

Embargoed until 10:45am – 21 July 2008

## Electronic Card Transactions: June 2008

### Highlights

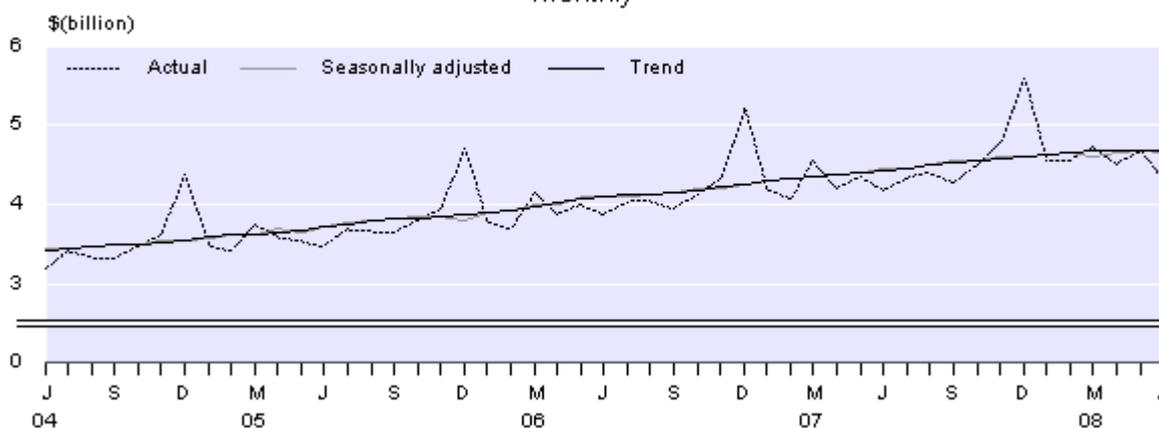
In June 2008 compared with May 2008:

- The seasonally adjusted value of the total Electronic Card Transaction (ECT) series was 0.6 percent lower.
- The seasonally adjusted value of the retail ECT series was 0.4 percent lower.
- The seasonally adjusted value of the core retail ECT series was 1.2 percent lower.

Other highlights include:

- The trend value of the total ECT series was 5.6 percent higher in June 2008 than in June 2007; this was the slowest annual increase since the series started.
- For each of the total ECT, retail ECT, and core retail ECT series, the rise in the annual trend has eased every month since at least October 2007.
- The 80 million electronic card transactions with New Zealand-based merchants in June 2008 totalled \$4.3 billion.

**Value of Total Electronic Card Transactions**  
Monthly



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Government Statistician

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There is a companion Media Release published – [Electronic Card Transactions: June 2008](#).

# Commentary

## Electronic card transactions at a glance

- There were 80 million electronic card transactions with New Zealand-based merchants in June 2008, with a value of \$4.3 billion. This compares with 77 million transactions in June 2007, with a value of \$4.2 billion.
- There were 1.0 billion electronic transactions in the year ended June 2008, with a value of \$55.2 billion. This compares with 923 million transactions with a value of \$51.2 billion in the June 2007 year.
- The mean transaction value for June 2008 was \$54, which was the same as that recorded for June 2007. This follows on from the \$54 recorded for May 2008 and the annual high of \$59 for December 2007.
- For the year ended June 2008, debit transactions made up 54 percent of all electronic transactions by value (credit was 46 percent). The ratio of debit to credit transactions has remained relatively stable since the beginning of the series in October 2002, with the credit ratio increasing 1 percent over that time.

## Background

The Electronic Card Transaction (ECT) series are constructed from data that cover all debit and credit card spending with New Zealand-based merchants. These data include debit and credit transactions where the customer swipes their card at the point-of-sale terminal (card-present transactions) and credit card transactions with New Zealand merchants by mail order, telephone, email, Internet or direct debit from a credit card (card-not-present transactions). The data include purchases made in New Zealand by overseas card-holders, but exclude purchases made overseas by New Zealand card-holders.

Statistics on electronic card transactions are produced from aggregated data generated in the process of administering New Zealand-based electronic transactions. Statistics New Zealand would like to acknowledge the cooperation of the private sector in providing the data for publication, supporting the delivery of new statistics without significant additional burden on businesses in New Zealand.

Unless otherwise stated, all values include goods and services tax (GST). For further details about the coverage and characteristics of the ECT series, see the Technical notes of this release. These data have been released as an experimental series and Statistics NZ welcomes your feedback by email: [info@stats.govt.nz](mailto:info@stats.govt.nz).

## Total electronic card transactions

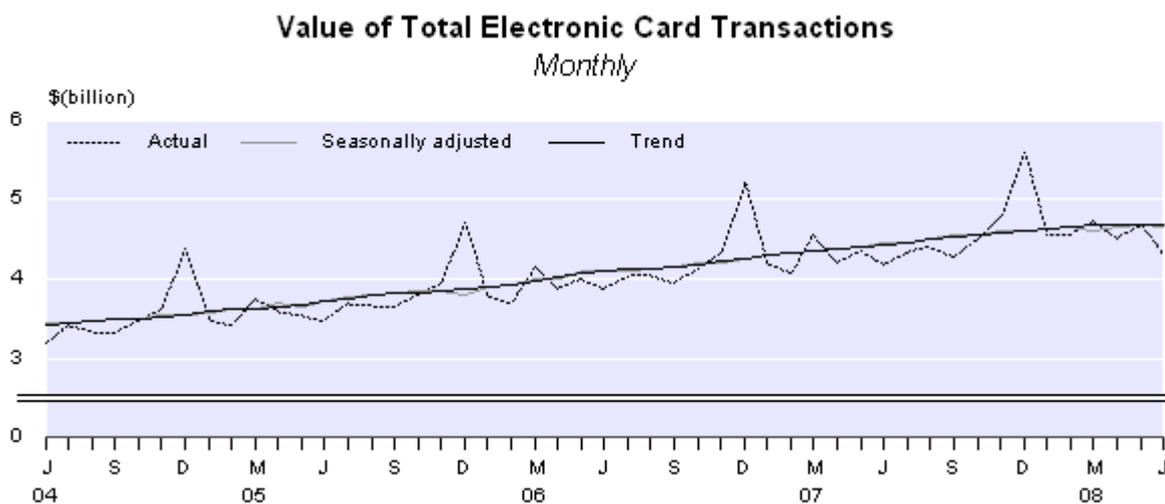
### Value

The total value of electronic card transactions with New Zealand-based merchants was \$4.3 billion in June 2008. This was 3.1 percent higher than the \$4.2 billion recorded for June 2007.

