

THE PSCU PAYMENTS INDEX: APRIL 2023

Welcome to the two-year anniversary of the PSCU Payments Index! We hope the evolution of these ongoing monthly insights continue to help our financial institutions navigate the evolving financial landscape to make informed, strategic decisions for their organizations and members.

Throughout the month of March, slowing economic growth was prevalent in multiple key indicators, including consumer purchasing behavior. March 2023 data revealed softening consumer spending and lower average purchases for both credit and debit cards. The year-over-year growth rate in transactions was greater than the growth rate in purchases for both credit and debit cards, resulting in a drop in both average purchase amounts. In this month's Deep Dive, we explore the ongoing growth in Digital Payments versus the more traditional Physical Card payments.

In the Labor Department's Apr. 12 update, the [Consumer Price Index \(CPI\)](#) increased by 0.1% in March. Despite the increase, the annual rate of inflation experienced a full percentage point drop from February, to 5.0%. This is the ninth consecutive monthly drop from the peak of 9.1% in June 2022. The largest contributor to inflation was again shelter, which offset the decline in the energy index. For the first time since September 2020, [grocery prices fell](#) on a monthly basis during March. The Federal Reserve's preferred measure of inflation, the [Personal Consumption Expenditures](#) price index (PCE), increased in February to 5.0%.

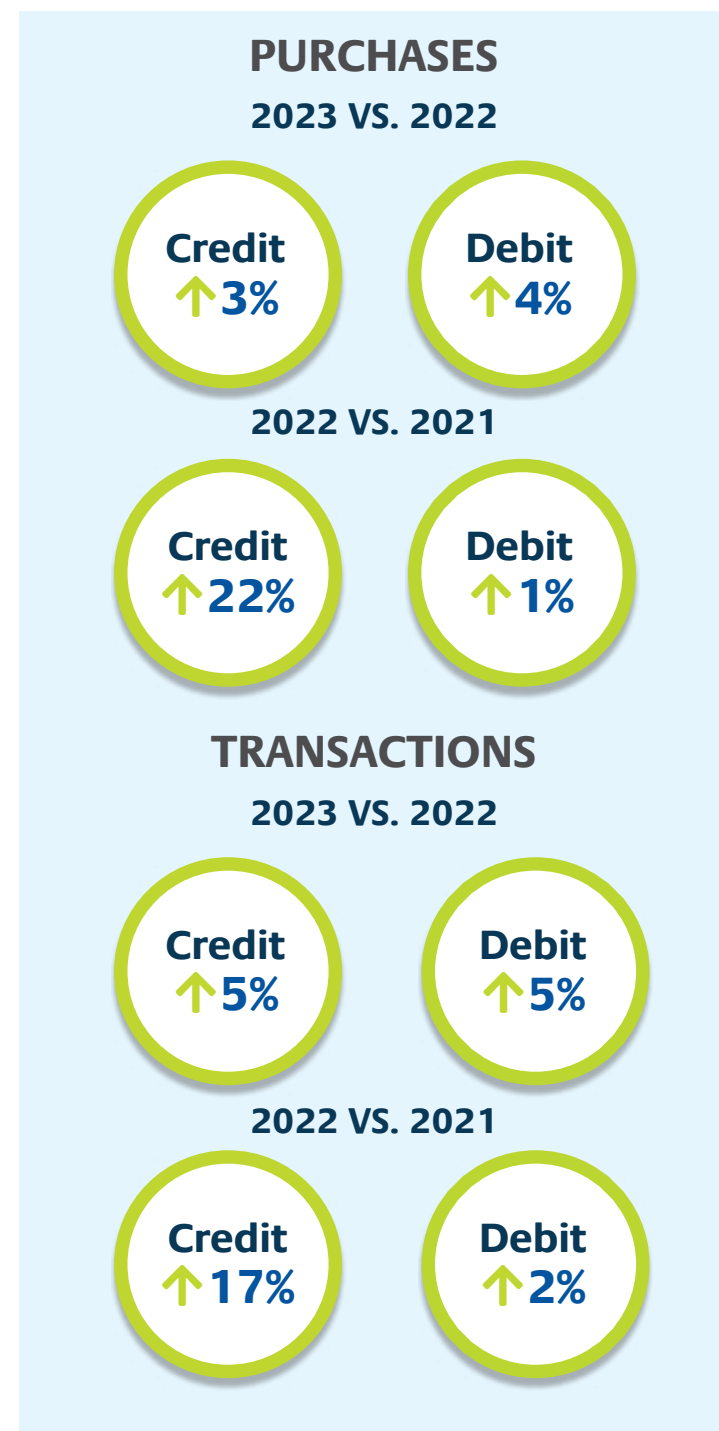
The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) [reported](#) in its March 2023 jobs report that 236,000 jobs were added for the month, with the continued trend of increased jobs in leisure and hospitality, government, professional and business services and health care. After recent revisions, [weekly initial jobless claims reached 246,000 in March](#), an increased level that is signaling reduced demand for workers. The overall unemployment rate for March finished at 3.5% or 5.8 million people. The slowing job growth and increased initial jobless claims provide evidence that the rate hikes by the Federal Reserve are having an effect. The Federal Reserve's next meeting is scheduled for May 2-3.

The [Consumer Confidence Index](#) increased slightly in March to 104.2 (1985=100). The 0.3 increase in March comes from an improved outlook from participants under the age of 55 and households earning over \$55,000. In a special question posed last month, the Consumer Confidence Survey surveyed consumers about spending plans over the next six months. The survey found that, despite the slight increase in confidence, consumers expect to spend less on discretionary categories like travel and entertainment.

While the national average price per gallon of gasoline finished at [\\$3.59](#) for the week ending Apr. 10, down 12% year over year, Saudi Arabia and other OPEC+ oil producers announced a [cut in oil production](#) which may eventually lead to higher domestic gas prices. Energy prices make up roughly 7.5% of the Consumer Price Index.

The PSCU Payments Index welcomes your feedback on content to guide future enhancements to the report. [Click here](#) to share your feedback. To subscribe to the Payments Index and receive updates when we publish each month, [click here](#).

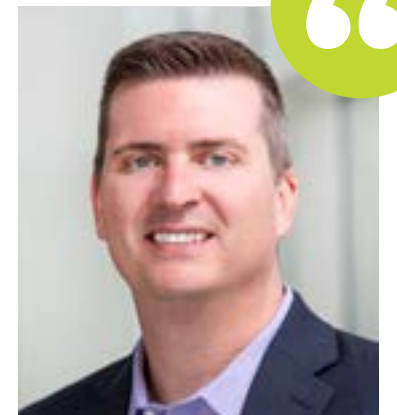
OVERALL PERFORMANCE – MARCH 2023



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Transactions grew at a higher rate than purchases for both credit and debit cards in March compared to a year ago, showing further evidence of temperance in consumer spending in the market. This phenomenon last occurred on credit cards in May 2020, when both transaction growth and purchase growth were negative. This result has not occurred on debit cards in PSCU Payments Index reporting or weekly transaction trends reporting since PSCU began this reporting in early 2020.
- For March, both credit and debit transactions were up 5% year over year. Credit purchases were up 3% and debit purchases were up 4% for March. This was the lowest year-over-year growth for credit card purchases since August 2020, when it was -1%.
- The Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) decreased on an annual basis from 6.0% to 5.0% in March. Shelter again accounted for the majority of the all-items inflationary increase. The Fed increased rates by 25 basis points on Mar. 22 and will meet again on May 2-3.
- Growth in discretionary spending on credit cards (transactions up 4% and purchases up 6%) is slowing at a greater rate than non-discretionary spending. For debit cards, March growth improved for discretionary and non-discretionary transactions, up 8% and 4% respectively. For debit purchases, discretionary spending was up 8% and non-discretionary spending was up 3% for March.
- Digital Payments (defined as all Card Not Present, Mobile Wallets and tokenized activity) were significant and represented 44% of all credit transactions and 58% of all credit purchases in March 2023. For debit, Digital Payments made up 37% of all debit transactions and half of all debit purchases.
- Credit card balance transfers generally peak in both the number of transactions and the transferred amount in March of each year. Total balance transferred dollars were up 13% compared to March 2022 and the average balance transfer was \$4,414, up 14% year over year.
- The credit card delinquency rate for March finished at 1.82%, above the March 2019 pre-pandemic level by 0.09%. Total credit card balances were up 13.2% for March compared to a year ago, while the average credit card balance for active accounts was \$2,917, up 8.3% (or \$223) year over year.

March revealed further signs of softening in consumer purchasing, with spending growth remaining in the low single digits. For the first time since 2020, transaction growth for



credit and debit surpassed purchases. In this month's Deep Dive, we provide a new perspective on the primary ways credit and debit cards are used by defining Digital Payments compared to Physical Card payments or true 'card in hand' uses. As we reach the two-year anniversary of the PSCU Payments Index, we continue to evolve the report's data view and analysis to provide relevant insights in the changing financial landscape.

– **Jeremiah Lotz, Managing Vice President, Digital and Data at PSCU**

DEEP DIVE: DIGITAL PAYMENTS

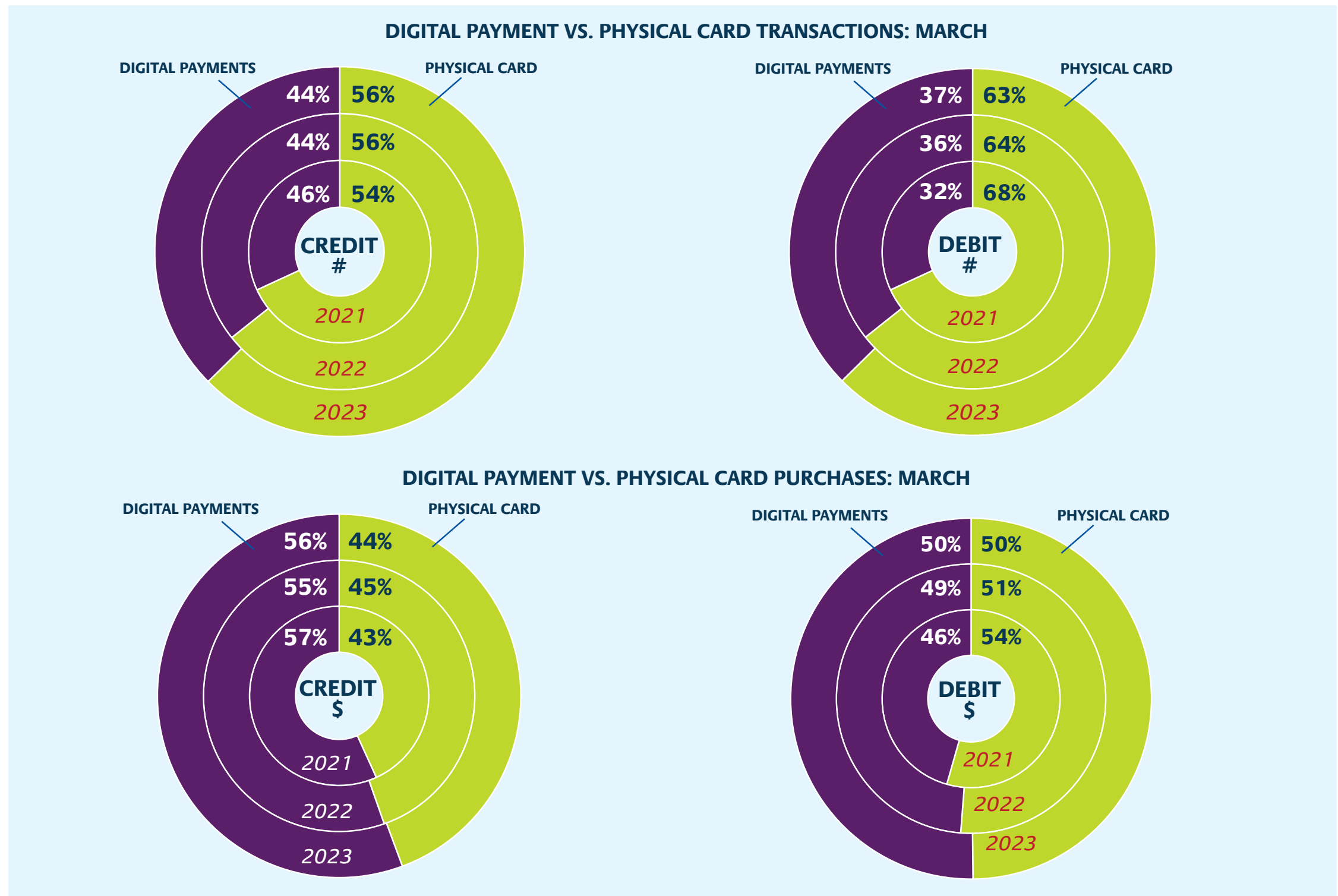
This month, we review the primary ways credit and debit cards are used and provide our definition of “digital payments.” Digital Payments represent the alternative ways cards can be used without the Physical Card being required to facilitate the transaction. This includes all Card Not Present (CNP) activity plus all tokenized transactions. While most of the tokenized transactions are CNP, this definition includes all Card Present (CP) tokenized activity which accounts for Mobile Wallet activity, namely the “Pays.” For March 2023, digital transactions accounted for 44% of all credit card transactions and 37% of all debit card transactions. Digital purchases represented a greater share of overall purchases. For March, digital credit purchases represented 56% of all credit purchases and digital debit purchases represented 50% of all debit purchases.

