

# State final demand

December quarter 2024 | Economic brief

State final demand	NT	Aust
Quarterly change (seasonally adjusted)	↑1.6%	↑0.5%
Year-ended change (seasonally adjusted)	↑2.9%	↑2.1%

## Quarterly results

In the December quarter 2024, the Territory state final demand (SFD) increased by 1.6% to \$8.5 billion, following a decline of 1.5% in the previous quarter.

Consumption increased by 1.1% to \$6.2 billion, with a 0.4% increase in household consumption to \$3.4 billion, driven by increased spending on transport, other goods and services, health and housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels. Public consumption increased by 1.9% to \$2.8 billion.

Investment increased by 3.1% to \$2.3 billion, with a 6.1% increase in private investment due to increases in business investment (up by 5.7%), dwelling investment (up by 6.8%) and ownership transfer costs (up by 10.4%). Public investment declined by 4.3% to \$625 million.

The Territory reported the strongest result in SFD of the jurisdictions, which otherwise ranged from a decline of 0.3% in South Australia to an increase of 1.1% in Western Australia (Chart 1). National domestic final demand increased by 0.5%.

## Year-ended results

Over the year to the December quarter 2024, the Territory SFD increased by 2.9% (Chart 2), the third strongest result of the jurisdictions. The SFD result in other jurisdictions ranged from an increase of 1.5% in New South Wales to an increase of 3.6% in the Australian Capital Territory.

Consumption increased by 2.4%. This reflects a 1.7% increase in household consumption with housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels up by 1.4%, transport up by 2.5%, health up by 4.7%, and recreation and culture up by 2.1% being the largest contributors.

Public consumption increased by 3.3%, reflecting an increase in state and local government consumption by 4.5% and an increase in national government consumption by 1.8%.

Investment increased by 4.0%. Private investment increased by 5.8%, reflecting a 5.3% increase in business investment (Chart 3). The intellectual property products category of business investment recorded the largest increase, up by 97.5%. Dwelling investment was unchanged and ownership transfer costs increased by 26.9%.

Public investment declined by 0.5%, reflecting a decline in general government investment of 5.3%, partly offset by an increase in public corporations investment, up by 25.7%.

Chart 1: State final demand (quarterly change, seasonally inflation adjusted)

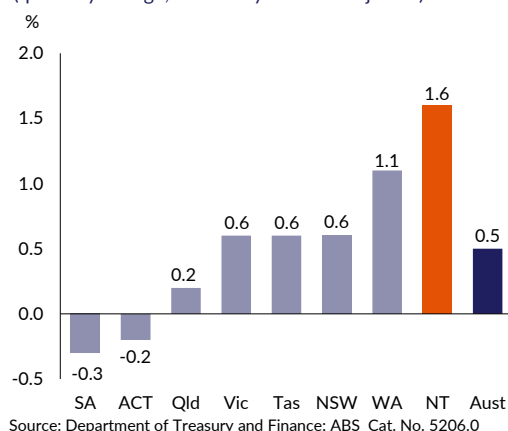


Chart 2: Territory state final demand (year-ended, inflation adjusted)

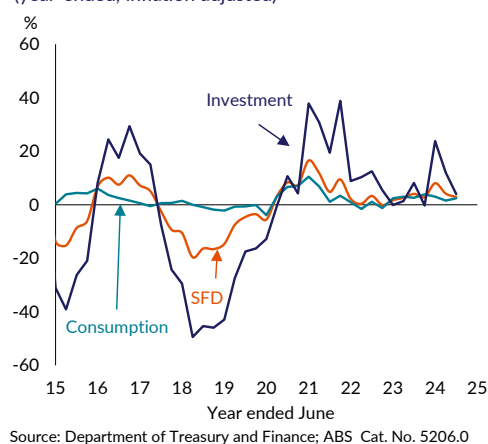


Chart 3: Territory investment (quarterly, seasonally adjusted, inflation adjusted)

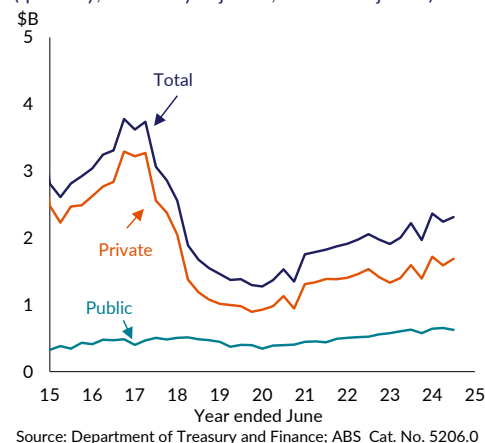


Table 1: State final demand (\$M, original, inflation adjusted)

