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Article

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Suggested Citation: Czech, Maria; Puszer, Blandyna (2021) : Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the consumer credit market in V4 countries, Risks, ISSN 2227-9091, MDPI, Basel, Vol. 9, Iss. 12, pp. 1-19, <https://doi.org/10.3390/risks9120229>

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/258311>

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Article

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Consumer Credit Market in V4 Countries

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Abstract: The aim of this article is to analyse and assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the consumer credit market in the countries of the Visegrad Group (V4, i.e., the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, and Hungary). There is no doubt that the pandemic has determined the amount of household debt due to consumer credit in the V4 group, and thus the question arises of how the pandemic affects the propensity of households to take out loans and the propensity to lend to them, and therefore whether it affects both the behaviour of borrowers and lenders. The study used the time series and multiple linear regression methods. The results of the study show that the Covid-19 pandemic has determined the level of household debt in the V4 group and is not indifferent to household decisions regarding taking out consumer loans. Although the research is preliminary, it has contributed to some extent to a better understanding of household indebtedness at a time of turbulence and instability resulting from health factors in V4 countries. In the future, this research will serve as the basis for future research on the phenomenon of household indebtedness in other countries.



Citation: Czech, Maria, and Blandyna Puszer. 2021. Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Consumer Credit Market in V4 Countries. *Risks* 9: 229. <https://doi.org/10.3390/risks9120229>

Academic Editors: Mogens Steffensen and Wing-Keung Wong

Received: 13 October 2021

Accepted: 14 December 2021

Published: 17 December 2021

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Keywords: households; COVID-19; consumer credit market; V4 countries

1. Introduction

Households are economic actors that make decisions in the area of consumption, savings, and investments, with the use of credits or loans being a common way of financing consumption. This is particularly noticeable in relation to households in the Visegrad Group of countries (V4, i.e., the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, and Hungary), which in the years before the COVID-19 pandemic were increasing their debt. The phenomenon of household indebtedness itself is common and natural in the case of countries with a modern financial system, and V4 countries are included in this group.

The lifestyle a person follows is a crucial factor that determines the demand for financial resources—the more consumption-oriented it is, the greater the tendency to use credit (so-called *consumer credit*). On the one hand, consumer credit allows a household to function at a higher level of consumption, on the other, it can be a vital resource for covering temporary shortages of funds (Wiśniewska 2016). Moreover, the funds obtained allow for the improvement of household members' living standards, and unexpected situations are often the factors that determine the use of credit (Bywalec 2009). In contrast, less affluent households reach for credit in order to meet basic consumer needs, such as the purchase of food and clothing, or to cover healthcare services (Wałęga and Wałęga 2016). It is worth highlighting that affluent people are more likely to borrow money than those who take out loans out of necessity related to poverty (Kata et al. 2021).

It should be pointed out that ongoing consumption depends not only on current income, but also on past income. If a particular household gains higher earnings for a certain period, then the structure of expenditure, consumption, and investment is also high. If household income declines, people strive to maintain consumption at the current

level (the so-called ratchet effect), as a result, they decide to make use of consumer credit (Brzezicka 2017; Khandani et al. 2013).

Consumer loans are offered by financial institutions; they provide relatively easy access to cash and are perfect in emergency situations or when there is a need to obtain liquid assets.

The theoretical economic framework for consumption, savings, and debt decisions was developed in life cycle theory (Modigliani and Brumberg 1954) and in fixed income theory (Friedman 1957). In these economic models, households generally choose to access a loan as a means of managing anticipated spending based on the expectation of increased future income. The rationale is that incomes are generally low early in a person's working life and tend to increase over time. At the beginning of their working life, people expect higher future income and thus finance the purchase of assets to raise consumption above the level offered by their current income. As they approach the end of their working life, individuals increase their level of savings in preparation for retirement, when spending will be greater than earnings. On this basis, it can be indicated that the factors influencing the demand for consumer credit are socio-demographic factors (e.g., age, gender, education level, family size, and geographical area) and economic factors (e.g., net wealth, income, and work status) (Ottaviani and Vandone 2011).

The determinants of household indebtedness can be divided into two types: household-dependent factors shaped within the entity, and factors independent of it, occurring in the environment of the entity. The household-dependent determinants include, among others, household members' income, propensity to consume, or attitude to risk. These are elements that depend on the characteristics of a given entity: the education, age, and knowledge of household members (Rahman et al. 2020). These are defined as behavioural determinants, and the most relevant include: financial knowledge, risk perception, materialism, and emotions, all of which influence the tendency to accumulate debt (Azma et al. 2019; Muñoz-Murillo et al. 2020). Financial literacy should facilitate financial decision-making, including debt decisions (Ward and Lynch 2019), and Flores and Vieira (2014) found that financial literacy has a significant impact on debt. According to Darriet et al. (2020), the reasons why people spend more than they earn are as follows: people on low incomes are unable to cover their basic expenses, while people on high incomes show a greater willingness to spend and a lack of willingness to save. Risk perception refers to how a person perceives risk when making decisions (Darriet et al. 2020). It has been found that consumers who have high expectations may underestimate risk (Barros and Delane 2012), while those with high-risk perceptions tend to have low levels of debt (Nguyen et al. 2019). It is worth emphasizing that risk perception is an important component of financial decision-making and other risk-related behaviour (Gärling et al. 2009). Materialism is another determinant linked to the act of consumption (Mishra and Mishra 2016). People with high levels of materialism are described as spenders (Azma et al. 2019), while those with low levels are savers, as non-materialistic people will invest in stocks, bonds, or mutual funds (Rahman et al. 2020). The determinant of emotions is related to the individual's ability to express emotions when making financial decisions. According to Flores and Vieira (2014), emotions influence people's behaviour related to consumption, risk-taking, and decision-making. The authors also indicated that emotions such as pride, shame and nervousness affect the amount of household debt (Flores and Vieira 2014). In a socio-cultural context, every decision, including decisions about debt, is subject to emotions. Given this context, emotions can be divided into three categories: background (long-lasting and influenced by the way primary emotions are expressed, e.g., apathy), primary (easily expressed by people, e.g., anger and fear) and social (influenced by society and culture, e.g., pride, embarrassment, and jealousy) (Rahman et al. 2020). Therefore, it can be concluded that consumers' financial decisions may reflect their psychological and social values (Eberhardt et al. 2019).

Taking into account the relationship between demographic factors and financial behaviour, it is possible to elucidate a significant relationship between gender and financial skills. Studies show that women are more financially excluded than men, but this improves

significantly with education, wealth, and encouragement from spouses to acquire and use financial knowledge (Fletschner and Mesbah 2011). In addition, perception of risk varies across occupations, income, religion, marital status, and level of education. Younger people tend to perceive their debt as much lower, while people over 45 are more likely to have higher indebtedness (Keese 2010). Also, level of education affects the propensity to enter into debt, that is, the lower the level of education, the higher the propensity to be in debt (Greig et al. 2019). In contrast, Flores and Vieira (2014) noted that women are less likely to be in debt than men (Flores and Vieira 2014).

