Australian Bureau of Statistics

Latest release

Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product

Quarterly estimates of key economic flows in Australia, including gross domestic product (GDP), consumption, investment, income and saving

Reference period March 2026

Released 3/06/2026

On this page

Key statistics

- The Australian economy rose 0.3% in seasonally adjusted chain volume measures.
- In nominal terms, GDP rose 0.6%.
- The terms of trade rose 1.1%.
- Household saving to income ratio fell to 6.2% from 7.0%.

In this release

This release includes an analytical article: Household consumption of illicit tobacco and nicotine products (/articles/household-consumption-illicit-tobacco-and-nicotine-products)

This article contains the experimental estimates developed by the ABS on household consumption of illicit tobacco and nicotine products and their theoretical impact on economic statistics.

Economic overview

Unless otherwise stated all figures are in seasonally adjusted, chain volume measures.

The reference year for chain volume measures is 2023-24.

March quarter key figures, percentage changes (a)

	Dec 24 to Mar 25	Mar 25 to Jun 25	Jun 25 to Sep 25	Sep 25 to Dec 25	Dec 25 to Mar 26	Through the year, Mar 25 to Mar 26
Chain volume measures (b)						
GDP	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	2.5
GDP per capita (c)	-0.1	0.6	-	0.5	-0.1	1.0
Gross value added market sector (d)	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.3	2.8
Real net national disposable income	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.0
Productivity						
GDP per hour worked	0.1	0.7	0.2	-	-0.6	0.3
Real unit labour costs	-0.2	0.9	-0.2	-0.7	0.5	0.5
Prices						
GDP chain price index (original)	0.8	-0.5	0.9	1.4	0.8	2.6
Terms of trade	-0.5	-1.0	0.1	-	1.1	0.2
Current price measures						
GDP	1.3	0.8	1.8	2.0	0.6	5.3
Household saving ratio	6.8	5.9	6.1	7.0	6.2	na

na not available

- nil or rounded to zero

a. Change on preceding quarter, except for the last column which shows the change between the current quarter and the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Excludes Household saving ratio.

b. Reference year for chain volume measures and real income measures is 2023-24.

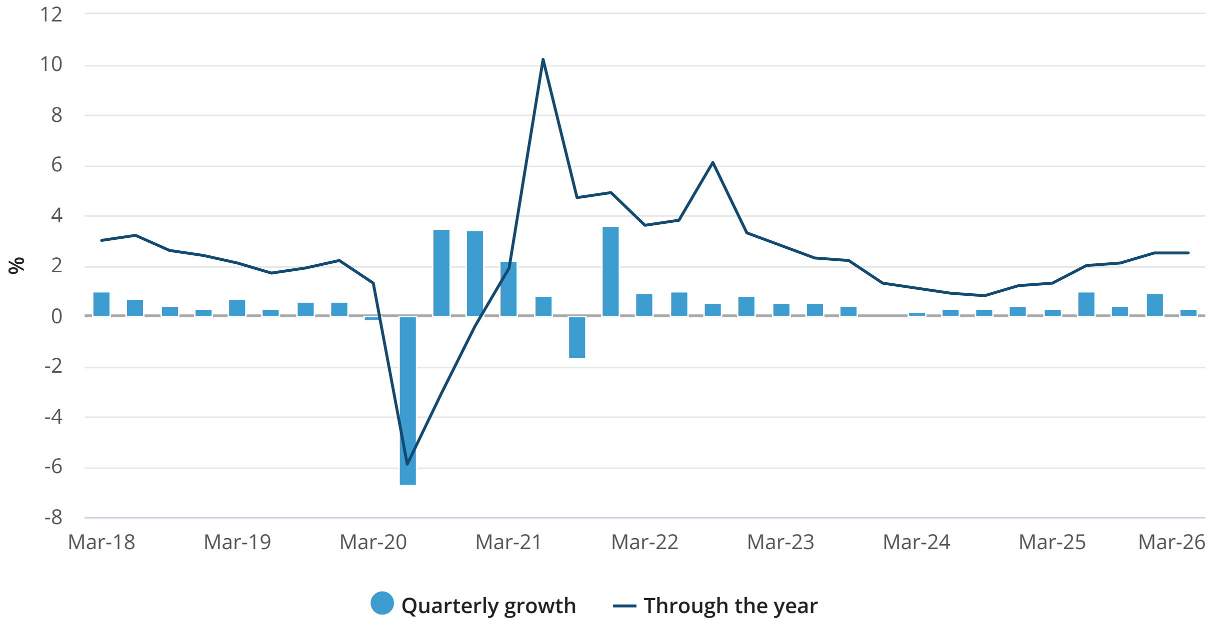
c. Population estimates are as published in the National, state and territory population and ABS projections.

d. ANZSIC divisions A to N, R and S. See Glossary - Market sector.

Australian economy grew 0.3% in the March quarter 2026

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rose 0.3% this quarter and by 2.5% since March 2025. Modest growth reflects subdued household and government consumption, and adverse weather impacts that hampered mining production and exports. Business investment in data centre machinery and equipment was the largest contributor to growth, however as the majority of the capital assets were imported, the impact on GDP growth was moderated by a large detraction from net trade.

Gross domestic product, chain volume measures, seasonally adjusted



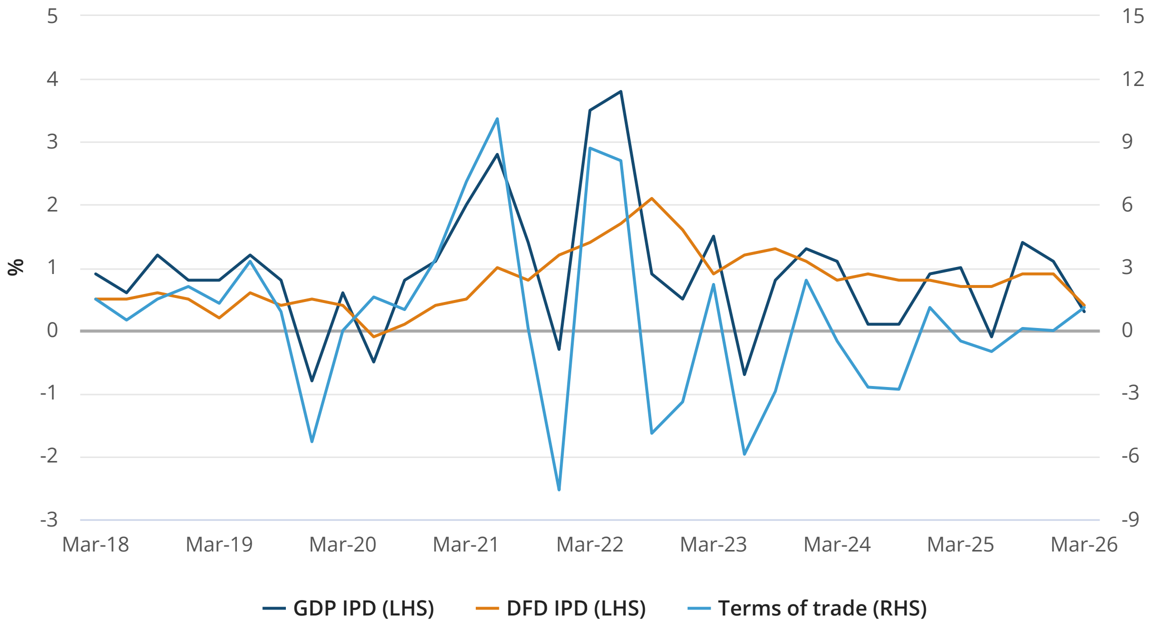
Prices continue to grow

Nominal GDP rose 0.6%. The GDP implicit price deflator (IPD) rose 0.3%, reflecting a rise in the domestic final demand deflator (+0.4%) alongside a rise in the terms of trade (+1.1%).

Domestic price growth was seen through both higher consumption and construction prices. The largest rise in consumption prices was seen in operation of vehicles as automotive fuel prices increased sharply towards the end of the March quarter. Construction prices continue to rise with ongoing competition for limited resources including labour and raw materials.

The terms of trade rose, driven by lower import prices (-1.2%) reflecting the strong appreciation of the Australian dollar. This led to significantly cheaper prices across all import service categories and most consumption and capital goods categories. Higher prices for intermediate goods such as fuels and fertilisers partly offset the fall due to supply concerns induced by the conflict in the Middle East and closure of the Strait of Hormuz. Export prices fell 0.1%, driven by the decline in iron ore prices due to oversupply concerns. Price rises for lithium and coal partly offset the fall. Increased demand for batteries and electric vehicle manufacturing drove the price rise for lithium.

Quarterly growth in prices, seasonally adjusted



Domestic final demand supported by private sector

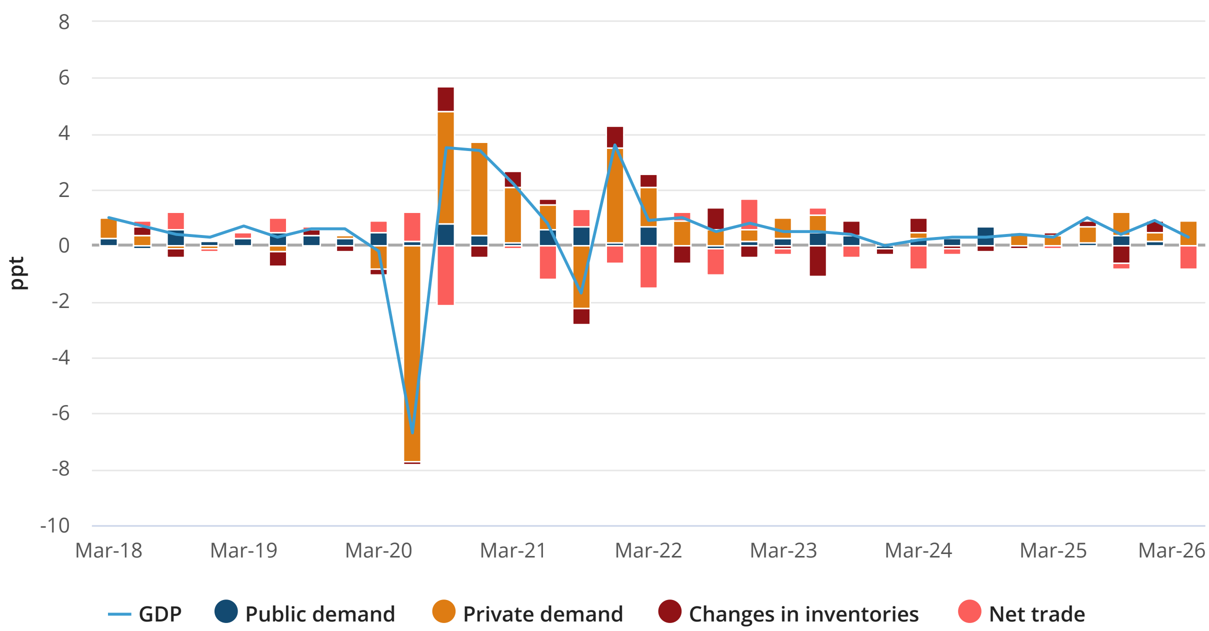
Domestic final demand contributed 1.0 percentage points to GDP growth.