After adjusting for seasonal effects, the total ECT series was 0.6 percent lower in June 2008, which followed on from a 0.5 percent increase in May. The durables, consumables and apparel industries were the main drivers of this decrease, and were partially offset by increases in the non-retail and fuel retailing industries.

The total ECT trend series was 5.6 percent higher in June 2008 compared to June 2007. This was the smallest annual increase since the series began in October 2002. From March 2005 to December 2007 the rate of increase was generally between 8 and 10 percent, but since December 2007, the annual increase in the trend has slowed to less than 8 percent. The trend reflects not only changes in consumer spending and prices, but also changes in merchants' and customers' use of payment methods.

In the graph below, the seasonally adjusted and trend series almost match, which indicates a very regular seasonal pattern.



### Number of transactions

There were 80 million electronic card transactions with New Zealand-based merchants in June 2008. This was 3.1 percent higher than in June 2007, when there were 77 million transactions.

### Impact of electronic card transaction processing outages

Occasionally, processing outages prevent customers from being able to make transactions at the point of sale. Where these are significant in extent and duration, they can affect the published results for the ECT series. The last significant outage occurred in December 2005. The impact of this is particularly visible in the seasonally adjusted decreases in the ECT series for December 2005.

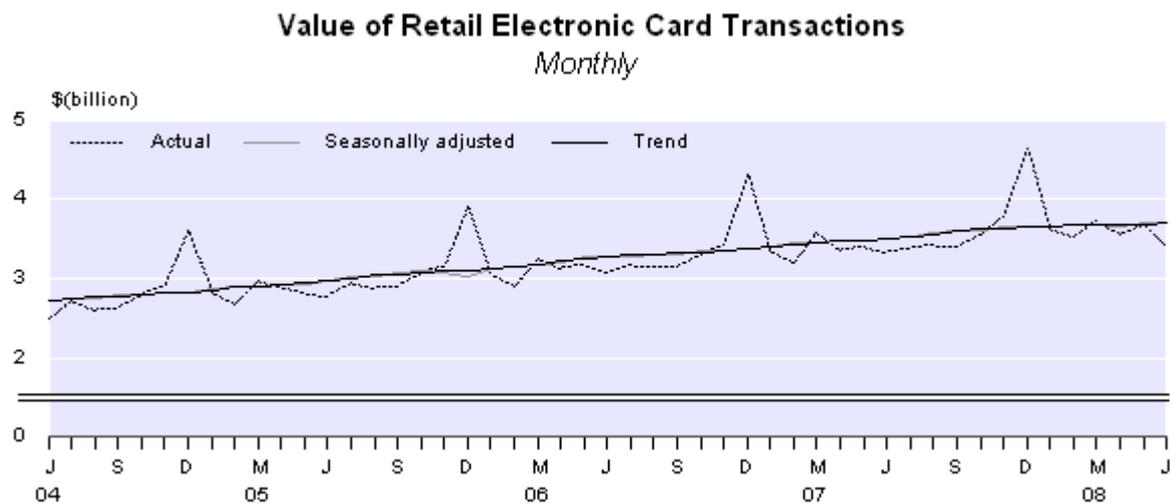
## Electronic card transactions – retail industries

The retail ECT series is a subset of the total ECT series, and measures transactions in the retail sector.

### Value

After adjusting for seasonal effects, the retail ECT series was 0.4 percent lower in June 2008 than in May 2008. The durables industry was the main driver of this decrease, followed by the consumables industry – despite a substantial rise in food prices during June 2008. These falls were offset by a small increase in the value of fuel purchases in June 2008, consistent with a rise in fuel prices during that month.

The trend in the retail ECT series was 5.5 percent higher in June 2008 than in June 2007. This was the smallest annual increase recorded since the series began. The annual rate of increase in the trend has been decreasing steadily since October 2007 when it was 8.5 percent. Before January 2008, the annual rate of increase was generally between 8.0 and 10.0 percent.



### Number of transactions

There were 71 million electronic card transactions in the retail industries in June 2008. This was 2.3 percent higher than in June 2007, when there were 69 million transactions.

### Definition

The industries covered by the retail ECT series are defined by the following Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) categories:

- retail trade (ANZSIC division G)
- accommodation, cafes and restaurants (ANZSIC division H)
- personal services (ANZSIC subdivision 95 of division Q).

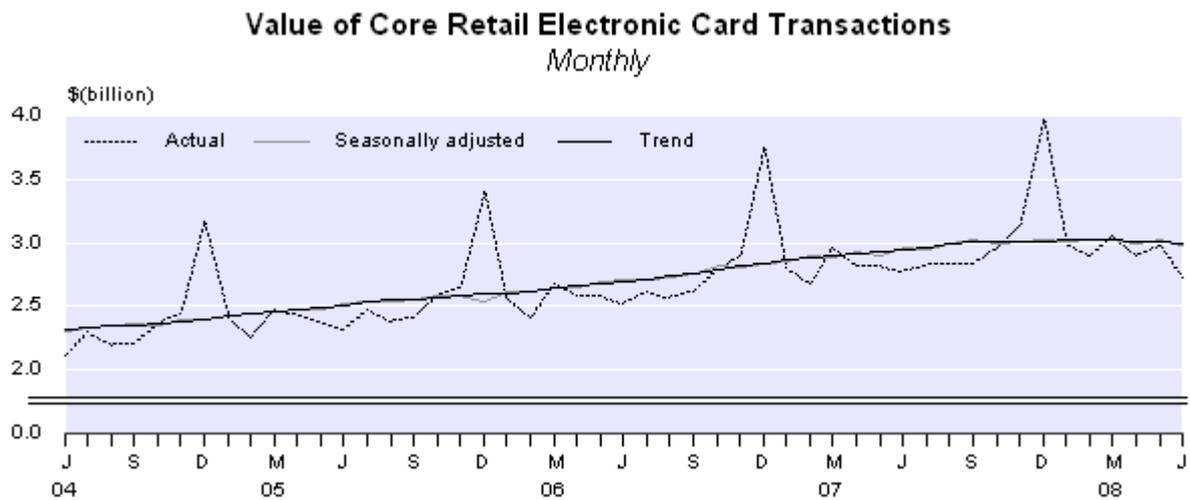
## Electronic card transactions – core retail industries

The core retail ECT series is a subset of the retail ECT series. The core retail industries exclude the motor vehicle-related industries which, apart from automotive fuel retailing, generally have low rates of electronic transactions.