The second group of determinants are factors specific to the state and the market in which the household operates, i.e., its environment. These include both the situation on the labour market and the monetary policy of the central bank, as well as the range of financial services offered by banking and non-banking entities. Research has confirmed the relationship between economic growth and household indebtedness. In addition to business cycle fluctuations, the interest rate, unemployment rate, and inflation can also affect the amount of indebtedness. Commodity price shocks (e.g., oil) and global financial shocks are also mentioned among this group of factors (Theong et al. 2018). Studies have confirmed the relationship between economic growth and debt, meaning that debt increases with economic growth. As incomes rise in good times, loan repayment becomes easier, while during a recession, bad loans increase due to the financial difficulties experienced by households (Fernández de Lis et al. 2000). From the lenders' perspective, interest rates represent the rate of return on the business of lending, while from the perspective of borrowers, interest rates represent the cost of a loan. An increase in interest rates usually reduces the ability of borrowers to meet their debt obligations (Beck et al. 2015). The unemployment rate is one popular indicator of indebtedness. As a result of a slow rise in unemployment, borrowers reduce their spending due to less liquid cash flow, which weakens their ability to meet loan obligations. Job loss has a negative impact on the household and may cause payment problems. This results in a decrease in the value of loans (Messai and Jouini 2013). There are ambiguous links between inflation and credit debt. On the one hand, inflation is often driven by low interest rates and devalues the real value of debt, stimulating higher household spending and even reducing unemployment, thus sending a negative signal. On the other hand, inflation reduces the real value of income because wages do not rise with inflation. This makes debt repayment difficult because there are fewer funds available, which ultimately deteriorates the quality of the loan portfolio (Klein 2013). Another factor affecting household indebtedness is commodity price shocks. According to the IMF (2015), commodity (oil) price shocks are actually procyclical and provide a feedback loop on banks' balance sheets (IMF 2015). Besides, oil price increases have been found to improve the asset position of borrowers and reduce their risk of default (Idris and Nayan 2016). Global financial shocks decrease external demand and reduce production in export-dependent countries. An adverse global financial shock worsens domestic conditions for financing, creates negative wealth effects, and consequently reduces real economic activity. Domestic credit conditions also become more restrictive as household balance sheets deteriorate (Tng 2013). One of the global shocks that has taken place in recent times is the COVID-19 pandemic.

The research aim of this paper is to investigate and evaluate the changes in the value of consumer loans as a result of exogenous factors (COVID-19) in the Visegrad Group (V4), over a relatively short period of time. The pandemic in the V4 countries has influenced the propensity of households to take out loans, as well as the propensity for institutions to lend to them, thus affecting both borrowers' and lenders' behaviour.

There are both theoretical and practical reasons for undertaking such a subject of research. The current state of knowledge on the consumer credit market situation in V4 countries is incomplete. The relation between the consumer credit market and the COVID-19 pandemic is not widely described in the literature and is mainly broached in national literature. It is more common to find studies focusing on the impact of the pandemic on the banking sector (Andersen et al. 2020; Beck 2021; Aiyar et al. 2021),

on consumer credit regulation (Gębski 2021; Davola 2020) or on assessing the situation of the consumer credit market in Europe or the European Union (Dursun-de Neef and Schandlbauer 2021; Demertzis et al. 2020). Consequently, there are many investigations on the impact of the pandemic on consumer loans, but there are no studies showing the impacts on the consumer loan market in the Visegrad Group of countries during the pandemic in a comprehensive and integrated manner, simultaneously combining theoretical aspects and research results. The issue of the impact of the pandemic on the consumer loan market in V4 countries is important not only from the cognitive point of view, but also for economic practice. The situation and development of this market during the pandemic is important from the point of view of borrowers, lenders, and economic entities, as well as the whole economy. Meanwhile, the results of our research allow us to conclude that the COVID-19 pandemic has determined the value of household debt in V4 countries and has also had an impact on the decision-making of households on taking out consumer loans. This situation prompted an investigation into the relationship between the level of household consumer credit debt and the development of the pandemic. This was followed by research into the impact on consumer credit debt, principally of the number of COVID-19 cases, the number of COVID-19 deaths, the number of COVID-19 tests, the number of COVID-19 vaccinations, and the change in the level of the restrictiveness index.

Consequently, the main objective of this paper is to investigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the value of consumer credit incurred in V4 countries, i.e., the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, and Hungary. The specific aim is to explore the situation of the consumer credit market in the Visegrad Group of countries during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The main objective is divided into theoretical–cognitive and application aims. The achievement of the theoretical–cognitive goal in terms of presenting existing knowledge required the identification of areas of the situation on the consumer credit market (especially during the pandemic), as well as determining household indebtedness. Achievement of the theoretical–cognitive objective, in turn, required the study of the volume and dynamics of the value of consumer credit in V4 countries, and the development of a model of the relationship between the determinants of household consumer credit indebtedness during the pandemic. The application (practical) objective encompassed conclusions based on the research, as well as recommendations for various groups of stakeholders interested in the issues of consumer credit during the pandemic, including borrowers, lenders, institutional entities, economics practitioners, and students of various fields of study.

Based on the subject of the research and the adopted objectives, the hypothesis was formulated that the COVID-19 pandemic has determined the amount of household consumer credit debt in the V4 group, but that the determinants of this debt and the direction and strength of their impact are varied.

The considerations undertaken in the paper fall within the framework of economic sciences in the discipline of finance, with particular emphasis on sub-disciplines such as banking, international finance, and credit markets. The problems discussed in the article relate to current problems experienced by contemporary finance, also from the aspect of dilemmas related to the development of the field of finance.

2. Literature Review

The COVID-19 outbreak triggered by the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus in the Peoples' Republic of China has been and is still being observed, endured, and commented on by governments, scientists, and the public. The rapid increase in positively diagnosed cases, as well as the subsequent boost in secondary outbreaks in many countries around the world, have raised international concerns. What is evident is that the ongoing pandemic and the ensuing public health interventions have seriously disrupted economic activity, affected the financial markets, and highlighted various issues, such as the significant reduction in production and in the number of contracted loans (including consumer credit).

In research conducted by [Horvath et al. \(2021\)](#), two potential, but not mutually exclusive, channels were indicated relating to the consequences of the pandemic on the situation in the consumer credit market. First, they ascertained that changes in the use of credit may be driven by the pandemic itself, as measured by the local number of cases (e.g., infections). In a situation where consumers are wary of being infected with the virus, they leave their homes less frequently, shop less, and stay at home (even in the absence of official orders to do so). Therefore, the term ‘pandemic’ itself can be applied not only to the immediate health effects (the number of cases), but also to voluntary changes in individual behaviour in response to the epidemic (fear of the virus). Secondly, policy responses in the form of non-productive investments, such as closing non-essential companies, also disrupt the local economy and may have a similar or potentially stronger impact on the use of credit ([Horvath et al. 2021](#)).

In terms of supply, the COVID-19 shock may also negatively influence the availability of consumer credit. If banks expect a rise in default rates, they may possibly tighten rules for issuing credit. Indeed, our research found that the pandemic itself was the main driving force of change in the use of consumer credit. Hence, this outcome provides evidence that the fear of the virus has had strong negative effects on consumer credit demand, even in the absence of government-imposed restrictions. Further evidence lies in the fact that there has been a large drop in the number of new credit cards issued—especially for the highest risk borrowers ([Horvath et al. 2021](#)).