Private demand was driven by private investment (+0.7 percentage points) followed by household consumption (+0.3 percentage points). Public demand did not contribute to GDP growth as a rise in public investment (+0.9%) was offset by a decline in government consumption (-0.2%).

Net trade detracted 0.8 percentage points from GDP growth due to a fall in exports (-1.1%) and a rise in imports (+2.1%).

Changes in inventories did not contribute to GDP growth during the quarter. Mining inventories were built up as adverse weather conditions impacted logistics and delayed transportation of coal to ports. Iron ore inventories also rose as production exceeded export demand. Non-mining inventories were run down as public authorities serviced high exports of non-monetary gold. Manufacturing inventories were run down with increased demand for gold and other primary metals. Retail trade inventories fell as car retailers reduced stock holdings in anticipation of low demand. Food and fuel retailers ran down inventories with increased sales.

Contributions to quarterly growth in GDP, chain volume measures, seasonally adjusted

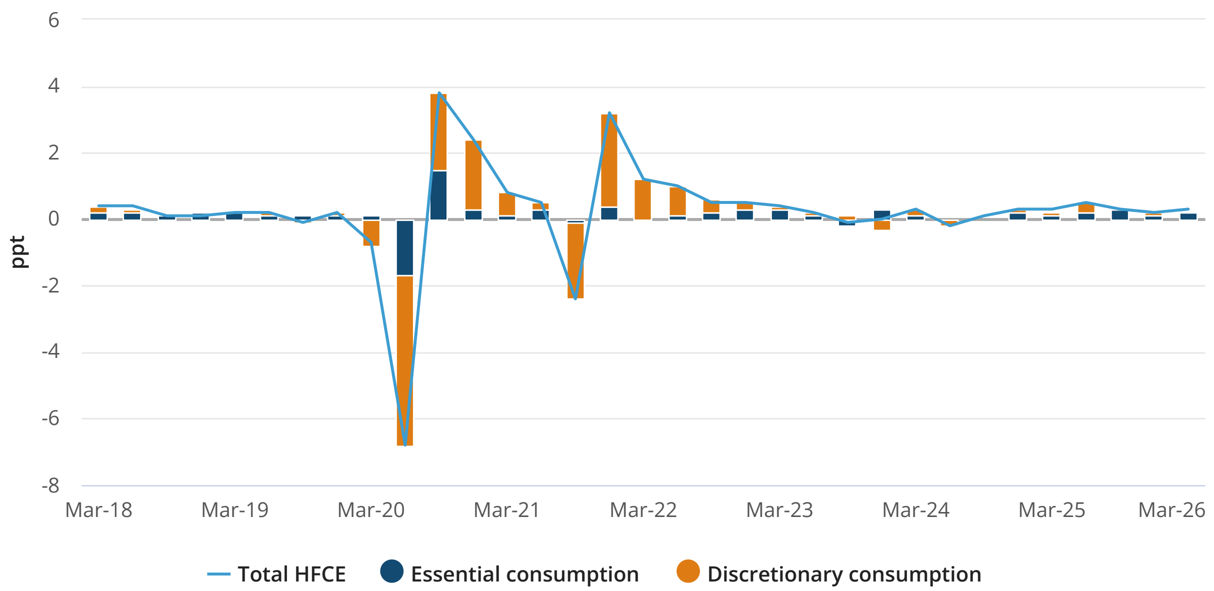


Household consumption continued to grow

Household consumption grew 0.5%, contributing 0.3 percentage points to GDP growth.

Essential spending led the rise, growing 0.8%, driven by electricity, gas and other fuels (+11.7%). Cessation of the energy rebates resulted in higher out-of-pocket spend to households, despite lower underlying demand. Food (+0.8%) and operation of vehicles (+0.6%) increased with some stockpiling behaviour of pantry staples in cyclone affected regions and increased purchases of fuel due to supply concerns for petrol and diesel. Discretionary spending was subdued (+0.1%). Higher interest rates and increased fuel costs likely influenced cautious consumer behaviour across most categories.

Discretionary and essential consumption contributions to quarterly growth in GDP, volume measures, seasonally adjusted



Government spending fell

Government consumption fell 0.2%. This fall was driven by reduced social benefits to households from state and local general government with the ending of energy bill relief. National defence fell in the quarter but remained high through the year, up 7.2%. National non-defence expenditure offset the fall in defence with increased spending in non-employee expenses across a number of large government agencies alongside an increase in social benefits to households linked to home and aged care.

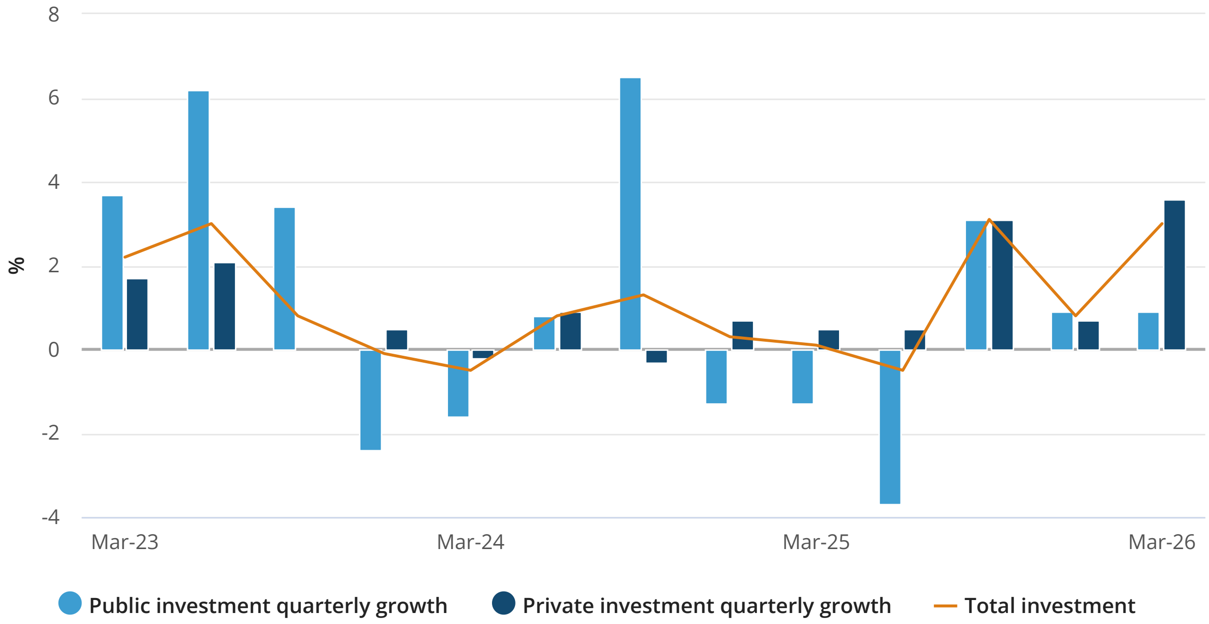
General government final consumption expenditure, volume measures, seasonally adjusted

Total investment rose

Private investment grew 3.6%. This was led by machinery and equipment (+16.3%), with increased business investment in data centres across New South Wales and Victoria. Dwelling investment rose 0.7% driven by alterations and additions (+3.2%). New and used dwellings (-0.8%) fell due to a fall in private houses, while other residential dwellings rose with new commencements on large apartment projects.

Public investment grew 0.9%. Defence investment rose 6.8% reflecting increased imports of defence weapons platforms. State and local general government (+1.1%) also contributed to the rise with continued investment across various transport and health projects.

Private and public investment, chain volume measures, seasonally adjusted



Net trade detracted from growth

Net trade detracted 0.8 percentage points from GDP growth due to a fall in exports (-1.1%) and a rise in imports (+2.1%).

Imports of goods rose 1.4%. Imports of capital goods led the rise with record imports of automatic data processing equipment. Intermediate goods imports were stable, as many scheduled shipments of fuel and fertiliser were already in transit prior to the closure of the Strait of Hormuz. Imports of consumption goods fell, driven by lower demand for motor vehicles.

Imports of services rose (+3.8%) across all categories, as the strong appreciation of the Australian dollar allowed for higher import volumes for transport, travel and other professional services.

Exports of goods fell (-0.8%), driven by non-rural goods as coal and iron ore fell as adverse weather negatively impacted port operations. Rural goods also contributed to the fall, following strong harvest yields exported in the previous quarter. Exports of non-monetary gold rose with ongoing demand, particularly from Asia.

Exports of services fell (-2.1%), with weakness in education and other personal travel in line with lower than usual student numbers, lower student spend, and weakness in overseas arrivals.

Net trade contribution to quarterly growth in GDP, chain volume measures, seasonally adjusted

