Improving Consumer Payments Measurement with the Diary of Consumer Payment Choice

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Success & Challenge for the DCPC

- Success:
 - Aggregate DCPC payments match aggregate PCE consumption in comparable expenditure categories. (CEX equals 63% of PCE¹)
 - ¹ Schuh, S., Measuring Consumer Expenditures with Payment Diaries, 2016.
- Challenge:
 - Despite measuring all the detailed components of cash (currency) holdings and transactions, DCPC estimates do not consistently satisfy the implied dynamic relationship among these concepts.

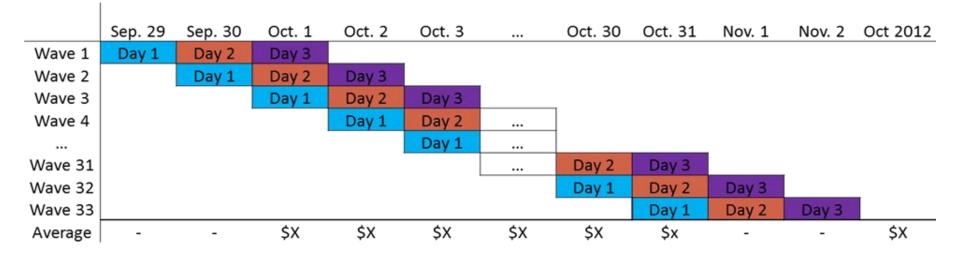
Comparison of DCPC to other surveys & diaries

	DCPC	SCPC	CEX-S	CEX-D	FCS
Sponsor	Boston Fed	Boston Fed	BLS	BLS	RAND Corp.
Frequency	Irregular,	Annual,	Quarterly,	Quarterly,	Annual
	2012, 2015	2008-present	1980-present	1980-present	2008-2014
Response unit(s) Consumers		Consumers	Consumer units	Consumer units	Households
Sample size	~2,000	~2,000	~7,000	~7,000	~2,500
Sampling frame	ALP, UAS, GfK, Qualtrics	ALP, UAS, GfK, Qualtrics	Internal	Internal	ALP
Survey mode(s)	Internet & various memory aids	Internet	Interview (CAPI)	Interview with paper memory aid	Internet
Method of data collection	Recording + Recall	Recall	Recall	Recording + Recall	Recall
Unit(s) of measure	Amount spent per payment each day	# of payments in a typical period	Amount spent per category recently	Total cost for each daily item purchased	Amount spent per category recently
Reference period of measurement	Daily (three consecutive days, randomly assigned)	Respondents choose week, month, or year	Usual week, month, or quarter depending on category	Daily (one week)	Past month or quarter, depending on category
Response format of	Open-ended	Open-ended	Open-ended	Open-ended	Open-ended
questions	(respondents provide \$ values)	(respondents provide \$ values)	(respondents provide \$ values)	(respondents provide \$ values)	(respondents provide \$ values)
Incentives	\$60	\$20	\$0	\$0	\$20
Strategy for reducing	Reconciliation screen	Range checks	Experimented with	N/A	Reconciliation
or correcting	while entering	-	cash-flow	-	screen at end of
response errors in	purchases		reconciliation in Koop		survey
real-time			and Nhien (2012), but not implemented.		3

Sample page from Diary of Consumer Payment Choice

• It's						H ACTIVITY when you go online	
						r, even 0 purchases.	
	will ask you abo				online.		
• Plea	ase write today's	date in the	e space pr	ovided		/ /	
253 (a.259	1.121.4					I did not leave the	
	le the Payment odes to tell us what	YOU PI P	P3 P4/	5 P6 P6	P10	house today.	
	t of the house toda	CARLEND STREET, ST		5 10 13	, , , ,		
Time	Amount Spent	Payment Method	Location	Device	Merchar Type	Merchant Name	
am pm	4	Р	L	D	м		
am pm	*	P	L	D	м		
am		Р	L	D	м		
pm	\$		-				
		Par	ment M	ethod C	odes		
P1: Cash	1		F	7: Bank	account	t number payment	
P2: Che						ng bill payment	
P3: Credit card P9: Money order							
				P10: Traveler's check			
지수는 것은 것이 같은 것이 같은 것이 있는 것이 같은 것이 같이				P11: Text message payment P12: Other payment method			
PO. PIE	Jaiu/Girt/EBT Ca	TU	r	-12. Oth	ег раут	lent method	
			Locatio	n Codes			
L1: Payment in person L			L2:Payment not in person				
			Device	Codes			
D1: Computer (laptop or desktop)			D4: Landline phone				
D2: Tablet (e.g., iPad, Kindle)				D5: Mail or delivery service			
D3: Mobile phone			[D6: None	e of the a	above	

Sampling methodology



- Each wave is selected randomly from the population so each day, wave, and the entire month is representative of the US consumer
- New respondents start every day
- On any day in the diary month, there are respondents on Days 1, 2, and 3 of their diaries.
 - This helps smooth out any potential daily bias caused by diary fatigue.

