# State final demand

#### June quarter 2024 | Economic brief

State final demand	NT	Aust
Quarterly change (seasonally adjusted)	<b>1</b> 4.9%	<b>1</b> 0.2%
Annual change (seasonally adjusted)	<b>★</b> 8.1%	<b>1.5%</b>

### **Quarterly results**

In the June guarter 2024, the Territory state final demand (SFD) increased by 4.9% to \$7.9 billion, following a decrease of 2.0% in the previous quarter.

Consumption increased by 0.3% to \$5.7 billion, driven by a 0.6% increase in public consumption and a 0.1% increase in household consumption.

Investment increased by 19.0% to \$2.2 billion. Private investment increased by 21.6%, driven by a 24.4% increase in business investment and a 9.0% increase in dwellings investment. Public investment increased by 12.6% to \$599 million, driven by a 10.7% increase in general government and a 19.5% increase in public corporations.

The Territory reported the strongest result in SFD of the jurisdictions, which otherwise ranged from a decrease of 0.4% in New South Wales to an increase of 0.9% in South Australia and Western Australia. National domestic final demand increased by 0.2%.

## Year-on-year results

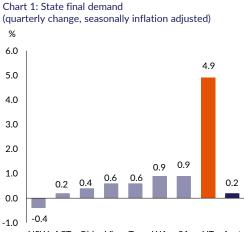
In 2023-24, the Territory SFD increased by 4.1% (Chart 2) to \$30.7 billion, the second strongest result of the jurisdictions. The SFD result in other jurisdictions ranged from an increase of 1.6% in New South Wales and Tasmania to an increase of 5.3% in Western Australia.

Private investment increased by 6.3% to \$5.7 billion, reflecting an 8.6% increase in business investment (Chart 3). The increase in business investment was driven by a 26.8% increase in total machinery and equipment and a 7.8% increase in total non-dwelling construction.

Public investment increased by 15.6% to \$2.3 billion, reflecting an increase in general government investment by 11.6% and an increase in public corporations investment by 32.9%.

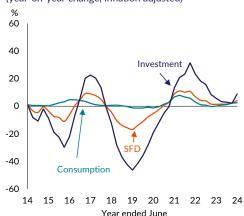
Household consumption increased by 1.5% to \$12.2 billion, with food up by 7.6%, education services up by 5.4%, communications up by 3.4%, hotels, cafes and restaurants up by 2.6%, and transport up by 1.8%.

Public consumption increased by 3.7% to \$10.6 billion, reflecting an increase in state and local government consumption by 4.3% and an increase in national government consumption by 2.8%.



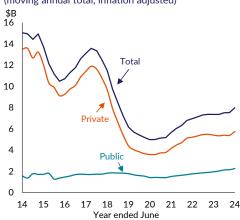
NSW ACT Qld Vic Tas WA SA NT Aust Source: Department of Treasury and Finance: ABS Cat. No. 5206.0

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



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

Chart 3: Territory investment (moving annual total, inflation adjusted)



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



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

	Period			Change (%)			Contribution (ppt.)	
	Jun qtr 23	Mar qtr 24	Jun qtr 24	Year to date <sup>5</sup>	Quarterly <sup>1</sup>	Annual <sup>2</sup>	Year-on-year <sup>3,5</sup>	Annual <sup>4</sup>
Northern Territory								
Seasonally adjusted								
Consumption	5 571	5 707	5 725	22 723	0.3	2.8	2.5	2.1
- household	3 010	3 060	3 062	12 157	0.1	1.7	1.5	0.7
- public	2 561	2 647	2 663	10 566	0.6	4.0	3.7	1.4
Investment	1 763	1 850	2 202	7 983	19.0	24.9	8.7	6.0
- private	1 252	1 318	1 603	5 732	21.6	28.0	6.3	4.8
<ul> <li>business investment</li> </ul>	1011	1 081	1 345	4 773	24.4	33.0	8.6	4.6
<ul> <li>dwellings investment</li> </ul>	167	167	182	663	9.0	9.0	-0.6	0.2
<ul> <li>ownership transfer costs</li> </ul>	74	70	77	296	10.0	4.1	-10.8	0.0
- public	511	532	599	2 251	12.6	17.2	15.6	1.2
State final demand	7 334	7 558	7 928	30 705	4.9	8.1	4.1	8.1
Trend								
- trend series suspended from the	March 2020 re	lease						

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

ppt: percentage points;

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.

5 Uses original data.

Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

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.
Annual change	Compares the latest quarter with the same quarter last year.
Year-on-year 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 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.

<u>Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product | Australian Bureau of Statistics (abs.gov.au)</u>

## More information

Economic Group | Department of Treasury and Finance

P: 08 8999 6718 | E: economics.dtf@nt.gov.au | W: nteconomy.nt.gov.au