

# NAB Monthly Data Insights December 2024



## NAB Economics

### Key Points

- **Consumer spending**, according to NAB’s transaction data, went up 0.6% in December, which was driven by spendings on services and discretionary items.
- **Retail** spending went down by 0.2% m/m after a strong growth during the Black Friday season in October and November. Retail m/m growth in November was revised from 0.3% to 0.9%.
- **Non-discretionary spending** showed no change in December. Meanwhile, **discretionary spending** increased 0.9%.
- Overall, consumer spending increased 1.9% in 3-month average terms and 6.5% over the past 12 months.
- **Business credits** increased 0.9% m/m in December. Overall, business credits increased by 6.4 % over the past 12 months, or 7.0% excluding mining and agriculture.

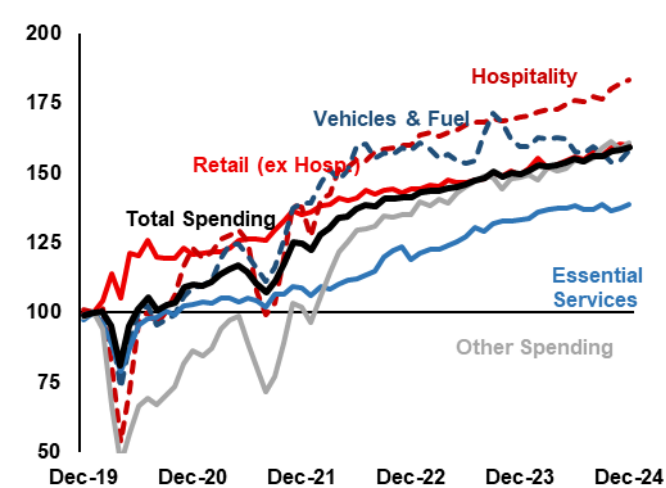
### Monthly Consumer Spending

- Total spending went up 0.6% m/m. Overall, total consumer spending increased 1.9% in 3-month average terms and 6.5% over the past 12 months.
- Retail spending decreased 0.2%, with a decrease of 0.4% in goods retail and an increase of 0.7% in cafes & restaurants. For detail on retail spending, see [page 3](#).
- Spending on vehicles & fuel went up 2.4%, while spending on essential services increased 1.2% and other spending grew 1.6%, see [page 4](#).
- Total spending on goods remained largely stable while spending on services rose 1.3%. Discretionary spending increased 0.9% while non-discretionary spending stayed unchanged.

Table 1: Key Consumer Spending Growth Statistics (%)

	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24		
	m/m	m/m	m/m	3m/3m	y/y
Goods Retail	1.9	0.9	-0.4	2.3	7.2
Cafes & Restaurants	2.3	0.9	0.7	3.1	7.8
<b>Total Retail</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Vehicles & Fuel	-2.2	0.4	2.4	-1.6	-0.8
Essential Services	-1.5	0.4	1.3	0.0	4.2
Other Spending	1.5	-1.7	1.6	2.7	8.6
<b>Total Spending</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Goods	1.3	0.8	0.0	1.8	6.0
Services	0.8	-0.5	1.3	2.0	7.1
Discretionary	1.9	-0.3	0.9	2.8	9.0
Non-Discretionary	-0.3	1.1	0.0	0.3	2.3
<b>Total ex Fuel</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>

Chart 1: Consumer Spending Index (Jan 2020 = 100)



Note: Spending data excludes taxes, rent, mortgages, gambling, finance, insurance, and other non-consumer transactions. Data are seasonally adjusted and subject to revision. “Goods” includes goods retail, vehicles and fuel, and “services” includes all other categories. “Non-discretionary” includes food, health, education, utilities, media & comms, and fuel, and “discretionary” includes all other categories.