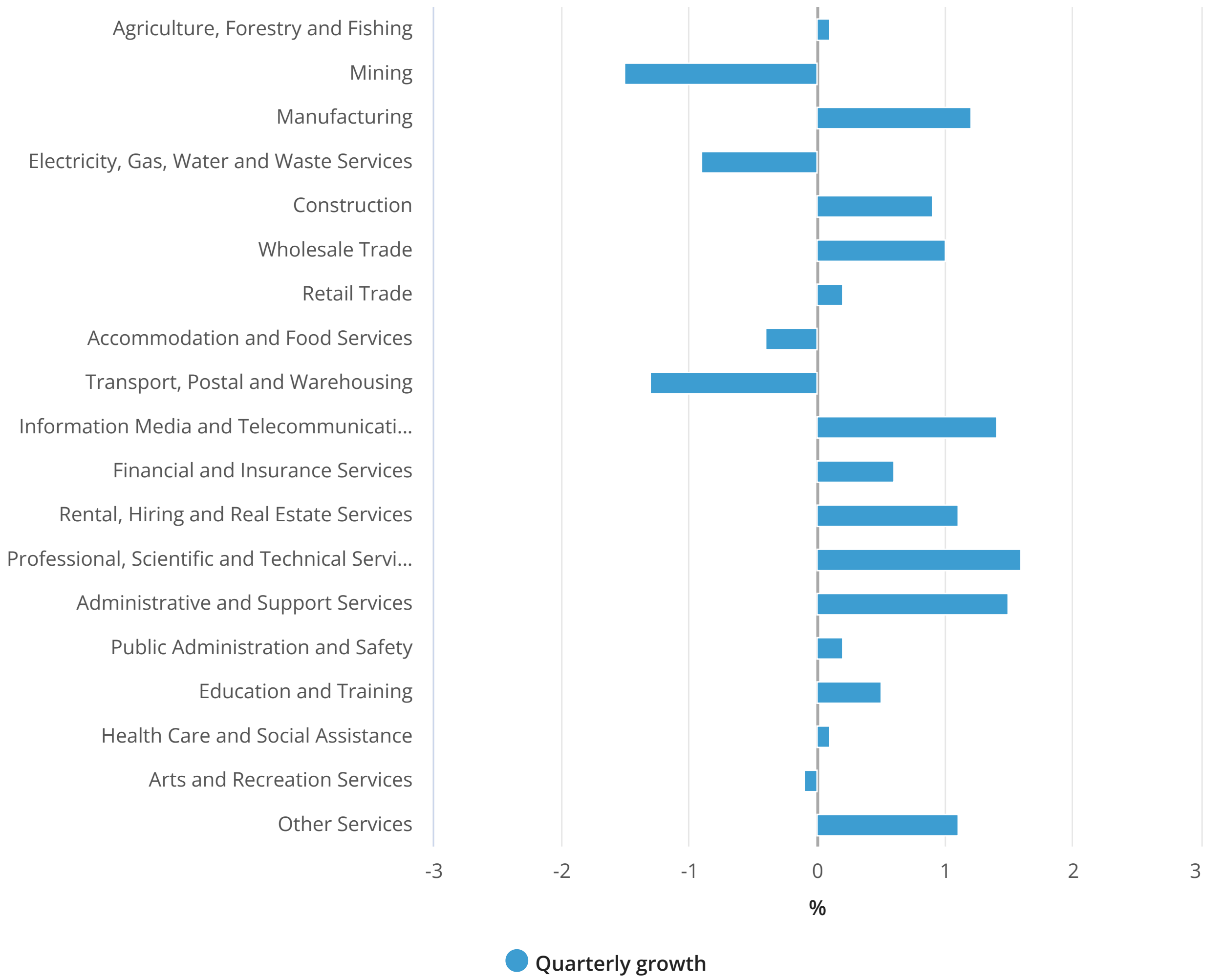
Gross value added rose in 14 out of 19 industries

Gross value added (GVA) grew 0.3% driven by business services with ongoing demand for engineering design and IT consultancy, and increased data centre operations.

Construction contributed to the rise with higher activity across residential construction services, apartment projects and data centre fit outs. Manufacturing rose with heightened demand for fertilisers and pesticides from farms. Mining was the largest detractor as coal production was negatively impacted by Cyclone Koji.

Consumer facing service industries including Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Services and Arts and Recreation Services recorded weakness with subdued household spending on discretionary goods and services.

Gross value added by industry, chain volume measures, seasonally adjusted



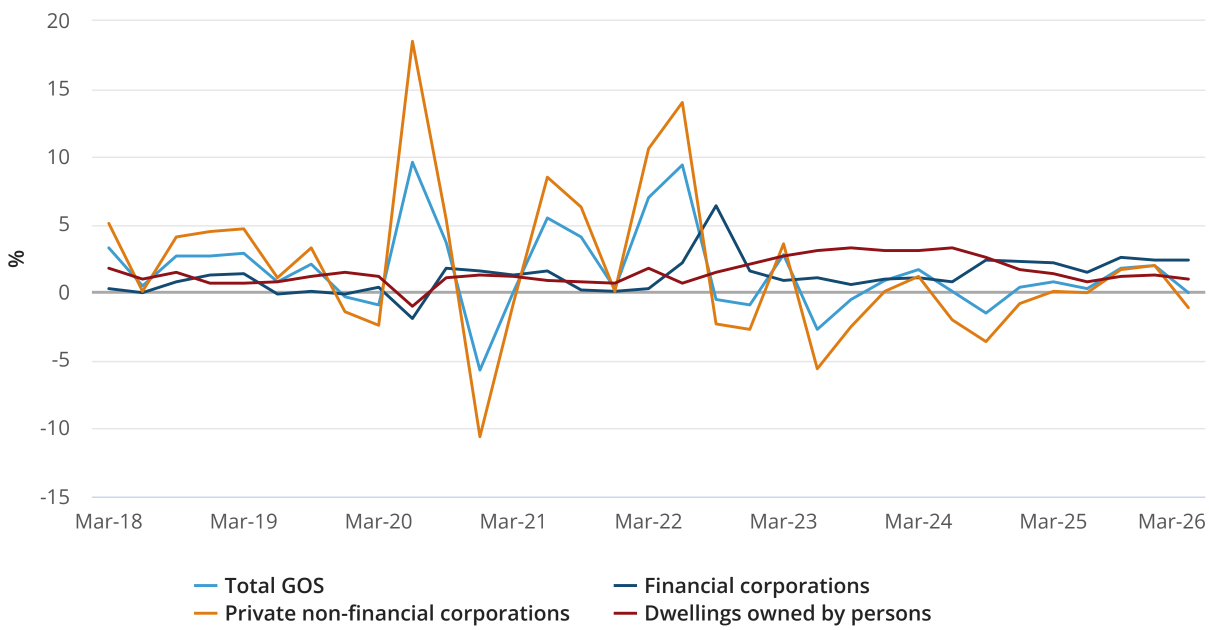
Profits were flat

Gross operating surplus (GOS) was flat (0.0%).

Private non-financial corporations Gross Operating Surplus (GOS) fell 1.1%, led by Mining with decreased prices and sales volumes, particularly for iron ore and coal. Non-mining GOS rose, driven by Construction, Information Media and Telecommunications, Wholesale Trade and Manufacturing.

Financial corporations GOS rose 2.4% driven by growth in loan balances, particularly for investor and business loans. Margins rose as effective interest rates on loans rose more than interest rates on deposits.

Quarterly growth in gross operating surplus, current prices, seasonally adjusted



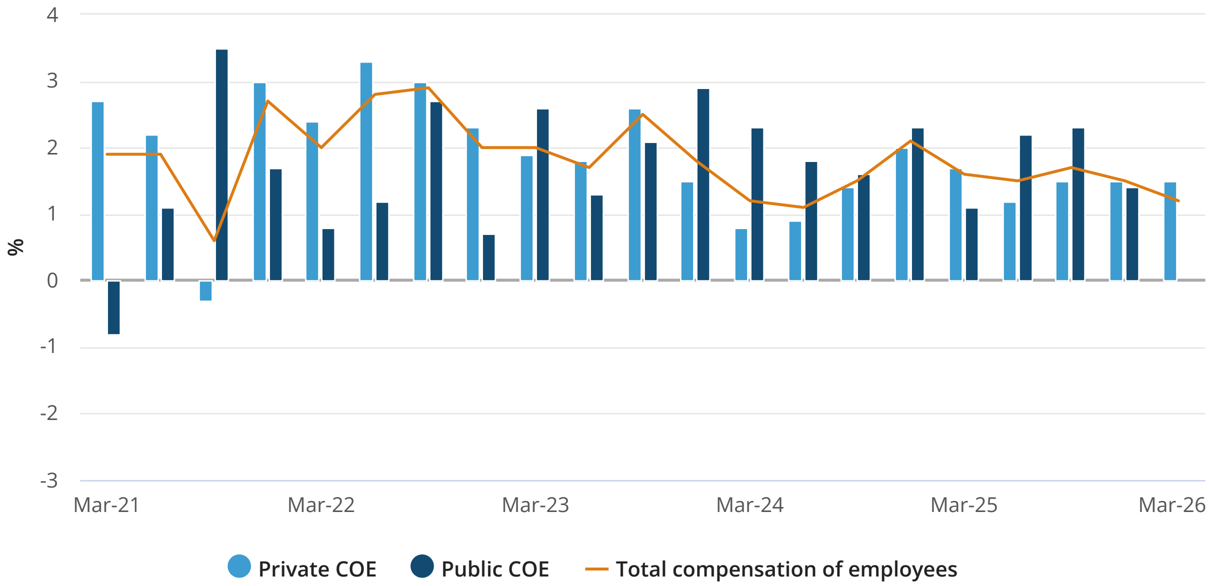
Compensation of employees continued to rise

Compensation of employees (COE) increased 1.2%.

Labour market conditions remained tight with the unemployment rate (4.3%) rising slightly by the end of March. Hours worked grew 0.9%, with relative strength in market sector hours worked (+1.0%) compared to the non-market sector (+0.5%).

Private sector COE rose 1.5%, reflecting higher headcount, increased activity and hours worked in Construction, Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, and Administrative and Support Services. Public COE (0.0%) was flat but remains 6.1% higher through the year. Growth in South Australia and Victoria was driven by health, education and policing roles. These rises offset falls in New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania due to lower headcounts following redundancies in tertiary education.

Quarterly growth in public and private compensation of employees, current prices, seasonally adjusted

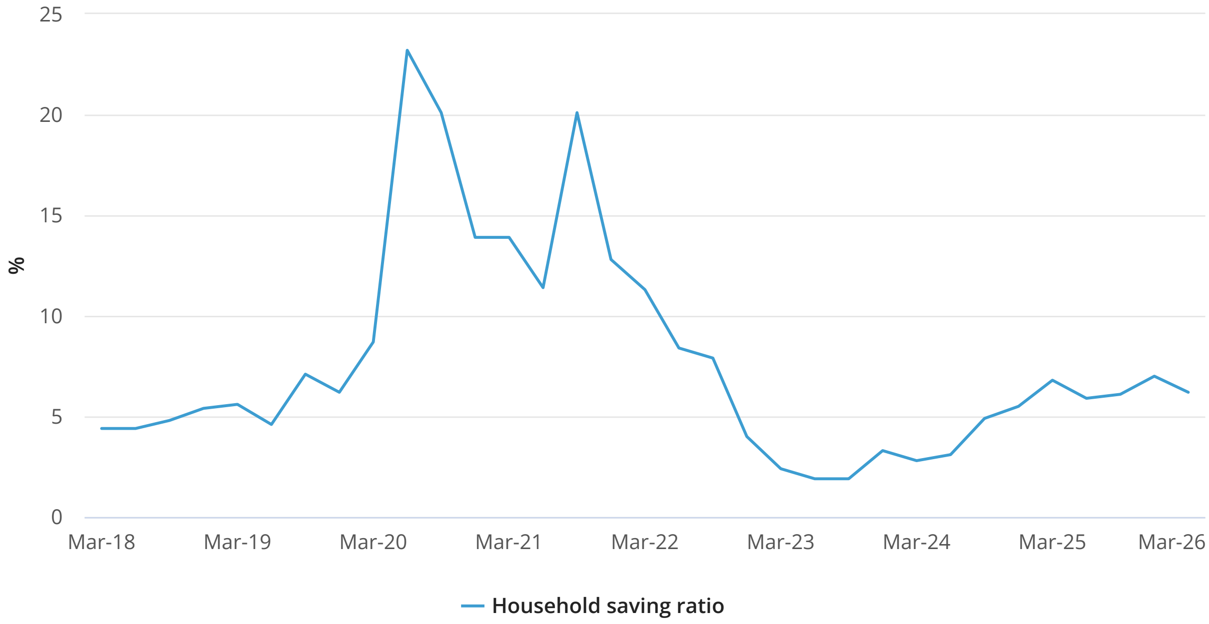


Household saving ratio decreased

The household saving to income ratio fell to 6.2%, with the growth in gross disposable income (+0.4%) outpaced by the rise in nominal household consumption (+1.1%).

