Payment products as perceived by consumers – a public survey

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Outline presentation

- Introduction/previous research
- Data
- Research results
 - Use of payment products (where and why)
 - Appreciation safety, cost, speed and ease of use
 - ratings
 - Why not satisfied?
- Conclusions



Introduction/background

POS payments Netherlands 2005

	<u>number (in billions)</u>	value (EUR billion)
 Debit card 	1.33	59.5
E-purse	0.15	0.4
 Creditcard 	0.05	5.0
Cash	<u>6.7?</u> +	<u>50? +</u>
 Total 	8.33	114 9



Introduction/background

Cost survey (2005): social costs of POS payments in NId cash, debit card, e-purse and credit card

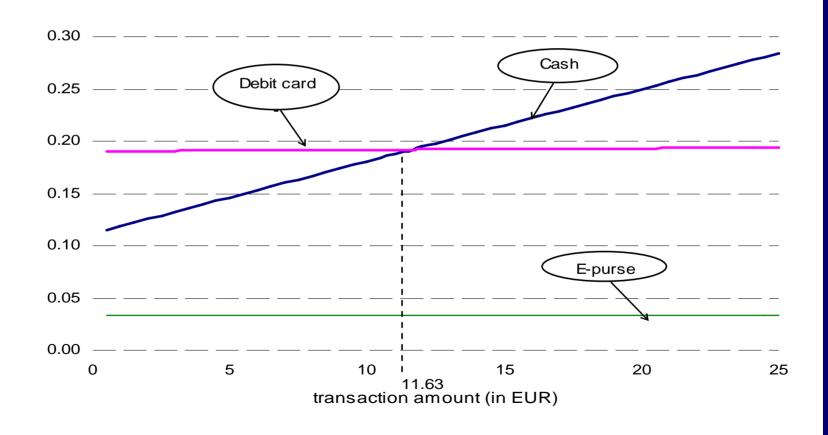
Social costs:EUR 2.9 billion in 2002,i.e. 0.65% GDP

Costs can decrease when consumers pay more often by debit card or by e-purse instead of by cash



Introduction:cost survey

costs per transaction (in EUR)



Introduction

- How can we stimulate consumers to pay more electronically?→Perception survey
 - Where does one usually pay by cash, debit card, epurse and credit card? And why (pros)
 - Appreciation cash, debit card, e-purse and credit card on safety, transaction speed, costs and ease of use
 - Low appreciation→why?
 - Cons of cash, debit card, e-purse and credit card



Data: perception survey

- Perception survey part of DNB Household survey
- •DNB household survey:
 - Internet panel of 2000 households
 - Weekly questionnaires
 - 17 September 2004



Results

98% has a debit card

55% has an e-purse

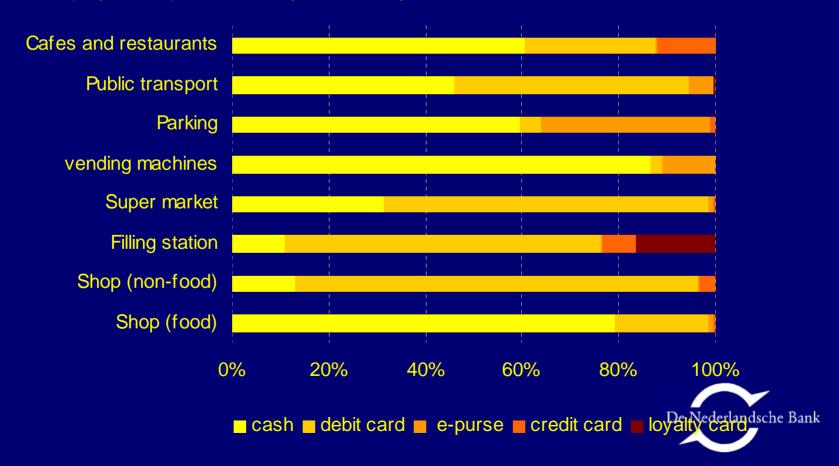
49% has a creditcard

1% always pays with cash



Results: Where do people pay with.....?