Chart 2: Total Spending Growth (%)

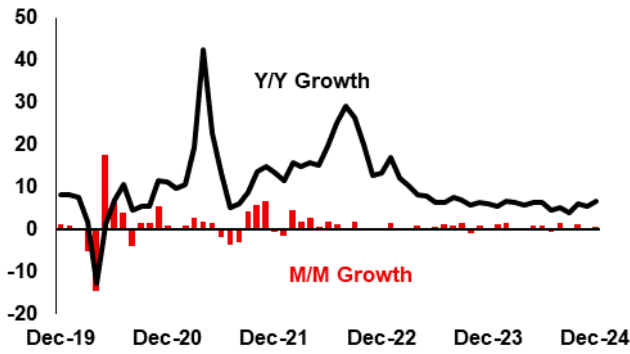


Chart 3: Comparison to ABS Consumption Growth (%)

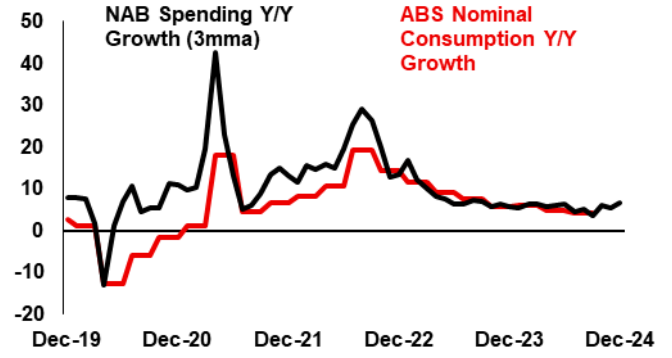


Chart 4: Goods vs Services Index (Jan 2020 = 100)

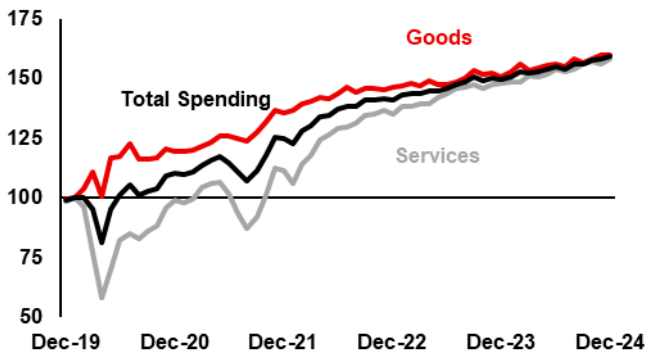
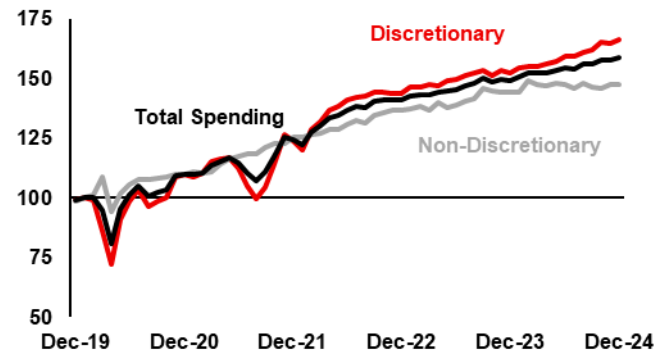


Chart 5: Discretionary Spending Index (Jan 2020 = 100)



## Monthly Consumer Spending – Detail by State

- Spending in December was mixed across states.
- Spending decreased in VIC (-0.4%), SA (-1.1%) and TAS (-2.3%), remained stable in NSW (-0.1%) and QLD (0.2%) while increased in other states.

Table 2: Spending Growth by State (%)

	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24		
	m/m	m/m	m/m	3m/3m	y/y
NSW	1.6	0.9	-0.1	2.2	5.9
VIC	2.6	0.8	-0.4	2.1	4.1
QLD	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.7	7.5
WA	1.2	0.7	1.0	2.6	8.8
SA	1.9	1.4	-1.1	1.9	5.3
TAS	3.4	-0.4	-2.3	2.5	2.4
ACT	1.7	0.8	0.3	2.1	5.8
NT	0.5	1.8	0.5	2.0	9.7

Chart 6: Spending by State (Index, Jan 2020 = 100)

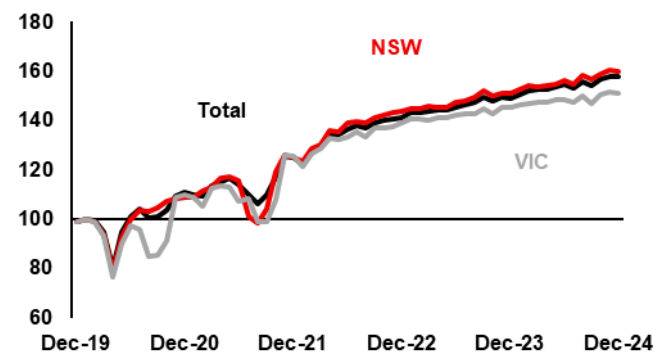


Chart 7: Spending by State (Index, Jan 2020 = 100)