The rise in gross disposable income was driven by COE and interest received, but was slower overall as receipts from non-life insurance claims declined after a temporary rise in the December quarter. Income payable rose, driven by income tax payable and interest on dwellings. The rise in interest receivable and payable are in line with increased interest rates on loans and deposits during the quarter.

Household saving ratio, seasonally adjusted



Expenditure

Expenditure on GDP

	Dec 25 to Mar 26 (% change)	Mar 25 to Mar 26 (% change)	Dec 25 to Mar 26 (ppt contribution to GDP growth)
Final consumption expenditure			
General government	-0.2	2.8	-
Households	0.5	2.5	0.3
Total final consumption expenditure	0.3	2.6	0.2
Gross fixed capital formation			
Private			
Dwellings	0.7	3.5	-
Ownership transfer costs	-4.1	6.1	-0.1
Non-dwelling construction	-0.1	1.5	-
Machinery and equipment	16.3	23.9	0.7
Cultivated biological resources	-1.9	0.3	-
Intellectual property products	1.7	7.8	-
Public	0.9	1.1	0.1
Total gross fixed capital formation	3.0	6.5	0.7
Changes in inventories	na	na	-
Gross national expenditure	0.9	3.5	0.9
Exports of goods and services	-1.1	3.7	-0.3
Imports of goods and services	2.1	7.8	-0.5
Statistical discrepancy (E)	na	na	0.1
Gross domestic product	0.3	2.5	0.3

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

Final consumption expenditure (FCE) +0.3%

Household FCE rose 0.5%, driven by a:

- 11.7% rise in Electricity, gas and other fuel
- 0.8% rise in Food
- 0.4% rise in Rent and other dwelling services
- 0.7% rise in Recreation and culture
- 0.6% rise in Other goods and services
- 0.6% rise in Operation of vehicles
- 0.3% rise in Health
- 0.3% rise in Insurance and other financial services
- 0.6% rise in Education services
- 0.2% rise in Transport services
- 0.3% rise in Communication

The increase was partly offset by a:

- 1.5% fall in Purchase of vehicles
- 4.6% fall in Cigarettes and tobacco
- 0.5% fall in Furnishings and household equipment
- 0.5% fall in Clothing and footwear
- 0.8% fall in Alcoholic beverages

Government FCE fell 0.2%, driven by a:

- 0.8% fall in State and local
- 0.2% fall in National-defence

The decline was partly offset by a:

- 0.7% rise in National-non-defence

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) +3.0%

Private investment increased 3.6%, driven by a:

- 16.3% rise in machinery and equipment
- 1.7% rise in intellectual property products
- 0.7% rise in dwellings

The increase was partly offset by a:

- 4.1% fall in ownership transfer costs
- 0.1% fall in non-dwelling construction
- 1.9% fall in cultivated biological resources

Public investment increased 0.9%, driven by a:

- 6.8% rise in national defence
- 1.1% rise in state and local general government

The increase was partly offset by a:

- 4.0% fall in Commonwealth public corporations
- 0.3% fall in state and local public corporations
- 0.3% fall in national non-defence

Changes in inventories

Total inventories rose $675m following a rise of $897m in the December quarter 2025. The largest contributors to the increase were a:

- $1,800m rise in Mining
- $786m rise in Wholesale Trade
- $289m rise in Farm
- $180m rise in Other Non-Farm

The rise was partly offset by a:

- $814m fall in Manufacturing
- $802m fall in Retail Trade
- $766m fall in Public Authorities

Exports and imports of goods and services

Exports of goods and services fell 1.1%, driven by a:

- 6.8% fall in Coal
- 4.8% fall in Travel services
- 1.3% fall in Mineral ores
- 11.9% fall in Metals & metal manufacturing
- 4.1% fall in Other rural
- 1.6% fall in Other manufactures nes
- 31.7% fall in Net exports of goods under merchanting
- 4.6% fall in Transport equipment

The fall was partly offset by a:

- 11.6% rise in Non-monetary Gold
- 3.0% rise in Other mineral fuels
- 2.3% rise in Other services
- 5.8% rise in Cereals
- 6.3% rise in Other non-rural & sugar
- 11.4% rise in Goods procured in port
- 1.5% rise in Machinery

Imports of goods and services rose 2.1%, driven by a:

- 85.7% rise in ADP equipment

- 4.8% rise in Other services
- 6.0% rise in Transportation services
- 2.2% rise in Travel services
- 6.4% rise in Parts for transport equipment
- 3.0% rise in Consumption goods nes
- 2.4% rise in Processed industrial supplies nes
- 2.8% rise in Textile clothing & footwear
- 2.3% rise in Food, beverages & tobacco

The rise was partly offset by a:

- 23.5% fall in Capital goods nes
- 10.0% fall in Non-industrial transport equipment
- 59.1% fall in Other merchandise goods
- 7.4% fall in Industrial transport equipment
- 13.4% fall in Organic & inorganic chemicals
- 1.4% fall in Machinery & industrial equipment
- 1.8% fall in Parts for other capital goods
- 7.5% fall in Civil aircraft & confid.
- 1.6% fall in Telecommunications equipment

Income

> Income estimates are in seasonally adjusted current prices

Income from GDP

	Dec 25 to Mar 26 (% change)	Mar 25 to Mar 26 (% change)	Dec 25 to Mar 26 (ppt contribution to GDP growth)
Compensation of employees	1.2	5.9	0.6
Gross operating surplus			
Private non-financial corporations	-1.1	2.6	-0.2
Other (a)	1.5	6.3	0.2
Gross mixed income	-0.6	3.5	-
Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	0.6	6.0	0.1
Statistical discrepancy (I)	na	na	-
Gross domestic product	0.6	5.3	0.6

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

a. Includes Public non-financial corporations, Financial corporations, General government and Dwellings owned by persons.

Compensation of employees (COE) 1.2%

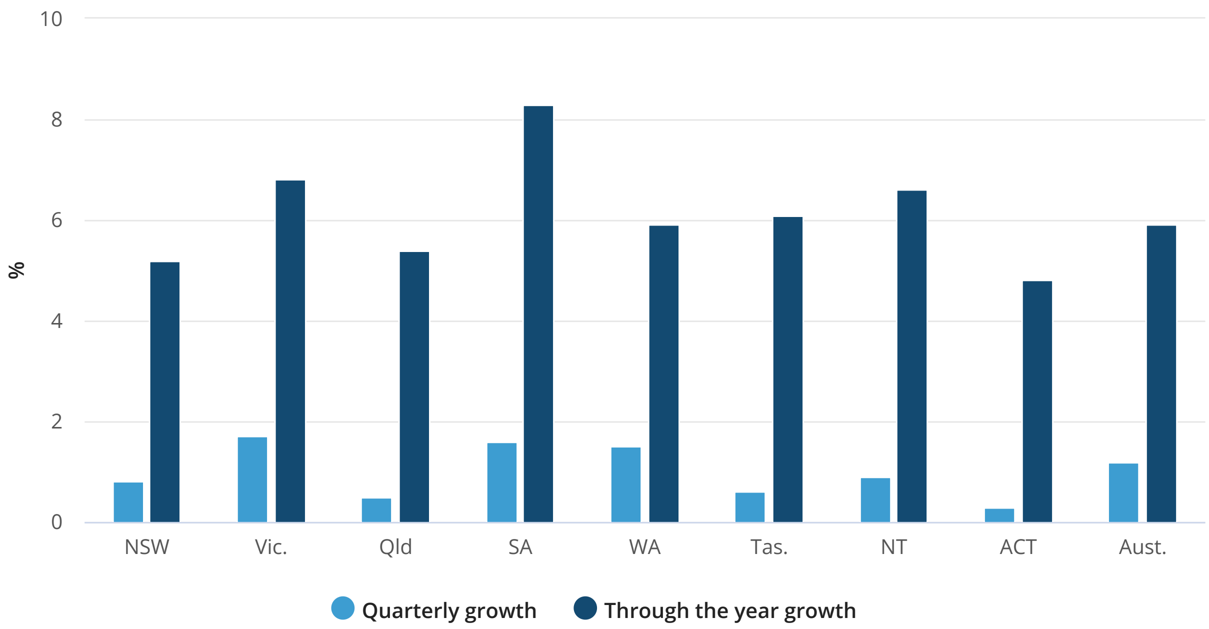
Compensation of employees rose 1.2%. Private sector COE rose 1.5% while public sector COE remained flat at 0%.

The strength in private sector was driven by Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, Construction, and Administrative and Support Services. The rise in Professional, Scientific and Technical Services was driven by a rise in headcount and increased activity for legal, accounting and engineering firms, and bonuses for computer system and design services. Construction rose driven by construction services with electrical, plumbing and site preparation services contributing to the strength in line with new projects and increased activity. Administrative and Support Services rose driven by recruitment and labour hire services in line with increased projects for the construction industry.

Public COE was flat following a rise of 1.4% in the December quarter. Strength was seen in Victoria driven by education and policing, while South Australia recorded a rise driven by pay increases for health workers. This was partly offset by weakness in Queensland and NSW coming off strength in the previous quarter due to backpay and redundancies. All of the eight states and territories recorded a quarterly rise in COE. The largest increases were:

- 1.7% rise in Victoria
- 1.6% rise in South Australia
- 1.5% rise in Western Australia

State compensation of employees, current prices, seasonally adjusted



Gross operating surplus (GOS) 0.0%

Private non-financial corporations GOS fell 1.1%, driven by:

- Fall in Mining due to weak sales and prices for metal ores due to low global demand and oversupply. Weakness was also seen in coal as production was impacted by adverse weather events across Queensland and New South Wales. Oil and gas also contributed to the weakness driven by LNG as producers had lower production and lower contract prices for gas.
- Fall in Accommodation and Food Services driven by hospitality venues due to rising operating expenses and coming off increased activity during the holiday period in the previous quarter.
- Partly offset by a rise in Construction driven by completions of high valued projects. Information, Media and Telecommunications services rose driven by increased demand for internet service providers and Wholesale Trade increased driven by strength from fuel and other goods wholesalers.