According to [Gębski \(2021\)](#), almost immediately after the lockdown in Europe, the consumer finance market in the region experienced a rapid fall in the volume of credit issued. Research conducted among the members of Eurofinas (the European association of entities offering consumer loans) reveals that a reduction in new loans occurred in all major market segments. In the first half of 2020, the total number of consumer loans granted in Europe dropped by over 21%, and sharp declines were observed in all categories of consumer credit. The changes in the volume of new consumer loans were not directly related to the duration and scope of the lockdown, but rather reflected the accumulated consumer demand or the level of wealth of citizens. It was also pointed out in what way the determination and consistency of regulatory actions implemented on the financial market (e.g., credit moratoria, restrictions on the special rate in the consumer finance market, operations providing additional liquidity for the banking sector) were allowed to counteract the effects of the pandemic crisis on consumer finance. Accordingly, Europe and the U.S.A. were very effective in counteracting the effects of the COVID-19 crisis, and measures taken by financial market regulators turned out to be highly effective (there were no negative structural phenomena on the financial market). The accuracy of the selection of instruments and the speed of action limited the social and financial consequences of the pandemic, as the imposed credit repayment memorandum (limiting the costs of consumer credit and providing support to the banking sector) limited the scale of growth of households with over-indebtedness and consumer bankruptcy ([Gębski 2021](#)).

Nevertheless, the crisis revealed many dysfunctions in the consumer finance market. At first, consumers reacted to the crisis with a purchasing panic. Their budgets were not prepared for the falling revenues caused by the COVID-19 crisis. As a consequence, their credit standing worsened and financial institutions significantly reduced their lending. After these events, trust in financial institutions around the world dropped significantly. The evaluation of market data reveals that the safeguards implemented by European financial regulators have ensured—at least until now—the stability of the financial sector. At the same time, the direct relations between consumers and banks deteriorated, with a visible deficit of mutual trust. Indeed, household indebtedness has increased largely in many markets and many consumers have been excluded from the financial sector due to their situation ([Gębski 2021](#)).

Many studies also indicate that during the COVID-19 pandemic, demand for consumer credit has declined and consumers have started adapting their consumption to the prevailing conditions. Surveys such as that conducted by the [European Commission and](#)

ICF (2021) have shown that, due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the level of indebtedness showed some signs of decline. This is because consumers postponed planned spending on items such as cars and appliances, and thereby reduced the number of credit transactions (European Commission and ICF 2021). This thesis is confirmed by the Canals-Cerdá and Lee (2021) study, which investigated the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on credit channels by focusing on car loans. The study demonstrated a significant drop in auto loan originations in March–April and in November–December, and a rebound in May–June. These periods coincide closely with the waves of the pandemic, in which strong increases were observed in infections and deaths from COVID-19. Furthermore, they found the largest drop and the smallest rebound in the subprime segment in this period. Canals-Cerdá and Lee (2021) also show the differences in banks' consumer lending behaviour during the current health crisis compared to past financial crises. They showed that during a financial crisis, banks provided the most car loans, while during a health crisis, banks withdrew from providing such loans in favour of other financial firms (Canals-Cerdá and Lee 2021). Similar figures were shown in the report by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which examined the indebtedness and loans of households in the U.S.A. It has been shown that, mainly due to a decline in credit card balances, growth in household debt has come to a halt. The decline in credit card balances is also because of decreased consumption during the pandemic. (Haughwout et al. 2020).

On the other hand, Çolak and Öztekin (2021) indicate that the impact of the pandemic on the situation in the bank loan market depended on a variety of banking and domestic factors. They found that a bank's financial condition is a meaningful determinant of the behaviour of financial institutions regarding lending policies during the pandemic. In particular, lending is most detrimental to small, foreign, and government-backed banks, and to banks with lower returns on assets. The authors indicate a strong negative impact on bank lending in countries with less developed financial intermediaries, credit markets, and bond markets, which imposes more constraints on the supply of credit. Nonetheless, strong financial institutions mitigate the negative effects of the pandemic by increasing bank loans. Çolak and Öztekin (2021) also assessed the change in the relationship between regulatory/supervisory activities and the credit market situation depending on the intensity of the aggregate risk associated with the pandemic. They found no evidence that regulatory constraints (e.g., high capital requirements) hinder the accessibility of credit from lenders, and that the supply of bank loans was negatively affected by restrictive regulation and supervision. They also stated that the decline in bank lending growth was lower in countries that were better prepared to deal with the sudden health crisis. In their conclusions, they point out that any government action to minimize the economic damage caused by the pandemic should focus on stimulating demand for credit (e.g., through tax breaks or direct government loans to small businesses or consumers) (Çolak and Öztekin 2021).

Dursun-de Neef and Schandlbauer (2021) also conducted research on how European banks reacted to the COVID-19 outbreak, focusing primarily on the differences between banks that were less and better recapitalized at the start of the pandemic. Applying the bank-level COVID-19 exposure measurement (calculated as a weighted average of COVID-19 cases per 1000 people), they ascertained that overall, European banks significantly reduced their lending at the start of the pandemic, but that on average, banks operating in countries with higher exposure to the COVID-19 epidemic experienced much less reduction in lending activities. When the banks were divided into those with weaker and better capitalization, essential differences were noted in the results: banks with weaker capitalizations reduced their lending to a lesser extent, while their better capitalized counterparts reduced lending much more. Moreover, the better capitalized banks increased their arrears and restructured loans more than the less capitalized ones. Evidence was also put forward that various government responses to the pandemic have helped to moderate the lending behaviour of less capitalized banks (Dursun-de Neef and Schandlbauer 2021). The work of Dursun-de Neef and Schandlbauer indicates that governments which provided more economic support eased capital requirements and adjusted insolvency principles

during the pandemic, as well as helped to bridge the gap in credit response from less and better capitalized banks. Overall, the research results draw attention to the general progress made in recovering from the unprecedented pandemic, which is largely dependent on the provision of bank liquidity. Dursun-de Neef and Schandlbauer suggest that greater economic support, loosening capital requirements, and adjusting defaults during the pandemic have removed the difference in credit responses from less and better capitalized banks (Dursun-de Neef and Schandlbauer 2021).

Norden et al. (2021) point out that the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant negative impact on the local credit market (primarily in Brazil). What is more, they discovered that policy interventions have had a heterogeneous impact on the local credit market during the COVID-19 pandemic. Their work reveals that the impact on the credit market depends on the sector affected by banks and municipalities before the pandemic and is stronger with a longer duration of intervention and a higher speed of intervention (Norden et al. 2021).

According to research carried out by Kurowski (2021), the financial competences of Poles should be considered as good compared to other European countries. In regard to indebtedness, the results show a low knowledge of debt management (especially in the highest age groups). In addition, Kurowski found that knowledge about finances (including the issue of taking out loans) has a fundamental impact on the debt situation of a given household. People who demonstrate greater financial literacy have relatively low levels of over-indebtedness, and the ability to manage debt plays a more important role in preparing the household budget in the event of the coronavirus pandemic. Moreover, knowledgeable consumers with higher levels of indebtedness are less likely to default as a result of the pandemic (they have more savings and are less afraid of losing their source of income). Credit experience also plays a vital role in managing the household budget. People with little experience in using consumer credit may have problems paying their liabilities and have been more exposed to credit risk than other borrowers during the COVID-19 pandemic (Kurowski 2021).