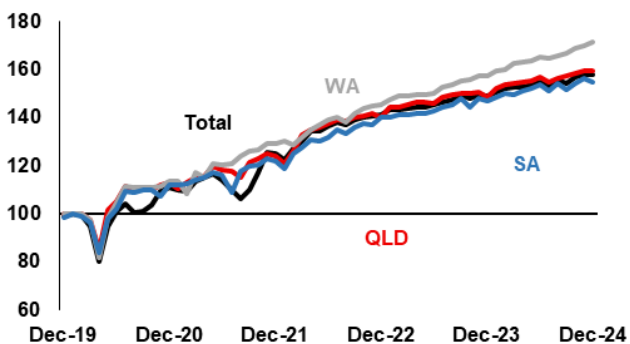
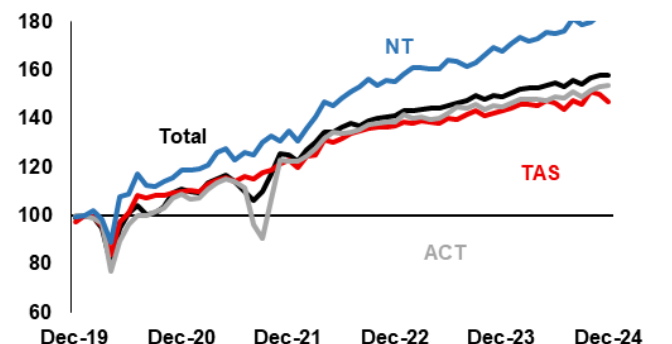


Chart 8: Spending by State (Index, Jan 2020 = 100)



Note: State spending totals differ from industry totals due to availability of geographic information. Spending data excludes taxes, rent, mortgages, gambling, finance, insurance, and other non-consumer transactions. Data are seasonally adjusted and subject to revision.

## Monthly Consumer Spending – Retail Sector Detail

- Retail spending went down 0.2% in December after increasing in the past couple months. The decreased in retail spending was led by a decrease of 0.4% in goods retail. Meanwhile, spending on cafes & restaurants grew 0.7%. Total retail spending increased 2.5% in three-month average terms and 7.3% y/y.
- Goods retail declined 0.4% with decreases in food (-1.6%) and department stores (-0.8%), which was offset by increases in household goods (0.5%), clothing (1.0%) and other retail (0.4%). Overall goods retail spending went up 2.3% in three-month-average terms and 7.2% y/y.
- Hospitality spending increased 3.1% in three-month-average terms and 7.8% y/y.

Table 3: Retail Spending Growth (%)

	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24		
	m/m	m/m	m/m	3m/3m	y/y
Food	1.3	1.7	-1.6	1.5	2.8
Hhld Goods	3.1	-0.2	0.5	4.0	10.1
Clothing	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.6	9.3
Dept. Stores	2.6	0.0	-0.8	1.9	7.0
Other Retail	1.9	0.6	0.4	2.0	11.5
<b>Total Goods Retail</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Cafes & Restaurants	2.3	0.9	0.7	3.1	7.8
<b>Total Retail</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>

Chart 9: Retail Spending Index (Jan 2020 = 100)



Chart 10: Total Retail Spending Growth (%)

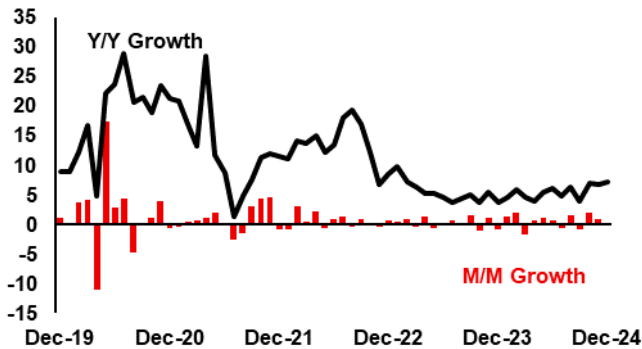


Chart 11: Comparison to ABS Retail Sales Growth (%)