PAYMENT CATEGORY YEAR-OVER-YEAR % CHANGE IN MIX & AVERAGE PURCHASE AMOUNTS – MARCH 2023

	Credit			Debit		
	Transactions	Purchases	Average Purchase	Transactions	Purchases	Average Purchase
Digital Payment	6.0%	3.7%	\$93.13	9.6%	6.8%	\$62.36
Tokenized	87.7%	110.4%	\$49.84	100.6%	175.7%	\$37.93
Mobile Wallet	53.5%	59.4%	\$33.45	52.1%	55.4%	\$27.48
Card on File & eCommerce	-13.4%	-6.2%	\$118.30	-4.9%	-2.2%	\$74.03
Physical Card	5.0%	2.5%	\$58.31	1.9%	1.0%	\$37.01
Contactless	104.3%	106.4%	\$44.75	128.7%	130.7%	\$27.69
Chip	-4.8%	-5.0%	\$63.03	-4.4%	-4.0%	\$38.89
Mag Stripe	-26.1%	-25.4%	\$46.88	-13.7%	-9.3%	\$36.63
Keyed	-2.0%	-3.1%	\$143.22	8.5%	-1.4%	\$39.16
Grand Total	5.5%	3.2%	\$73.63	4.6%	3.8%	\$46.49

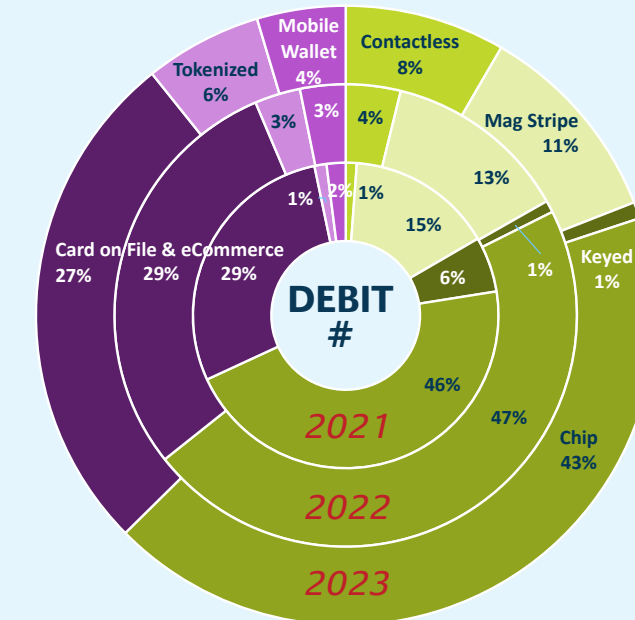
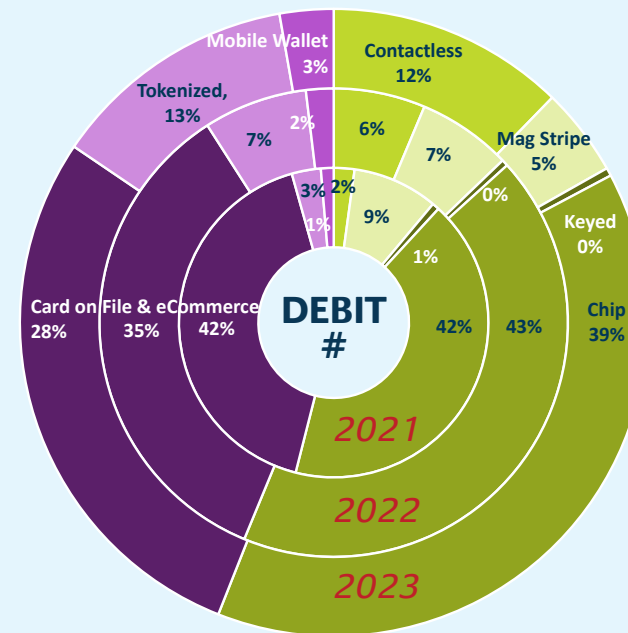
The converse of Digital Payments represents the balance of activity for credit and debit cards, and includes the more traditional Physical Card payment or “card in hand” activity. These transactions and purchases are the total of all tapped (contactless), dipped (EMV chip), swiped (mag stripe), and activity where the card was keyed in. Contactless “tap and go” activity is encrypted, but not tokenized in the manner Mobile Wallet activity is tokenized.

For March 2023, year-over-year growth in Digital Payment activity, for both transactions and purchases, outpaced growth in Physical Card activity. Fueling the growth within Digital Payments was the expansion of both tokenized and Mobile Wallet transactions. Shifts for the Physical Card activity are seen in the contactless “tap & go” results. For March, year-over-year growth in credit digital transactions was up 6.0% and growth in credit Physical Card transactions was up 5%. Growth in debit digital transactions was up 9.6% and growth in debit Physical Card transactions was up 1.9%.

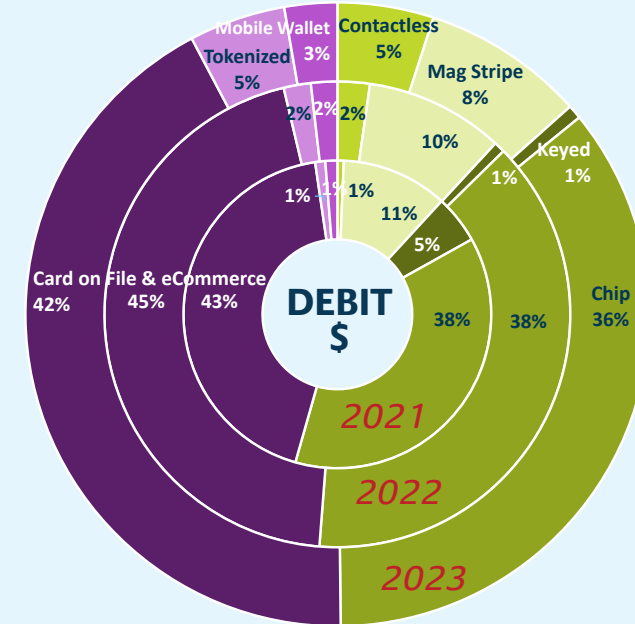
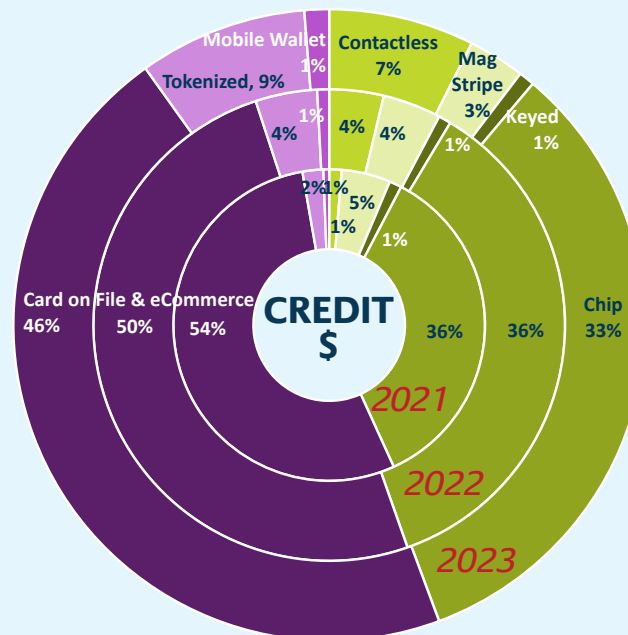


The average purchase for Digital Payments was larger than the average purchase for Physical Card activity for both credit and debit cards. For March, the average digital purchase for credit was \$93.13 and for debit was \$62.36. For Physical Cards, the average purchase was \$58.31 for credit and \$37.01 for debit. This phenomenon – of the average Digital Payment purchase being larger than the average Physical Card purchase – was attributed to the single largest segment of the payment types – card on file & eCommerce, which includes more Travel sector purchases that tend to be larger on average. For March, the average purchase amount was \$118.30 for credit and \$74.03 for debit.

DIGITAL PAYMENT VS. PHYSICAL CARD TRANSACTIONS – DETAILED: MARCH



DIGITAL PAYMENT VS. PHYSICAL CARD PURCHASES – DETAILED: MARCH



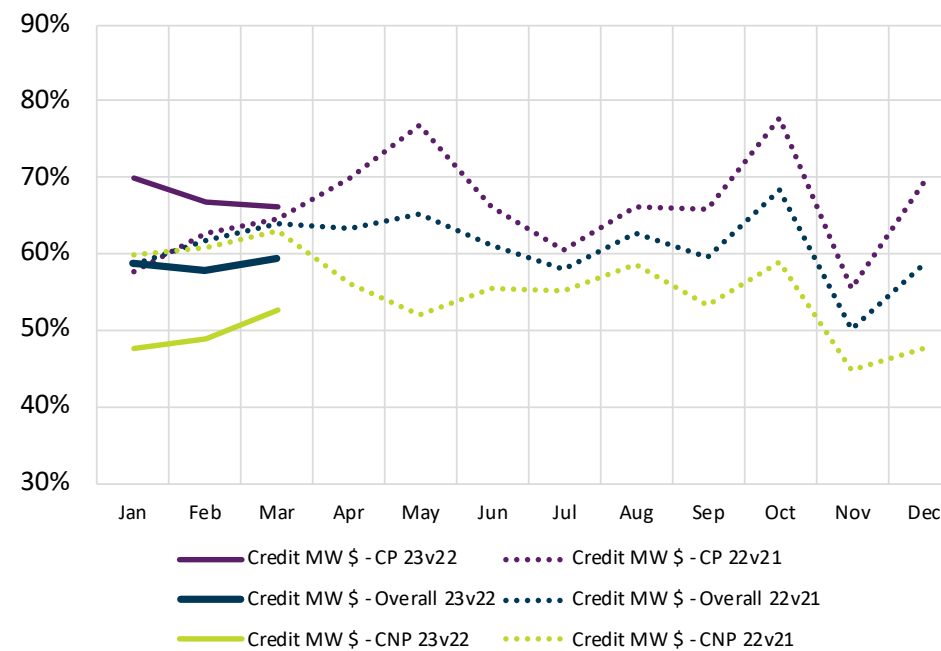
MOBILE WALLETS

Until now, our definition of Mobile Wallets has focused on the Card Present (CP) activity associated with the five supported mobile wallets of Apple Pay, Fitbit Pay, Garmin Pay, Google Pay and Samsung Pay. Beginning in March 2023, we have expanded our definition to include the Card Not Present activity for the same five Mobile Wallets. The seamless and clean inclusion of all payment details when Mobile Wallets are used in a Card Not Present environment add to the overall simplicity of the transaction and are now included in our reporting. While Mobile Wallets continue to represent a small portion of the overall ecosystem (3% of credit transactions and 4% of debit), they continue to have substantive growth year over year (up 68% for credit and 73% for debit).

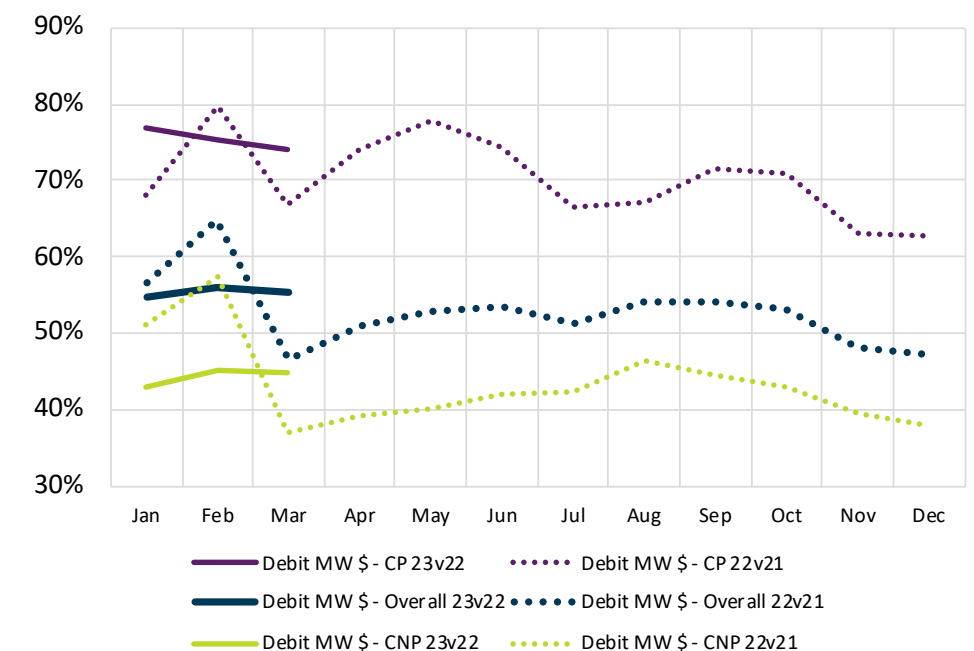
MOBILE WALLET YEAR-OVER-YEAR GROWTH & AVERAGE PURCHASE AMOUNTS – MARCH 2023

Mobile Wallets	Credit			Debit		
	Transactions	Purchases	Average Purchase	Transactions	Purchases	Average Purchase
Card Not Present	37.3%	52.7%	\$40.19	39.0%	45.0%	\$39.21
Card Present	66.9%	66.2%	\$28.90	63.4%	74.1%	\$18.94
Grand Total	53.5%	59.4%	\$33.45	52.1%	55.4%	\$27.48

MOBILE WALLET – CREDIT TRANSACTIONS



MOBILE WALLET – DEBIT TRANSACTIONS



Within Mobile Wallets, Apple Pay maintains their dominance for market share for both credit and debit transactions. While Google Pay and Samsung Pay each have single-digit market share, Samsung does not have Card Not Present activity, which further bolsters Apple's presence with greater than 90% of the Mobile Wallet transactions.