Expenditure coverage comparison

PCE

Not in DCPC/CE

Non-profit institutions serving households Imputed rent **Not comparable to DCPC/CE** Financial services Insurance Net used motor vehicles Health Education

46% of PCE

Food and beverages General merchandise Rent, utilities, furnishing New vehicles, transportation Communication Recreation Professional services Social/religious activities Other goods/services

54% of PCE

CE

Not in PCE

Cash contributions Pensions and social security Expenses for owned dwellings **Not comparable to PCE** Financial services insurance Used motor vehicles Health Education

Payments to friends and family

DCPC

Taxes, fees, fines, and payments to gov't

PCE = Personal Consumption Expenditures from the National Income & Product Accounts (NIPA)

	DCPC CEX-S		CEX-D	FCS
	(unlimited)		(unlimited)	FCS
All categories				
Comparable categories				
Food and beverages	3	9	20	2
General merchandise, recreation,	8	95	10	7
communication	0	55	10	,
Rent, utilities, furnishing	5	77	1	11
New vehicles, transportation	6	50	2	
Professional and other services	4	4		5
Other goods/services	6	37	3	5
Non-comparable categories				
Financial services and insurance	2	13		4
Used motor vehicles	1	10		1
Health	2	17	1	3
Education	1	10	1	1
Social services and religious activities	1	4		1
Unique categories				
Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit				
institutions serving households (NPISH)				
Imputed rent				
Cash contributions including alimony and child support		3		
Expenditures for owned dwellings	3	30	2	3
Friends and family	1			
Other people (excluding people who provide goods and services)	1			1
Taxes, fees, fines, and other payments to		Sales taxes for		
governments	1	various		1
		purchases		7
Unknown	1			

Aggregate consumer expenditure estimates, October 2012 (\$millions)

	PCE	CE	FCS	DCPC
Expenditure categories				
All	11,051	6,398	4,925	9,718
(Percentage of PCE)	(100%)	(58%)	(45%)	(88%)
Directly comparable	5,920	3,721	2,747	5,981
(Percentage of PCE)		(63%)	(46%)	(101%)
Food and beverages	1,534	876	823	1,778
General merchandise, recreation, communication	1,961	902	585	1,647
Rent, utilities, furnishing	980	893	599	1,264
New vehicles, transportation	1,009	722	472	849
Professional and other services	170	Not broken out in Table 1300	Not collected	175
Other goods/services	265	328	269	268
Approximately comparable	3,553	1,415	829	1,734
(Percentage of PCE)	(100%)	(40%)	(23%)	(49%)
Financial services and insurance	789	890	375	1070
Used motor vehicles	97	189	50	112
Health	2,266	186	202	328
Education	253	150	157	110
Social services and religious activities	147.2		45	114

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Cash flow in a recall survey

 $C_{t+1,i} = C_{ti} + W_{ti} - D_{ti}$ t = month, i = one household

- Townsend Thai Monthly Survey¹ (TTMS) attempts to measure household cash flow by asking cash balances, withdrawals, and deposits on a monthly frequency.
 - ¹ Samphantharak, K. and Townsend, R.M., Households as Corporate Firms, 2010.
- This approach encountered relatively large measurement errors in Thailand. *C*, *W*, *D* are often estimates.
- There are additional cultural issues in Thailand involving reporting cash holdings to interviewers.

Cash flow in a payment diary

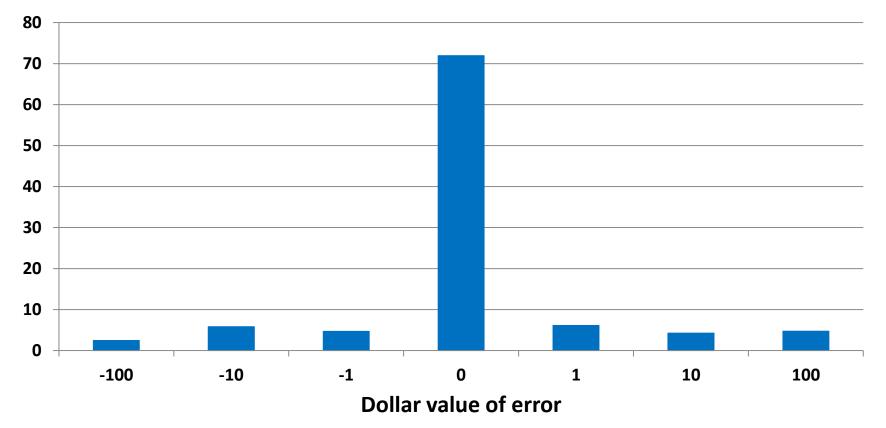
$$C_{d+1} = C_d + \sum_{j=1}^{N_d^W} W_{jd} - \sum_{j=1}^{N_d^D} D_{jd} \pm \epsilon$$

d = day of month, j = one transaction

- DCPC gets better estimates of cash flow:
 - Diary recording instead of TTMS recall survey
 - Daily frequency
 - Measures every cash transaction
 - Real time error checking

Cash identity holds for 72.4% of diary days in 2012. How can we increase this rate?

2010 & 11 Percent Good Cash ID



Improvements for 2015 DCPC

- Assets: Collected balances for other accounts - Checking account, prepaid card, and PayPal.
- Income: Collected dollar values and types
- Consumption:
 - Improved separation of consumption and nonconsumption
 - Increased bill payments estimates and details
- **Payee**: improved identification to help understand payment choices
- **Questionnaires**: integrated the contents of the SCPC and DCPC

Thank you

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