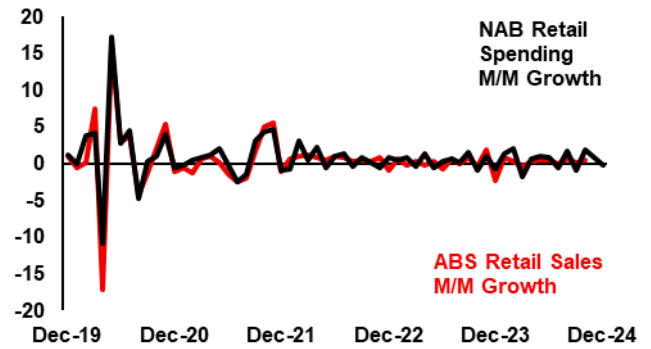


Chart 12: Contribution to Monthly Growth (%)

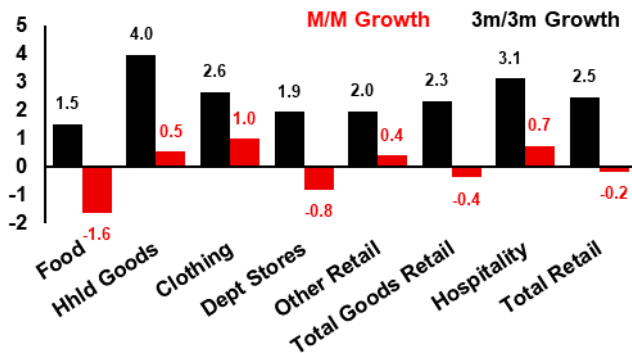
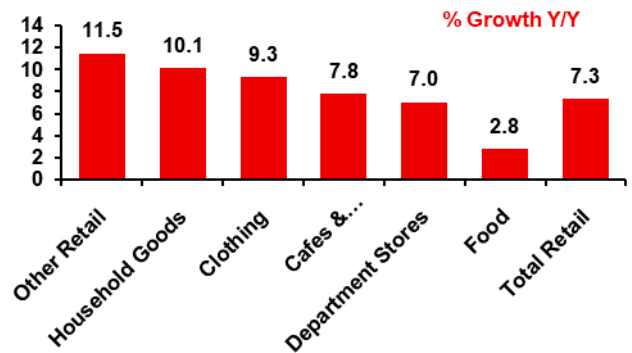


Chart 13: Y/Y Growth, Retail Subcategories



Note: Data are seasonally adjusted and subject to revision.

## Monthly Spending – Detail for Non-Retail Subcategories

- Spending on vehicles & fuel increased strongly by 2.4%, with increases in both fuel (3.0%) and vehicles (1.1%).
- Spending on essential services grew 1.3%. Spending went up in all essential categories with the strongest growth was in utilities (2.2%) and media & comms (2.0%). Overall, spending on essential services was unchanged in three-month average terms but went up 4.2% in the past 12 months.
- Other spending rose 1.6% with a slight decrease in construction (-0.2%) and increases in all other categories including arts, recreation & travel (1.8%), professional services (1.5%), transport & postal (0.9%) and other services (2.2%). Overall, other spending went up 2.7% in three-month average terms and 8.6% y/y.

Table 4: Spending Growth by Subcategory (excl. Retail) (%)

	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24		
	m/m	m/m	m/m	3m/3m	y/y
Vehicles	-0.4	0.5	1.1	1.5	5.0
Fuel	-3.1	0.3	3.0	-3.2	-3.5
<b>Vehicles &amp; Fuel Total</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
Education	-6.7	0.8	1.2	-1.1	7.4
Utilities	-1.6	0.3	2.2	-2.9	-4.7
Health & Care	0.1	-0.5	0.4	0.8	5.8
Media & Comms	-0.5	1.5	2.0	1.9	8.0
<b>Essential Svcs Total</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Arts, Rec. & Travel	2.4	-3.2	1.8	3.6	11.3
Construction	0.4	-1.8	-0.2	-0.1	-1.7
Professional Services	1.3	-3.5	1.5	2.7	5.4
Transport & Postal	0.0	1.9	0.9	2.1	9.5
Other Services	1.6	-1.2	2.2	2.4	8.4
<b>Other Spending Total</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>