The COVID-19 pandemic has radically changed traditional patterns of consumption in both indirect forms (i.e., influencing some of the factors that determine consumer spending, such as consumer confidence, unemployment or living costs) and in direct forms. The pandemic is also transforming consumer behaviour in relation to future expenses and, importantly, repayments of previously taken loans (Andersen et al. 2020). Taking into consideration the expected duration of the phenomenon and its impact on the economy, and above all on employment, managing the economic exposure of consumers and outstanding loans may become a major consequence during and after the pandemic. Consumers who have used credit or loans in the past are primarily affected by the lack of protection due to the current regulatory uncertainty and need to save money to face the inevitable expenditure they must make. This reduces their purchasing power and their ability to comply with agreements with consumer credit institutions. In addition, the negative effects of the pandemic not only relate to immediate spending and the ability of consumers to pay their debts, but also to future outcomes that may result from a deterioration in their financial situation, which may worsen their ability to access credit in the future. In fact, any change will have a large impact on the consumer credit landscape of the future (Davola 2020).

Branzoli et al. (2021) shed light on the impact of the adoption of technology in lending during the COVID-19 pandemic. The results suggest that banks with a higher degree of pre-pandemic IT adoption granted more consumer credit as the crisis started to unfold. Greater digital capabilities may have helped banks handle a larger-than-usual number of credit applications, improve workflow through automation, and streamline approval processes. The results show that even under severe social distancing restrictions, customers still valued the possibility of having face-to-face interaction with their bank (Branzoli et al. 2021).

3. Research Methods

Several research methods were used in this study.

In the theoretical part, a critical analysis was conducted of the scientific achievements in the field of determinants of household consumer credit indebtedness and the impact of the pandemic on the consumer credit market. The source literature analysis includes ongoing publications, mostly in English, both in the form of articles and scientific papers dealing with these issues.

In the research part, the economic statistics method was used to collect material and data and then conduct the analysis. The empirical research used mainly secondary data gathered from the databases of international institutions, i.e., the European Central Bank, the Czech Statistical Office, the Czech National Bank, the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, the Central Statistical Office of Poland (CSO), the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic and Our World in Data.

Based on the collected data, so-called desk research analysis (i.e., analysis of existing data) was carried out. Graphs were used to present and capture statistical data on the volume and dynamics of consumer credit. Appropriate statistical procedures were used in the empirical research. When examining the relationships between the value of consumer credit and the determinants of household indebtedness, correlation analysis was used. The deduction method (based on the collected data) made it possible to present trends and dependencies occurring in the consumer credit market in V4 countries. In addition, comparative analysis, time series analysis (dynamics analysis), and correlation analysis were used. Interpretation of the relationship between individual determinants and the situation on the consumer credit market (using the deduction method) made it possible to draw conclusions on the relationship between the pandemic and the consumer credit market in the Visegrad countries.

Time series analysis was used to determine the dynamics and direction of changes in household debt during the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on monthly data from the European Central Bank database, linear time series models of consumer credit values in V4 countries were built, with the main trend then determined using the analytical method described by the formula:

$$\hat{Y} = b_1 \times t + b_0$$

where \hat{Y} is the trend; b_0 and b_1 are model parameters; and t is time.

The trend function determines the changes in the value of consumer credit in V4 countries in relation to the time variable. The parameters of the trend model (b_0 and b_1) were estimated using the least squares method (LSM):

$$b_1 = \frac{n \sum_t y_t * t - \sum_t y_t * \sum_t t}{n \sum_t t^2 - (\sum_t t)^2}$$

$$b_0 = \bar{y} - b_1 \bar{t}$$

where y_t is the consumer credit values in the V4 countries in period t ; t is the number of consecutive time units; \bar{y} is the average consumer credit values in the V4 countries in period t ; and \bar{t} is the average value of time units.

The dynamics of changes in the value of consumer credit in the V4 countries was determined based on the following formula:

$$\sqrt[n-1]{\frac{Y_n}{Y_1}} - 1$$

where Y_1 is the value of consumer credit in the V4 countries in period 1; Y_n is the value of consumer credit in the V4 countries in period n ; and $n - 1$ is the number of observations reduced by 1 (which results from the construction of chain indexes).

Achievement of the main research objective was made possible using multiple linear regression analysis. The use of this research method is justified by the fact that this method is used to determine the influence of multiple independent variables on a dependent variable. In this study, it was important to investigate how the value of household consumer credit in V4 countries changed under the influence of the development of the COVID-19 pandemic. In the research, we were primarily interested in quantifying the relationship between multiple independent variables (both economic and non-economic variables characterizing the pandemic) and the value of consumer credit in the V4 countries (the dependent variable).

The main assumption of regression analysis is the lack of relationships between the independent variables. We consider that the variables directly and indirectly related to the pandemic (non-economic and economic variables) show correlations with each other, as confirmed by [Horvath et al. \(2021\)](#), [Çolak and Öztekin \(2021\)](#), and [Dursun-de Neef and Schandlbauer \(2021\)](#). So, to satisfy this condition, the multiple linear regression analysis was divided into two steps. In the first step, only variables directly related to the pandemic were included in the study (non-economic variables), while the second step included only variables that were indirectly related to the pandemic (economic variables), but which could affect the value of consumer loans in the V4 group.

In the first step, a separate multiple linear regression model was built for each country in the V4 group, wherein the dependent variable was the value of household consumer credit debt, while the dependent variables were the following:

- the number of new COVID-19 cases (b_1),
- the total number of COVID-19 cases (b_2),
- the total number of deaths (b_3),
- the number of new deaths due to COVID-19 (b_4),
- the number of new COVID-19 tests (b_5),
- the total number of COVID-19 tests (b_6),
- the number of people vaccinated with at least one dose against COVID-19 (b_7),
- the number of people fully vaccinated against COVID-19 (b_8),
- COVID-19 vaccinations in total (b_9),
- the restrictiveness index (b_{10}), based on nine indicators, principally restrictions, such as the lockdown of schools and workplaces, the requirement to wear a mask, as well as restrictions on movement. The range of this indicator is from 0 to 100, where zero is the mildest and 100 the strictest in terms of the level of restrictiveness.

In the second step of the analysis, only variables that are indirectly related to the pandemic—economic variables—were included, as in our opinion these can have a large impact on the value of the credit studied. Again, a separate multiple linear regression model was constructed for each country in the V4 group, in which the dependent variable was the value of household consumer credit, while the dependent variables were as follows:

- unemployment rate (b_{11}),
- consumer Price Index CPI (b_{12}),
- GDP Constant Prices (b_{13}),
- wages (b_{14}),
- interest rate (b_{15}).

In the multiple linear regression analysis, the progressive stepwise regression method was applied. When building the model, all the above-mentioned variables were considered, but only those that were statistically significant were entered into the model. Statistical significance was assessed using the *t*-test, assuming a maximum 5% probability of inference error ($p < 0.05$). Thus, the variables whose value was higher than the critical value resulting from the *t*-Student distribution test at the level of $\alpha < 0.05$ were considered statistically significant. Subsequently, after including all statistically significant variables in the model, the linear significance for the entire constructed model was tested using the *F*-test statistic.