For Mobile Wallet average purchases, the variances between the wallets for credit Mobile Wallet purchases were within a few dollars, with Apple Pay as the highest at \$33.51, followed by Samsung Pay at \$29.23 and then Google Pay at \$27.84 with differences in the mix of sector activity. For Mobile Wallet debit average purchases, the differences were a bit larger with Apple still on top at \$28.46, followed by Google Pay at \$19.65 and Samsung Pay a close third at \$19.01. Apple Pay's debit average Mobile Wallet purchase was almost \$10 higher than the other two Mobile Wallets – mainly attributable to 25% of Mobile Wallet purchases being in the Money Services sector, specifically Apple Cash. For Apple Pay in March, the average purchase amount was \$100 for these Money Services Mobile Wallet transactions.

MOBILE WALLET MARKET SHARE & AVERAGE PURCHASE AMOUNT – MARCH 2023

Mobile Wallet	Credit				Debit			
	CNP	CP	Overall	Average Purchase	CNP	CP	Overall	Average Purchase
Apple Pay	93.4%	85.9%	88.9%	\$33.51	95.1%	91.4%	92.9%	\$28.46
Google Pay	6.5%	9.8%	8.5%	\$27.84	4.9%	5.5%	5.2%	\$19.65
Samsung Pay	0.0%	4.0%	2.4%	\$29.23	0.0%	3.1%	1.8%	\$19.01

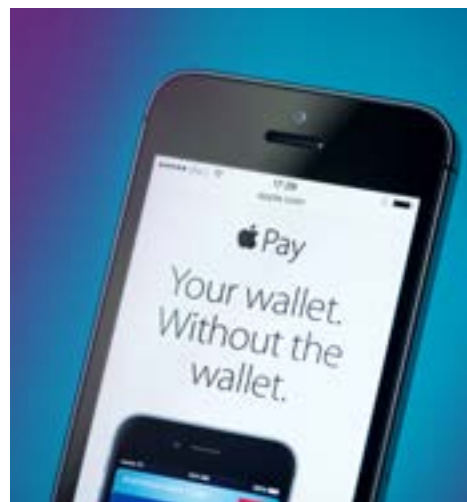


Photo credit: bloomicon - stock.adobe.com

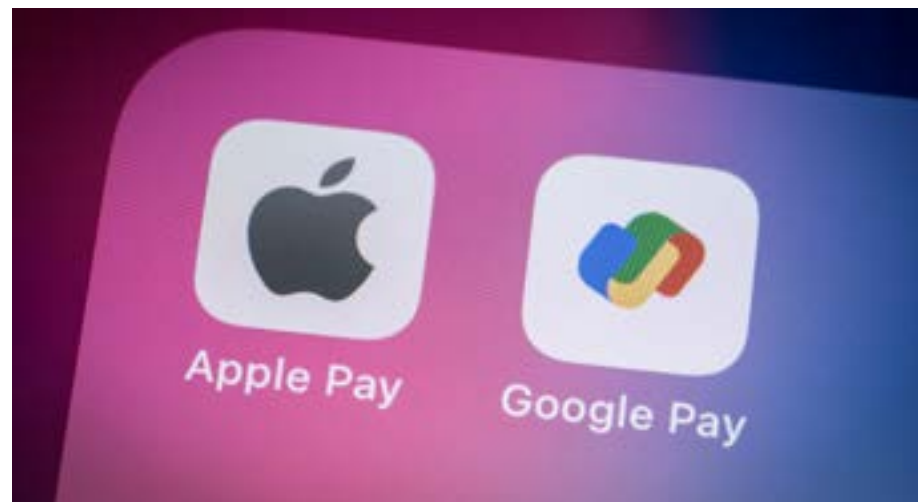


Photo credit: oshiro - stock.adobe.com



TOKENIZED ACTIVITY

Tokenization is the digital substitution of a card account number with a series of randomly generated numbers to securely complete a payment without the actual account details being shared. While all Mobile Wallet transactions (CP and CNP) are tokenized, there is a growing subset of additional CNP transactions that are being tokenized at the request of the merchant.

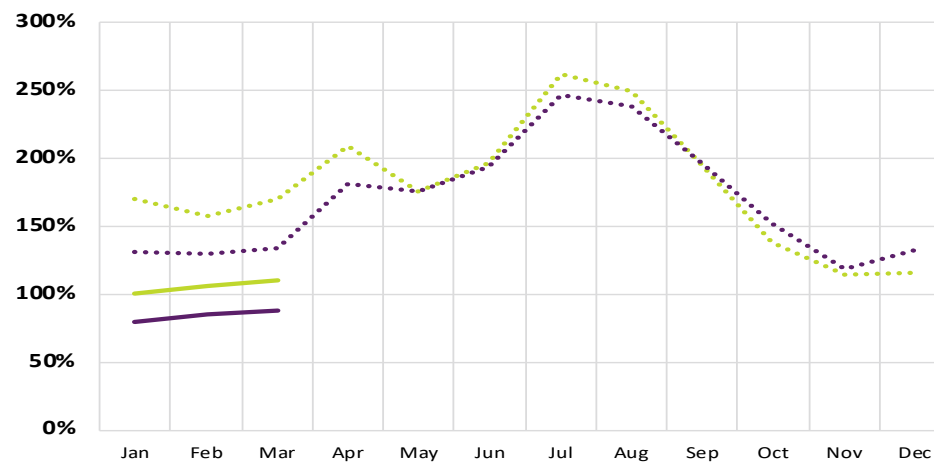
For March, year-over-year growth in tokenized transactions was up 88% for credit cards and up 52% for debit cards. Similarly, tokenized purchases were up 110% for credit cards and up 55% for debit cards compared to March 2022. Top token providers by the volume of transactions included Amazon, Uber, Doordash, PayPal, Roku, Spotify and Netflix.

TOKENIZED ACTIVITY GROWTH* AND AVERAGE PURCHASE – MARCH 2023

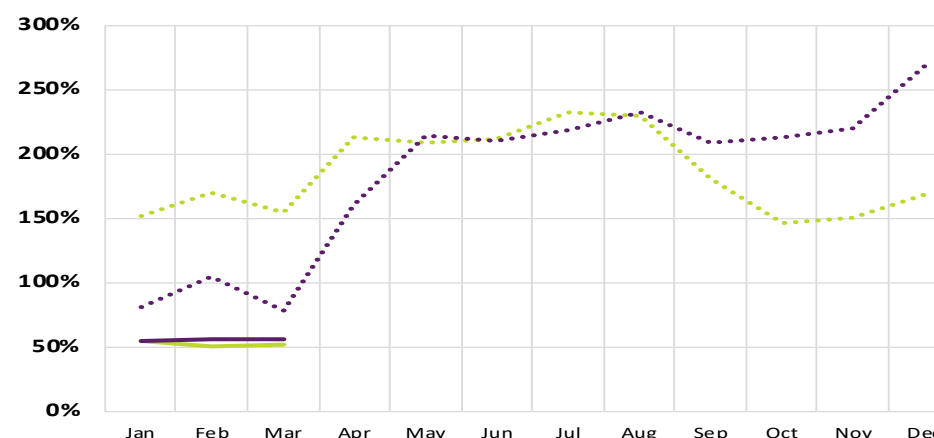
	Credit			Debit		
	Transactions	Purchases	Average Purchase	Transactions	Purchases	Average Purchase
2023 v 2022	88%	110%	\$49.84	52%	55%	\$27.48
2022 v 2021	170%	133%	\$44.35	155%	78%	\$27.40

* Excluding Mobile Wallets

TOKENIZED CREDIT ACTIVITY



TOKENIZED DEBIT ACTIVITY



— Tokenized DR # 23v22
— Tokenized DR \$ 23v22
⋯ Tokenized DR # 22v21
⋯ Tokenized DR \$ 22v21



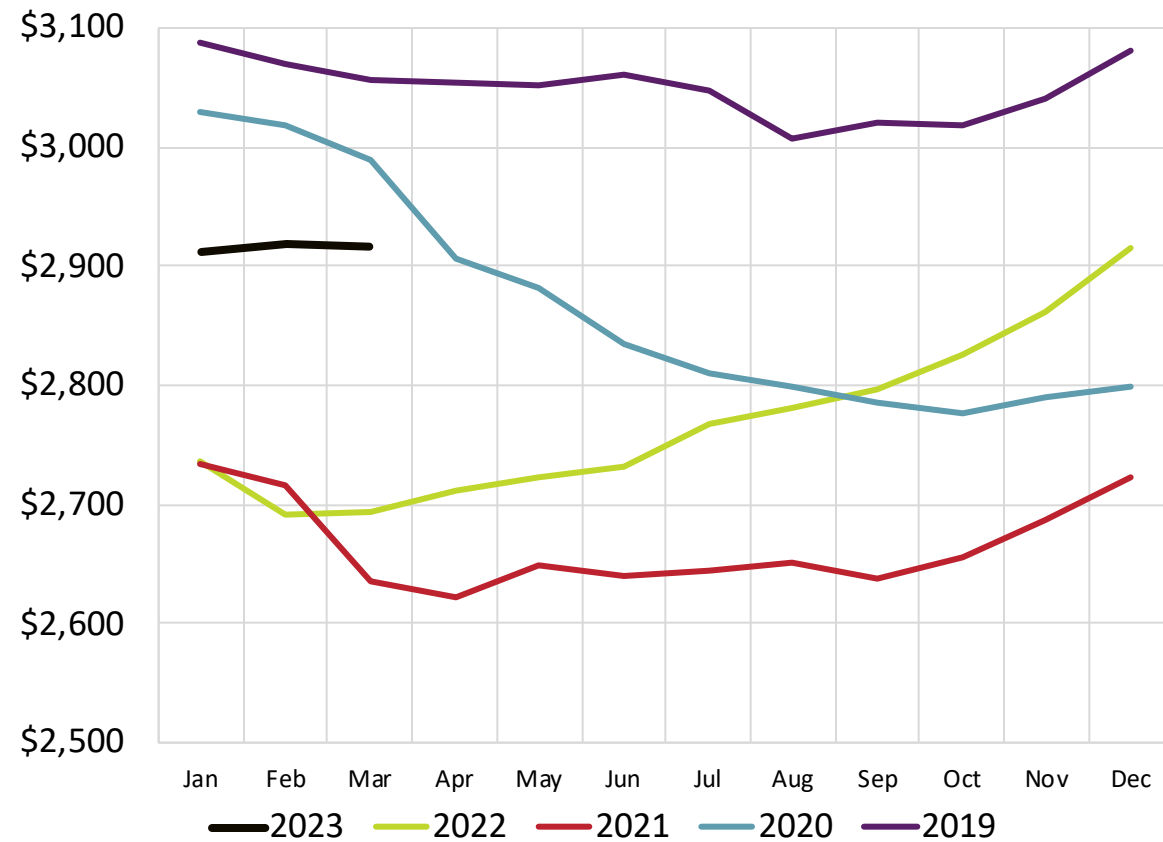
LOOKING AHEAD: INCOME TAX PREP AND TAX PAYMENTS

With federal income tax returns due on April 18, we will look into growth in activity of tax preparations and actual income tax payments in next month's report. While the United States Government doesn't accept credit card payments itself for income tax payments, [they have authorized three companies to process credit card payments on their behalf](#) with each charging a processing fee of at least 1.85%.