Which payment product do you usually use at....?



Results: Where do people pay with.....?

Cash and debit card are used most, and e-purse and credit card rarely

Consumers already pay rather cost effectively

Consumers pay relatively often with **cash** in case of **low transaction amounts** (vending, shop (food), parking, cafes and restaurants)...

....and they pay relatively often by **debit card** in case of **high transaction amounts** (super market, filling station, shops (non-food)



Results: why do people pay with ..?

Cash

- fastest
- expense monitoring
- only possibility

Debit card

- fastest
- short of cash
- exact payment



Results: why do people pay with ..?

E-purse

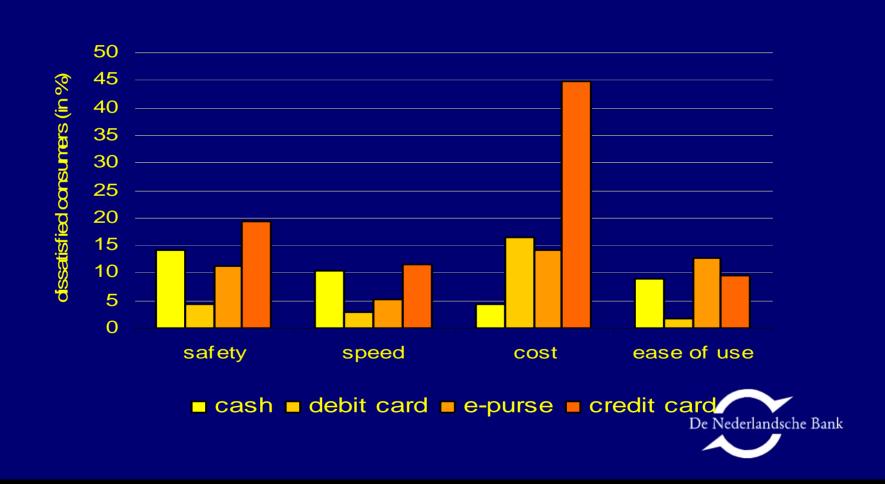
- fastest
- no searching for coins
- cash not accepted

Credit card

- delayed payment
- short of cash



Results: dissatisfied consumers



Results: cons of cash

•Safety:	Larceny	(29%)
	Loss	(26%)
•Speed:	Searching for exact amounts	(46%)
	Receiving change	(42%)
•Cost:	Cardholder fee	(39%)
	Foregone interest	(37%
•Ease of use	Worries about shortness of cash	(42%)
	Heavy purse	(30%)
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Results: cons of the debit card

•Safety:	Copying of card data by retailer	(24%)
	Copying PIN number by other people	(24%)
•Speed:	Processing delay Technical failures	(54%) (29%)
•Cost:	Cardholder fee Surcharge on low-value purchases	(50%) (37%)
Ease of use	Need to carry card	(21%)



Results: cons of the e-purse

•Safety:	Loss of card Larceny	(30%) (18%)
•Speed:	Card reloading Processing payment	(42%) (37%)
•Cost:	Cardholder fee Foregone interest	(44%) (30%)
•Ease of use	Uncertain balance Non-universal acceptance	(30%) (21%)

De Nederlandsche Bank

Conclusions

Dutch consumers are satisfied with cash, debit card,
 e-purse and credit card regarding their safety,
 transaction speed, cost and ease of use

•The seem to be most content with the debit card, followed by cash, e-purse and credit card



Conclusions

- •Cash is regarded as a cheap payment product, whereas the debit card and the e-purse are perceived as relatively expensive in use
- make costs of payment products more transparant to consumers
- •Transaction speed:
- → Make consumers aware of the low transaction time of the e-purse



Conclusions

- E-purse (or future off-line payment cards)
 - many acceptance points
 - reloading less cumbersome
 - make balance more easily visible

- Debit card
 - •Providing clients with fewer debit notices makes it more difficult to monitor expenses. Provide them at least once a week.

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