The estimated multiple linear regression model is described by the following equation:

$$\text{I step: } \hat{Y} = b_0 + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + b_4x_4 + b_5x_5 + b_6x_6 + b_7x_7 + b_8x_8 + b_9x_9 + b_{10}x_{10} \pm \zeta$$

$$\text{II step: } \hat{Y} = b_0 + b_{11}x_{11} + b_{12}x_{12} + b_{13}x_{13} + b_{14}x_{14} + b_{15}x_{15} \pm \zeta$$

where: b_i is the partial regression factors of the model parameters representing independent variables influencing the level of household debt due to consumer credit in V4 countries.

The application of the multiple linear regression model answered the question whether the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted from the appearance of the SarsCov-2 virus, determined changes in the value of household consumer credit debt during the test period.

The research used the monthly values of household debt due to consumer credit in V4 countries, extracted from the database of the European Central Bank (ECB). Daily data on indicators reflecting the pandemic in V4 countries were also used. Daily data for regression analysis was averaged (arithmetic mean) and presented over 17 monthly periods. Data on the pandemic in the studied countries was obtained from the database published on ourworldindata.org/coronavirus, which collects government data from around the world. Data on economic variables was obtained from the Czech Statistical Office, the Czech National Bank, the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, the Central Statistical Office of Poland (CSO), the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Family of The Slovak Republic.

The research was conducted from 1 January 2019 to 31 July 2021 (time series analysis) and for the duration of the pandemic from 1 March 2020 to 31 July 2021 (regression analysis). The adopted research period was determined by the duration of the pandemic in V4 countries and the availability of statistical data. The first case of the new COVID-19 disease was recorded on 17 November 2019, in Hubei, a province of the People's Republic of China, in the city of Wuhan. In a very short time, the disease spread around the world, and the number of COVID-19 cases increased to such proportions that less than four months later (11 March 2020), the World Health Organization (WHO) characterized the disease as a pandemic. As of the date of concluding this study, the pandemic is still ongoing, as the Sars-CoV-2 virus responsible for COVID-19 is constantly mutating. Such a situation has caused difficulties in establishing both the upper and lower limits of the study. The difficulty in determining the research period is also due to the disparity in the frequency of publication of individual statistical data. Due to this fact, two different research periods were adopted in the individual analyses. In the time series analysis, in order to compare the dynamics of change before and during the pandemic, January 2019 was taken as the start of the research. During the research period, the most complete current statistical data ended in July 2021, so the research period closed on 31 July 2021. However, in the correlation analysis, the study period was determined by the timing of the outbreak of the pandemic in each country. Although the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic was dated November 2019, the timing of its spread to individual countries varied. Therefore, 1 March 2020 was taken as the start of the study period, as from this date all V4 countries recorded COVID-19 cases and started publishing statistical data on the spread of the pandemic. Due to the availability of up-to-date statistical data, the upper limit of the study was set—as in the dynamics analysis—on 31 July 2021.

4. Results

4.1. Dynamics Analysis Results

The results of the time series analysis showed that the value of consumer loans granted by banks varied. In the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia, the value of these loans was at a similar level, while in Poland the value of these loans was relatively high compared to the other V4 countries (Figure 1).

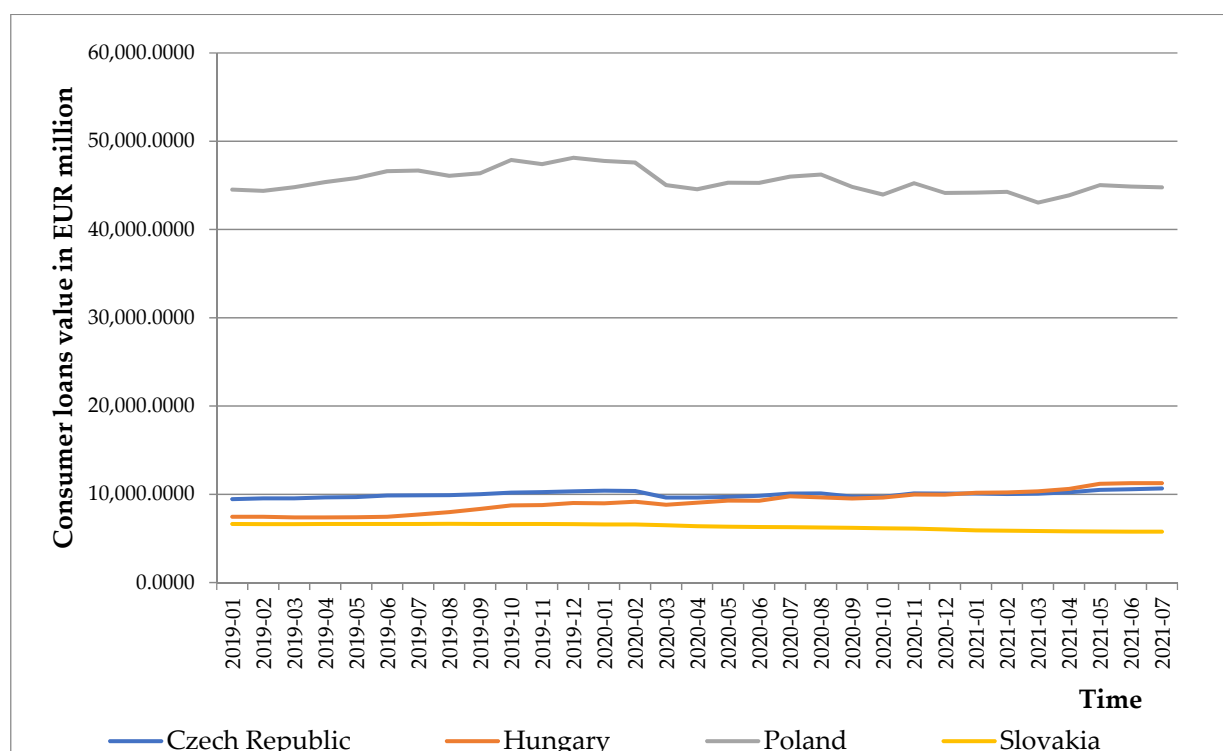


Figure 1. Value of consumer credit in the V4 countries in the period from January 2019 to July 2021 (in EUR million). Source: (<https://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/browse.do?node=9691311> (accessed on 25 September 2021)).

The data presented in Figure 1 also shows that the value of consumer credit taken out by households was affected unevenly by the pandemic across the countries. Poland and Slovakia experienced a decline in the value of consumer credit during the pandemic, while the Czech Republic and Hungary experienced an increase in consumer credit liabilities. These inequalities are also confirmed by a mathematical trend analysis, based on the main trend, and the value of borrowing in individual countries was determined:

- Czech Republic: $Y = 21.571t + 9652.7$
- Hungary: $Y = 129.96t + 7057.2$
- Poland: $Y = -63.806t + 46504$
- Slovakia: $Y = -34.708t + 6880.2$

The time series analysis also showed that, in all V4 countries from the beginning of the period under study until the outbreak of the pandemic, the value of consumer credit had been increasing, on average by 1% every month (Figures 2 and 3).