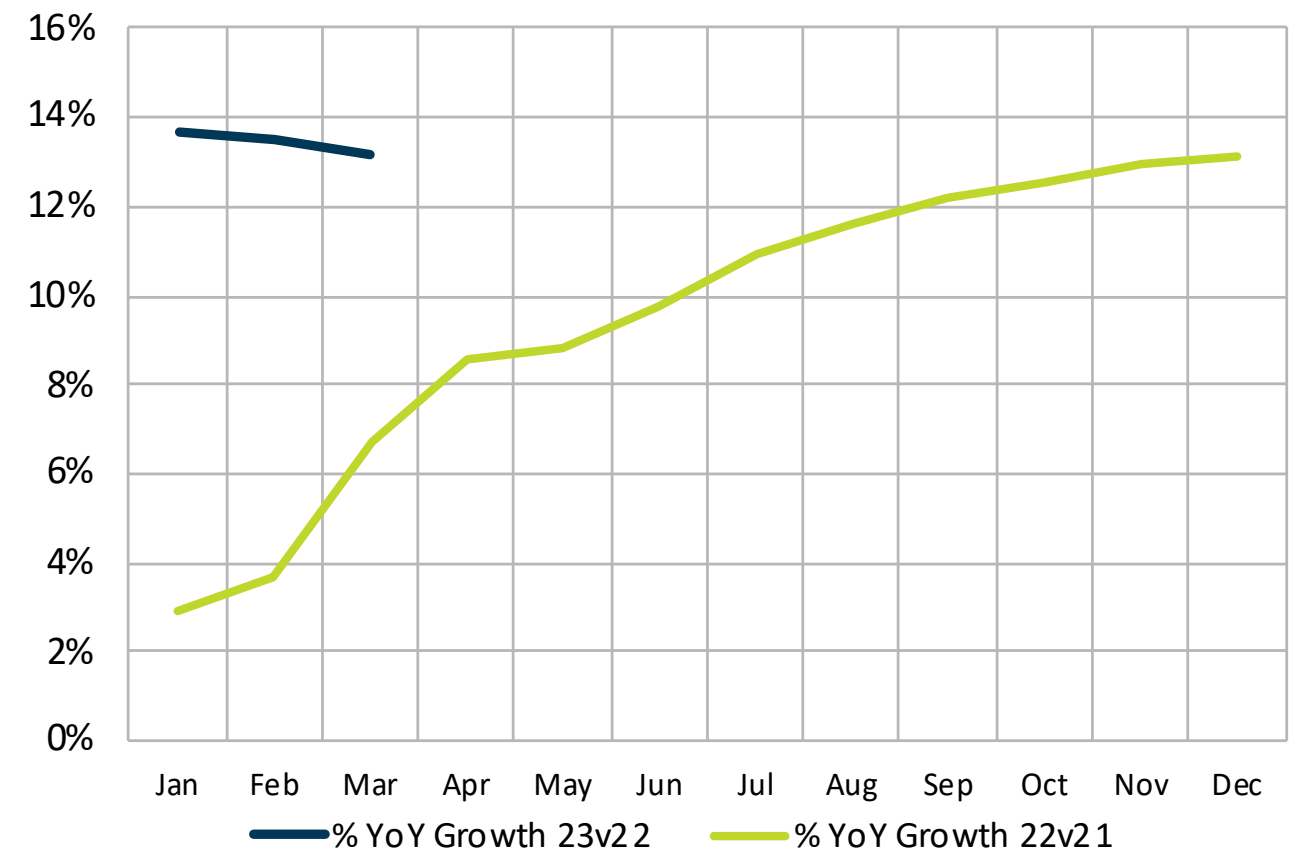
CREDIT CARD BALANCES

Total credit card balances were up 13.2% for March 2023 compared to a year ago. Average credit card account balances measured \$2,917, down \$1 from the February 2023 average. Compared to March 2022, the average balance was up 8.3%, or \$223.

AVERAGE CREDIT CARD BALANCES PER GROSS ACTIVE ACCOUNT
March



PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TOTAL CREDIT CARD BALANCES
March

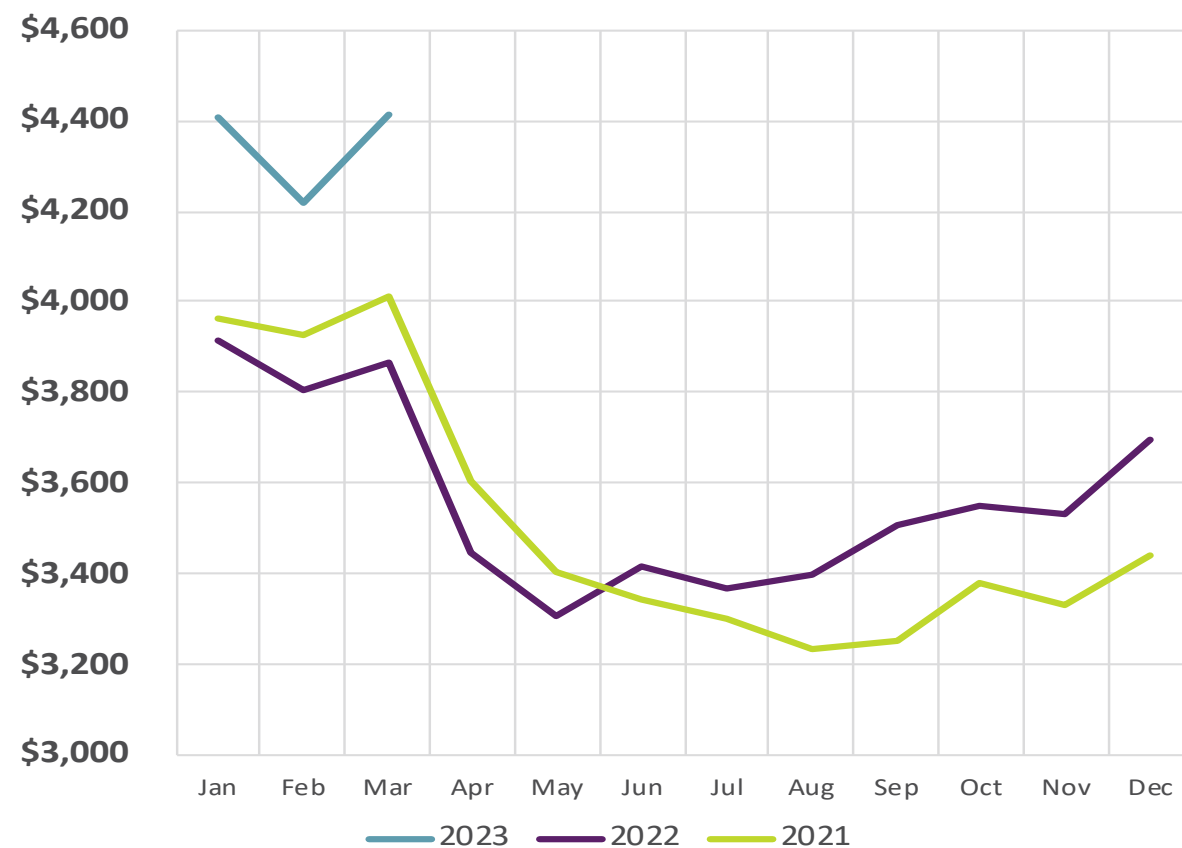


BALANCE TRANSFERS

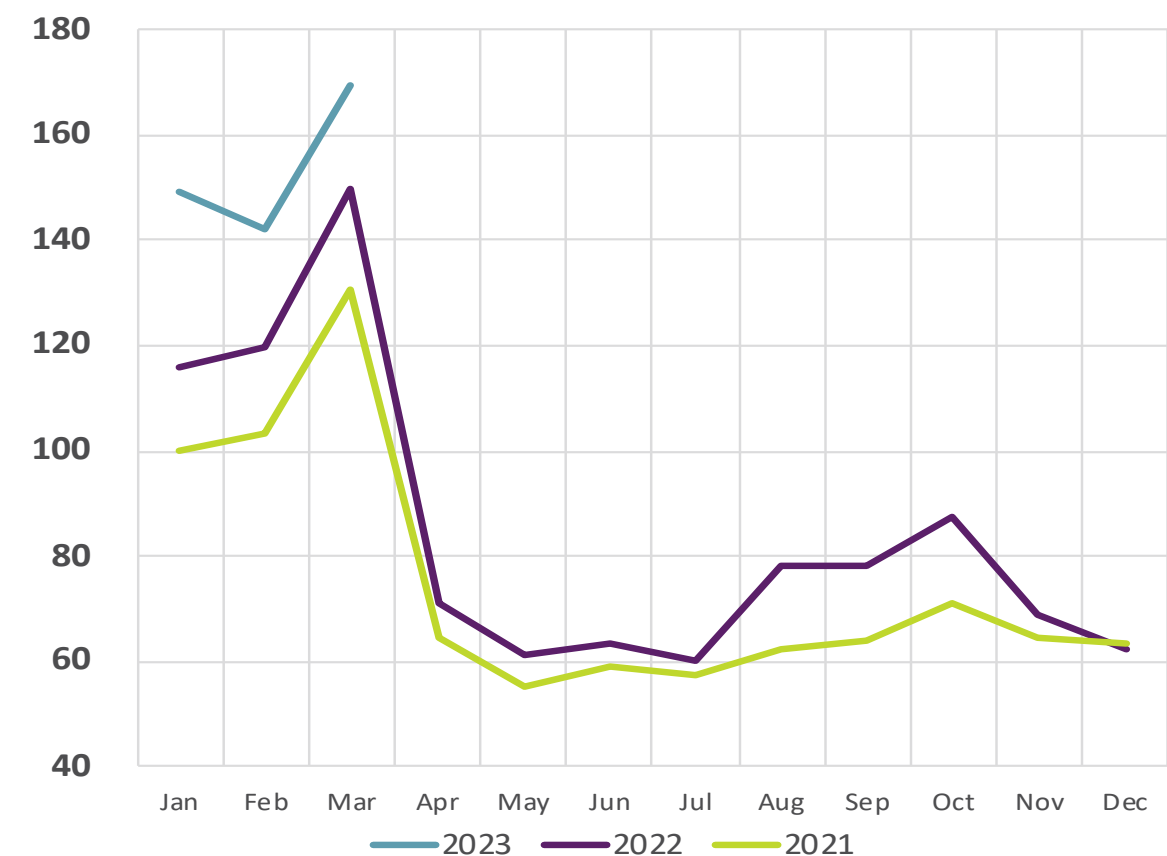
March has historically been the peak month for balance transfer usage and March 2023 fell in line with that pattern. The average balance transfer in March was \$4,414, up \$549 or 14% compared to March 2022. Total balance transferred dollars were up 13% compared to March 2022. As a comparison, the total balance transfer dollars were indexed to January 2021 (=100). January 2023's indexed value was 149, or 49% over the total dollars reported for January 2021. The March 2023 balance transfer indexed result was 169, or up 69% as compared to January 2021. The March 2023 balance transfer indexed result was 169, or up 69% as compared to January 2021.

With slowing consumer demand and rising interest rates, PSCU's Advisors Plus offers consulting services to assist in the promotion of balance transfers. [Maps Credit Union worked with Advisors Plus on a campaign](#) with targeted 12-month promotional rates and credit line increase offers that resulted in \$1.6 million in balances transferred. To explore campaign opportunities for your credit union, please contact your PSCU Account Executive.

