

Using financial transaction Big Data to support household surveys

The case of monitoring consumer spending behaviors during COVID19 pandemic

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About the project

The project provides an analytical view of consumers spending behaviours using big data for bank cards (credit direct debit). The project first phase implemented in cooperation with the private sector to analyze the data of bank card transactions in the United Arab Emirates. Data provide a continuous monthly time series for a period of 3 years (36 months) in addition to the transactions made by residents of the country while they were outside the country. The project provides a prolific source for informal statistics using advanced data analysis.

UAE Financial Transactions Big Data Project

Level of detail: Monthly

Period: 3 Years [Starting Mid 2017]

Update: Quarterly

Segments: Residents & Travelers

Coverage: All transactions in UAE &

Cross borders for residents

Spending Category: ALL

Data Source: One primary service provider







Monitoring consumer spending behaviors [COVID19]

Level of detail: Weekly & Monthly

Period: 1 Years [Starting 2020]

Update: Weekly

Segments: Residents

Coverage: All transactions in UAE &

Cross borders

Spending Category: Limited

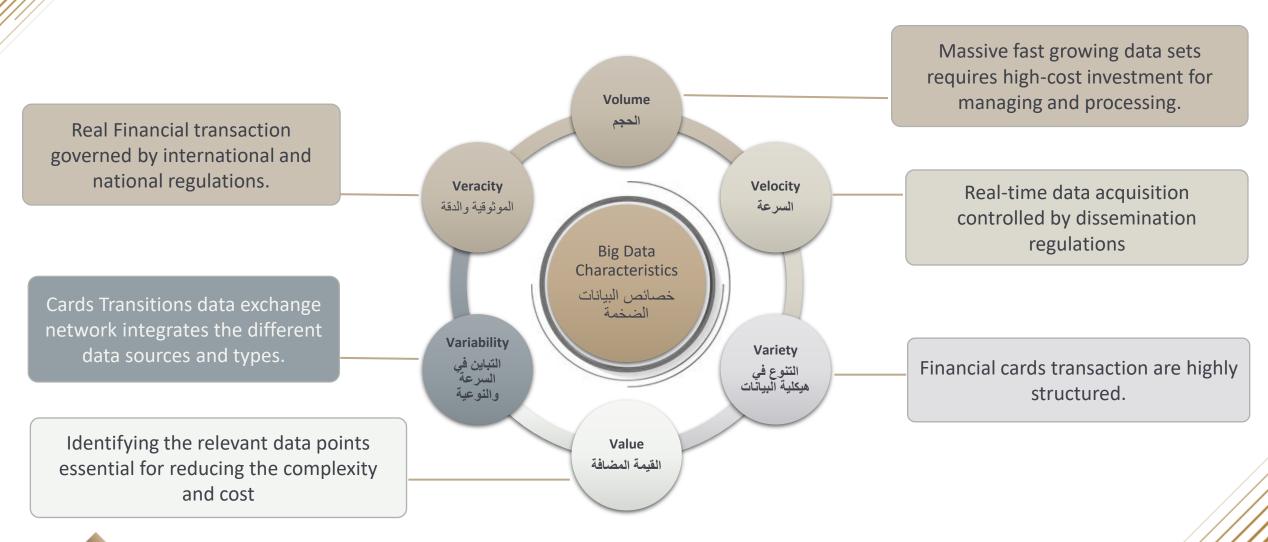
Data Source: One primary service provider