Chart 14: Y/Y Growth, Non-Retail Subcategories

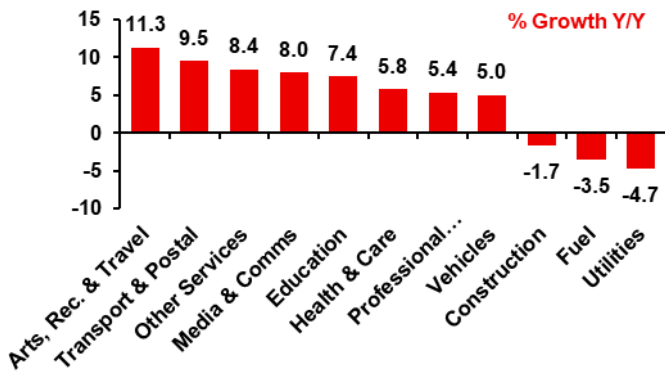


Chart 15: Vehicles & Fuel Index (Jan 2020 = 100)

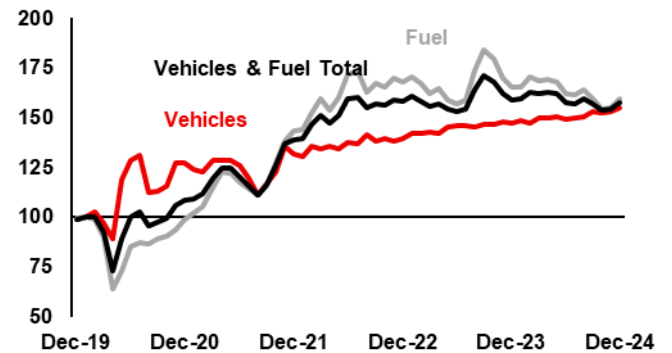


Chart 16: Essential Services Index (Jan 2020 = 100)

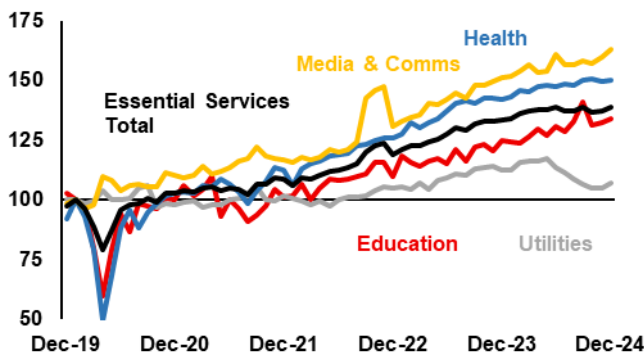
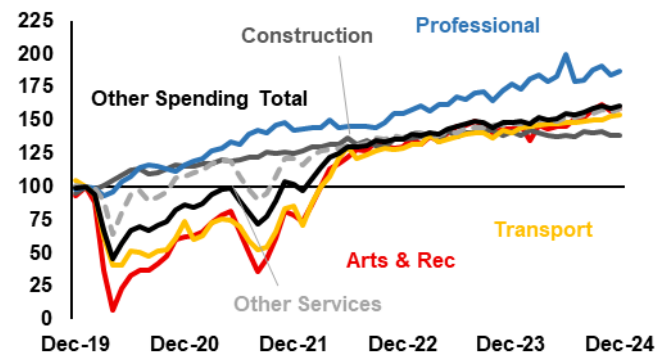


Chart 17: Other Spending Index (Jan 2020 = 100)



Note: Data are seasonally adjusted and subject to revision. 'Arts, Recreation & Travel' amalgamates Arts & Recreation Services, Accommodation (as Food Services are captured separately under Retail) and Travel Agencies (which make up the bulk of consumer Administration & Support Services spending). 'Other Services' includes some residual Administration & Support Services and Rental, Hiring & Real Estate services.

## Monthly Business Credits

- Business credits increased 1.0% m/m in December.
- October m/m growth was revised from -1.5% to 0.8%.
- The increases were strongest in utilities (12.8%), transport & postal (4.8%) and info & media (3%), which was partly offset by decreases in arts & recreation services (-2.2%), education (-1.8%) and wholesale trade (-0.3%).
- Overall, business credits increased 6.4% in the last 12 months, or 7.0% excluding mining and agriculture.