AVERAGE CREDIT CARD BALANCE TRANSFER
March

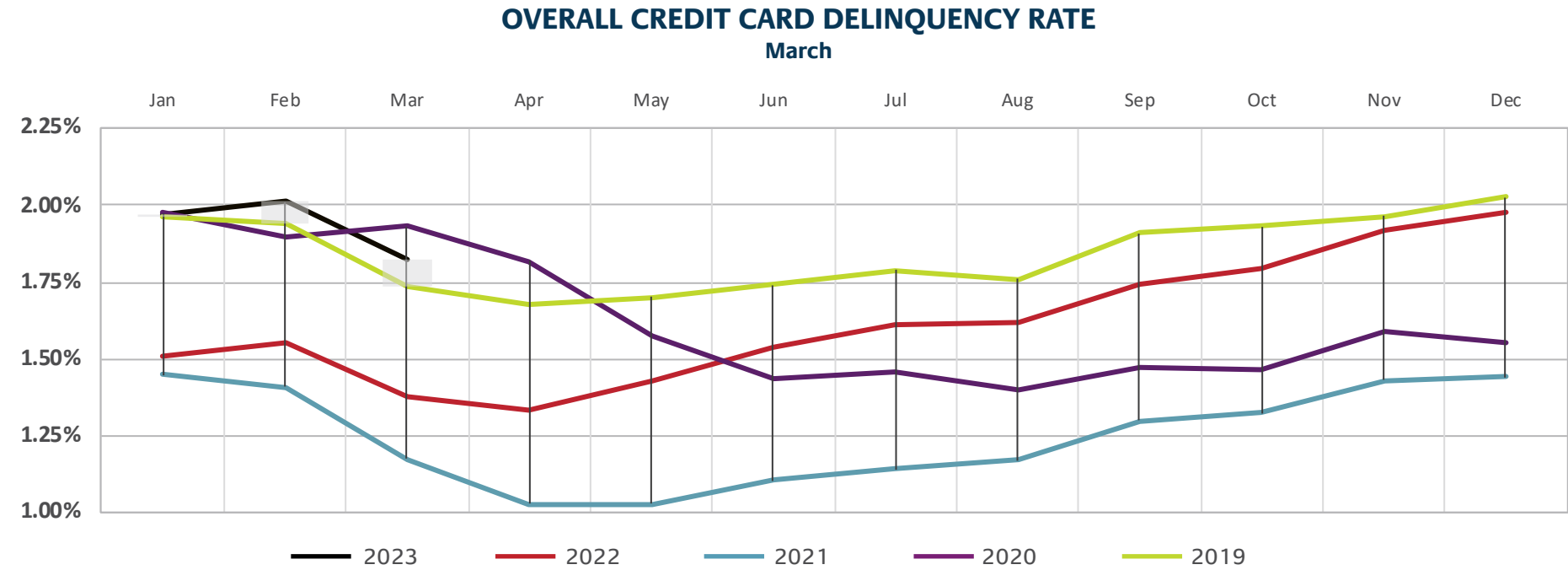


TOTAL MONTHLY BALANCE TRANSFERS INDEXED TO JAN 2021
March



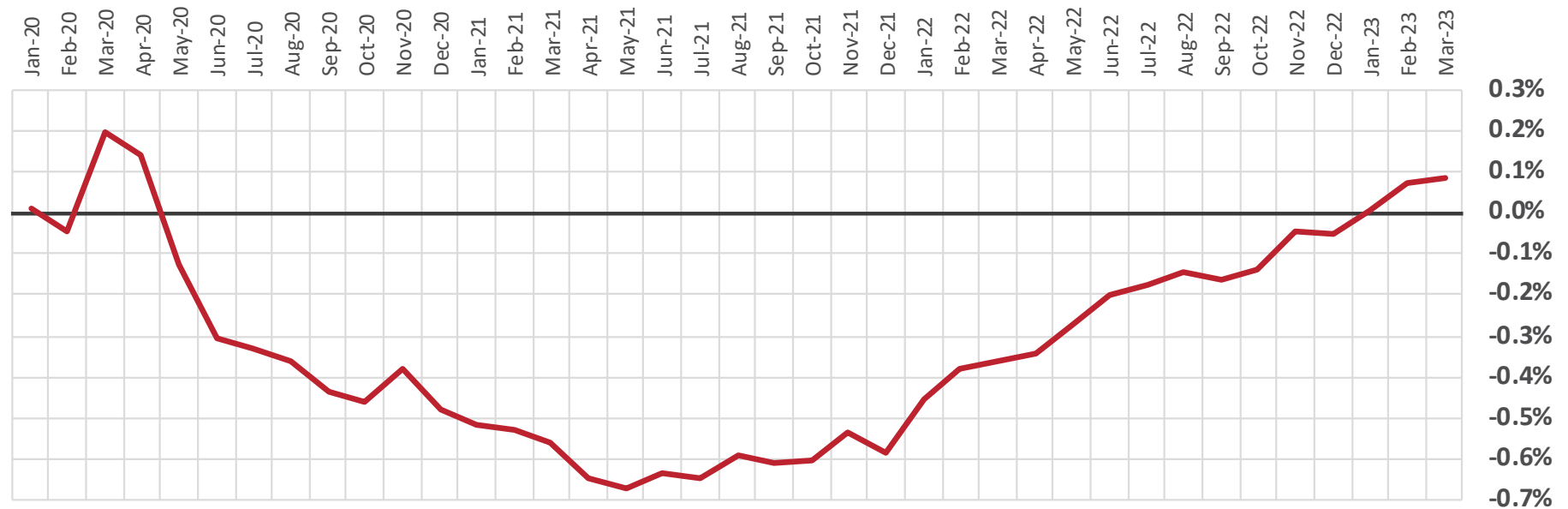
CREDIT CARD DELINQUENCIES

The March 2023 credit card delinquency rate measured 1.82%, down from 2.01% in February 2023. Compared to March 2022, the percent delinquent increased 45 basis points, up from 1.38%. In comparing the monthly trend to the 2019 pre-pandemic levels, the delinquency rate continues an upward climb, surpassing 2019 monthly levels in March 2023.



DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 2019 MONTHLY DELINQUENCY RATES COMPARED TO EACH LIKE SUBSEQUENT MONTH

March

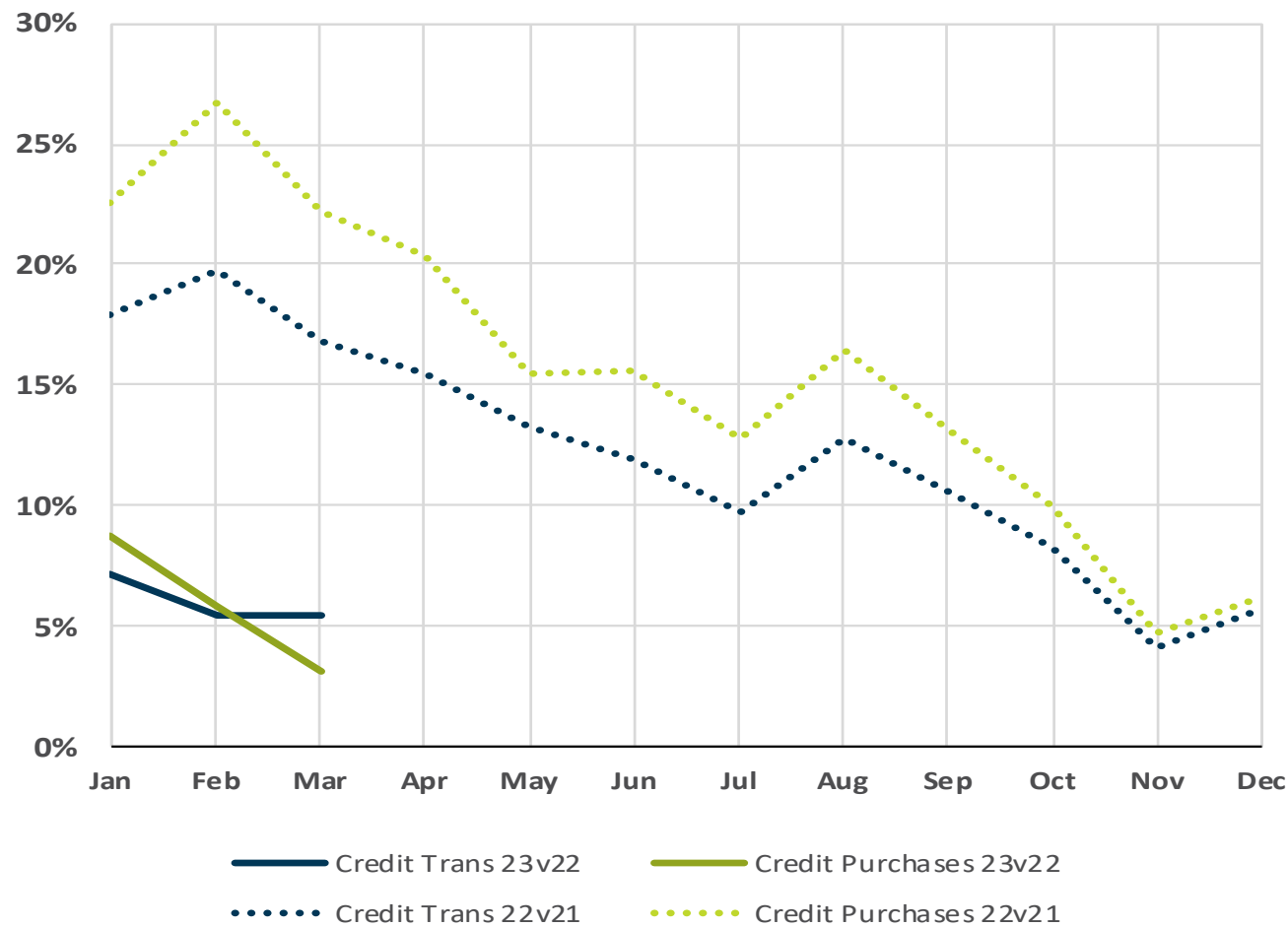


CREDIT AND DEBIT CARDS

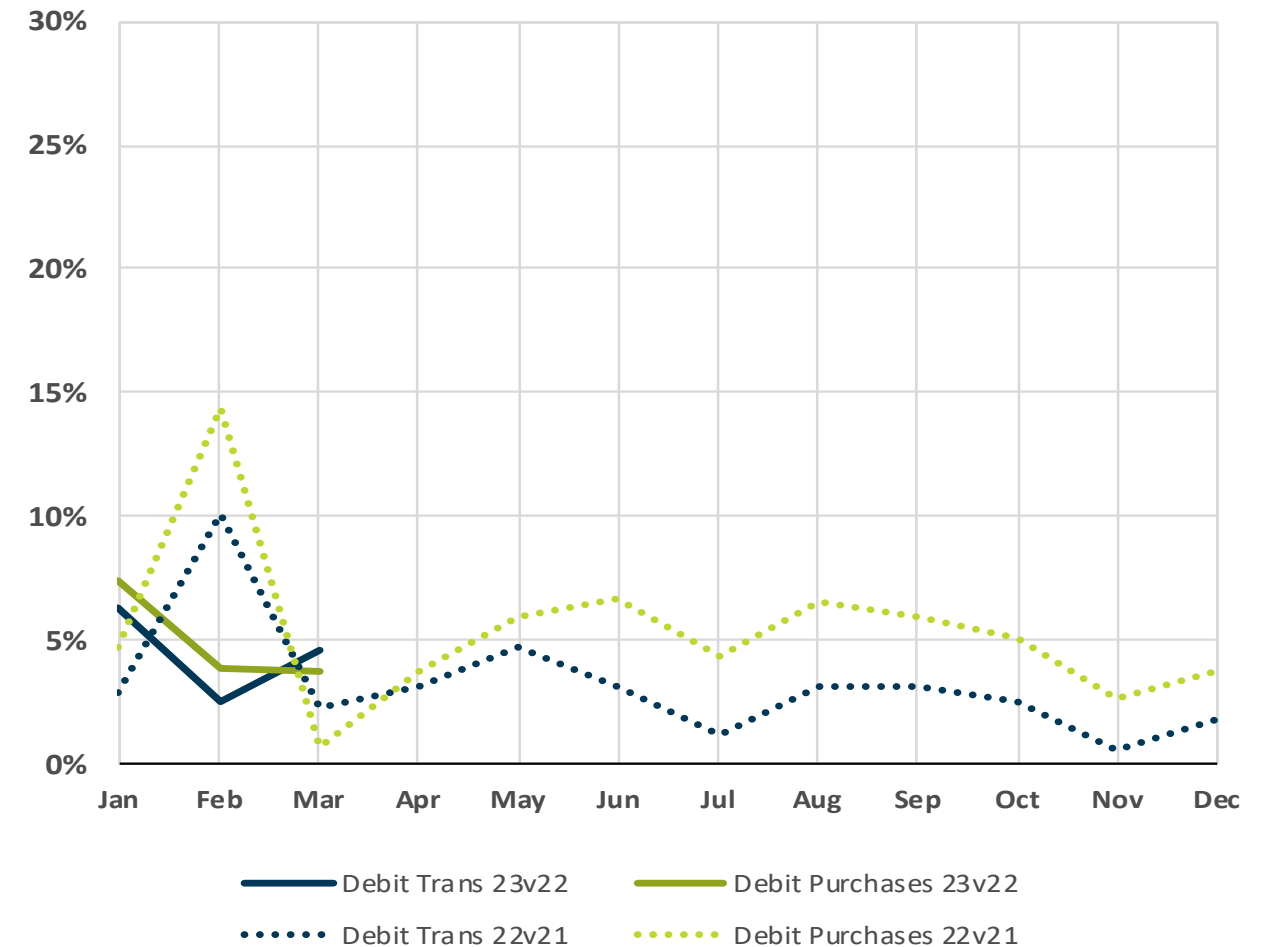
In March 2023, the growth rate for purchases was less than transaction growth for both debit and credit cards. For credit, purchases were up 3% and transactions were up 5% year over year, while debit activity measured 4% and 5%, respectively. The year-over-year growth rate in transactions was greater than the growth rate in purchases, resulting in a drop in the average purchase amount for both credit and debit cards. The average purchase amount for credit was \$73.63, down 2.2% compared to March 2022 and was \$46.49 for debit, down 0.8%. With a surprising increase in the [Expectations Index](#) in March, spending growth is anticipated to hold steady in the months ahead.

	Credit		Debit	
	Transactions	Purchases	Transactions	Purchases
2023 v 2022	5%	3%	5%	4%
2022 v 2021	17%	22%	2%	1%

