

Table 1184. Noncash Payments by Method of Payment and ATM Cash Withdrawals: 2006 and 2009

[95.2 represents 95,200,000,000. Based on two data collection efforts to estimate the annual number and value of significant types of noncash Estimates of check payments and ATM withdrawals were based on findings from the payments. Depository Institutions Based on two data collection efforts to estimate the annual number and value of significant types of noncash payments. Estimates of check payments and ATM withdrawals were based on findings from the Depository Institutions Payments Study (2010 DI study). Electronic payments volume estimates were based on findings from the Electronic Payments Study and supplemented by the 2010 DI study. The Depository Institutions Payments Study collected the number and value of different types of payments from deposit accounts at a representative, random sample of depository institutions. A total of 1,311 depository institutions (commercial banks, savings institutions, and credit unions) from a stratified random sample of 2,700 institutions provided data for the survey. The Electronic Payments Study estimated the number and value of electronic payments in the United States for calendar year 2009. Data were collected by surveying payment networks and card issuers. Of the 116 organizations asked to participate, 94 of the largest organizations provided data. Respondents to this study collectively accounted for an estimated 95.5 percent of the electronic transactions and 99.6 percent of the electronic payments value in the United States]

Method of payment	Transactions (billions)		Value (trillion dollars)		Average value per transaction (dollars)	
	2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009
Noncash payments, total	95.2	109.0	75.7	72.2	796	663
Checks (paid)	30.5	24.5	41.6	31.6	1,363	1,292
Commercial checks	30.1	24.1	41.4	31.2	1,371	1,295
Commercial banks	25.1	20.7	39.0	29.2	1,550	1,414
Credit unions	2.7	2.1	0.8	0.7	288	352
Savings institutions	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	696	973
U.S. Treasury checks	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1,203	1,545
Postal money orders	0.2	0.1	(Z)	(Z)	164	183
Electronic payments	64.7	84.5	34.1	40.6	544	480
Automated Clearing House (ACH)	14.6	19.1	31.0	37.2	2,122	1,946
Debit cards	25.0	37.9	1.0	1.4	39	38
Signature ¹	15.7	23.4	0.6	0.9	40	37
PIN ²	9.4	14.5	0.3	0.6	37	39
Credit cards ³	21.7	21.6	2.1	1.9	98	89
Prepaid and EBT ⁴	3.3	6.0	0.1	0.1	23	24
Memo:						
ATM cash withdrawals	5.8	6.0	0.6	0.6	100	108
Checks (written) ⁵	33.1	27.8	42.3	32.4	1,277	1,165
Checks converted to ACH	2.6	3.3	0.7	0.8	267	227

Z Less than \$50 billion. ¹ Signature debit card payments are made like credit card payments, but use funds from transaction deposit accounts. ² PIN debit card payments also use funds from transaction deposit accounts and typically require the entry of the same personal identification number (PIN) used to access automated teller machines (ATMs). Excludes a portion estimated to have been returned to the customer as cash. ³ Credit cards include both general purpose and private-label cards. ⁴ Includes general purpose and private label prepaid cards, which use funds from a nontraditional prefunded transaction account, as well as electronic benefit transfers. ⁵ Includes the use of checks as source documents to initiate electronic payments.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System "The 2010 Federal Reserve Payments Study, Noncash Payment Trends in the United States: 2006–2009"; April 2011; <http://www.frb-services.org/files/communications/pdf/research/2010_payments_study.pdf>; "Recent Payment Trends in the United States," *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, October 2008, <<http://www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/bulletin/2008/default.htm>>, and "The 2007 Federal Reserve Payments Study," December 2007, <http://www.frb-services.org/files/communications/pdf/research/2007_payments_study.pdf>.

Table 1185. Percentage of Households Using Selected Electronic Banking Technologies: 1995 to 2007

[Covers only those households that access services (other than by check or credit card) at a bank, thrift institution, or credit union. Based on sample surveys. For details on the Survey of Consumer Finances, see Appendix III and the Federal Reserve Board, <www.federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/surveys/>. The Reuters/University of Michigan Surveys of Consumers is based on data from approximately 1,000 respondents. For details, see the University of Michigan Survey Research Center, <<http://www.sca.isr.umich.edu/>>]

Technology	Survey of Consumer Finances					Reuters/University of Michigan Surveys of Consumers		
	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007	1999	2003	2006
ELECTRONIC								
Direct deposit of any type	53	67	71	75	80	65	70	77
ATM card	35	55	57	65	76	59	65	69
Debit card	20	37	50	62	71	(NA)	54	62
Preauthorized debts	25	40	43	50	49	31	46	57
Automated phone system	(NA)	26	22	20	25	40	44	46
Computer banking	4	7	19	34	53	10	32	51
Smart card ²	1	2	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6	12
Prepaid card ³	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	73	73
NONELECTRONIC								
In person	87	81	78	78	85	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mail	59	55	51	51	59	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Phone (talk in person)	(NA)	43	42	42	57	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available. ¹ A debit card is a card that automatically deducts the amount of a purchase from the money in an account. ² A smart card is a type of payment card containing a computer chip which is set to hold a sum of money. As the card is used, purchases are subtracted from that sum. ³ Prepaid cards are cards that contain a stored value, or a value that has been paid up-front, allowing you to use the card much like cash. As you use the card, the prepaid value is drawn down. Examples are phone cards and gift cards. Smart cards are different from prepaid cards in that you can add money to the card at special machines designed for smart cards or sometimes at ATMs.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, July 2009, and unpublished data.