

Gross state product

2021-22 | Economic brief

Gross state product	NT	Aust
Value	\$26.1B	\$2 155.7B
Year-on-year change	↑4.7%	↑3.6%

In 2021-22, the Territory's gross state product (GSP) increased by 4.7% to \$26.1 billion. This was the third strongest result of all the jurisdictions (Chart 1).

Gross state product (expenditure)

The GSP increase of 4.7% in 2021-22 was mainly driven by private investment contributing 4.0 percentage points to growth (Chart 2).

Private investment increased by 26.0% to \$4.9 billion. This primarily reflects a 35.5% increase in business investment, in particular for non-dwelling construction (up 61.9% to \$2.3 billion). Public investment increased by 13.7% to \$1.6 billion.

Consumption expenditure increased by 3.8% to \$21.2 billion, reflecting increases in both private and public consumption, up by 2.3% and 5.5% respectively.

The increase in private consumption reflects stronger spending on hotels, cafes and restaurants (up by 11.4%), transport (up by 14.9%) and recreation and culture (up by 6.2%).

Net exports of goods and services decreased by 4.8% to \$7.8 billion with goods exports increasing by 6.6% and goods imports increasing by 47.6%. Net services exports decreased by \$73 million to \$174 million.

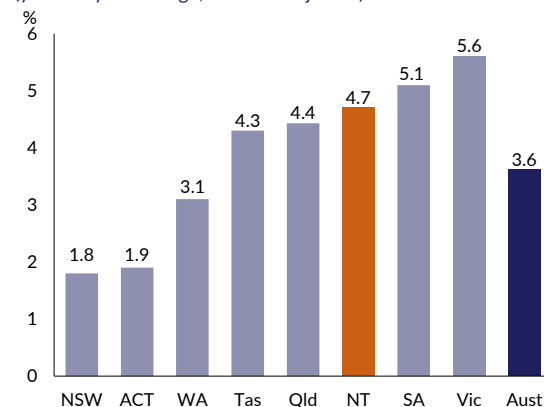
Gross state product (production)

In 2021-22, the major contributors to economic growth in the Territory were (Chart 3):

- mining (contributing 2.7 percentage points)
- manufacturing (contributing 0.5 percentage points)
- health care and social assistance (contributing 0.4 percentage points)

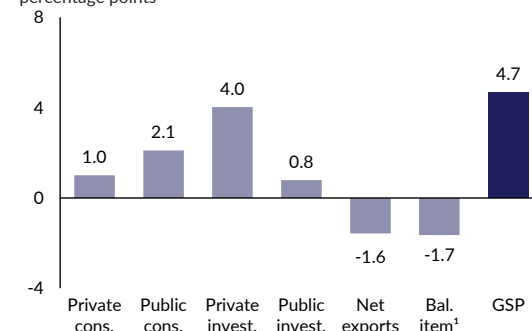
The industry that was the largest detractor from Territory economic growth in the year was accommodation and food services (detracting 0.1 percentage points).

Chart 1: 2021-22 Gross state product (year-on-year change, inflation adjusted)



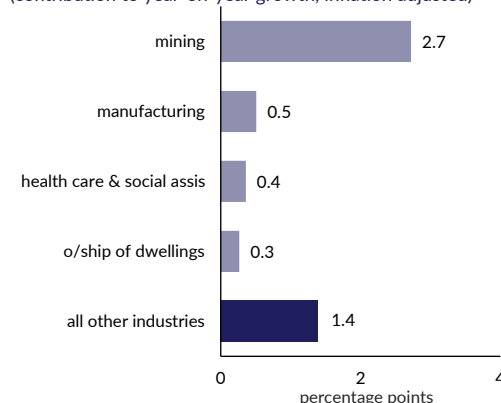
Source: Department of Treasury and Finance; ABS Cat. No. 5220.0

Chart 2: 2021-22 GSP(E) major components (contribution to year-on-year growth, inflation adjusted)



¹ Balancing item includes statistical discrepancy
Source: Department of Treasury and Finance; ABS Cat. No. 5220.0

Chart 3: 2021-22 GSP(P) by Industry (contribution to year-on-year growth, inflation adjusted)



Source: Department of Treasury and Finance; ABS Cat. No. 5220.0

Compensation of employees

On the income side, in current price terms, total compensation of employees (CoE) (wages and salaries excluding taxes and employer social contributions) in the Territory increased by 6.1% in 2021-22. National CoE increased by 5.8% over the same period.