Table 5: Business Credits Growth by Industry (%)

	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24		
	m/m	m/m	m/m	3m/3m	y/y
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<i>Total ex Mining &amp; Agri</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>7.0</i>
Accom & Food	1.3	0.9	-0.3	1.9	2.5
Admin & Support	2.5	-0.2	0.4	2.7	-1.1
Agriculture	-0.7	4.5	0.0	2.1	6.2
Arts & Rec.	0.6	-0.1	-2.2	1.1	6.1
Construction	1.8	1.6	0.8	4.7	10.9
Education	1.3	-5.7	-1.8	-2.0	8.8
Utilities	5.1	2.0	12.8	12.0	47.0

	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24		
	m/m	m/m	m/m	3m/3m	y/y
Health	1.4	-0.2	1.3	2.5	4.9
Info & Media	1.0	7.0	3.0	13.0	22.8
Manufacturing	-0.5	-0.3	0.6	-0.1	-0.3
Mining	0.0	3.2	-0.1	8.1	-0.3
Other Services	0.4	0.9	-0.2	4.5	21.7
Professional Services	0.8	0.2	1.1	2.5	10.7
Rental & Real Estate	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.9	13.6
Retail Trade	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-1.5	2.4
Transport & Postal	3.5	3.2	4.8	8.0	6.7
Wholesale Trade	-0.6	0.9	-0.3	-1.9	1.1

Chart 18: Business Credits Growth (%)

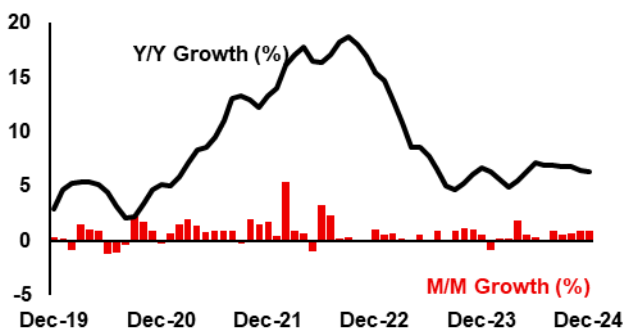


Chart 19: Business Credits Index (Jan 2020 = 100)

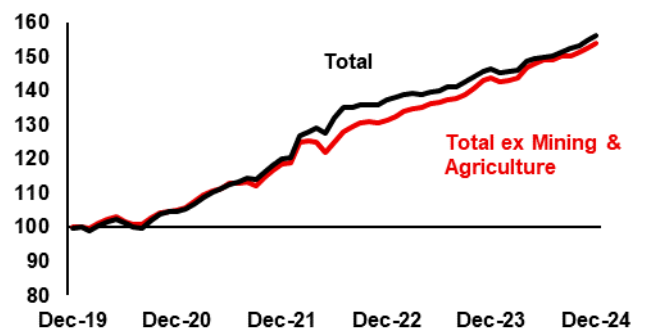


Chart 20: Credits Index by Industry (Jan 2020 = 100)

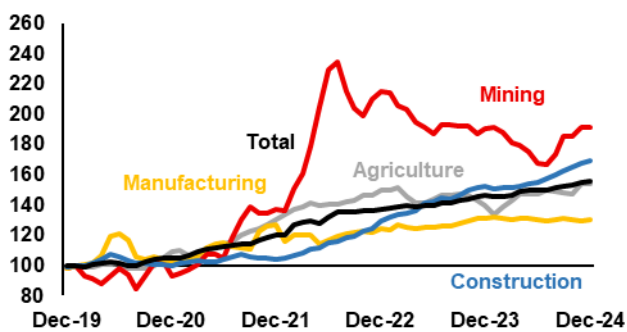


Chart 21: Credits Index by Industry (Jan 2020 = 100)