CREDIT
March



DEBIT
March



DISCRETIONARY AND NON-DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITY

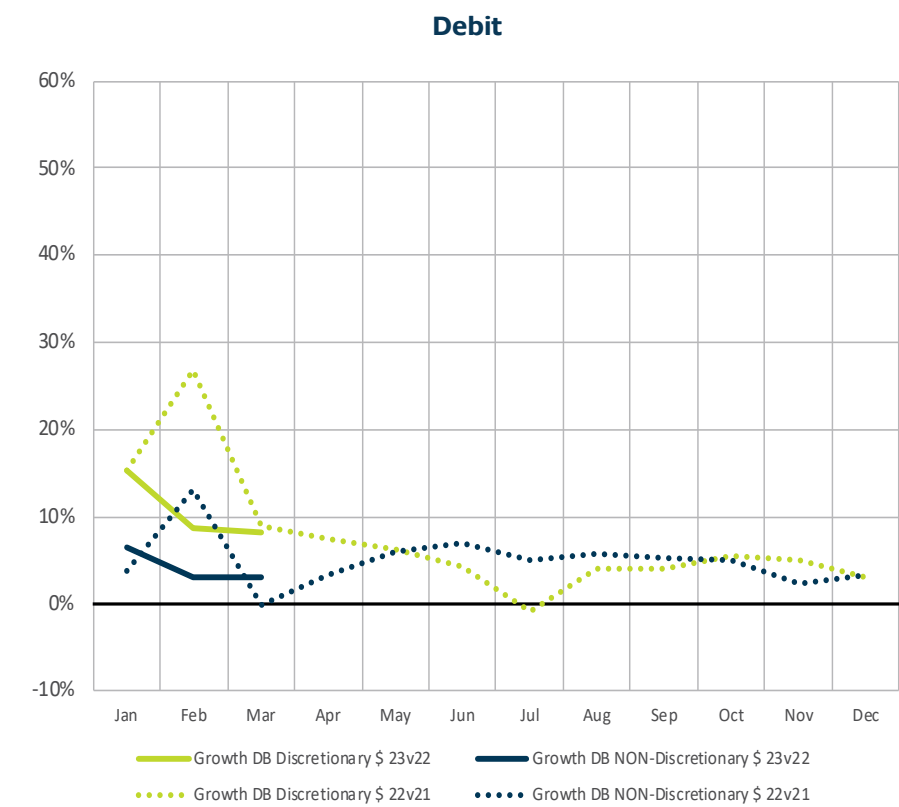
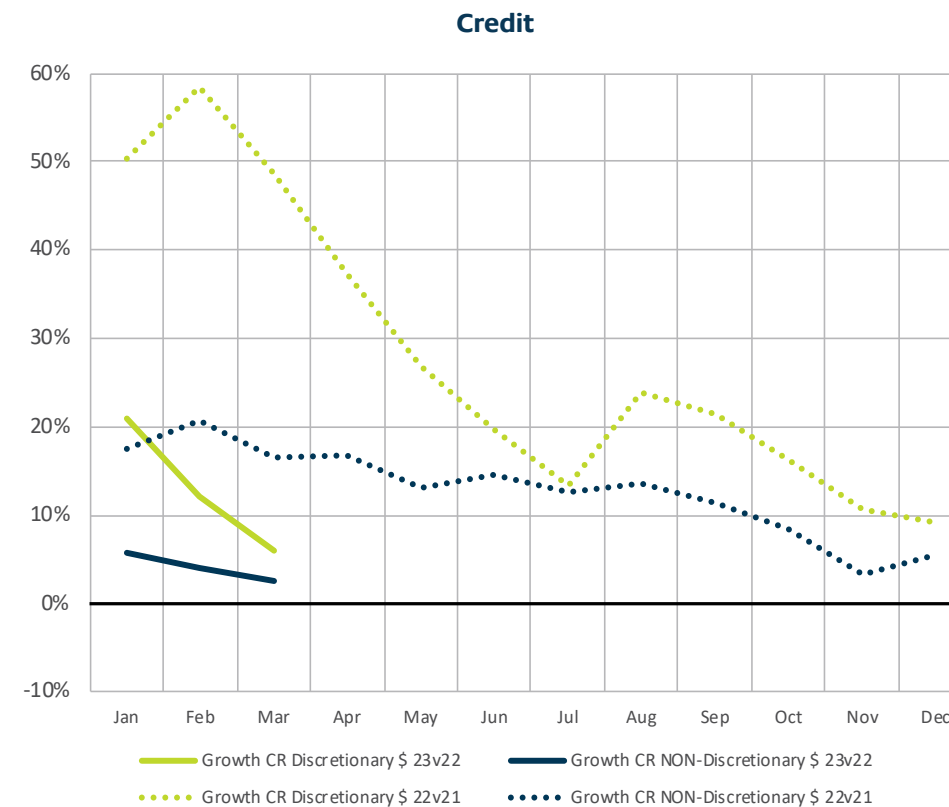
The grouping of expenses into discretionary and non-discretionary spend provides additional insight in understanding consumer payment activity within a volatile economic climate.

Discretionary activity is made up of most/all of the merchant categories within the Entertainment and Travel sectors and just under half of the merchant categories in the Service sector. There are a few merchant categories identified as discretionary within the Food & Grocery and Goods sectors.

DISCRETIONARY AND NON-DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITY – MARCH 2023

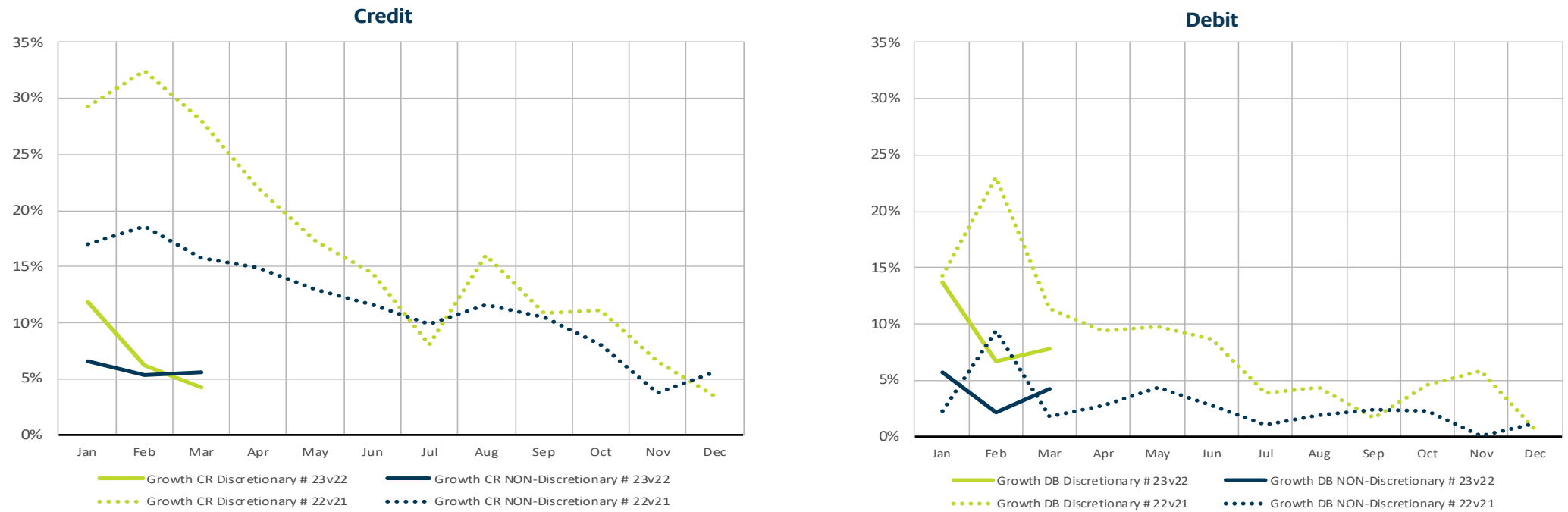
	% of Overall Purchases	Credit YoY Growth			Average Purchase	% of Overall Purchases	Debit YoY Growth			Average Purchase
		Transactions	Purchases				Transactions	Purchases		
Discretionary	22%	4%	6%		\$174	12%	8%	8%		\$92
Non-Discretionary	78%	6%	2%		\$63	88%	4%	3%		\$44

GROWTH IN DISCRETIONARY/NON-DISCRETIONARY OVERALL PURCHASES

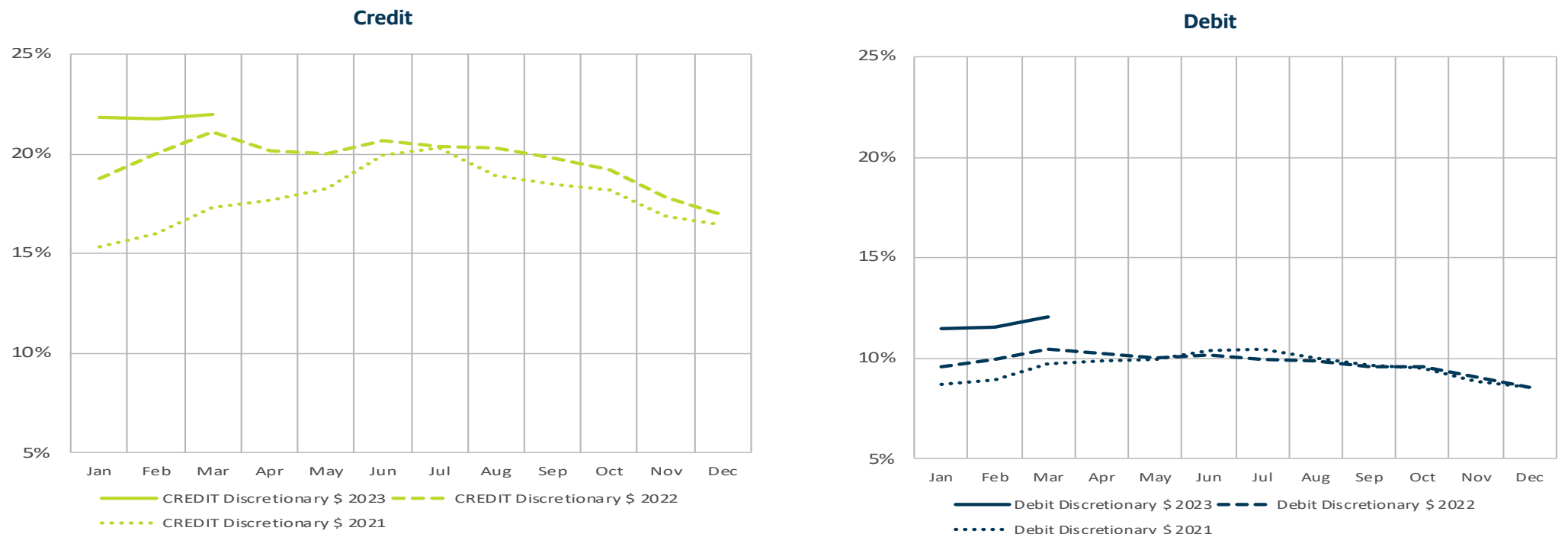


The proportion of consumer discretionary to non-discretionary spend has not changed much year over year. In March 2023, discretionary purchases accounted for 22% of overall credit purchases, up from 21% in 2022. For debit, discretionary spending captured 12% of overall purchases, unchanged from 2022. However, growth in discretionary spend and transactions for debit outpaced that of credit, with purchases up 8%, compared to 6% in 2022, and transactions up 8% versus 4%. Non-discretionary transactions outpaced discretionary transactions for credit, with 5% growth versus 4% last year.

GROWTH IN DISCRETIONARY/NON-DISCRETIONARY OVERALL TRANSACTIONS




DISCRETIONARY PURCHASES AS A PERCENTAGE OF OVERALL PURCHASES



SECTORS/MERCHANT CATEGORIES


Much softer growth was observed in purchases within multiple sectors for both credit and debit, particularly for the Entertainment and Travel sectors. For credit purchases, year-over-year growth in the Entertainment sector dropped to 9% in March compared to 13% in February. Similarly, year-over-year growth in the Travel sector credit purchases dropped to 8% in March compared to 18% in February. In March 2023, the sectors with the highest year-over-year growth in purchases included Transportation (+16%) and Restaurants (+12%) for credit, and Money Services (+12%) and Transportation (+11%) for debit. Corresponding to a nearly 20% decline in the average price of gas year over year, the Gasoline sector was down 11% and 9% for credit and debit purchases, respectively.

While [Grocery prices showed a decline in the March CPI update](#), year-over-year consumer spending in the Grocery sector remained strong, up 7% on credit and up 6% on debit.




ENTERTAINMENT
March 2023 V 2022

	Credit	Debit
YoY Purchases	9%	8%
YoY Transactions	8%	10%




FOOD & GROCERIES
March 2023 V 2022

	Credit	Debit
YoY Purchases	7%	6%
YoY Transactions	8%	5%




GASOLINE
March 2023 V 2022

	Credit	Debit
YoY Purchases	-10%	-9%
YoY Transactions	2%	0%




GOODS
March 2023 V 2022

	Credit	Debit
YoY Purchases	-1%	0%
YoY Transactions	4%	4%




MONEY SERVICES
March 2023 V 2022

	Credit	Debit
YoY Purchases	2%	12%
YoY Transactions	6%	14%




RESTAURANTS
March 2023 V 2022

	Credit	Debit
YoY Purchases	12%	9%
YoY Transactions	9%	5%




TRANSPORTATION
March 2023 V 2022

	Credit	Debit
YoY Purchases	16%	11%
YoY Transactions	18%	14%




TRAVEL
March 2023 V 2022

	Credit	Debit
YoY Purchases	8%	9%
YoY Transactions	4%	1%



UTILITIES
March 2023 V 2022

	Credit	Debit
YoY Purchases	3%	3%
YoY Transactions	3%	2%



SERVICES
March 2023 V 2022

	Credit	Debit
YoY Purchases	6%	5%
YoY Transactions	4%	4%

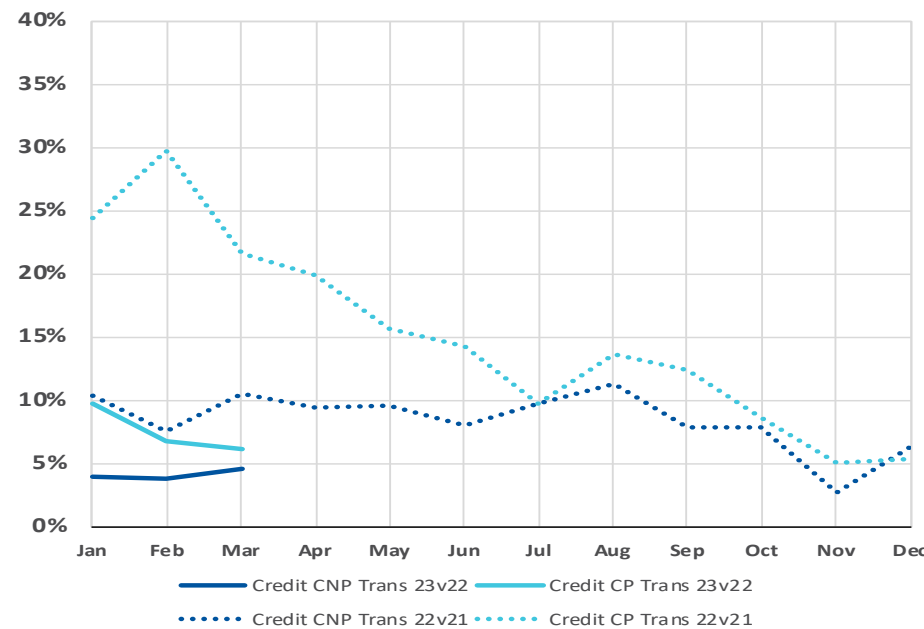
CARD NOT PRESENT (CNP) & CARD PRESENT (CP) ACTIVITY

Card Not Present (CNP) credit purchases represented 55% of all credit purchases in March 2023, unchanged from March 2022. CNP debit purchases represented 49% of overall debit purchases in March, up from 48% the prior year.