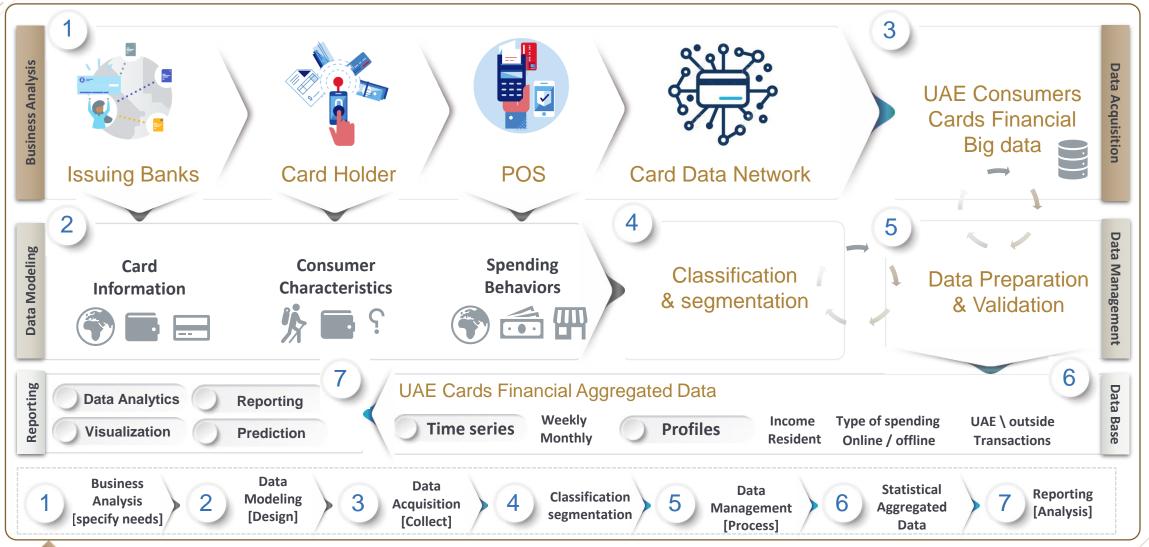




Big Data Characteristics & Financial Cards Transactions



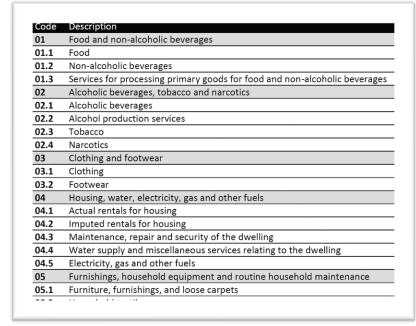
Financial Transaction Big data General Framework



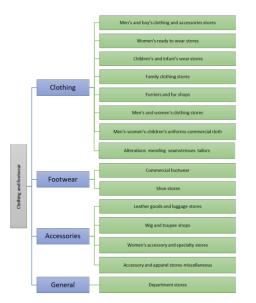
Methodology considered the biggest challenges that concern statisticians in their use of Big Data.

Statisticians and Domain experts must work together to interpret, and map different classification used in financial transactional records to international statistics classifications to derive information about the expenditure behavior of the people and compare with the household surveys data.

Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)



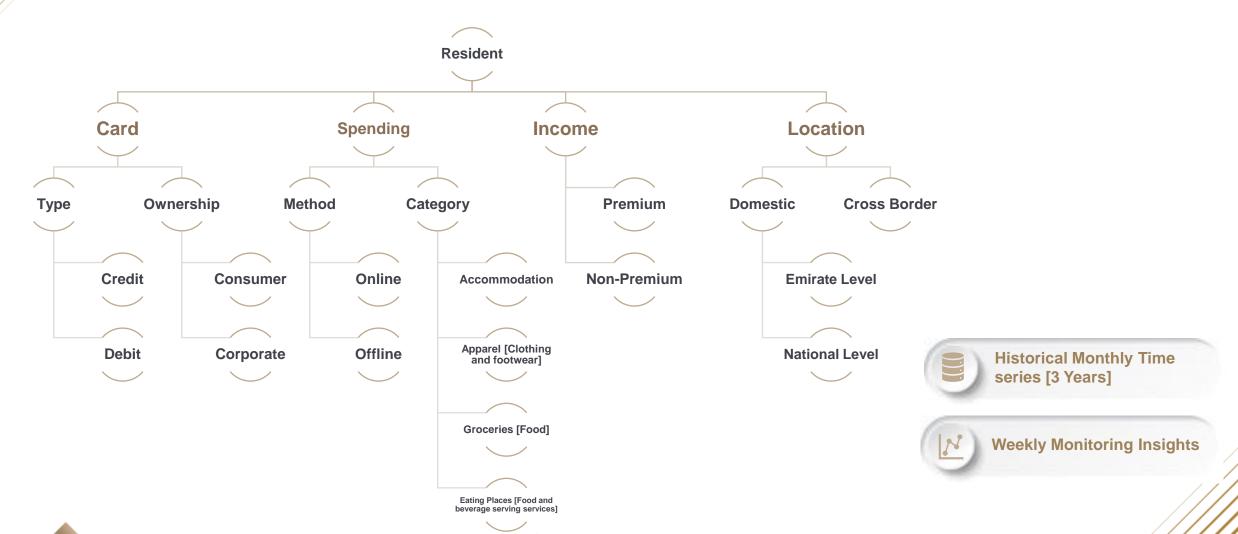
Mapping Classifications



Merchant Category Codes (MCC)

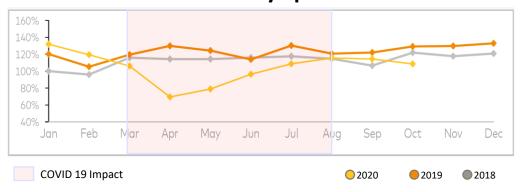
мсс	Description
5611	Men's and Boys' Clothing and Accessories Stores
5621	Women's Ready to Wear Stores
5631	Women's Accessory and Specialty Stores
5641	Children's and Infants' Wear Stores
5651	Family Clothing Stores
5655	Sports Apparel, and Riding Apparel Stores
5661	Shoe Stores
5681	Furriers and Fur Shops
5691	Men's and Women's Clothing Stores
5697	Alterations, Mending, Seamstresses, Tailors
5698	Wig and Toupee Shops
5600	Accessory and Annarol Stores-Miscollangous