### Value

After adjusting for seasonal effects, the core retail ECT series decreased 1.2 percent in June 2008 compared with May 2008.

The trend in the core retail ECT series appears to have declined in recent months, although more data points are required to confirm this direction. The trend was 1.7 percent higher in June 2008 than in June 2007, which was the smallest annual increase recorded since the series began. The annual rate of increase in the trend has been decreasing steadily since July 2007, when it was 9.3 percent. Before November 2007, the annual rate of increase was generally between 7.0 and 10.0 percent.



### Number of transactions

There were 60 million electronic card transactions in the core retail industries in June 2008. This was 2.7 percent higher than in June 2007, when there were 58 million transactions.

### Definition

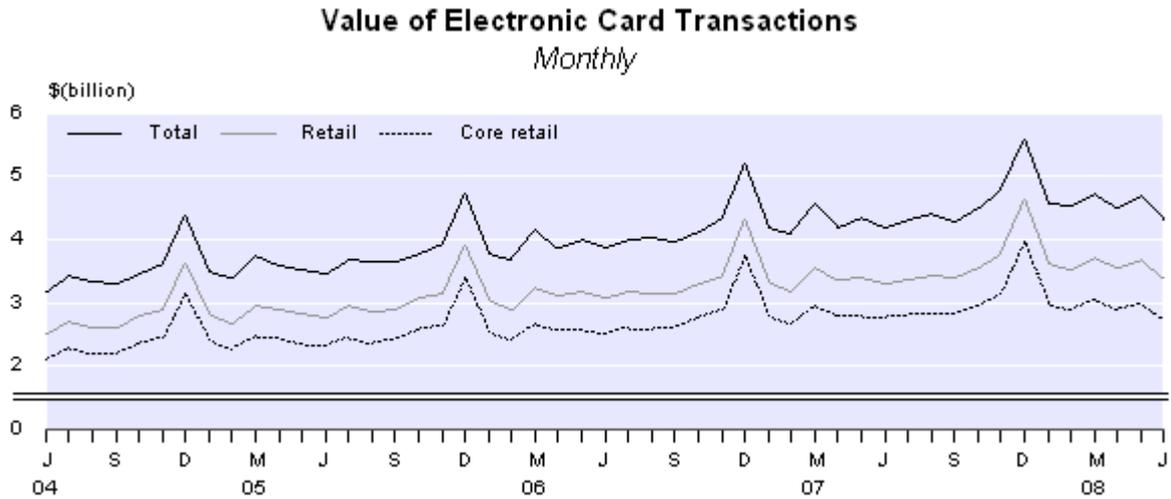
The industries covered by the core retail ECT series are a subset of those covered by the retail ECT series and exclude the motor vehicle-related industries ANZSIC groups:

- Motor vehicle retailing (ANZSIC group G531)
- Motor vehicle services (ANZSIC group G532).

# Comparing the three series

## Values

The three unadjusted series (for total, retail and core retail electronic card transactions) have similar seasonal patterns, peaking in December each year. For the year ended June 2008, 79 percent of electronic transaction spending took place in the retail industries.



The three series are increasing at different rates. In general, the total ECT series is increasing fastest, followed by the retail ECT series, then the core retail ECT series. This indicates that the sector outside the retail industries is the fastest growing market sector for electronic card transactions, for example in payment for local authority charges, utility bills or medical services.

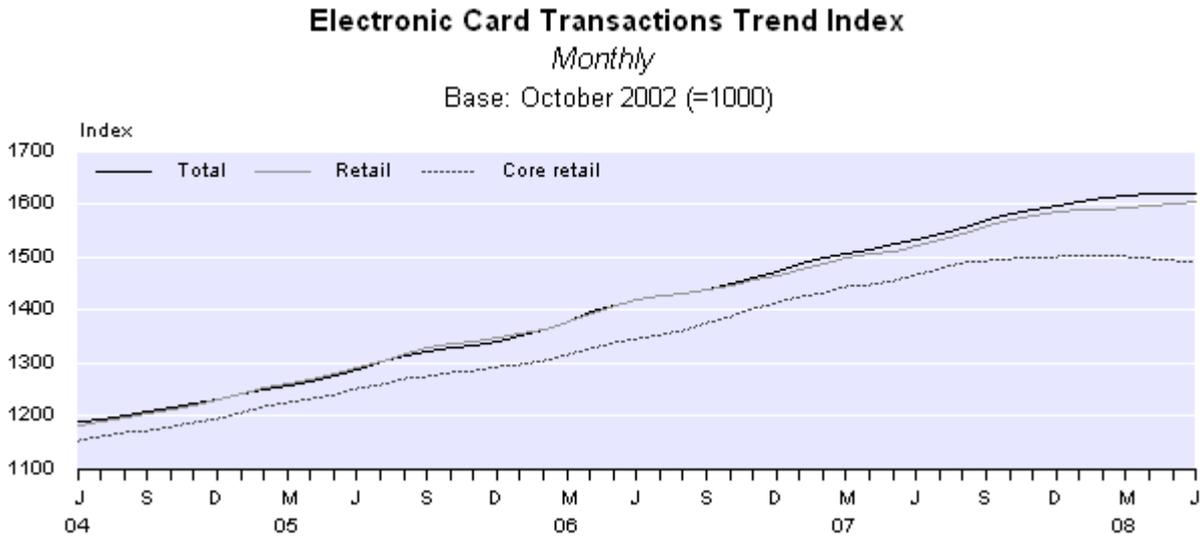
## Annual Trend Increases in Electronic Card Transactions

*June compared with previous June*



The graph above shows that the trend pattern for retail and core ECT for June 2007 compared with June 2006 differs from the normal pattern, with the retail ECT trend showing slower growth. This effect appears due to fluctuating fuel prices during that year slowing the overall trend in retail ECT compared with core ECT.