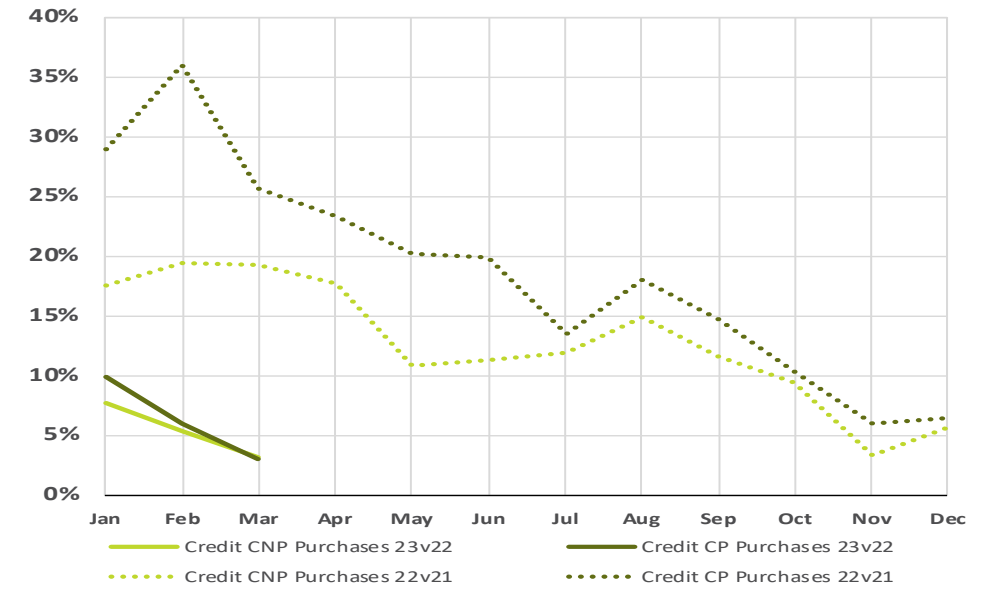
Year-over-year growth in credit transaction volumes increased by 4% for CNP and 6% for Card Present (CP). For debit transactions, CNP increased 7% while CP transactions were up 3% compared to March 2022.

While the difference in the growth rates for CNP and CP activity has lessened for credit for some time (starting in July 2022), this occurrence is a recent trend for debit.

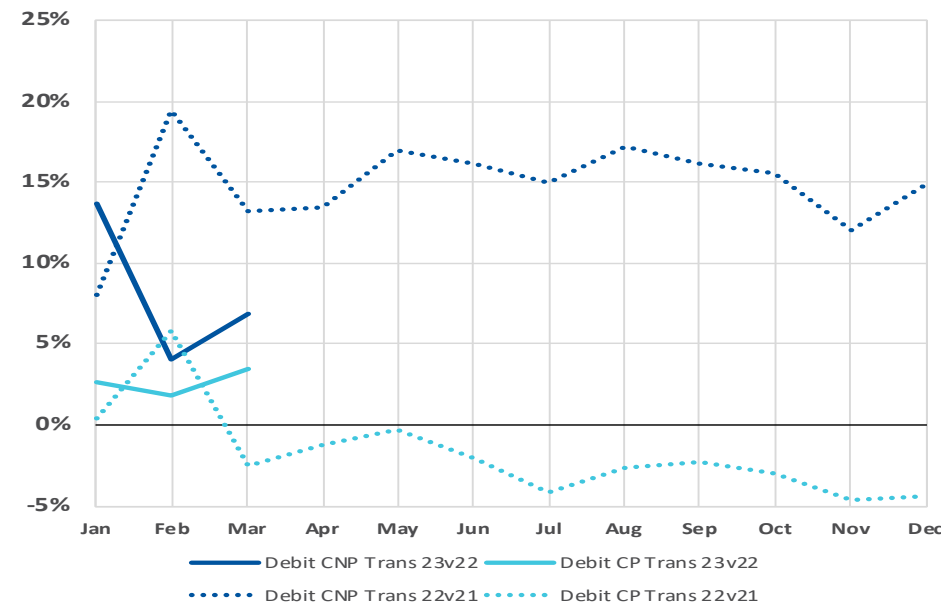
YOY % GROWTH IN CREDIT TRANSACTIONS
March



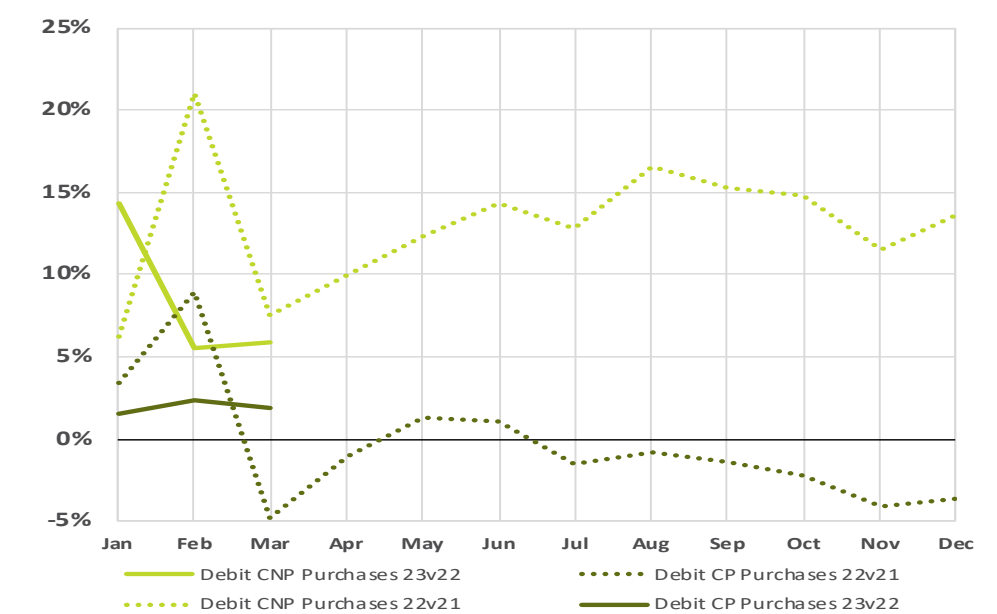
YOY % GROWTH IN CREDIT PURCHASES
March



YOY % GROWTH IN DEBIT TRANSACTIONS
March



YOY % GROWTH IN DEBIT PURCHASES
March

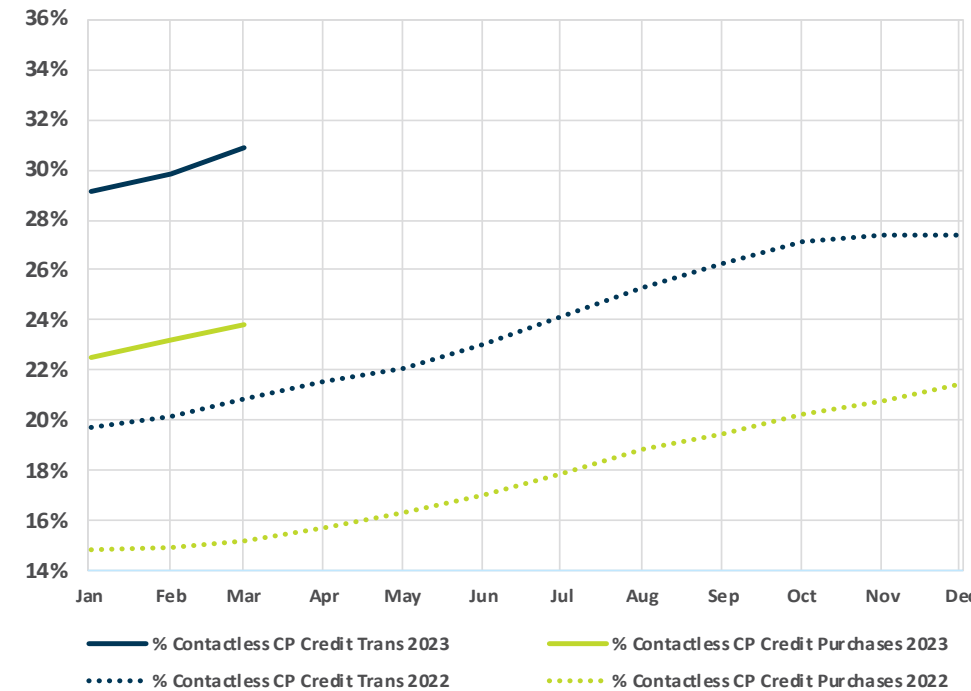


CONTACTLESS TRANSACTIONS

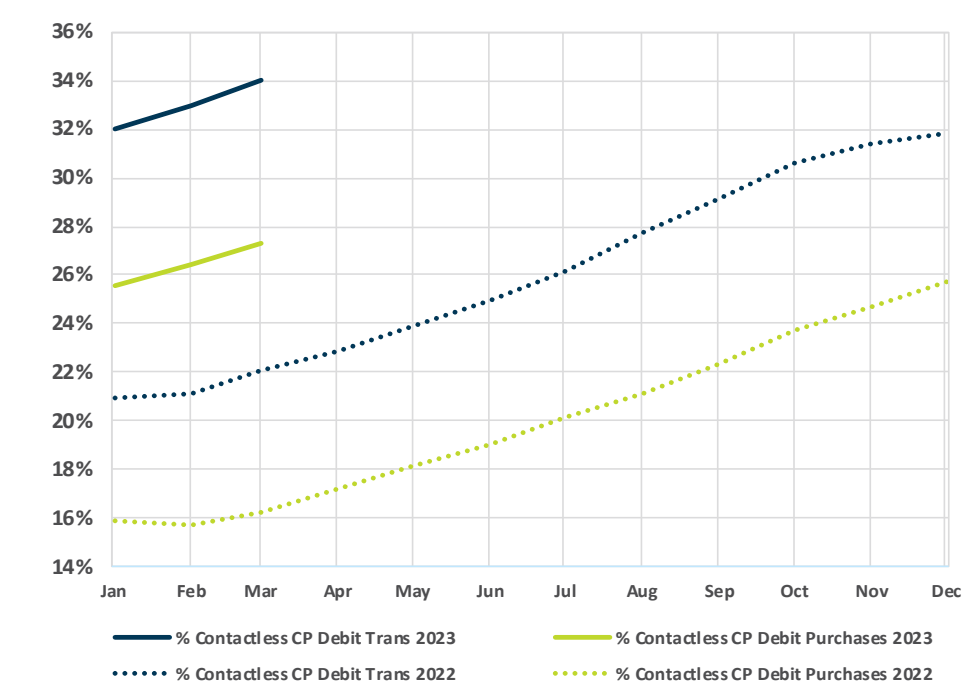
In March 2023, contactless card activity continued to increase for both credit and debit. Contactless tap-and-go credit transactions comprised 31% of total Card Present volume on contactless cards while contactless credit purchases accounted for nearly one-fourth of total Card Present purchase dollars. Debit contactless transactions increased to 34% of total Card Present volume and contactless debit purchases measured 27% of total Card Present spend.

Additionally, the average purchase amounts for both credit and debit contactless purchases were elevated compared to 2022. The average contactless purchase amount was up 11% year over year for credit and 4% for debit, outpacing overall purchases and overall growth rates for Card Present purchases.

