

State final demand

March quarter 2026 | Economic brief

State final demand	NT	Aust
Quarterly change (seasonally adjusted)	↓0.4%	↑1.0%
Year-ended change (seasonally adjusted)	↓2.1%	↑3.5%

Quarterly results

In the March quarter 2026, the Territory state final demand (SFD) declined by 0.4% to \$8.7 billion, following an increase of 0.7% in the previous quarter.

Consumption increased by 0.5% to \$6.8 billion. Household consumption increased by 0.9%, mainly reflecting increased spending for housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels expenditure (up by 1.1%). Public consumption was unchanged with increased spending for national government being offset by lower spending for state and local.

Investment declined by 3.6% to \$1.9 billion, with a 6.9% decline in private investment mainly reflecting lower business investment. Public investment increased by 2.4% to \$714 million.

The Territory reported the third weakest result in SFD of the jurisdictions (Chart 1), which ranged from a decline of 0.7% in Tasmania to an increase of 1.8% in New South Wales. National domestic final demand increased by 1.0%.

Year-ended results

In the year-ended March quarter 2026, the Territory SFD declined by 2.1% (Chart 2), the weakest result of the jurisdictions. The SFD result in other jurisdictions otherwise ranged from an increase of 2.1% in Tasmania to an increase of 4.6% in New South Wales.

Private investment declined by 26.6%, reflecting a decline in business investment, down by 32.9% (Chart 3). Most of the categories within business investment recorded declines, with non-dwelling construction being the largest contributor to the decline. This was partly offset by a 14.5% increase in dwelling investment while ownership transfer costs investment was unchanged.

Public investment increased by 8.2% in year-ended terms, reflecting an increase in general government investment by 8.1% and an increase in public corporations investment by 9.7%.

Household consumption increased by 2.4% in year-ended terms, with increased spending on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels expenditure up by 1.9%, hotels, cafes and restaurants up by 3.2%, recreation and culture up by 3.6%, and insurance and other financial services up by 5%.

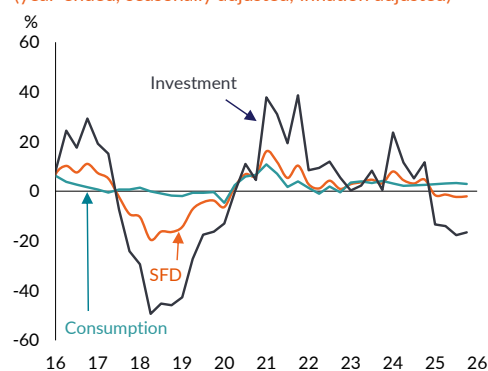
Public consumption increased by 3.5% in year-ended terms, reflecting an increase in national government consumption by 5.8% and an increase in state and local government consumption by 1.7%.

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



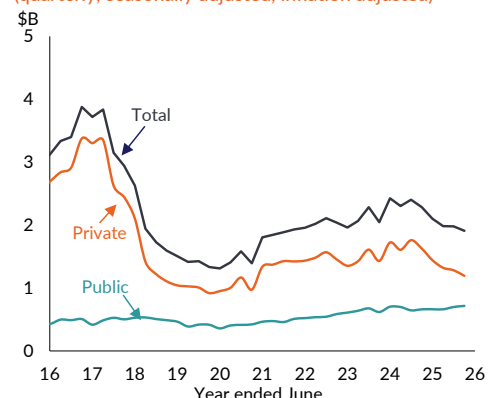
Source: ABS, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product

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



Source: ABS, Australian National Account: National Income, Expenditure and Product

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



Source: ABS, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product

Table 1: State final demand (\$M, seasonally adjusted and trend, inflation adjusted)

	Period				Change (%)		Contribution (ppt.)
	Mar qtr 25	Dec qtr 25	Mar qtr 26	Year to date	Quarterly ¹	Year-ended ²	Year-ended ³
Northern Territory							
Seasonally adjusted							
Consumption	6 639	6 799	6 833	27 063	0.5	2.9	2.2
– household	3 676	3 733	3 766	14 910	0.9	2.4	1.0
– public	2 963	3 066	3 067	12 153	0.0	3.5	1.2
Investment	2 285	1 978	1 907	7 967	-3.6	-16.5	-4.2
– private	1 625	1 281	1 193	5 235	-6.9	-26.6	-4.8
– business investment	1 375	1 008	922	4 161	-8.5	-32.9	-5.1
– dwellings investment	152	164	174	643	6.1	14.5	0.2
– ownership transfer costs	98	110	98	433	-10.9	0.0	0.0
– public	660	697	714	2 732	2.4	8.2	0.6
State final demand	8 923	8 778	8 740	35 031	-0.4	-2.1	-2.1
Trend							
– trend series suspended from the March 2020 release							

ppt: percentage points;

1 Compares the latest quarter with the previous quarter.

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

3 Year-ended percentage point contribution.

Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Department of Treasury and Finance; ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*

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.
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 data for the Territory, which is often derived from small samples and highly volatile. Although all due care has been exercised in the preparation of this material, no responsibility is accepted for any errors or omission.

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

More information

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