The main contributors to Territory CoE were health care and social assistance (adding 1.4 percentage points), public administration and safety (adding 0.9 percentage points) and construction (adding 0.8 percentage points). The main detractors from Territory CoE were accommodation and food services (detracting 0.1 percentage points).

Gross operating surplus

Territory gross operating surplus (GoS) is combined with gross mixed income and reflects the surplus accruing from production of corporations, unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons.

Territory GoS in current price terms, increased by 37.8% in 2021-22. National GoS increased by 9.8% over the same period.

The main contributors to the Territory GoS were mining (up by 122.1%), agriculture, forestry and fisheries (up by 9.7%) and education and training (up by 19.9%). The industries partly offsetting the increase in the year were construction (down by 20.8%), professional, scientific and technical services (down by 25.9%) and retail trade (down by 24.0%) (Chart 5).

Real GSP per capita

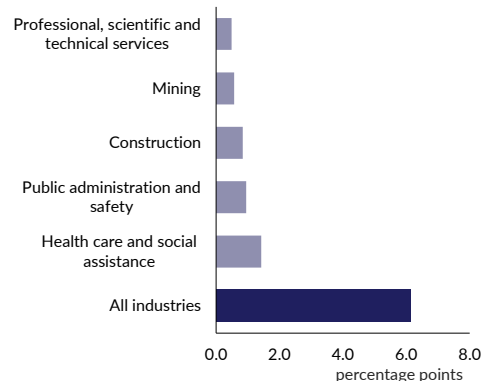
In 2021-22 the Territory's real GSP per capita increased by 4.6% to \$104,506, the second strongest result of the jurisdictions. The change in real GSP per capita in other jurisdictions ranged from an increase of 1.4% in the Australian Capital Territory to an increase of 5.7% in Victoria. Nationally, real GSP per capita increased by 3.1% to \$83,678. The Territory recorded the second highest GSP per capita of the jurisdictions (Chart 6).

Gross household disposable income per capita

GSP per capita does not provide a complete measure of income received by Territory residents. For example, some income generated in the production process may be transferred out of the Territory (or conversely, income may be received from outside the jurisdictional borders of the Territory). As such, gross household disposable income per capita is the preferred measure of households' economic wellbeing.

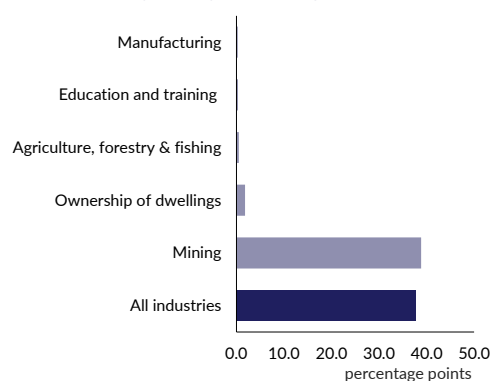
In 2021-22, Territory gross household disposable income per capita (in current price terms) increased by 5.3% to \$71,231 the fourth strongest result and the second highest level of the jurisdictions. Nationally, gross household disposable income per capita increased by 4.3% to \$55,899.