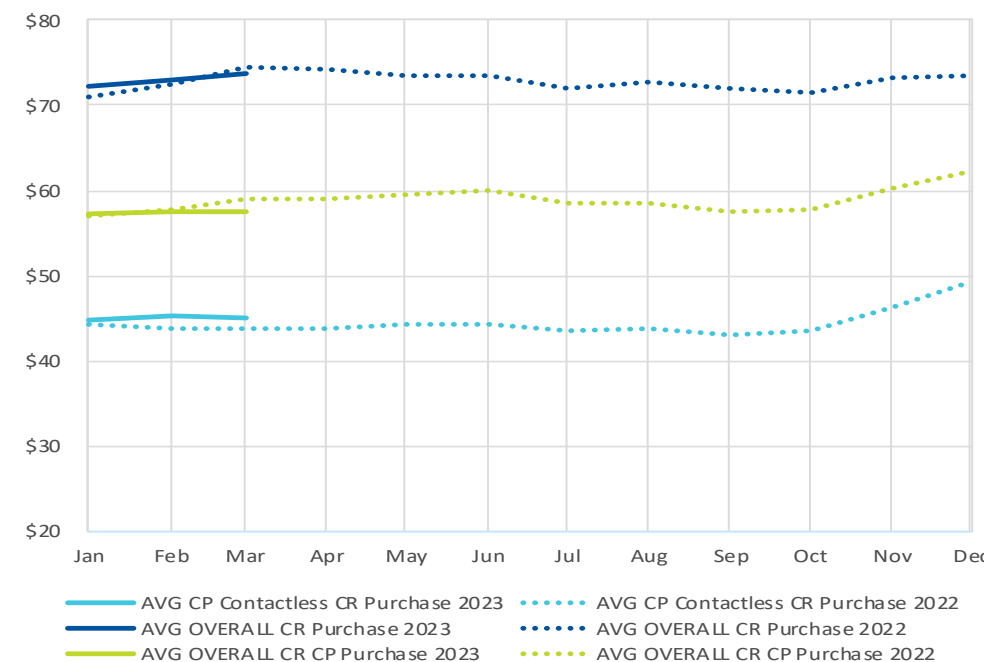
% CONTACTLESS CREDIT ACTIVITY ON CONTACTLESS CARDS
March



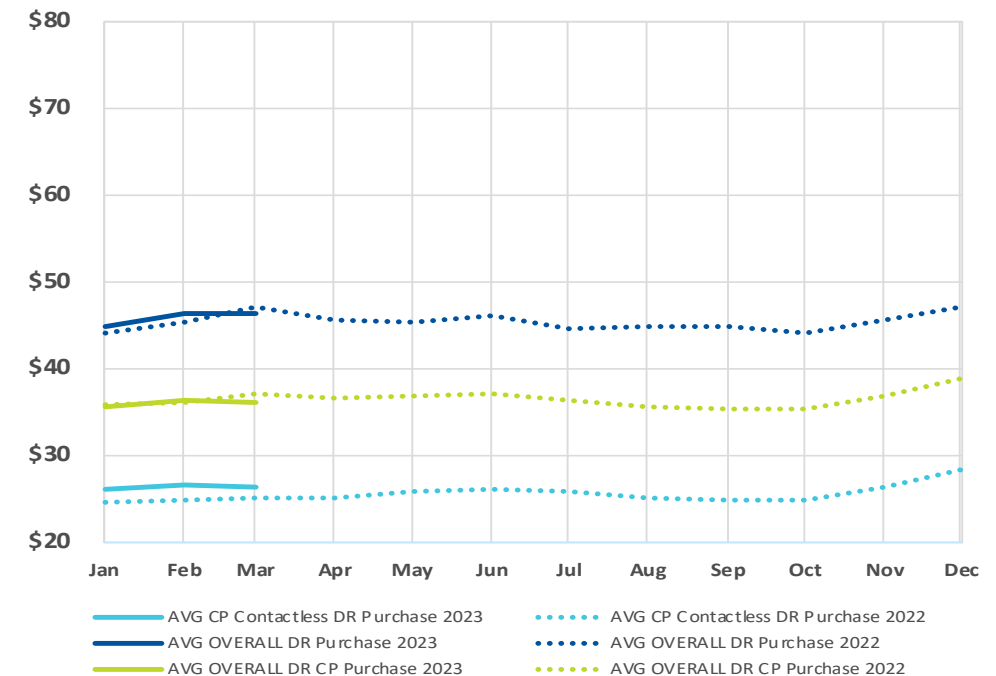
% CONTACTLESS DEBIT ACTIVITY ON CONTACTLESS CARDS
March



CONTACTLESS CREDIT AVERAGE PURCHASE
March



CONTACTLESS DEBIT AVERAGE PURCHASE
March

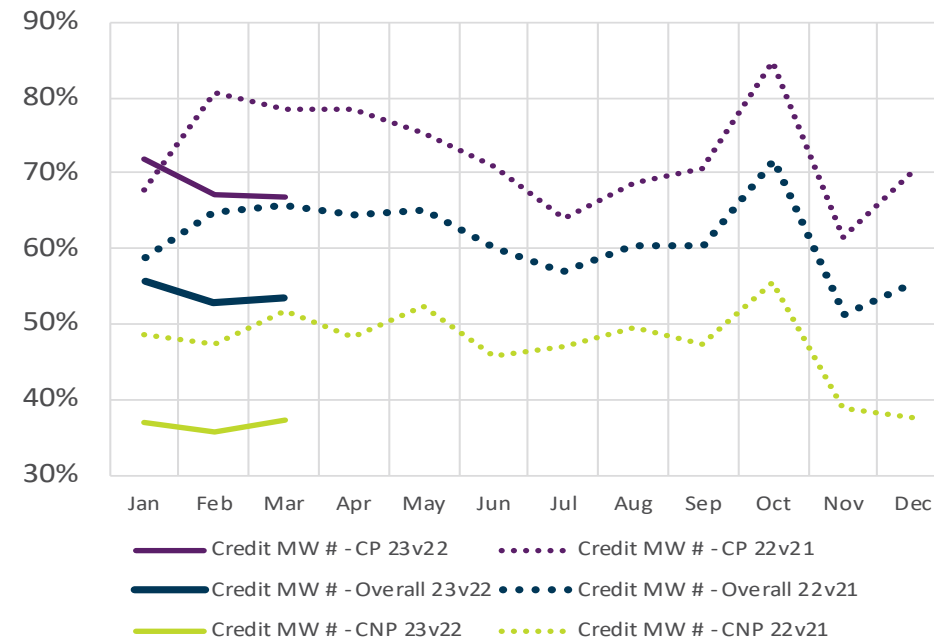


MOBILE WALLETS

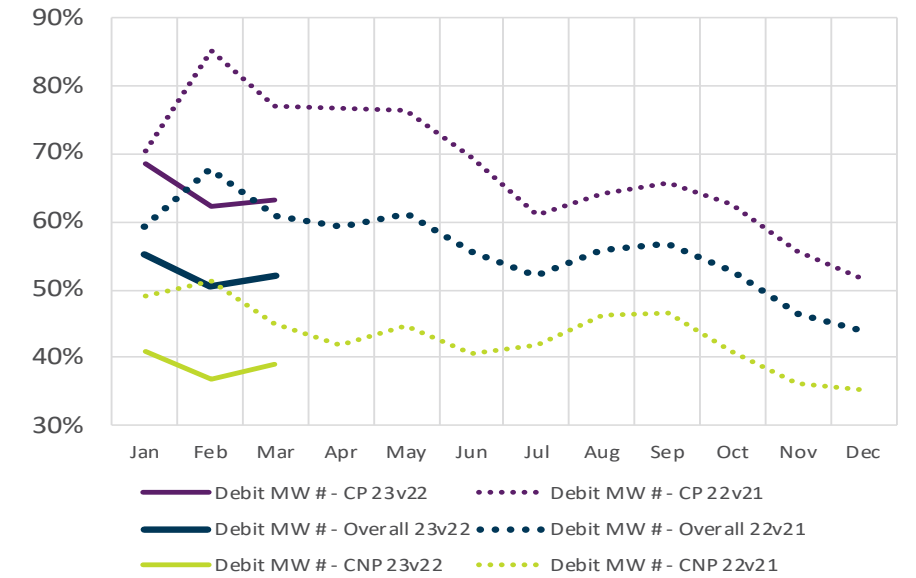
Beginning with March results, we have updated our definition of Mobile Wallets to now include Card Not Present Mobile Wallet activity. The year-over-year overall Mobile Wallet transaction growth (CNP & CP) measured 54% for credit and 52% for debit compared to March 2022. Mobile Wallet purchase performance for March showed credit up 59% and debit up 55% year over year. Year-over-year growth in the newly added Mobile Wallet CNP segment has been slower than the growth in the Mobile Wallet CP segment.

The average Mobile Wallet credit purchase (for the combined CNP & CP) measured \$33.45, up 3.8% compared to March 2022, while the average debit purchase increased 2.1% to \$27.48.

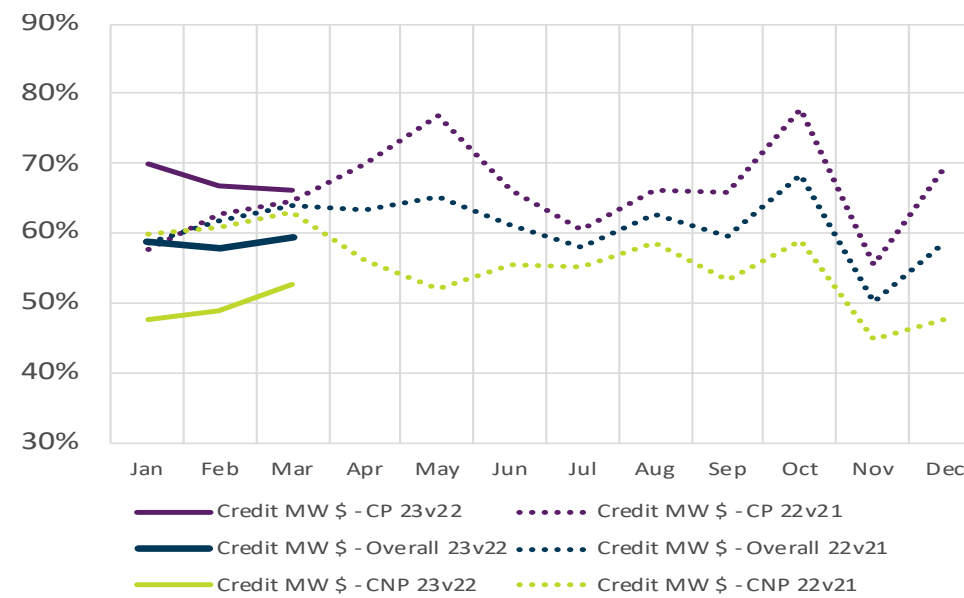
YOY % GROWTH IN MOBILE WALLET CREDIT TRANSACTIONS
March



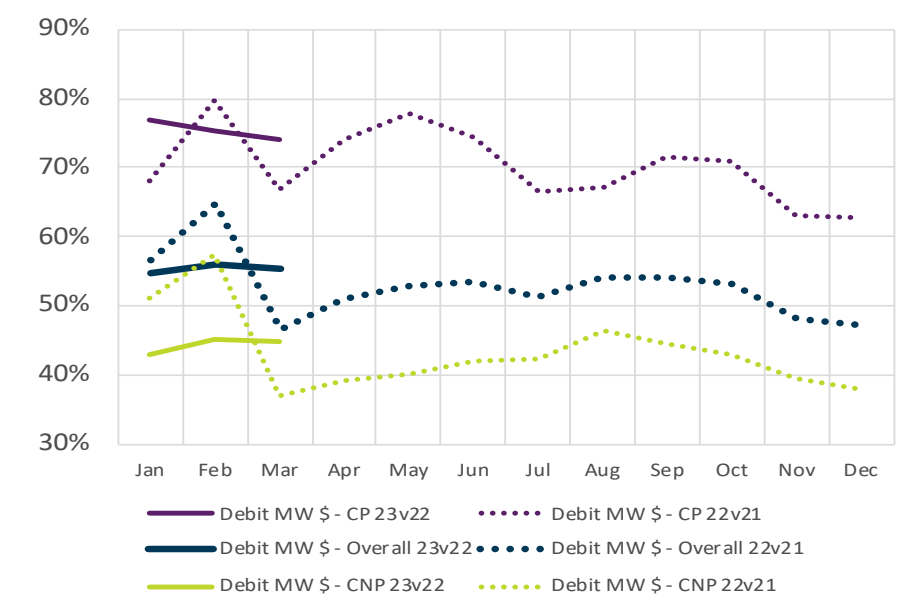
YOY % GROWTH IN MOBILE WALLET DEBIT TRANSACTIONS
March



YOY % GROWTH IN MOBILE WALLET CREDIT PURCHASES
March



YOY % GROWTH IN MOBILE WALLET DEBIT PURCHASES
March





ABOUT THE PSCU PAYMENTS INDEX

The PSCU Payments Index provides timely insights, trend analysis and thought leadership on consumer payment preferences and behavior. Distributed monthly to financial institutions, the payments market and industry media, the PSCU Payments Index is designed to help financial institutions make strategic, data-informed decisions on behalf of their members.

For current year results, credit unions included in the PSCU Payments Index data set have been processing with PSCU from the start of 2021 through the most current month of 2023, enabling an accurate and relevant year-over-year same-store comparison (2023 vs. 2022, 2023 vs. 2021) for purchasing behaviors and data.

For the “same-store” population of credit unions over the past rolling 12-month period, the April edition of the Payments Index represents a total of 2.8 billion transactions valued at \$142 billion of credit and debit card activity from April 2022 through March 2023.

Financial institutions that process with PSCU can access comparable reports to benchmark their own cardholder data with the PSCU Payments Index for debit, credit and ATM transactions via [Member Insight](#), our comprehensive data analytics and reporting tool. Additionally, a library of past PSCU Payments Index reports and historical weekly Transactional Insights infographics and state/territory analyses are available on the [PSCU Payment Index site](#).

To subscribe to the PSCU Payments Index and receive alerts when the Index is published each month, please visit the [PSCU Payments Index site](#).

ABOUT PSCU

PSCU, the nation’s premier payments CUSO and an integrated financial technology solutions provider, supports the success of more than 2,400 financial institutions and processes nearly 7.7 billion transactions annually. Committed to service excellence and focused on continuous innovation, PSCU’s payment processing, fraud and risk management, data and analytics, digital banking, strategic consulting and real-time payments platforms, along with 24/7/365 member support via its contact centers, help deliver personalized, connected experiences. The origin of PSCU’s model is collaboration and scale, and the company has leveraged its influence on behalf of credit unions and their members for more than 45 years. Today, PSCU provides an end-to-end, competitive advantage that enables credit unions to securely grow and meet evolving consumer demands. For more information, visit [pscuh.com](#).