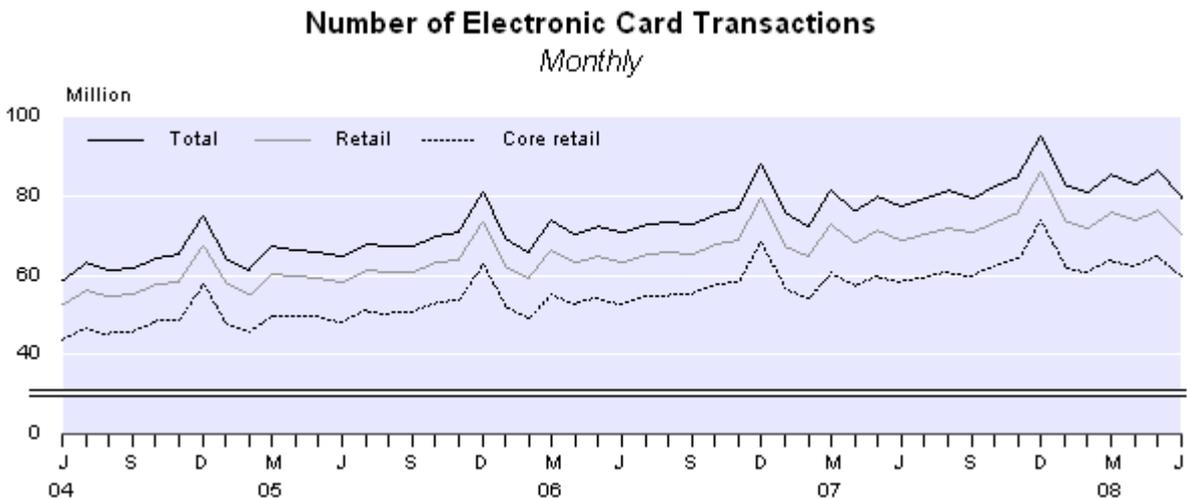
The impact of rises in fuel prices on the retail ECT trend can also be seen in the following graph. The trend for the core retail series started to level off after about September 2007, whereas for the retail series the trend continued to increase.



The main difference between the two ECT retail series is that the automotive fuel retailing industry is not included in the core retail series. Automotive fuel retailing makes up approximately 80 percent of the value of the difference between the two series. Fluctuations in fuel prices are a key factor influencing the trend of the retail series.

**Number of transactions**

The three ECT series for the numbers of total, retail and core retail electronic card transactions have similar seasonal patterns to those for the transaction values, peaking each December.



## Comparison statistics

### Comparisons with the Retail Trade Survey (RTS)

For May 2008 compared with April 2008, the seasonally adjusted figures, as first published, were as follows:

- total retail sales decreased 1.2 percent
- core retail trade sales increased 0.7 percent
- retail ECT series increased 1.2 percent
- core retail ECT series increased 1.5 percent.

Statistics NZ has performed an analysis of the ECT series compared with the RTS. The results indicate the following:

- Month-on-month movements in the actual (unadjusted) values of electronic card transactions provide a good indication of the direction of the RTS actuals, as the two series usually move in the same direction.
- Monthly movements in ECT actuals are frequently different in magnitude compared with movements in RTS actuals.
- The differences found in the actuals data flow through to the comparisons of the ECT and RTS seasonally adjusted series, which can differ in the direction and size of monthly movement. These differences have generally been outside the acceptable tolerances indicated by users for the use of the ECT series as a predictor of movements in the RTS.

There are several reasons why the RTS and ECT series differ. The series have significant differences in coverage, with the RTS including payments by cash, cheque and hire purchase, in addition to payments made electronically. For the year to March 2008, the retail ECT series (excluding GST) represented 58.3 percent of retail spending. Some industries, such as motor vehicle retailing, have low or virtually no electronic card activity because of other payment methods. Motor vehicle retailing can have a significant impact on the overall movements in the RTS.

Over the past few years, the uptake of electronic transaction technology among retailers and increasing card usage by consumers have led to an increasing share of retail sales by electronic card transactions, resulting in the ECT series having a much steeper trend than the RTS. Although this increase in share is slowing over time, it is still impacting on the movements in electronic transactions.

Given these differences, Statistics NZ does not recommend using the ECT series as an indicator or predictor of the RTS series.

## **Other statistics**

- For May 2008 compared with May 2007, actual credit card billings in New Zealand (including spending using New Zealand and overseas-issued cards), as issued by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, increased 0.8 percent.
- For June 2008 compared with May 2008, the Food Price Index rose 1.3 percent.

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## **Next release ...**

*Electronic Card Transactions: July 2008* will be released on 21 August 2008.

# Technical notes

## Background

The Electronic Card Transaction (ECT) series is an experimental monthly series, which covers all debit and credit card spending with New Zealand-based merchants. This information can be used as an indicator of the change in the level of consumption expenditure and economic activity in general.

Statistics on electronic card transactions are produced from aggregated administrative data generated in the process of administering New Zealand-based electronic transactions. The data are supplied in a highly aggregated form and are inclusive of goods and services tax (GST).

## Coverage

Inclusions:

- all debit, credit and charge card transactions with New Zealand-based merchants
- card-present transactions at the point of sale, whether authorised by PIN or signature
- card-not-present transactions (for example payments of invoices, mail order, telephone and Internet sales via credit card, direct debit from credit cards) where the card is not presented directly at a point-of-sale terminal
- GST.

Exclusions:

- all credit card transactions with non-New Zealand-based merchants, for example via the Internet, telephone, mail order
- transactions by New Zealand card holders while overseas
- cash, cheque or hire purchase transactions
- automatic payments or direct debits from bank accounts
- Internet bank account payments
- withdrawals from ATMs.