Chart 4: 2021-22 Industry compensation of employees (contribution to year-on-year, current prices)



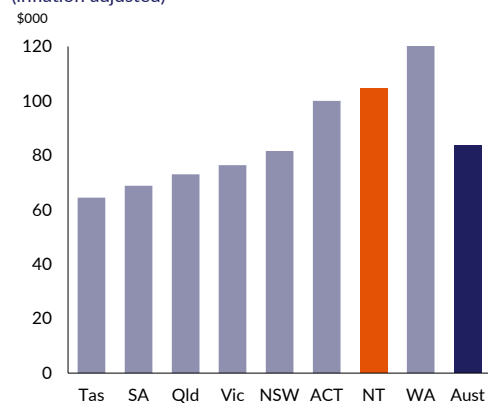
Source: Department of Treasury and Finance; ABS Cat. No. 5220.0

Chart 5: 2021-22 Industry gross operating surplus (contribution to year-on-year, current prices)



Source: Department of Treasury and Finance; ABS Cat. No. 5220.0

Chart 6: 2021-22 real GSP per capita (inflation adjusted)



Source: Department of Treasury and Finance; ABS Cat. No. 5220.0

Definitions

- Gross state product (GSP) is calculated using three different measures: expenditure (GSP (E)), production (GSP (P)) and income (GSP (I)). The headline figure reported for GSP is an average of these three measures.
- GSP (E) is a measure based on state final demand (a combination of consumption and investment) as well as net exports.
- GSP (P) is a measure of the level of production of each industry, as well as the contribution of 'ownership of dwellings' and taxes less subsidies.
- GSP (I) is a measure based on the level of compensation of employees (wages and salaries, plus employers' social contributions) and gross operating surplus and gross mixed income (revenues generated by the business sector, after compensation of employees has been deducted).
- GSP is also measured in both chain volume and current price terms.
- Current price terms mean that estimates are valued at the prices of the period to which the observation relates. Therefore, estimates for 2021-22 in current price terms will be the value in 2021-22.
- Chain volume terms are when an adjustment has been made to account for fluctuations in prices (inflation adjusted), in order to give a measure of changes to volumes, rather than value.

Table 1: Gross state product, expenditure measure (\$M, inflation adjusted)

	2020-21	2021-22	Change		
			\$M	%	% point cont.
Northern Territory					
Gross State Product	24 890	26 058	1 168	4.7%	4.7 ppt
Consumption	20 408	21 179	771	3.8%	3.1 ppt
– private	10 929	11 179	250	2.3%	1.0 ppt
– public	9 478	10 001	523	5.5%	2.1 ppt
Investment	5 287	6 485	1 198	22.7%	4.8 ppt
– private investment	3 849	4 850	1 001	26.0%	4.0 ppt
– business investment	2 921	3 958	1 037	35.5%	4.2 ppt
– non-dwelling construction	1 416	2 292	876	61.9%	3.5 ppt
– machinery and equip.	827	840	13	1.6%	0.1 ppt
– cultivated biological res.	191	225	34	17.8%	0.1 ppt
– intellectual prop. prod.	487	601	114	23.4%	0.5 ppt
– dwellings	732	637	- 95	-13.0%	-0.4 ppt
– ownership trans. costs	197	256	59	29.9%	0.2 ppt
– public investment	1 438	1 635	197	13.7%	0.8 ppt
State final demand	25 695	27 664	1 969	7.7%	7.9 ppt
Net goods	7 950	7 632	- 318	-4.0%	-1.3 ppt
– exports	10 010	10 672	662	6.6%	2.7 ppt
– imports	2 060	3 040	980	47.6%	-3.9 ppt
Net services	247	174	- 73	-29.6%	-0.3 ppt
– exports	357	357	0	0.0%	0.0 ppt
– imports	110	183	73	66.4%	-0.3 ppt
Net exports of goods and services	8 197	7 806	- 391	-4.8%	-1.6 ppt
Balancing item	- 8 913	- 9 357	- 444	5.0%	-1.8 ppt
Statistical discrepancy	- 89	- 56	33	n.a.	0.1 ppt

Source: Department of Treasury and Finance; ABS. Cat. No. 5220.0

Table 2: Gross state product, production measure (\$M, inflation adjusted)