Other sectors GOS rose 1.5%, driven by:

- 2.4% rise in financial corporations, driven by strength in loan and deposit balances and an increase in margins.
- 1.0% rise in dwellings owned by persons, reflecting rent increases due to population growth and low vacancy rates.
- Partly offset by a 0.1% fall public non-financial corporation GOS

Taxes less subsidies on production and imports 0.6%

Taxes on production and imports remained flat at 0.0%, with weakness driven by taxes on financial and capital transactions and motor vehicle taxes, and partly offset by strength in taxes on international trade and GST. Taxes on financial and capital transactions fell reflecting weakness in stamp duty on conveyances in most major states. Motor vehicle taxes fell in line with weak car sales this quarter. Taxes on international trade rose driven by strength in tobacco imports, and GST increased in line with strength in household consumption. Subsidies on production fell 1.6% driven by national general government subsidies, and were partly offset by a rise in state and local general government subsidy payments. The fall in national general government was driven by weakness in fuel tax credits and Building Skills and Capability program. The rise in state and local general government was driven by Western Australia driven by subsidy payments related to transport. Victoria rose due to subsidy payments related to major sporting events, while the strength in subsidy payments for New South Wales was related to water and transport services.

Production

Industry gross value added

	Dec 25 to Mar 26 (% change)	Mar 25 to Mar 26 (% change)	Dec 25 to Mar 26 (ppt contribution to GDP growth)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0.1	-0.7	-
Mining	-1.5	3.1	-0.2
Manufacturing	1.2	3.2	0.1
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	-0.9	-0.4	-
Construction	0.9	1.9	0.1
Wholesale Trade	1.0	3.3	-
Retail Trade	0.2	1.5	-
Accommodation and Food Servic es	-0.4	3.4	-
Transport, Postal and Warehousi ng	-1.3	2.2	-0.1
Information Media and Telecom munications	1.4	6.2	-
Financial and Insurance Services	0.6	4.9	-
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Se rvices	1.1	3.5	-
Professional, Scientific and Tech nical Services	1.6	1.7	0.1
Administrative and Support Serv ices	1.5	3.3	0.1
Public Administration and Safety	0.2	1.2	-
Education and Training	0.5	2.0	-
Health Care and Social Assistanc e	0.1	2.2	-
Arts and Recreation Services	-0.1	1.0	-
Other Services	1.1	3.9	-
Ownership of dwellings	0.4	1.5	-
Taxes less subsidies on products	1.2	4.9	0.1
Statistical discrepancy (P)	na	na	-0.1
Gross domestic product	0.3	2.5	0.3

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
na not available

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 0.1%

The increase was driven by a:

- 0.1% rise in Agriculture, driven by continued increases in grain and livestock production.
- 0.1% rise in Forestry and Fishing.

Mining -1.5%

The decrease was driven by a:

- 8.1% fall in Coal Mining as Cyclone Koji disrupted thermal and coking coal production.
- 3.2% fall in Other Mining, driven by copper and bauxite production, in line with broad-based weather impacts.
- 1.2% fall in Oil and Gas Extraction due to unplanned outages from inclement weather.
- 3.3% fall in Exploration and Mining Support Services.

This was partly offset by a:

- 2.4% rise in Iron Ore Mining.

Manufacturing 1.2%

The increase was driven by a:

- 4.6% rise in Machinery and Equipment.
- 2.9% rise in Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Rubber Products, driven by fertiliser production and petroleum refining.
- 1.2% rise in Food, Beverage and Tobacco Products, driven by meat production.

This was partly offset by a:

- 2.2% fall in Other Manufacturing due to Textiles, Leather, Clothing and Footwear Manufacturing.
- 0.6% fall in Metal Products, driven by copper and alumina refining.

Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services -0.9%

The decrease was driven by a:

- 1.1% fall in Electricity Supply due to cooler than average weather conditions.
- 4.8% fall in Gas Supply due to milder conditions.
- 0.3% fall in Water Supply and Waste Services.

Construction 0.9%

The increase was driven by a:

- 2.0% rise in Construction Services, driven by increased demand for trade services.
- 1.4% rise in Building Construction due to non-residential and residential construction.

This was partly offset by a:

- 2.3% fall in Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction as large private projects reached completion.

Wholesale Trade 1.0%

The increase was driven by:

- Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling due to sales of electrical machinery.
- Basic Material Wholesaling due to fertiliser and cereal grain wholesaling.

This was partly offset by:

- Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Wholesaling in line with decreased demand for passenger vehicles.

Retail Trade 0.2%

The increase was driven by:

- Food Retailing due to supermarkets and other food retailing.

This was partly offset by:

- Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts Retailing in line with lower demand for passenger vehicles.

Accommodation and Food Services -0.4%

The decrease was driven by:

- Food and Beverage Services due to lower demand for cafes and restaurants.

Transport, Postal and Warehousing -1.3%

The decrease was driven by a:

- 2.3% fall in Transport, Postal and Storage Services, driven by port services in line with lower mining export activity.
- 2.6% fall in Rail, Pipeline and Other Transport, driven by Rail Transport due to inclement weather.
- 0.5% fall in Air and Space Transport due to domestic passenger travel.

This was partly offset by a:

- 0.5% rise in Road Transport due to continued transport of grains.

Information Media and Telecommunications 1.4%

The increase was driven by a:

- 2.3% rise in Other Information and Media Services, driven by data centre activity.

Telecommunications Services was flat (0.0%).

Financial and Insurance Services 0.6%

The increase was driven by a:

- 1.1% rise in Finance, driven by strength in dwelling and business loan balances.

This was partly offset by a:

- 0.4% fall in Other Financial and Insurance Services, driven by Auxiliary Finance and Insurance Services. This was partly offset by a rise in Insurance and Superannuation Funds.

Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services 1.1%

The increase was driven by a:

- 1.3% rise in Property Operators and Real Estate Services, driven by increased commercial property rental activity.

This was partly offset by a:

- 0.2% fall in Rental and Hiring Services.

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services 1.6%

The increase was driven by a:

- 1.9% rise in Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, driven by Engineering Design and Engineering Consulting Services.
- 0.7% rise in Computer System Design and Related Services due to IT consulting and software development services.

Administrative and Support Services 1.5%

Administrative and Support Services rose due to continued increases in event management services.

Public Administration and Safety 0.2%

Public Administration and Safety rose due to public administration activity.

Health Care and Social Assistance 0.1%

Health Care and Social Assistance rose, driven by private health. This was partly offset by public health.

Arts and Recreation Services -0.1%

Arts and Recreation Services fell due to gambling activities.

Other Services 1.1%

Other Services rose due to Repair and Maintenance.

State and territory final demand

State and territory final demand, percentage changes (a)

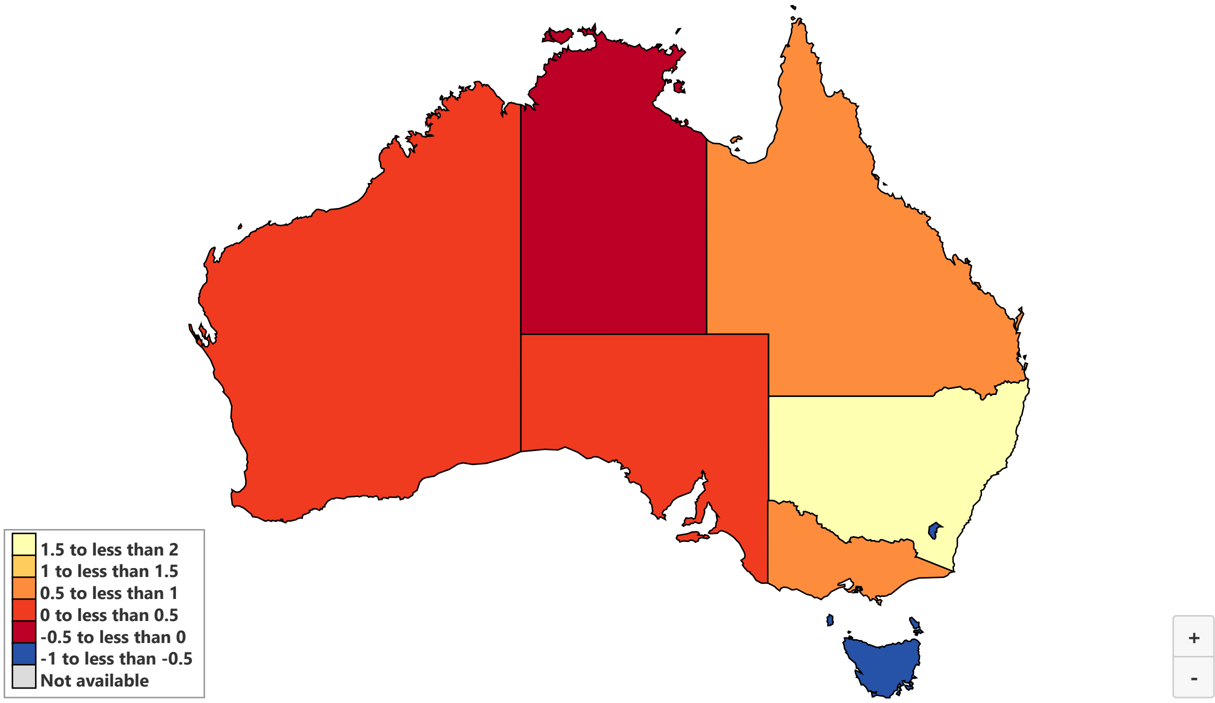
		Dec 25 to Mar 26								
		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (b)
Final consumption expenditure										
	General government	-0.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	-1.0	-1.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2
	Households	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.5
Gross fixed capital formation										
	Private	9.5	3.5	1.4	-1.7	1.1	-1.1	-6.9	-10.4	3.6
	Public	-1.0	-0.6	5.0	4.9	0.2	-4.3	2.3	0.2	0.9
State final demand		1.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	-0.7	-0.4	-0.6	1.0

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

a. Change on preceding quarter

b. Australia estimates relate to Domestic final demand.

Quarterly volume measures, seasonally adjusted



New South Wales 1.8%

Total final consumption expenditure increased 0.1%, driven by a:

- 0.4% rise in household consumption driven by electricity, gas and other fuels (13.5%), recreation and culture (1.0%) and food (0.8%). The increase was partially offset by falls in purchase of vehicles (-5.4%) and hotels, cafes and restaurants (-0.7%).

Partly offset by a:

- 0.5% fall in government consumption driven by state and local government spending (-1.4%).