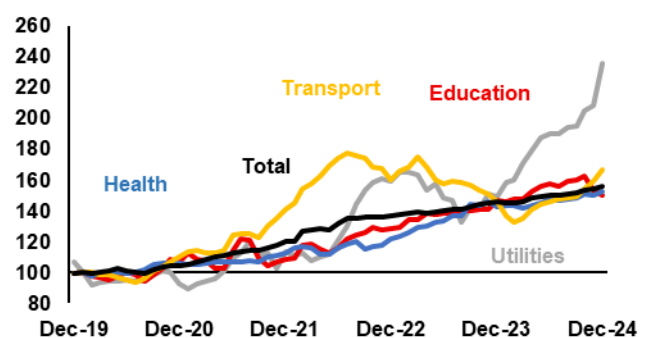


Chart 22: Credits Index by Industry (Jan 2020 = 100)

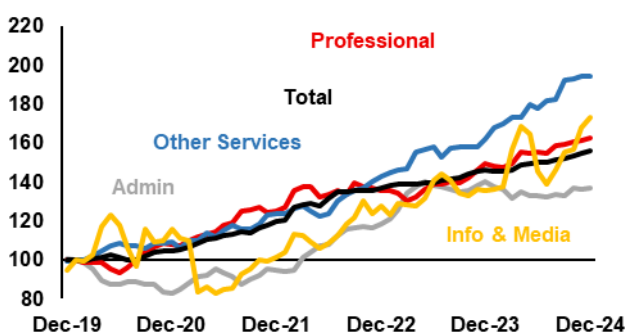
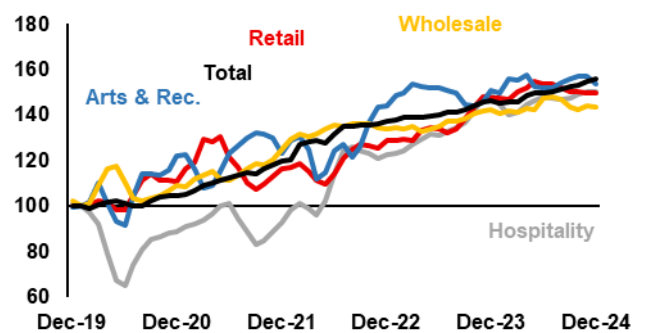


Chart 23: Credits Index by Industry (Jan 2020 = 100)



Note: All data calculated as a three-month moving average of seasonally adjusted monthly data.

## About this report

NAB publishes aggregated customer transaction data with the view to providing real-time insights into economic activity in Australia. NAB takes data privacy very seriously. All customer transaction data has been aggregated and no individual's data is specifically identified or analysed as part of this process. The underlying data used in this report are not sold or made publicly available. This monthly report replaced the fortnightly *Data Insights* report and the monthly *NAB Cashless Retail Sales Index*, which were discontinued in October 2022.

### Consumer Spending Methodology

Data on consumer spending are derived from NAB electronic transactions data, encompassing more than 4 million transactions per day. The data include transactions made by EFTPOS, Credit Card, BPAY, Bank Transfers, Direct Debits and Paypal services where available, and include transactions with Australian and international merchants. Spending includes both online and offline transactions. The data excludes cash withdrawals made during a purchase and purchases made offline in an overseas location. As the data only capture electronic transactions, results can be affected by changes in the take-up rate of electronic payment methods relative to cash. State splits of spending are based on where the customer lives, which may or may not be where the actual spending activity occurs. Customers without an Australian residential address are excluded. Transactions attributable to non-consumer sectors including Manufacturing, Mining, and Wholesale are excluded, as are Financial & Insurance Services transactions and Public Administration transactions (largely tax payments). Gambling spending and rental and mortgage payments are also excluded. Opportunities to expand coverage to include spending in these areas will be explored in the future. Individual industry and state series are seasonally adjusted using the X-11 method.

### Business Inward Credits Methodology

Data on business inward credits are derived from credits paid into the accounts of NAB business banking customers, and are intended to approximate business revenues. Data do not account for business expenses and therefore are not reflective of profits or margins. Credits related to financing arrangements and capital raising are excluded where possible. Industry growth rates can also be affected by significant changes in the composition of NAB's business banking customer base. Businesses in the Financial & Insurance Services sector and Public Administration & Safety are excluded. Individual industry series are seasonally adjusted using the X-11 method and a three-month moving average is used to smooth volatility related to the timing of payments made to businesses. History for these series are limited and as such seasonal variation remains difficult to capture accurately. Opportunities to extend the available history to improve analysis will be explored in the future.

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