e.g., "fairly satisfied / very satisfied") and the percentages of their separate components.
- In some of the charts showing results per country, bullets representing very small percentages (< 2%) are very slightly repositioned so that they are visible in the chart, meaning that they are visually closer to 2% than they would be if positioned exactly on the axis according to their true value. The numeric values shown are always accurate.
- Countries and sociodemographic categories for which question results are based on a sample size lower than 50 are indicated in a footnote in the respective questions. If for a given question the majority of countries have a low sample size, no country comparison is shown.