Notes:

- Cash out is included in the data from one of the respondent companies, but excluded by the other.
- Manual, voucher-based credit card transactions are included by one of the respondents, but excluded by the other.

## Published levels

Data are published at three levels of aggregation. These are:

### 1. Electronic card transactions – total

- Includes data for all industry classes; a census of all electronic transactions.

### 2. Electronic card transactions – retail industry

- A subset of total electronic card transactions covering the following ANZSIC industries: retail trade (ANZSIC division G), accommodation, cafes and restaurants (ANZSIC division H) and personal services (ANZSIC subdivision 95 of division Q).

### 3. Electronic card transactions – core retail industry

- A subset of retail electronic card transactions, excluding the motor vehicle-related industries (ANZSIC groups G531 motor vehicle retailing and G532 motor vehicle services).

The following series are published for each of the aggregations:

- values – actual (unadjusted), seasonally adjusted and trend
- volumes – actual (unadjusted).

## Differences between the ECT series and the Retail Trade Survey

A significant proportion of spending using debit and credit cards takes place in the retail sector. The Retail Trade Survey (RTS) also collects sales information about the retail sector from a monthly sample of retail establishments. Given the similarities in coverage of the two series, it is expected that they may be compared with each other. However, users should be aware that there are a number of differences between the two series that affect comparison between them. These are described below:

### Coverage

The RTS includes payments made by cash, cheque and hire purchase in addition to electronic card transactions.

<b>Coverage Differences between the Electronic Card Transactions Series and the Retail Trade Survey</b>		
	<b>Cash sale</b>	<b>Credit sale</b>
Electronic Card Transactions	Debit card	Credit card Charge card
Retail Trade Survey	Debit card Cash Cheque	Credit card Charge card Hire purchase

### GST

Electronic card transaction data collected include GST, whereas the RTS collects sales excluding GST. As GST is not separately identified in the data any attempts to adjust the ECT series for GST are approximations only.

### Timing issues

- Electronic transactions occur instantly at the point of sale, whereas many retailers operate on an accrual accounting basis (recording a sale before any money has changed hands).
- Instalments on lay-bys may be paid electronically but are not recorded as a sale by the retailer until the goods are picked up.
- Gift vouchers may be purchased electronically but are not recorded as a sale until they are redeemed.

## **Classification issues**

Statistics NZ has developed ECT series that relate to the industry coverage of the RTS. This has been done by matching the industry codes supplied by the respondents to classifications used by Statistics NZ. There are instances where the classification allocations used by the respondents differ from those used by Statistics NZ. This results in some coverage differences at the industry and overall retail level, and potentially some overstatement of the ECT retail industry levels. The impact of this on ECT retail data levels cannot be fully assessed, as source data are only supplied in aggregate form, but retail levels are estimated to be overstated by less than five percent.

## **Changes in share of spending by electronic card transactions**

Over the past few years the uptake of electronic transaction technology among retailers and increasing card usage by consumers have led to an increasing share of retail sales by electronic transactions, resulting in the ECT series having a much steeper trend than the RTS. This increase in share is slowing over time, particularly in industries where the availability of the technology is approaching full coverage. However, it is still impacting on the movements in electronic card transactions. Users should be aware that movements in electronic card transactions are overstated by this increasing share when comparing the ECT series with the RTS.

## **Privacy, security and confidentiality**

Privacy, security and confidentiality are critical to people and businesses, and the Statistics Act 1975 protects the information provided. No information is released from these data that would allow the identification of any individual or merchant.

## **Definitions**

### **ANZSIC**

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification.

### **Average transaction value**

The total value of transactions divided by the total number of transactions.

### **Average value of transactions per person**

The total value of transactions divided by the sum of the average resident population and the average number of overseas visitors to New Zealand for the reference year.

### **Average number of transactions per person**

The total number of transactions divided by the sum of the average resident population and the average number of overseas visitors to New Zealand for the reference year.

### **Card-not-present transactions**

Purchases made using a credit card, via telephone, mail order, Internet or credit card direct debit where the card is not present for the transaction.

### **Cash out**

Cash taken out at a point of sale terminal, with or without a purchase.

## **Debit card**

Card used for debiting money directly from a bank account. Also commonly referred to as eftpos, cash or ATM card.

## **Debit transactions**

Where the purchaser uses the cheque or savings buttons on the point-of-sale terminal.

## **Eftpos**

Electronic funds transfer at point of sale.

## **Share of spending by electronic card transactions**

The share of spending by electronic card transactions is the proportion of total spending that debit and credit card spending makes up. This figure can be approximated by dividing the value of retail electronic card transactions excluding GST by total retail sales, as estimated from the RTS.

## **Seasonally adjusted series**

The X-12-ARIMA package has been used to produce the seasonally adjusted estimates and trend estimates for the three series: total, retail and core retail ECT. Seasonal adjustment aims to eliminate the impact of regular seasonal events (such as annual cycles in agricultural production, winter, or annual holidays) on time series. This makes the data for adjacent months more comparable.

All seasonally adjusted figures are subject to revision each month. This enables the seasonal component to be better estimated and removed from the series.

## **Estimated trend**

For any series, the survey estimates can be broken down into three components: trend, seasonal and irregular. While seasonally adjusted series have had the seasonal component removed, trend series have had both the seasonal and the irregular components removed. Trend estimates reveal the underlying direction of movement in a series, and are likely to indicate turning points more accurately than are seasonally adjusted estimates.

The trend series are calculated using the X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment package. They are based on an 11-, 13- or 23-month moving average of the seasonally adjusted series, with an adjustment for outlying values.

Trend estimates towards the end of the series incorporate new data as they become available and can therefore change as more observations are added to the series. Revisions can be particularly large if an observation is treated as an outlier in one month, but is found to be part of the underlying trend as further observations are added to the series. Typically, only the estimates for the most recent month will be subject to substantial revisions.

## **More information**

For more information, follow the [link](#) from the technical notes of this release on the Statistics NZ website.