Private gross fixed capital formation increased 9.5%, driven by a:

- 39.2% rise in machinery and equipment.
- 4.2% rise in non-dwelling construction driven by new building (6.7%).

Partly offset by a:

- 1.5% fall in ownership transfer costs.

Public gross fixed capital formation decreased 1.0%, driven by a:

- 8.1% fall in public corporations driven by state and local public corporations (-12.4%).

Partly offset by a:

- 2.1% rise in general government driven by national general government (9.4%).

Victoria 0.9%

Total final consumption expenditure increased 0.4%, driven by a:

- 0.5% rise in household consumption driven by electricity, gas and other fuels (8.6%), rent and other dwelling services (0.5%), purchase of vehicles (2.6%), food (0.7%) and recreation and culture (0.4%). The increase was partly offset by falls in cigarettes and tobacco (-7.0%), clothing and footwear (-0.8%) and hotels, cafes and restaurants (-0.4%).
- 0.2% rise in government consumption driven by increased national government spending (0.9%). This increase was partly offset by a fall in state and local government spending (-0.3%).

Private gross fixed capital formation increased 3.5%, driven by a:

- 25.3% rise in machinery and equipment.

Partly offset by a:

- 2.6% fall in dwellings driven by new and used dwellings (-5.0%).
- 1.6% fall in non-dwelling construction driven by new engineering construction (-3.2%) and new buildings (-0.8%).

Public gross fixed capital formation decreased 0.6%, driven by a:

- 1.3% fall in general government led by state and local general government (-2.8%).

Partly offset by a:

- 1.2% rise in public corporations led by state and local public corporations (2.2%).

Queensland 0.9%

Total final consumption expenditure increased 0.4%, driven by a:

- 0.6% rise in household consumption driven by electricity, gas and other fuels (11.8%), food (1.0%), recreation and culture (0.8%), rent and other dwelling services (0.4%) and health (0.9%). The increase was partly offset by alcoholic beverages (-1.1%) and clothing and footwear (-0.5%).
- Government consumption was flat this quarter (0.0%). A rise in national government spending (0.5%) was offset by a fall in state and local government spending (-0.4%).

Private gross fixed capital formation increased 1.4%, driven by a:

- 2.7% rise in dwellings led by alterations and additions (5.0%).
- 1.1% rise in non-dwelling construction driven by new building (7.8%), partially offset by new engineering construction (-3.5%).

Public gross fixed capital formation increased 5.0%, driven by a:

- 3.9% rise in general government led by state and local (3.2%).
- 8.2% rise in public corporations driven by state and local (10.6%).

South Australia 0.5%

Total final consumption expenditure increased 0.7%, driven by a:

- 0.6% rise in household consumption driven by hotels, cafes and restaurants (2.2%), electricity, gas and other fuels (6.8%), food (0.7%) and purchase of vehicles (2.3%). These were partially offset by falls in cigarettes and tobacco (-5.5%) and furnishings and household equipment (-1.0%).
- 0.7% rise in government consumption driven by increased state and local government spending (1.5%).

Private gross fixed capital formation decreased 1.7%, driven by a:

- 5.0% fall in dwellings driven by new and used dwellings (-5.4%) and alterations and additions (-4.4%).
- 3.3% fall in machinery and equipment.

Partly offset by a:

- 0.9% rise in total non-dwelling construction driven by new engineering construction (2.9%), partially offset by a fall in new buildings (-1.2%).

Public gross fixed capital formation increased 4.9%, driven by a:

- 5.4% rise in total general government driven by state and local general government (7.7%).
- 3.2% rise in public corporations led by state and local public corporations (4.4%).

Western Australia 0.5%

Total final consumption expenditure increased 0.2%, driven by a:

- 0.7% rise in household final consumption driven by electricity, gas and other fuels (24.8%), rent and other dwelling services (0.5%), food (1.0%), recreation and culture (1.0%) and hotels, cafes and restaurants (1.0%). These were partly offset by falls in purchase of vehicles (-5.5%).

Partly offset by a:

- 1.0% fall in government consumption driven by a decline in state and local government spending (-2.2%).

Private gross fixed capital formation increased 1.1%, driven by a:

- 2.4% rise in non-dwelling construction driven by new building (13.1%).
- 4.9% rise in dwellings led by new and used dwellings (6.4%).

Partly offset by a:

- 2.4% fall in machinery and equipment.

Public gross fixed capital formation increased 0.2%, driven by a:

- 7.7% rise in general government led by state and local general government (8.3%).

Partly offset by an:

- 8.1% fall in public corporations driven by state and local public corporations (-7.7%).

Tasmania -0.7%

Total final consumption expenditure decreased 0.3%, driven by a:

- 1.0% fall in government consumption driven by a fall in state & local government spending (-1.7%).

Partly offset by a:

- 0.1% rise in household final consumption, driven by electricity, gas and other fuels (3.6%), food (0.8%), hotels, cafes and restaurants (0.6%) and other goods and services (1.3%). These were partially offset by falls in cigarettes and tobacco (-6.3%).

Private gross fixed capital formation decreased 1.1%, driven by a:

- 8.9% fall in machinery and equipment.
- 7.2% fall in ownership transfer costs.
- 1.7% fall in dwellings driven by alterations and additions (-6.4%), partly offset by a rise (3.1%) in new and used dwellings.

Partly offset by a:

- 10.9% rise in non-dwelling construction driven by new engineering construction (17.6%) and new building (6.4%).

Public gross fixed capital formation decreased 4.3%, driven by a:

- 20.3% fall in general government driven by falls in both state and local general government (-20.3%) and national general government (-20.2%).

Partly offset by a:

- 10.2% rise in public corporations driven by state and local public corporations (12.8%).

Northern Territory -0.4%

Total final consumption expenditure increased 0.5%, driven by a:

- 0.9% rise in household consumption driven by electricity, gas and other fuels (14.9%), recreation and culture (1.4%) and food (1.5%). These were partly offset by a fall in purchase of vehicles (-4.7%).

There was little to no change in government consumption with both national government and state and local government spending effectively flat.

Private gross fixed capital formation decreased 6.9%, driven by a:

- 16.2% fall in non-dwelling construction driven by new engineering construction (-24.0%).
- 12.5% fall in machinery and equipment.

Partly offset by a:

- 12.6% rise in intellectual property products.
- 6.1% rise in dwellings driven by alterations and additions (12.0%).

Public gross fixed capital formation increased 2.3%, driven by a:

- 10.7% rise in public corporations driven by state and local public corporations (12.9%).
- 0.7% rise in general government driven by national general government (5.1%), partially offset by state and local general government (-2.9%).

Australian Capital Territory -0.6%

Total final consumption expenditure increased 0.3%, driven by a:

- 0.4% rise in household consumption driven by electricity, gas and other fuels (38.0%), rent and other dwelling services (0.4%) and food (0.6%). The increase was partially offset by falls in purchase of vehicles (-5.5%).
- 0.2% rise in government consumption driven by national government spending (0.4%), partially offset by state and local government spending (-1.0%).

Private gross fixed capital formation decreased 10.4%, driven by a:

- 37.3% fall in non-dwelling construction, driven by new engineering construction (-61.8%).

Partly offset by a:

- 2.6% rise in dwellings driven by new and used dwellings (2.3%) and alterations and additions (3.7%).

Public gross fixed capital formation increased 0.2%, driven by a:

- 6.7% rise in public corporations driven by state and local public corporations (10.5%).

Partly offset by a:

- 0.5% fall in general government driven by national general government (-2.9%) partially offset by state and local general government (8.6%).

Key tables

Key national accounts aggregates

Key national accounts aggregates, percentage changes (a)

	Dec 24 to Mar 25	Mar 25 to Jun 25	Jun 25 to Sep 25	Sep 25 to Dec 25	Dec 25 to Mar 26	Through the year, Mar 25 to Mar 26
Chain volume measures (b)						
GDP	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	2.5
GDP per capita (c)	-0.1	0.6	-	0.5	-0.1	1.0
Gross value added market sector (d)	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.3	2.8
Net domestic product	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.2	2.5
Real income measures (b)						
Real gross domestic income	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.5	2.5
Real gross national income	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.2
Real net national disposable income	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.0
Real net national disposable income per capita (c)	0.3	0.6	-0.1	-	-	0.5
Current price measures						
GDP	1.3	0.8	1.8	2.0	0.6	5.3
Productivity						
Hours worked	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.9	2.2
Hours worked market sector (d)	-0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.0	2.4
GDP per hour worked	0.1	0.7	0.2	-	-0.6	0.3
Gross value added per hour worked market sector (d)	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	-0.7	0.4
Real unit labour costs	-0.2	0.9	-0.2	-0.7	0.5	0.5
Real unit labour costs - non-farm	-0.3	0.9	-	-0.9	0.6	0.5
Prices						

	Dec 24 to Mar 25	Mar 25 to Jun 25	Jun 25 to Sep 25	Sep 25 to Dec 25	Dec 25 to Mar 26	Through the year, Mar 25 to Mar 26
GDP implicit price deflator	1.0	-0.1	1.4	1.1	0.3	2.7
Domestic final demand implicit price deflator	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.4	2.8
Terms of trade	-0.5	-1.0	0.1	-	1.1	0.2

- nil or rounded to zero

a. Change on preceding quarter; last column shows the change between the current quarter and the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

b. Reference year for chain volume measures and real income measures is 2023-24.

c. Population estimates are as published in National, state and territory population and ABS projections.

d. ANZSIC divisions A to N, R and S. See Glossary - Market sector.