	Period				Change (%)		
	Dec qtr 23	Sep qtr 24	Dec qtr 24	Year to date	Quarterly <sup>1</sup>	Year-ended <sup>2</sup>	Year-average <sup>3</sup>
<b>Northern Territory (original)</b>							
State final demand	8 351	8 455	8 599	33 397	n.p.	3.0	4.5
Consumption	6 043	6 245	6 199	24 513	n.p.	2.6	2.7
– household	3 386	3 501	3 449	13 487	n.p.	1.9	2.2
– public	2 657	2 744	2 750	11 026	n.p.	3.5	3.4
Investment	2 308	2 210	2 400	8 883	n.p.	4.0	9.7
– private	1 641	1 627	1 743	6 402	n.p.	6.2	11.6
– business investment	1 410	1 386	1 491	5 451	n.p.	5.7	13.2
– dwellings investment	155	166	156	648	n.p.	0.6	1.1
– ownership transfer costs	76	75	96	304	n.p.	26.3	7.4
– public	667	583	657	2 481	n.p.	-1.5	5.1

Table 2: State final demand (\$M, seasonally adjusted and trend, inflation adjusted)

	Period				Change (%)		Contribution (ppt.)
	Dec qtr 23	Sep qtr 24	Dec qtr 24	Year to date	Quarterly <sup>1</sup>	Year-ended <sup>2</sup>	Year-ended <sup>4</sup>
<b>Northern Territory (seasonally adjusted)</b>							
State final demand	8 254	8 355	8 490	33 393	1.6	2.9	2.9
Consumption	6 031	6 112	6 178	24 503	1.1	2.4	1.8
– household	3 325	3 368	3 383	13 481	0.4	1.7	0.7
– public	2 706	2 744	2 795	11 022	1.9	3.3	1.1
Investment	2 223	2 243	2 312	8 890	3.1	4.0	1.1
– private	1 595	1 590	1 687	6 393	6.1	5.8	1.1
– business investment	1 372	1 367	1 445	5 440	5.7	5.3	0.9
– dwellings investment	156	146	156	650	6.8	0.0	0.0
– ownership transfer costs	67	77	85	302	10.4	26.9	0.2
– public	628	653	625	2 497	-4.3	-0.5	0.0
<b>Northern Territory (trend)</b>							
– trend series suspended from the March 2020 release							

ppt: percentage points; n.p.: not published

1 Compares the latest quarter with the previous quarter.

2 Compares the latest quarter with the same quarter last year.

3 Compares the 4 quarters up to and including the latest quarter with the previous 4 quarter period.

4 Annual percentage point contribution.

Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Department of Treasury and Finance, ABS Cat. No. 5206.0

Term	Definition
State final demand	The aggregate level of final consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation (investment) within a jurisdiction over a specified period of time. It is a measure of demand in a state economy.
Household consumption	Expenditure by resident households on goods and services that will not be resold or used in production. The purchase of dwellings is excluded from household consumption as dwellings are goods used by owners to produce housing services for those owners and is therefore captured in private investment.
Public consumption	Government expenditure on goods and services (including wages and rents). National consumption is a combination of Commonwealth consumption, defence consumption and consumption by universities.
Private investment	Private investment is expenditure by producers on fixed assets that are used in the process of production and used repeatedly or continuously for longer than one year. It comprises dwelling investment, ownership transfer costs (fees incurred by the buyer or seller of real estate), non-dwelling construction (industrial, commercial and non-dwelling buildings and other structures such as pipelines and bridges), machinery and equipment, cultivated biological resources (natural resources used repeatedly to produce products such as milk or orchards) and intellectual property products (products as a result of creative activity, research and development and mineral exploration).
Public investment	Public investment is the expenditure by all levels of government on the purchase of fixed assets that are used over a long time period, similar to private investment, but also includes weapons systems for defence such as warships, submarines and fighter aircraft. Most data for public investment is sourced from state and territory government finance reporting. Adjustments are made to deduct expenditure that is classified as consumption, rather than investment.
Business investment	The sum of gross fixed capital formation of new non-dwelling construction, new machinery and equipment, cultivated biological resources, and intellectual property products.
Dwelling investment	The value of acquisitions of new and existing (used) dwellings less the value of disposals of existing dwellings.
Ownership transfer costs	Ownership transfer costs at state level consist of fees paid to lawyers associated with the transfer of ownership; fees and commissions paid to real estate agents, auctioneers, architects, surveyors, engineers and valuers; stamp duty; titles Office charges; and local government charges.
Quarterly change	Compares the latest quarter with the previous quarter.
Year-ended change	Compares the latest quarter with the same quarter last year.
Year-average change	Compares the 12 months up to and including the latest quarter with the previous 12 month period.
Year-ended change	Compares the latest quarter with the same quarter last year
Seasonally adjusted	A seasonally adjusted series involves estimating and removing the cyclical and seasonal effects from the original data. Seasonally adjusting a time series is useful if you wish to understand the underlying patterns of change or movement in a population, without the impact of the seasonal or cyclical effects.
Trend	A trend series is a seasonally adjusted series that has been further adjusted to remove irregular effects and 'smooth' out the series to show the overall 'trend' of the data over time.

Caution is advised when using monthly data for the Territory, as it is often derived from small samples and can be highly volatile. Although due care has been exercised in preparing this material, no responsibility is accepted for any errors or omission.

[Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/Australian-National-Accounts/National-Income-Expenditure-and-Product)

## More information

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