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## **Timing**

Timed statistical releases are delivered using postal and electronic services provided by third parties. Delivery of these releases may be delayed by circumstances outside the control of Statistics NZ. Statistics NZ accepts no responsibility for any such delays.

## Tables

The following tables are printed with this Hot Off The Press release and can be downloaded from the Statistics New Zealand website in Excel format. If you do not have access to Excel, you may use the [Excel file viewer](#) to view, print and export the contents of the file.

1. Electronic card transactions – total value
2. Electronic card transactions – retail industry values
3. Electronic card transactions – core retail industry values
4. Electronic card transactions – volumes

## Supplementary tables

Supplementary tables can also be downloaded from the Statistics New Zealand website in Excel format. Series in the supplementary tables contain data from the beginning of the four ECT series.

**Electronic Card Transactions: June 2008**

Table 1

**Electronic Card Transactions – Total Value<sup>(1)</sup>**

		Unadjusted values	Seasonally adjusted <sup>(2)</sup>	Change from previous month <sup>(3)</sup>	Trend <sup>(2)</sup>	Change from previous month <sup>(3)</sup>
Series ref: ETD		S19A9	S19S9		S19T9	
		\$(million)		Percent	\$(million)	Percent
<b>Month</b>						
2004	Mar	3,436.0	3,353.7	2.6	3,342.2	1.0
	Apr	3,316.2	3,379.8	0.8	3,376.2	1.0
	May	3,309.6	3,401.4	0.6	3,406.0	0.9
	Jun	3,182.5	3,432.0	0.9	3,429.2	0.7
	Jul	3,427.5	3,448.5	0.5	3,447.4	0.5
	Aug	3,330.6	3,464.0	0.4	3,466.5	0.6
	Sep	3,321.2	3,488.9	0.7	3,485.9	0.6
	Oct	3,468.1	3,493.2	0.1	3,505.1	0.6
	Nov	3,631.2	3,550.1	1.6	3,528.4	0.7
	Dec	4,383.2	3,533.6	-0.5	3,553.8	0.7
2005	Jan	3,498.6	3,579.2	1.3	3,581.5	0.8
	Feb	3,415.6	3,628.6	1.4	3,606.7	0.7
	Mar	3,740.3	3,613.3	-0.4	3,627.5	0.6
	Apr	3,604.5	3,688.7	2.1	3,650.2	0.6
	May	3,543.0	3,648.5	-1.1	3,678.4	0.8
	Jun	3,479.1	3,719.3	1.9	3,715.3	1.0
	Jul	3,696.0	3,771.2	1.4	3,754.6	1.1
	Aug	3,662.0	3,782.9	0.3	3,788.6	0.9
	Sep	3,647.1	3,810.5	0.7	3,814.0	0.7
	Oct	3,788.3	3,838.2	0.7	3,831.1	0.5
	Nov	3,941.8	3,851.5	0.3	3,847.3	0.4
	Dec	4,714.6	3,792.8	-1.5	3,868.5	0.6
2006	Jan	3,791.5	3,900.0	2.8	3,895.8	0.7
	Feb	3,698.7	3,925.7	0.7	3,933.6	1.0
	Mar	4,151.9	3,993.4	1.7	3,979.8	1.2
	Apr	3,861.2	4,004.1	0.3	4,025.9	1.2
	May	4,003.7	4,089.8	2.1	4,065.3	1.0
	Jun	3,861.1	4,096.0	0.2	4,094.2	0.7
	Jul	4,011.2	4,107.7	0.3	4,114.7	0.5
	Aug	4,036.0	4,135.0	0.7	4,132.5	0.4
	Sep	3,955.4	4,144.4	0.2	4,153.3	0.5
	Oct	4,117.1	4,191.9	1.1	4,181.9	0.7
	Nov	4,336.5	4,205.4	0.3	4,215.8	0.8
	Dec	5,196.8	4,257.5	1.2	4,253.3	0.9
2007	Jan	4,190.6	4,286.7	0.7	4,290.7	0.9
	Feb	4,084.2	4,334.8	1.1	4,322.3	0.7
	Mar	4,552.4	4,344.9	0.2	4,349.9	0.6
	Apr	4,190.9	4,373.3	0.7	4,373.5	0.5
	May	4,339.3	4,390.2	0.4	4,397.4	0.5
	Jun	4,179.6	4,440.0	1.1	4,425.9	0.7
	Jul	4,321.7	4,442.6	0.1	4,458.6	0.7
	Aug	4,399.0	4,495.2	1.2	4,493.8	0.8
	Sep	4,282.2	4,542.2	1.0	4,529.2	0.8
	Oct	4,494.2	4,546.4	0.1	4,561.6	0.7
	Nov	4,772.7	4,602.7	1.2	4,587.9	0.6
	Dec	5,585.9	4,603.5	0	4,610.1	0.5
2008	Jan	4,560.9	4,629.7	0.6	4,631.3	0.5
	Feb	4,546.9	4,644.0	0.3	4,651.5	0.4
	Mar	4,720.1	4,592.7	-1.1	4,665.6	0.3
	Apr	4,505.3	4,664.4	1.6	4,673.5	0.2
	May	4,681.7	4,688.5	0.5	4,675.5	0
	Jun	4,309.7	4,658.9	-0.6	4,674.0	0

(1) Figures are inclusive of GST.

(2) Figures are subject to revision when the seasonal adjustment program is run each period.

(3) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded numbers.