In the first phase of the pandemic (March 2020), banks in V4 countries granted fewer consumer loans. Accordingly, the decrease in the value of these loans amounted, respectively, to -7.74% in the Czech Republic, -5.7% in Poland, -3.7% in Hungary, and -1.4% in Slovakia. Thus, the image of the consumer credit market was ‘distorted’ by the occurrence of completely opposite *pre-pandemic* and *pandemic* periods (Kata et al. 2021). A similar situation took place in the next phase of the pandemic, i.e., September–October 2020, although the drops in the value of loans were not as large as in the initial phase in Poland and Hungary in February–March 2021. Therefore, it can be stated that the COVID-19 pandemic has had an influence on the behaviour of both the demand side (borrowers) and the supply side (lenders). Moreover, during this period, consumers became aware that the economy is slowing down and that sources of income are becoming uncertain.

This outcome demonstrates that both macroeconomic factors and monetary policy have an impact on the household credit market. The growing propensity to consume translates into an increase in demand for credit. In turn, increasing unemployment, rising

inflation, and wages cause a decrease in creditworthiness, which reduces the tendency for borrowers to take out loans, as well as for banks to grant credit.

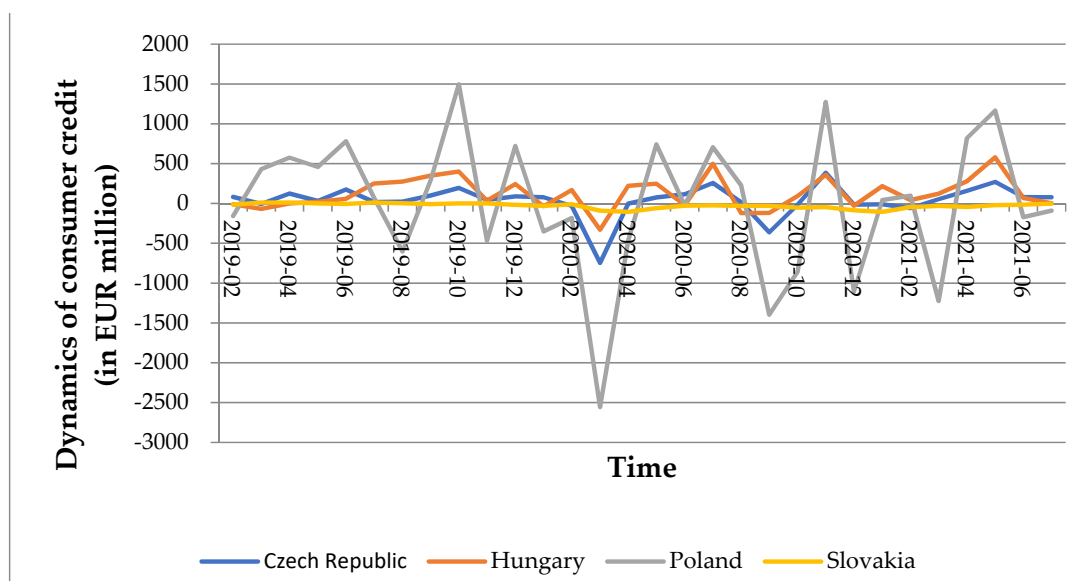


Figure 2. Dynamics of consumer credit in V4 countries (month/month, in EUR million). Source: (<https://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/browse.do?node=9691311> accessed on 25 September 2021).

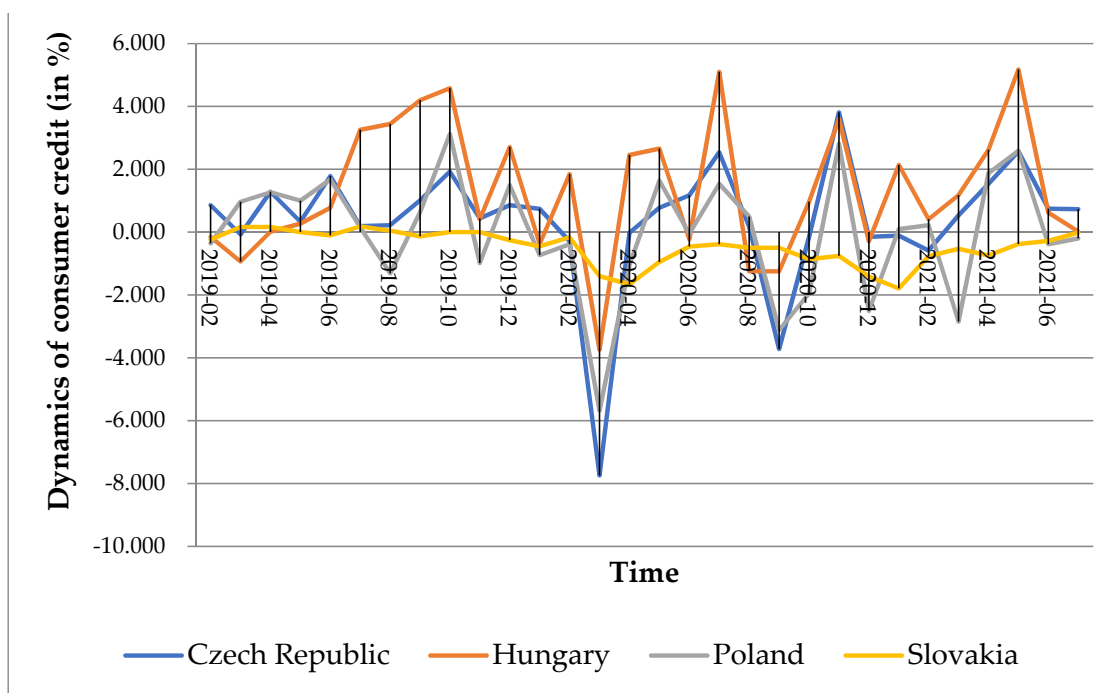


Figure 3. Dynamics of consumer credits in V4 countries (month/month). Source: (<https://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/browse.do?node=9691311> accessed on 25 September 2021).

4.2. Linear Regression Analysis Results

Step I

The study shows that the COVID-19 pandemic in V4 countries had a significant impact on the value of household debt due to consumer credit, whereas the impact factors differ from country to country. The results of the study also reveal that the strength of the impact

of individual determinants in the V4 countries is not the same. This is confirmed by the parameters of the independent variables (Table 1).

Table 1. Results of multiple linear regression analysis. Step I.

Level of Household Debt Resulting from Consumer Credit in:	Parameters of the Independent Variables									
	Number of New COVID-19 Cases	Total Number of COVID-19 Cases	Total Number of Deaths	Number of Deaths Due to COVID-19	Number of New COVID-19 Tests	Total Number of COVID-19 Tests	Number of People Vaccinated with at Least One Dose against COVID-19	Number of People Fully Vaccinated	COVID-19 Vaccinations in Total	Restrictiveness Index
	b ₁	b ₂	b ₃	b ₄	b ₅	b ₆	b ₇	b ₈	b ₉	b ₁₀
Czech Republic	0.04		−0.01	−1.10	0.001					−21.56
Hungary				−1.46			0.001			6.09
Poland	−0.140				0.03					
Slovakia					−0.001	−0.001	−0.001	0.001		

Source: own work.