Monitoring consumer spending behaviors during COVID19 pandemic [Data Model]

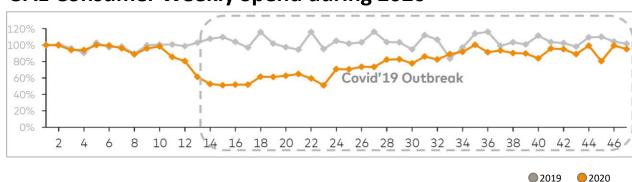


Monitoring consumer spending behaviors during COVID19 pandemic [Insights]

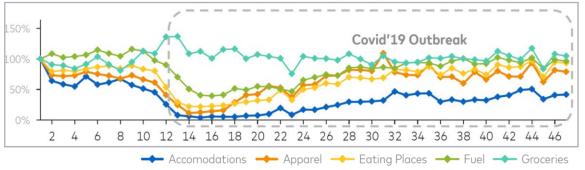
UAE Non-Premier Monthly Spend Index



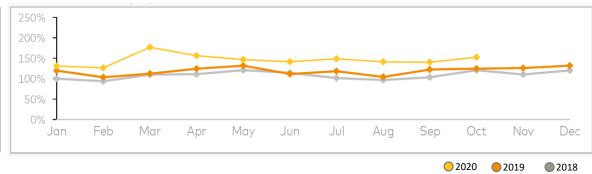
UAE Consumer Weekly Spend during 2020



UAE Domestic Weekly Spend According to Purpose [2020]



Domestic Monthly Spend Index for Groceries

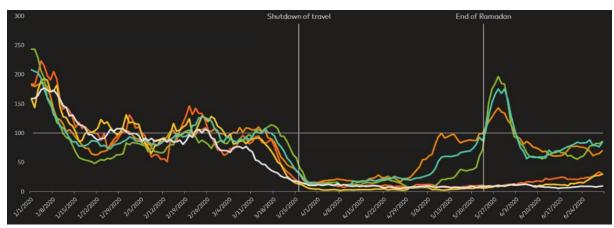


Monitoring consumer spending behaviors during COVID19 pandemic [Insights]

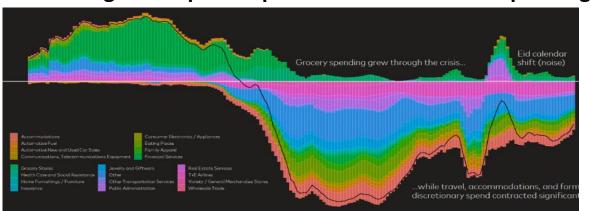
UAE Retail & Services eCommerce Spending



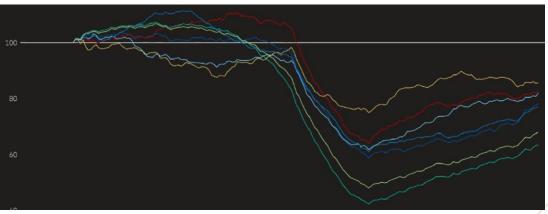
UAE Domestic Tourism Spending by Emirate



Monitoring The impact of protective measures on spending



Monitoring spending behaviors at emirates level



Financial Cards Transactions Big data [Challenges]

- 1. Developing methodologies for using big data and adopting it as a source for official statistics.
- 2. The different classifications used in the bank card data exchange network from the statistical classifications.
- 3. Consumer privacy protection and commercial competition protection laws represent a barrier to obtaining many important data elements.
- 4. The high cost of sourcing, storing and processing big data.
- 5. Multiple data sources due to the presence of different companies that provide services to provide comprehensive coverage of bank card transactions data.
- 6. legal issues relate to copyright and the ownership of data.
- 7. Don't cover the use of cash

Financial Cards Transactions Big data [opportunities]

- 1. Availability and consistency of data on bank card transactions at the global level, which provides the possibility of using them in measuring SGDs indicators.
- 2. The availability of data in a real-time and periodic manner that bridges the gap in the availability of statistics on family income and expenses, especially in times of crisis.
- 3. Although sampling theory is difficult to use in a big data framework, it provides great coverage for the population.
- 4. Strategic cooperation with data owners in big data analysis reduces the cost of technological and human resources.
- 5. Anonymized real detailed financial transactional records from individual bank cards provide very accurate information.
- 6. Saving time and cost compared to traditional surveys

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Thank You