Electronic Card Transactions: June 2008

Table 2

Electronic Card Transactions – Retail Industry Values <sup>(1)(2)</sup>

		Unadjusted values	Seasonally adjusted <sup>(3)</sup>	Change from previous month <sup>(4)</sup>	Trend <sup>(3)</sup>	Change from previous month <sup>(4)</sup>
Series ref: ETD		S19A1	S19S1		S19T1	
		\$(million)		Percent	\$(million)	Percent
<b>Month</b>						
2004	Mar	2,675.8	2,653.6	1.9	2,647.7	1.1
	Apr	2,653.7	2,682.4	1.1	2,678.7	1.2
	May	2,627.7	2,710.6	1.1	2,706.1	1.0
	Jun	2,508.3	2,723.8	0.5	2,727.8	0.8
	Jul	2,716.4	2,746.2	0.8	2,745.5	0.6
	Aug	2,608.6	2,759.1	0.5	2,764.2	0.7
	Sep	2,625.8	2,792.0	1.2	2,781.5	0.6
	Oct	2,795.5	2,786.4	-0.2	2,796.8	0.6
	Nov	2,889.5	2,828.8	1.5	2,813.2	0.6
	Dec	3,611.8	2,812.8	-0.6	2,834.4	0.8
2005	Jan	2,835.2	2,865.2	1.9	2,861.2	0.9
	Feb	2,680.1	2,896.3	1.1	2,887.6	0.9
	Mar	2,964.2	2,911.7	0.5	2,908.6	0.7
	Apr	2,907.2	2,931.8	0.7	2,928.6	0.7
	May	2,819.4	2,928.7	-0.1	2,949.8	0.7
	Jun	2,769.2	2,984.8	1.9	2,976.8	0.9
	Jul	2,948.8	3,020.8	1.2	3,007.9	1.0
	Aug	2,868.5	3,022.7	0.1	3,037.9	1.0
	Sep	2,911.2	3,064.6	1.4	3,061.5	0.8
	Oct	3,081.6	3,091.8	0.9	3,078.7	0.6
	Nov	3,151.3	3,086.5	-0.2	3,093.0	0.5
	Dec	3,915.1	3,019.3	-2.2	3,107.2	0.5
2006	Jan	3,065.0	3,128.2	3.6	3,123.4	0.5
	Feb	2,911.1	3,143.0	0.5	3,147.5	0.8
	Mar	3,252.8	3,185.7	1.4	3,180.2	1.0
	Apr	3,125.5	3,197.1	0.4	3,216.7	1.1
	May	3,166.0	3,270.7	2.3	3,252.1	1.1
	Jun	3,083.2	3,286.6	0.5	3,278.0	0.8
	Jul	3,188.9	3,287.4	0	3,294.0	0.5
	Aug	3,161.9	3,307.0	0.6	3,304.9	0.3
	Sep	3,156.7	3,303.2	-0.1	3,317.5	0.4
	Oct	3,311.5	3,351.3	1.5	3,335.4	0.5
	Nov	3,437.0	3,349.6	0	3,357.4	0.7
	Dec	4,315.7	3,382.9	1.0	3,381.5	0.7
2007	Jan	3,342.6	3,399.8	0.5	3,408.1	0.8
	Feb	3,193.4	3,446.8	1.4	3,433.0	0.7
	Mar	3,568.0	3,447.1	0	3,455.2	0.6
	Apr	3,358.8	3,483.8	1.1	3,471.3	0.5
	May	3,393.9	3,472.4	-0.3	3,485.5	0.4
	Jun	3,316.8	3,514.0	1.2	3,506.5	0.6
	Jul	3,384.5	3,519.0	0.1	3,534.0	0.8
	Aug	3,420.4	3,569.7	1.4	3,564.2	0.9
	Sep	3,412.7	3,614.1	1.2	3,594.1	0.8
	Oct	3,566.0	3,592.2	-0.6	3,619.4	0.7
	Nov	3,780.3	3,654.1	1.7	3,640.3	0.6
	Dec	4,629.0	3,655.9	0.1	3,656.1	0.4
2008	Jan	3,633.4	3,667.4	0.3	3,665.8	0.3
	Feb	3,536.2	3,671.2	0.1	3,670.6	0.1
	Mar	3,726.1	3,674.1	0.1	3,674.2	0.1
	Apr	3,561.9	3,665.8	-0.2	3,681.9	0.2
	May	3,688.3	3,709.7	1.2	3,690.6	0.2
	Jun	3,402.0	3,693.7	-0.4	3,699.5	0.2

(1) Figures are inclusive of GST.

(2) Represents all electronic transactions for ANZSIC industries G, H and Q (subdivision 95).

(3) Figures are subject to revision when the seasonal adjustment program is run each period.

(4) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded numbers.