Key national accounts aggregates, levels

		Dec 24 to Mar 25	Mar 25 to Jun 25	Jun 25 to Sep 25	Sep 25 to Dec 25	Dec 25 to Mar 26
Chain volume measures (a)						
	GDP ($m)	678840	685416	688034	694041	695945
	GDP per capita (b) ($)	24679	24823	24823	24949	24917
	Gross value added market sector (c) ($m)	454066	458528	460084	465320	466688
	Net domestic product ($m)	556592	562391	564229	569483	570611
Real income measures (a)						
	Real gross domestic income ($m)	672554	677388	680038	685960	689681
	Real gross national income ($m)	653028	658482	661347	664125	667484
	Real net national disposable income ($m)	530383	535446	537003	538792	541205
	Real net national disposable income per capita (b) ($)	19282	19392	19374	19368	19377
Current price measures						
	GDP ($m)	699362	705111	717850	732408	736601
	GDP per capita (b) ($)	25425	25536	25899	26328	26372
	Gross national income ($m)	679948	686955	698658	708750	712775
	National net saving ($m)	29639	25642	26247	26465	23789
	Household saving ratio	6.8	5.9	6.1	7	6.2
Prices						
	Terms of trade (index) (d)	96.2	95.3	95.3	95.3	96.4

- nil or rounded to zero

a. Reference year for chain volume measures and real income measures is 2023-24.

b. Population estimates are as published in National, state and territory population and ABS projections.

c. ANZSIC divisions A to N, R and S. See Glossary - Market sector.

d. Reference year for indexes is 2023-24 = 100.0

Key national accounts aggregates, revisions to percentage changes (a)

	Dec 24 to Mar 25	Mar 25 to Jun 25	Jun 25 to Sep 25	Sep 25 to Dec 25
Chain volume measures (b)				
GDP	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1
GDP per capita (c)	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Gross value added market sector (d)	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Net domestic product	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Real income measures (b)				
Real gross domestic income	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-
Real gross national income	-	-	-0.2	-0.2
Real net national disposable income	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Real net national disposable income per capita (c)	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Current price measures				
GDP	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2
Household saving ratio (e)	-	0.1	-	0.1
Productivity				
Hours worked	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.2
Hours worked market sector (d)	-0.2	0.1	-	0.2
GDP per hour worked	-0.1	0.1	-	-
Gross value added per hour worked market sector (d)	-	-	-	-0.1
Real unit labour costs	-	-	-	-0.1
Real unit labour costs - non-farm	-	-0.1	-	-0.1
Prices				
Terms of trade	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4

- nil or rounded to zero

a. Change on preceding quarter.

b. Reference year for chain volume measures and real income measures is 2023-24.

c. Population estimates are as published in National, state and territory population and ABS projections.

d. ANZSIC divisions A to N, R and S. See Glossary - Market sector.

e. Revisions to levels.

Analytical expenditure aggregates

Analytical expenditure aggregates, percentage changes (a)

	Dec 24 to Mar 25	Mar 25 to Jun 25	Jun 25 to Sep 25	Sep 25 to Dec 25	Dec 25 to Mar 26	Through the year, Mar 25 to Mar 26	Contribution to growth, Dec 25 to Mar 26
Final consumption expenditure							
General government	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	-0.2	2.8	-
Households	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	2.5	0.3
Goods	0.3	1.1	0.9	-0.3	0.5	2.2	0.1
Services	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	2.6	0.2
Essential	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.8	2.8	0.2
Discretionary	0.6	1.7	-0.1	0.4	0.1	2.0	-
Gross fixed capital formation							
Private	0.5	0.5	3.1	0.7	3.6	8.1	0.7
Mining	2.6	-0.3	-4.4	0.6	0.3	-3.8	-
Non-mining	-1.1	0.6	5.9	0.3	7.7	15.1	0.7
Total private business investment	-0.2	0.4	3.4	0.4	6.0	10.5	0.7
Public	-1.3	-3.7	3.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.1
Final demand							
Public	-	0.2	1.3	0.9	-	2.5	-
Private	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.4	4.0	0.9

- nil or rounded to zero

a. Last column shows the percentage point contribution to growth in GDP.

Analytical expenditure aggregates, revisions to percentage changes (a)

	Dec 24 to Mar 25	Mar 25 to Jun 25	Jun 25 to Sep 25	Sep 25 to Dec 25
Final consumption expenditure				
General government	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-
Households	-0.1	-	-	0.1
Goods	-	-	-0.1	-0.1
Services	-0.1	-	-	0.2
Essential	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2
Discretionary	0.1	-	0.1	-
Gross fixed capital formation				
Private	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-
Mining	0.4	0.5	-3.6	-0.1
Non-mining	-0.5	0.3	1.0	0.2
Total private business investment	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.2
Public	-0.3	-	0.1	-
Final demand				
Public	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-
Private	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1

- nil or rounded to zero

a. Change on preceding quarter.

Expenditure aggregates

Expenditure aggregates, contributions to growth

	Dec 24 to Mar 25	Mar 25 to Jun 25	Jun 25 to Sep 25	Sep 25 to Dec 25	Dec 25 to Mar 26
Final consumption expenditure					
General government	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	-
Households	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Gross fixed capital formation					
Private	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7
Public	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	-	0.1
Domestic final demand	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.6	1.0
Changes in inventories	0.1	0.2	-0.6	0.4	-
Exports of goods and services	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	-0.3
Imports of goods and services	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.5
Statistical discrepancy (E)	-	-	-0.1	-0.1	0.1
Gross domestic product	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.3

- nil or rounded to zero

Expenditure on GDP

Expenditure on GDP, percentage changes (a)

	Dec 24 to Mar 25	Mar 25 to Jun 25	Jun 25 to Sep 25	Sep 25 to Dec 25	Dec 25 to Mar 26	Through the year, Mar 25 to Mar 26	Contribution to growth, Dec 25 to Mar 26
Final consumption expenditure							
General government	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	-0.2	2.8	-
Households	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	2.5	0.3
Total final consumption expenditure	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	2.6	0.2
Private gross fixed capital formation							
Dwellings	2.2	0.4	1.8	0.6	0.7	3.5	-
Ownership transfer costs	0.3	1.5	5.1	3.7	-4.1	6.1	-0.1
Non-dwelling construction	0.6	-0.4	0.5	1.5	-0.1	1.5	-
Machinery and equipment	-1.5	0.6	7.9	-1.9	16.3	23.9	0.7
Cultivated biological resources	-1.8	0.9	3.3	-2.0	-1.9	0.3	-
Intellectual property products	0.5	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.7	7.8	-
Total private gross fixed capital formation	0.5	0.5	3.1	0.7	3.6	8.1	0.7
Public gross fixed capital formation							
Public corporations	-2.7	-0.1	3.0	-1.9	-1.2	-0.3	-
General government	-0.6	-5.1	3.1	2.1	1.8	1.7	0.1
Total public gross fixed capital formation	-1.3	-3.7	3.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.1
Total gross fixed capital formation	0.1	-0.5	3.1	0.8	3.0	6.5	0.7

	Dec 24 to Mar 25	Mar 25 to Jun 25	Jun 25 to Sep 25	Sep 25 to Dec 25	Dec 25 to Mar 26	Through the year, Mar 25 to Mar 26	Contribution to growth, Dec 25 to Mar 26
Domestic final demand	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.6	1.0	3.5	1.0
Changes in inventories	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-
Exports of goods and services	0.4	2.1	1.2	1.4	-1.1	3.7	-0.3
Imports of goods and services	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.4	2.1	7.8	-0.5
Statistical discrepancy (E)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.1
Gross domestic product	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	2.5	0.3

. . not applicable

- nil or rounded to zero

a. Last column shows the percentage point contribution to growth in GDP.

Expenditure on GDP, revisions to percentage changes (a)

	Dec 24 to Mar 25	Mar 25 to Jun 25	Jun 25 to Sep 25	Sep 25 to Dec 25
Final consumption expenditure				
General government	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-
Households	-0.1	-	-	0.1
Total final consumption expenditure	-	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Private gross fixed capital formation				
Dwellings	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	-
Ownership transfer costs	0.6	-0.8	-0.2	-0.8
Non-dwelling construction	-0.8	0.6	-0.3	0.2
Machinery and equipment	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Cultivated biological resources	-0.2	-0.5	0.5	-0.1
Intellectual property products	-0.2	0.1	-	0.2
Total private gross fixed capital formation	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-
Public gross fixed capital formation				
Public corporations	0.4	-0.7	1.0	-0.7
General government	-0.5	0.4	-0.3	0.2
Total public gross fixed capital formation	-0.3	-	0.1	-
Total gross fixed capital formation	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Domestic final demand	-	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Gross national expenditure	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.1
Exports of goods and services	0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-
Imports of goods and services	0.5	-0.2	0.1	-0.4
Gross domestic product	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1

- nil or rounded to zero

a. Change on preceding quarter.

Household final consumption expenditure

Household final consumption expenditure, percentage changes (a)

	Dec 24 to Mar 25	Mar 25 to Jun 25	Jun 25 to Sep 25	Sep 25 to Dec 25	Dec 25 to Mar 26	Through the year, Mar 25 to Mar 26	Contribution to growth, Dec 25 to Mar 26
Food	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.8	2.8	0.1
Cigarettes and tobacco (b)	-5.6	-10.1	-4.3	-10.1	-4.6	-26.2	-
Alcoholic beverages	-1.2	0.8	-0.4	0.6	-0.8	0.3	-
Clothing and footwear	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.4	-0.5	2.3	-
Rent and other dwelling services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.1
Electricity, gas and other fuel	9.7	1.3	4.2	-9.0	11.7	7.3	0.3
Furnishings and household equipment	-1.7	2.1	0.5	1.8	-0.5	4.0	-
Health	0.2	1.7	1.3	1.5	0.3	4.8	-
Purchase of vehicles	3.0	2.3	2.0	-4.7	-1.5	-2.0	-
Operation of vehicles	-1.6	0.4	-1.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	-
Transport services	1.1	1.6	-1.0	1.8	0.2	2.7	-
Communications	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.3	-
Recreation and culture	1.0	2.3	-0.2	0.4	0.7	3.3	0.1
Education services	0.6	0.4	-0.1	1.2	0.6	2.1	-
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	0.6	1.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	3.4	-
Insurance and other financial services	0.6	1.5	2.2	1.0	0.3	5.1	-
Other goods and services	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	2.5	-
Total	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	2.5	0.5

- nil or rounded to zero

a. Last column shows the percentage point contribution to growth in GDP.

b. Includes legal consumption of cigarettes and tobacco purchased from supermarkets and tobacconists.

Industry gross value added

Industry gross value added, percentage changes (a)

	Dec 24 to Mar 25	Mar 25 to Jun 25	Jun 25 to Sep 25	Sep 25 to Dec 25	Dec 25 to Mar 26	Through the year, Mar 25 to Mar 26	Contribution to growth, Dec 25 to Mar 26
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2.5	-0.1	-3.1	2.5	0.1	-0.7	-
Mining	-0.8	3.5	-1.5	2.6	-1.5	3.1	-0.2
Manufacturing	-0.8	-	1.5	0.5	1.2	3.2	0.1
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	0.4	-1.5	1.6	0.4	-0.9	-0.4	-
Construction	0.6	-0.8	2.1	-0.2	0.9	1.9	0.1
Wholesale Trade	0.6	1.6	-	0.7	1.0	3.3	-
Retail Trade	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.5	-
Accommodation and Food Services	0.4	2.4	0.5	0.8	-0.4	3.4	-
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	0.4	1.6	1.4	0.6	-1.3	2.2	-0.1
Information Media and Telecommunications	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.4	6.2	-
Financial and Insurance Services	0.4	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.6	4.9	-
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	-0.2	-	1.7	0.6	1.1	3.5	-
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	-0.8	-0.1	-1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	0.1
Administrative and Support Services	1.6	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.5	3.3	0.1
Public Administration and Safety	-	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.2	-
Education and Training	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	2.0	-
Health Care and Social Assistance	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	2.2	-
Arts and Recreation Services	0.9	1.1	0.7	-0.6	-0.1	1.0	-
Other Services	3.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	3.9	-
Ownership of dwellings	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	-
Gross value added at basic prices	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.3	2.5	0.3
Taxes less subsidies on products	0.4	1.7	1.5	0.5	1.2	4.9	0.1
Statistical discrepancy (P)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-0.1
Gross domestic product	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	2.5	0.3

. . not applicable

- nil or rounded to zero

a. Last column shows the percentage point contribution to growth in GDP.