Table 1 presents the parameters of the independent variables. Several parameters are at the limit of significance, but it was decided to include these variables in the model to better adjust the model to the surrounding reality and precisely determine the impact of the pandemic on the level of household consumer credit debt in V4 countries.

The results of the analysis indicate that the strongest impact on the level of household consumer credit debt was caused by the pandemic in the Czech Republic (50% of the indicators researched), then in Slovakia (40% of the indicators researched), Hungary (30% of the indicators researched), and Poland (20% of the indicators researched). Therefore, the study showed a strong mutual relationship between the health situation and the debt situation of households and confirmed the thesis that changes in the pandemic in these countries translated into a propensity for households to take out consumer credit. The results reveal that an increase in the number of COVID-19 cases by one person increases the value of household debt in the Czech Republic by EUR 40,000. At the same time, studies have shown that the introduction of further restrictions to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in the country reduced the value of the household debt under study by over EUR 21 million (Table 1).

The pandemic affected the indebtedness of households in Poland in a slightly different manner. As Table 1 shows, an increase in the number of COVID-19 cases by one person caused a reduction in household debt by EUR 140,000. However, during the period of the study, the increase in household debt due to consumer credit in Poland was brought about by the increase in the number of newly performed tests. This is quite a surprising discovery, but it seems justified. This situation can be explained by the fact that, with an increasing number of tests performed, the risk of an increase in the number of COVID-19 cases is enhanced and, consequently, the risk of temporary exclusion from social and professional life also increased. The spectre of quarantine may have triggered people to meet needs in the form of the purchase of small household appliances that would facilitate time spent at home during quarantine (e.g., TVs or computers). On the other hand, negative tests may have contributed to household indebtedness due to individuals meeting other needs, e.g., related to tourism.

A similar situation was also observed in Hungary. A positive correlation was shown between the restriction index and the level of household consumer credit debt. This means that the threat of temporary exclusion from social life caused by the increased restrictions aimed at stopping the transmission of the SarsCov-2 virus generated an increase in household debt by more than EUR 6 million, while a decrease in the level of restrictions reduced the debt of Hungarian households by more than EUR 6 million. The opposite results were obtained in Slovakia, where, as Table 1 shows, a one unit increase in the number of new COVID-19 tests performed generated a reduction in household debt by EUR 1000.

Table 1 also reflects the correlation between household consumer credit debt and the number of people vaccinated with at least one dose against COVID-19. Nevertheless, it is noted that the direction of this correlation is varied. An increase in the number of people

vaccinated against COVID-19 with at least one dose in Hungary caused an increase in debt by EUR 1000, while in Slovakia it brought about a decrease in the studied debt by EUR 1000.

The results of the multiple linear regression analysis confirmed that the COVID-19 pandemic has determined the amount of household debt due to consumer credit in the V4 group, but that the determinants of this debt, as well as the direction and strength of their impact, are diverse. This originates in the fact that the COVID-19 pandemic, due to uncertainty about the future, culminated in a financial shock to households and a change in money management habits. The results obtained are reflected in previous studies that have shown that unexpected events (e.g., loss of job, death, illness, injury, or major repair of a house or vehicle) induce financial shocks with negative and long-lasting effects (Pew Charitable Trust 2015, p. 1). Therefore, the shock caused by the ongoing pandemic explains the divergent attitudes of households in contracting consumer loans in individual V4 countries.

The results confirm that all the constructed multiple linear regression models are statistically significant. The results of the significance assessment of the model parameters are listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Evaluation results of the significance of the parameters of a multiple linear regression model.

V4 Countries	Model Adjustment Parameters				
	Determination Coefficient	Estimation Error	F-Test Statistic Value	Test Probability Level ($p < 0.05$)	T-Test Statistic Value (Intercept Term)
Czech Republic	0.99	0.14	4,389,000	0.00	11,659.93
Hungary	0.99	47.71	223.15	0.00	9821.71
Poland	0.99	79.23	163.52	0.01	43,963.77
Slovakia	0.99	2.15	1199.10	0.00	5951.66

Source: own work.

The coefficient of determination R^2 indicates what percentage of the variation in the level of household debt due to consumer credit (dependent variables) was explained by the variability of the independent characteristics. The estimation error reveals the average difference between the observed values of the dependent variable and the theoretical values. The value of the F statistic shows the significance of the model components; if $F = 0$, then the model components are irrelevant, and if $F \neq 0$, the components are significant. The value of the t statistic (intercept term) underlines the significance of the model. If the intercept is significantly different from zero, the model is statistically significant.

Table 2 shows that all four regression models are statistically significant. This is confirmed by the values of the F statistic for the individual models (ranging from 163.52–4,389,000) and $p < 0.05$. In addition, the level of the coefficients of determination in all four models is 0.99, which means that the models explain more than 99% of the changes in the level of household debt due to consumer credit. Moreover, the standard errors in evaluating intercept terms in relation to their values in individual models differ significantly from zero, which confirms that the models are statistically significant.

Step II

The study shows that economic indicators indirectly related to the COVID-19 pandemic also affect the value of household consumer credit debt, but the impact factors differ significantly across countries. As in Stage I, the results of Stage II show that the strength of the correlation between individual determinants and the value of consumer credit in the V4 countries is not the same. This is confirmed by the independent variable parameters (Table 3).

Table 3. Results of multiple linear regression analysis. Step II.

Level of Household Debt Resulting from Consumer Credit in:	Independent Variable Parameters				
	Unemployment Rate	Consumer Price Index (CPI)	GDP Constant Prices	Wages	Interest Rate
	b ₁₁	b ₁₂	b ₁₃	b ₁₄	b ₁₅
Czech Republic		165.00		0.0001	
Hungary			0.001	0.012	
Poland				−2.17	
Slovakia	−171.45	−76.62			

Source: own work.

Table 3 presents the parameters of the independent variables.

The results of the analysis show that the weakest influence on the level of household consumer credit indebtedness is exerted by economic indicators in Poland (only one indicator), while in the other countries it is two (different) indicators each. The results revealed that the unemployment rate variable has the strongest impact on the value of loans taken out in the V4 group. It was shown that an increase in the unemployment rate by 1% caused a decrease in the value of consumer loans in Slovakia by over EUR 171 million (negative correlation). However, as the model shows, this variable is only significant in Slovakia, while in the other V4 countries this variable has no effect on the total value of household consumer credit.

The second variable with the greatest impact is the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the significance of which was demonstrated in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The research showed that a unit change in the CPI caused a change in the value of consumer credit by EUR 165 million in the Czech Republic and over EUR 76 million in Slovakia. At the same time, the study has shown that the direction of this correlation is different in these countries; there is a positive correlation in the Czech Republic, but a negative one in Slovakia. Such a situation could be explained by the fact that an increase in CPI at a very low level of interest rates favours borrowing for consumer goods. Low interest rates, reflecting the low price of foreign capital, encourage quick satisfaction of consumer needs, and this effect strengthens the increase in the prices of consumer goods and services, which was the case in the Czech Republic. On the other hand, price increases in an environment of lockdowns and intensifying restrictions can create job risks and difficulties in meeting obligations, as occurred in Slovakia.