			Change		
	2020-21	2021-22	\$M	%	% point cont.
Northern Territory					
Gross state product	24 890	26 058	1 168	4.7%	4.7 ppt
agr, forestry & fisheries	764	805	41	5.4%	0.2 ppt
mining	5 059	5 736	677	13.4%	2.7 ppt
manufacturing	1 002	1 128	126	12.6%	0.5 ppt
electricity, gas & water	444	486	42	9.5%	0.2 ppt
construction	1 484	1 547	63	4.2%	0.3 ppt
wholesale trade	844	831	- 13	-1.5%	-0.1 ppt
retail trade	779	792	13	1.7%	0.1 ppt
accom. & food services	605	568	- 37	-6.1%	-0.1 ppt
transport, postal & ware.	891	912	21	2.4%	0.1 ppt
information media & telecom.	119	138	19	16.0%	0.1 ppt
financial & insurance services	626	623	- 3	-0.5%	0.0 ppt
rental, hiring & real est. serv.	358	386	28	7.8%	0.1 ppt
pro., scientific & tech. serv.	842	832	- 10	-1.2%	0.0 ppt
admin. & support serv.	468	479	11	2.4%	0.0 ppt
public administration & safe.	3 050	3 107	57	1.9%	0.2 ppt
education & training	1 367	1 384	17	1.2%	0.1 ppt
health care & social assist.	2 172	2 261	89	4.1%	0.4 ppt
arts & recreational services	332	364	32	9.6%	0.1 ppt
other services	499	526	27	5.4%	0.1 ppt
ownership of dwellings	2 086	2 152	66	3.2%	0.3 ppt
taxes less subsidies	1 009	954	- 55	-5.5%	-0.2 ppt
statistical discrepancy	89	47	- 42	n.a.	-0.2 ppt

Source: Department of Treasury and Finance; ABS. Cat. No. 5220.0

Table 3: Gross state product, income measure (\$M, current prices)

	CoE ¹		GOS ²		TFI ³	
	2021-22	Change	2021-22	Change	2021-22	Change
Northern Territory						
Gross state product	12 422	6.1%	16 887	37.8%	29 309	22.3%
agr, forestry & fisheries	116	2.7%	733	9.7%	849	8.7%
mining	1 170	6.1%	8 657	122.1%	9 827	96.5%
manufacturing	403	3.1%	698	4.8%	1 101	4.1%
electricity, gas & water	169	8.3%	280	4.5%	449	6.1%
construction	1 061	10.2%	423	-20.8%	1 484	-0.9%
wholesale trade	424	6.8%	377	-15.1%	801	-4.8%
retail trade	495	4.4%	231	-24.0%	726	-6.6%
accom. & food services	362	-2.2%	174	-27.2%	537	-12.0%
transport, postal & ware.	449	7.9%	433	-6.7%	883	0.3%
information media & telecom.	35	2.9%	99	13.8%	134	10.7%
financial & insurance services	154	7.7%	443	0.5%	598	2.4%
rental, hiring & real est. serv.	140	11.1%	201	-2.9%	341	2.4%
pro., scientific & tech. serv.	594	10.6%	217	-25.9%	811	-2.3%
admin. & support serv.	373	5.7%	79	-38.8%	452	-6.2%
public administration & safe.	2 734	4.2%	410	7.0%	3 144	4.6%
education & training	1 200	4.0%	247	19.9%	1 447	6.4%
health care & social assist.	2 050	8.9%	337	8.4%	2 387	8.8%
arts & recreational services	153	4.1%	151	-21.8%	304	-10.6%
other services	339	4.6%	139	-22.3%	478	-4.8%
ownership of dwellings	n.a.		2 558	9.4%	2 558	9.4%

¹ Compensation of employees² Gross operation surplus and gross mixed income³ Total factor income

Source: Department of Treasury and Finance; ABS. Cat. No. 5220.0

Although due care has been exercised in preparing this material, no responsibility is accepted for any errors or omission.

More information

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