Industry value added, revisions to percentage changes (a)

	Dec 24 to Mar 25	Mar 25 to Jun 25	Jun 25 to Sep 25	Sep 25 to Dec 25
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-0.7	0.2	-0.3	-
Mining	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-
Manufacturing	-0.4	0.2	-	0.2
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	0.3	-0.1	-	-
Construction	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.3
Wholesale Trade	-0.1	-	0.1	0.3
Retail Trade	-0.2	0.1	-	0.1
Accommodation and Food Services	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-
Transport, Postal and War ehousing	0.1	-	-	-0.4
Information Media and Te lecommunications	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.3
Financial and Insurance S ervices	-0.1	-	-	0.1
Rental, Hiring and Real Es tate Services	-0.2	-	-	0.3
Professional, Scientific an d Technical Services	-0.5	0.1	-	-
Administrative and Suppo rt Services	-0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2
Public Administration and Safety	-	-	-	-
Education and Training	-	-	-	-
Health Care and Social As sistance	-	-0.1	-	0.1
Arts and Recreation Servi ces	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.4
Other Services	-0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5
Ownership of dwellings	-	-	-	-
Gross value added at basi c prices	-0.2	0.1	-	0.1
Taxes less subsidies on pr oducts	-0.3	0.1	-	-
Gross domestic product	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1

- nil or rounded to zero

a. Change on preceding quarter.

Income from GDP

Income estimates are in seasonally adjusted current prices

Income from GDP, percentage changes (a)

	Dec 24 to Mar 25	Mar 25 to Jun 25	Jun 25 to Sep 25	Sep 25 to Dec 25	Dec 25 to Mar 26	Through the year, Mar 25 to Mar 26	Contribution to growth, Dec 25 to Mar 26
Compensation of employees							
Wages and salaries	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	5.7	0.5
Employers' social contributions (b)	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.5	7.7	0.1
Total compensation of employees	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.2	5.9	0.6
Gross operating surplus							
Non-financial corporations							
Private non-financial corporations	0.1	-	1.7	2.0	-1.1	2.6	-0.2
Public non-financial corporations	0.8	-8.1	6.8	7.9	-0.1	5.9	-
Total non-financial corporations	0.2	-0.3	1.9	2.2	-1.1	2.7	-0.2
Financial corporations	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	9.1	0.1
Total corporations	0.5	-	2.0	2.3	-0.4	3.9	-0.1
General government	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	7.2	-
Dwellings owned by persons	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.0	4.5	0.1
Total gross operating surplus	0.8	0.3	1.8	2.0	-	4.2	-
Gross mixed income	3.8	-1.2	1.5	3.9	-0.6	3.5	-
Total factor income	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.8	0.6	5.1	0.5
Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	-	1.9	1.0	2.5	0.6	6.0	0.1
Statistical discrepancy (I)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-
Gross domestic product	1.3	0.8	1.8	2.0	0.6	5.3	0.6

. . not applicable

- nil or rounded to zero

a. Last column shows the percentage point contribution to growth in GDP.

b. Includes contributions to superannuation made by employers and payments of workers' compensation premiums.

Income from GDP, revisions to percentage changes (a)

	Dec 24 to Mar 25	Mar 25 to Jun 25	Jun 25 to Sep 25	Sep 25 to Dec 25
Compensation of employees				
Wages and salaries	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Employers' social contributions (b)	-0.2	-	-	0.2
Total compensation of employees	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Gross operating surplus				
Non-financial corporations				
Private non-financial corporations	-	0.1	0.4	0.1
Public non-financial corporations	0.5	-2.3	1.0	0.9
Total non-financial corporations	0.1	-	0.4	0.1
Financial corporations	-0.2	0.1	-	0.1
Total corporations	-	-	0.3	0.1
General government	-	-	-	-
Dwellings owned by persons	-	-	-	-
Total gross operating surplus	-	-	0.2	0.1
Gross mixed income	-0.4	0.3	-0.2	-
Total factor income	-0.1	-	-	-
Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	-0.3	0.7	-0.7	0.2
Gross domestic product	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2

- nil or rounded to zero

a. Change on preceding quarter.

b. Includes contributions to superannuation made by employers and payments of workers' compensation premiums.

State final demand

State and territory final demand, percentage changes (a)

		Dec 25 to Mar 26								
		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (b)
Final consumption expenditure										
	General government	-0.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	-1.0	-1.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2
	Households	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.5
Gross fixed capital formation										
	Private	9.5	3.5	1.4	-1.7	1.1	-1.1	-6.9	-10.4	3.6
	Public	-1.0	-0.6	5.0	4.9	0.2	-4.3	2.3	0.2	0.9
State final demand		1.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	-0.7	-0.4	-0.6	1.0

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

a. Change on preceding quarter

b. Australia estimates relate to Domestic final demand.

Data downloads

Time series spreadsheets

Download all (10.09 MB)

Table 1. Key National Accounts Aggregates

Download XLSX [261.41 KB] (/statistics/economy/national-accounts/australian-national-accounts-national-income-expenditure-and-product/mar-2026/5206001_Key_Aggregates.xlsx)

Table 2. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures

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Table 3. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Current prices

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Table 4. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain price indexes

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Table 5. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Implicit price deflators

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Table 6. Gross Value Added by Industry, Chain volume measures

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Table 7. Income from Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Current prices

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Table 8. Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE)

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Table 9. Changes in Inventories

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Table 10. Agricultural Income, Current prices

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Table 11. National Income Account, Current prices

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Table 12. National Capital Account, Current prices

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Table 13. Non-Financial Corporations Income Account, Current prices

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Table 14. Private Non-Financial Corporations Income Account, Current prices

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Table 15. Public Non-Financial Corporations Income Account, Current prices

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Table 16. Financial Corporations Income Account, Current prices

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Table 17. General Government Income Account, Current prices

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Table 18. National General Government Income Account, Current prices

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Table 19. State and Local General Government Income Account, Current prices

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Table 20. Household Income Account, Current prices

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Table 21. External Account, Current prices

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Table 22. Taxes, Current prices

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Table 23. Social Assistance Benefits Payments, Current prices

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Table 24. Selected Analytical Series

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Table 25. State Final Demand, Summary Components by State: Chain volume measures

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Table 26. State Final Demand, Detailed Components: New South Wales

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Table 27. State Final Demand, Detailed Components: Victoria

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Table 28. State Final Demand, Detailed Components: Queensland

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Table 29. State Final Demand, Detailed Components: South Australia

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Table 30. State Final Demand, Detailed Components: Western Australia

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Table 31. State Final Demand, Detailed Components: Tasmania

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Table 32. State Final Demand, Detailed Components: Northern Territory

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Table 33. State Final Demand, Detailed Components: Australian Capital Territory

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Table 34. Key Aggregates and analytical series, Annual

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Table 35. Income from GDP and Changes in Inventories, Annual

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Table 36. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual

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Table 37. Industry Gross Value Added, Chain volume measures, Annual

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Table 38. National Income Account, Current prices, Annual

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Table 39. National Capital Account, Current prices, Annual

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Table 40. External Account, Current prices, Annual

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Table 41. Indexes of Industrial Production

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Table 42. Unit Labour Costs

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Table 43. Indexes of Industrial Production, Annual

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Table 44. Compensation of Employees, State by Sector: Current prices

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Table 45. Gross Value Added by Industry, Current prices

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Data cubes

HFCE Food Estimates, current price and chain volume measures, COICOP Group, SUPC, Original

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Revisions and changes

Revisions in this issue

There are revisions in this issue due to the incorporation of more up-to-date data and concurrent seasonal adjustment.

Upcoming reinstatement of trend estimates

In the March quarter 2020 release of the Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, the ABS advised that trend estimates for all series in the National Accounts would be suspended from June 2019 due to the significant economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Following the return of all time series from forward factors to concurrent adjustment, the ABS began seeking feedback on user needs with national accounts trend series in the December quarter 2024 release (/statistics/economy/national-accounts/australian-national-accounts-national-income-expenditure-and-product/dec-2024#revisions-and-changes) with a view to re-instating trend in the future.

Following the end of the consultation period, the ABS has decided to reinstate National Accounts trend estimates in the upcoming June quarter 2026 edition of the Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product to be released on 2 September 2026. Due to the degree of disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic into the years following, trend estimates for a certain number of quarters will remain suppressed, as trend estimates during this period are likely to be misleading to users.

Related releases

Upcoming releases

Australian National Accounts: Finance and Wealth

The March quarter 2026 issue of Australian National Accounts: Finance and Wealth (/statistics/economy/national-accounts/australian-national-accounts-finance-and-wealth/latest-release) will be released on 25 June 2026. This publication includes the quarterly household balance sheets with an estimate of net worth. It also provides quarterly estimates of the financial flows and balance outstanding between sectors and various sub-sectors of the domestic economy and with the rest of the world. Other key estimates within the publication include the financial instrument markets, demand for credit by non-financial domestic institutional sectors during the quarter, and their corresponding levels of credit outstanding and quarterly sectoral capital accounts (current price).

Published releases

Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables

The 2023-24 issue of Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables (/statistics/economy/national-accounts/australian-national-accounts-input-output-tables/latest-release) was released on 25 March 2026. This product provides detailed information about the supply and use of products in the Australian economy and the structure of, and inter-relationships between, Australian industries. It presents information on input by industry and output by product group, use of domestic production, imports by industry and final demand categories, taxes and margins on supply by product, and industry and product concordances.

Monthly Household Spending Indicator

The April 2026 issue of the Monthly Household Spending Indicator (/statistics/economy/finance/monthly-household-spending-indicator/latest-release) was released on 28 May 2026. The Monthly Household Spending Indicator is derived using aggregated, de-identified banks transactions data from some of Australia's banking and financial institutions. The ABS transforms the banks transactions data in order to derive the Monthly Household Spending Indicator. As this data is not designed for statistical purposes, its scope varies from Australian National Accounts concept of household final consumption expenditure (HFCE) and the Retail Trade turnover estimates for retail businesses.

Previous catalogue number

This release previously used catalogue number 5206.0.

Methodology

Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product methodology, March 2026 (/methodologies/australian-national-accounts-national-income-expenditure-and-product-methodology/mar-2026)