As Table 3 shows, the other variables have little effect on consumer credit values in the V4 group. However, the wages variable deserves attention. Although the strength of its impact is not significant, it should be emphasised that the direction of the correlation varies. The results show that, only in the case of Poland, an increase in wages causes a decrease in the value of consumer loans in households by more than EUR 2 million. This shows that Poles finance their consumption needs mainly through credit, which was also confirmed in the time series analysis. In other countries, on the other hand, an increase in wages results in a slight increase in the value of consumer loans: EUR 10,000 in the Czech Republic and EUR 12,000 in Hungary.

The results of the study confirm that all the constructed multiple linear regression models are statistically significant. This is indicated by the results of the significance assessment of the model parameters (Table 4).

Table 4 shows that all four regression models are statistically significant. This is confirmed by the values of the F-statistic for the individual models (in the range 5.01–48.65) and $p < 0.05$. The level of the determination coefficients in all four models is within the range of 0.33–0.86. This means that the level of household consumer credit debt is explained to the least extent by the model for Hungary. In contrast, the model for the Czech Republic explains the most, with 89% of the variation in the value of household consumer credit. The standard errors of the evaluation of free expressions in relation to their values in

individual models are significantly different from zero, which confirms that the models are statistically significant.

Table 4. Evaluation results of the significance of the parameters of the multiple linear regression model. Step II.

V4 Countries	Model Adjustment Parameters				
	Determination Coefficient	Estimation Error	F-Test Statistic Value	Test Probability Level ($p < 0.05$)	T-Test Statistic Value (Intercept Term)
Czech Republic	0.86	120.51	48.65	0.00	−10,071.60
Hungary	0.33	613.33	5.01	0.02	−349.13
Poland	0.37	626.05	10.42	0.00	56,403.66
Slovakia	0.84	97.08	43.45	0.00	20,991.55

Source: own work.

5. Conclusions

In this study, two aims were defined: the main goal and a specific goal. The main goal was to investigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the value of consumer credit incurred in V4 countries, while the specific goal was to explore the consumer credit market in the Visegrad Group of countries during the COVID-19 pandemic. The implementation of the set goals was based on a critical analysis of source texts, as well as on a quantitative study in which two research methods were applied:

- research into the level and dynamics of changes in the value of consumer credit in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia (time series analysis),
- research into the determinants of changes in the value of consumer credit in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia (multiple linear regression analysis).

A hypothesis was formulated in the paper that the COVID-19 pandemic has determined the amount of household debt due to consumer credit in the V4 group, but that the determinants of this debt, as well as the direction and strength of their impact, are varied. The research results provide positive verification of the hypothesis, and the research objectives were achieved. Our work has revealed that changes in the pandemic in V4 countries translate into the propensity of households to take out consumer credit. Both the time series analysis and regression analysis confirm this outcome.

Based on the time series analysis, we demonstrated that the pandemic has influenced the tendency of households to take out loans, as well as the propensity of banks to lend them, therefore it affects the behaviour of both borrowers and lenders. We also showed that in periods of increased COVID-19 transmission, there was a low propensity for using credit, while in periods of relative suppression of COVID-19 symptoms, this tendency increased. Thus, the research results confirmed the hypothesis that the COVID-19 pandemic determined the amount of household debt arising from consumer loans.

The regression analysis results allowed for the factors influencing the value of consumer credit incurred by households to be assessed. Evidence was provided demonstrating that not all the factors that define the COVID-19 pandemic determine the value of the credit studied. Our work has revealed that the dominant factor in terms of the scope of impact on the non-economic value of household debt was the number of newly performed COVID-19 tests (variable b_5). This variable was significant for the regression model for the Czech Republic, Poland, and Slovakia. Our results also confirmed that the dominant factor in terms of the strength of its impact on the value of household debt was the restrictiveness index (variable b_{10}). Moreover, we showed that the introduction of further restrictions to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Czech Republic was associated with a reduction in the value of consumer credit taken by households by over EUR 21 million. In addition, we demonstrated that the factors significant for the debt of households in

the V4 group were: the number of new COVID-19 cases (variable b_1), the number of new deaths from COVID-19 (variable b_4), the number of people vaccinated against COVID-19 with at least one dose (variable b_7), the total number of deaths (variable b_3), the total number of COVID-19 tests (variable b_6), and the number of people fully vaccinated against COVID-19 (variable b_8). At the same time, the study results also indicated that the scope of the impact of these variables was not the same for individual countries, e.g., the number of new COVID-19 cases (variable b_1) was significant for the household debt in Poland and the Czech Republic, while in Hungary and Slovakia this variable was insignificant. We confirmed that the direction and strength of the impact of the scrutinized variables varies. The research results corroborated that, for instance, the same variable (b_1) has a counter-proportional effect on the value of household debt in Poland but is directly proportional to the value of household debt in the Czech Republic. At the same time, we can demonstrate that the intensity of the impact of these variables is divergent. For example, a rise in the number of new COVID-19 cases (variable b_1) in Poland caused a drop in household debt by EUR 140,000, while an increase in the number of new COVID-19 cases (variable b_1) in the Czech Republic entailed a surge in household debt by EUR 40,000. The analysis of the remaining variables showed similar trends.

The results of the study also proved that economic variables that are indirectly related to the pandemic in V4 countries have an impact on the value of consumer loans taken out by households. The highest correlation strength was shown between the unemployment rate variable and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) variable. This shows that both the unemployment rate and increases in the level of prices of consumer goods and services are important in decisions aimed at satisfying the consumption needs of credit-financed households.

The results of the research indicate without a doubt that the COVID-19 pandemic has determined the value of household debt in the V4 group and has had an impact on household decisions concerning taking out consumer loans.

The main conclusion of this study is that the impact of the variables analysed on the value of household consumer credit varies across countries. The results obtained differ both in terms of the strength, direction, and extent of the impact of individual variables. This makes it difficult to standardise the results and does not allow them to be applied to the entire V4 group.

The study results should, however, be taken with a certain degree of caution, as the COVID-19 pandemic is ongoing and developing and the SarsCov-2 pathogen is constantly mutating. This situation may raise new issues in the future that cannot be anticipated at present. Undeniably, this research is of a preliminary nature; nevertheless, to a certain extent it contributes to a better comprehension of the phenomenon of household indebtedness at a time of turmoil and instability resulting from health factors in V4 countries. In the future, this research will serve as the basis for further study into the phenomenon of household indebtedness in other countries.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the consumer credit market in V4 countries requires further research in the areas of confirming the importance of individual types of consumer credit against all consumer credit, as well as the share of consumer credit in the total value of loans granted to households. Conducting further exploration is important both from a theoretical and practical point of view. In future research, it would be advisable to include household indebtedness resulting from credit cards, mortgage loans, and loans for the purchase of securities, as well as household loans and indebtedness with shadow banking institutions. Longitudinal studies showing the dynamics of changes that occur during a pandemic for specific types of loans to households would be of particular value.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, methodology: M.C. and B.P.; formal analysis: M.C. and B.P.; investigation: M.C. and B.P.; resources: M.C. and B.P.; data curation: M.C. and B.P.; writing—original draft preparation: M.C. and B.P.; writing—review and editing: M.C. and B.P.; visualization: M.C. and B.P.; supervision: M.C. and B.P.; project administration: M.C. and B.P.; funding acquisition: M.C. and B.P. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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