Table 3

Electronic Card Transactions – Core Retail Industry Values <sup>(1)(2)</sup>

		Unadjusted values	Seasonally adjusted <sup>(3)</sup>	Change from previous month <sup>(4)</sup>	Trend <sup>(3)</sup>	Change from previous month <sup>(4)</sup>
Series ref: ETD		S19A2	S19S2		S19T2	
		\$(million)		Percent	\$(million)	Percent
<b>Month</b>						
2004	Mar	2,251.6	2,261.7	1.6	2,256.2	1.0
	Apr	2,255.4	2,283.8	1.0	2,279.8	1.0
	May	2,222.5	2,303.5	0.9	2,300.5	0.9
	Jun	2,113.0	2,308.3	0.2	2,317.6	0.7
	Jul	2,298.7	2,338.6	1.3	2,331.7	0.6
	Aug	2,190.8	2,341.2	0.1	2,344.7	0.6
	Sep	2,211.4	2,365.7	1.0	2,355.3	0.5
	Oct	2,364.2	2,349.2	-0.7	2,366.0	0.5
	Nov	2,450.6	2,390.3	1.7	2,380.9	0.6
	Dec	3,164.4	2,388.8	-0.1	2,401.6	0.9
2005	Jan	2,414.2	2,432.3	1.8	2,424.9	1.0
	Feb	2,256.8	2,449.8	0.7	2,445.1	0.8
	Mar	2,478.5	2,460.4	0.4	2,459.8	0.6
	Apr	2,449.5	2,474.2	0.6	2,475.3	0.6
	May	2,372.8	2,480.4	0.2	2,493.0	0.7
	Jun	2,321.9	2,519.2	1.6	2,512.7	0.8
	Jul	2,469.4	2,544.9	1.0	2,531.3	0.7
	Aug	2,373.5	2,534.9	-0.4	2,547.6	0.6
	Sep	2,415.9	2,557.3	0.9	2,560.8	0.5
	Oct	2,578.8	2,581.6	1.0	2,572.6	0.5
	Nov	2,649.2	2,585.7	0.2	2,583.6	0.4
	Dec	3,404.0	2,537.4	-1.9	2,594.0	0.4
2006	Jan	2,564.4	2,609.9	2.9	2,604.2	0.4
	Feb	2,410.0	2,611.9	0.1	2,619.4	0.6
	Mar	2,678.8	2,648.8	1.4	2,640.8	0.8
	Apr	2,590.7	2,650.4	0.1	2,664.6	0.9
	May	2,588.0	2,699.3	1.8	2,686.1	0.8
	Jun	2,524.4	2,709.5	0.4	2,702.5	0.6
	Jul	2,610.5	2,710.1	0	2,717.3	0.5
	Aug	2,576.7	2,729.6	0.7	2,736.6	0.7
	Sep	2,618.9	2,756.4	1.0	2,761.4	0.9
	Oct	2,783.9	2,814.2	2.1	2,789.4	1.0
	Nov	2,898.1	2,811.9	-0.1	2,816.3	1.0
	Dec	3,749.8	2,835.0	0.8	2,839.4	0.8
2007	Jan	2,812.2	2,858.0	0.8	2,861.7	0.8
	Feb	2,673.2	2,894.3	1.3	2,881.5	0.7
	Mar	2,967.3	2,888.3	-0.2	2,898.8	0.6
	Apr	2,816.5	2,925.9	1.3	2,911.7	0.4
	May	2,814.4	2,906.5	-0.7	2,925.0	0.5
	Jun	2,769.6	2,957.0	1.7	2,945.4	0.7
	Jul	2,817.2	2,952.5	-0.2	2,969.5	0.8
	Aug	2,839.2	3,002.2	1.7	2,989.4	0.7
	Sep	2,838.4	3,019.3	0.6	3,003.0	0.5
	Oct	2,962.1	2,987.2	-1.1	3,008.6	0.2
	Nov	3,133.9	3,013.1	0.9	3,011.7	0.1
	Dec	3,972.2	3,025.7	0.4	3,016.1	0.1
2008	Jan	2,989.6	3,010.3	-0.5	3,021.2	0.2
	Feb	2,908.1	3,028.7	0.6	3,023.5	0.1
	Mar	3,050.2	3,028.2	0	3,020.2	-0.1
	Apr	2,904.3	2,999.6	-0.9	3,014.6	-0.2
	May	2,980.5	3,023.7	0.8	3,007.0	-0.3
	Jun	2,730.0	2,986.6	-1.2	2,996.8	-0.3

(1) Figures are inclusive of GST.

(2) Represents all electronic transactions for ANZSIC industries G, H and Q (subdivision 95), excluding the motor vehicle related industries.

(3) Figures are subject to revision when the seasonal adjustment program is run each period.

(4) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded numbers.

Table 4

Electronic Card Transaction – Volumes

		Unadjusted total volumes	Change from same month previous year <sup>(1)</sup>	Unadjusted retail industry volumes	Change from same month previous year <sup>(1)</sup>	Unadjusted core retail industry volumes	Change from same month previous year <sup>(1)</sup>
Series ref: ETD		S29A9		S29A1		S29A2	
		Number (million)	Percent	Number (million)	Percent	Number (million)	Percent
<b>Month</b>							
2004	Mar	62	11.9	55	11.0	45	9.9
	Apr	61	13.0	54	12.5	45	11.2
	May	61	9.7	55	9.7	45	8.1
	Jun	59	13.1	52	12.8	43	10.9
	Jul	63	12.6	56	12.8	47	11.9
	Aug	61	8.8	55	8.7	45	7.1
	Sep	62	12.5	55	12.8	46	11.4
	Oct	64	9.2	58	9.5	48	8.3
	Nov	65	10.4	58	10.2	49	9.8
	Dec	75	8.9	68	9.1	58	9.6
2005	Jan	64	8.0	58	8.8	48	9.4
	Feb	61	8.3	55	9.0	46	9.2
	Mar	67	9.1	60	10.0	50	10.2
	Apr	66	9.3	60	10.2	50	11.2
	May	66	7.9	59	8.3	49	9.0
	Jun	65	10.1	58	10.7	48	11.3
	Jul	68	7.8	61	8.5	51	8.9
	Aug	68	10.2	61	10.5	50	10.9
	Sep	67	9.2	61	9.9	51	10.4
	Oct	70	9.1	63	9.5	53	10.3
	Nov	71	9.1	64	9.4	54	10.2
	Dec	81	8.1	74	8.9	63	9.1
2006	Jan	69	7.6	62	7.4	52	7.6
	Feb	66	7.8	59	7.7	49	7.9
	Mar	74	10.2	66	9.8	55	10.7
	Apr	70	6.2	63	6.0	53	5.8
	May	73	9.9	65	9.5	54	9.5
	Jun	71	9.1	63	9.2	53	9.3
	Jul	73	7.3	65	7.0	55	7.0
	Aug	73	8.6	66	8.3	55	8.8
	Sep	73	8.1	66	8.0	55	8.8
	Oct	75	7.7	68	7.2	57	8.1
	Nov	77	8.3	69	7.8	58	8.5
	Dec	88	8.5	79	8.1	68	8.6
2007	Jan	76	9.2	67	8.1	57	9.1
	Feb	73	9.8	65	9.1	54	10.3
	Mar	81	9.9	73	9.5	61	10.4
	Apr	76	8.8	68	7.9	57	8.8
	May	80	10.5	71	9.7	60	10.7
	Jun	77	9.4	69	8.6	58	10.0
	Jul	79	8.6	70	7.5	59	8.6
	Aug	81	10.9	72	9.8	61	11.2
	Sep	79	8.7	71	7.8	60	8.3
	Oct	83	9.6	73	8.6	62	8.7
	Nov	85	10.6	76	10.1	64	10.3
	Dec	95	8.3	86	7.9	74	8.1
2008	Jan	83	9.7	74	9.3	62	9.4
	Feb	81	11.9	72	11.2	61	11.7
	Mar	85	4.9	76	4.3	64	4.4
	Apr	83	8.7	74	7.9	62	8.6
	May	86	7.9	77	7.6	65	8.3
	Jun	80	3.1	71	2.3	60	2.7

(1) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded numbers.