GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT & STATE FINAL DEMAND, MARCH QUARTER 2017

Summary

In the March guarter 2017:

Trend

- Australian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rose 0.4% and was 1.7% higher than a year earlier in real trend terms.
- South Australian State Final Demand (SFD) rose 0.9% and was 2.7% higher than a year earlier in real trend terms.
- Australian Real Gross Domestic Income, which indicates the purchasing power of total incomes generated by Australian production, increased by 1.9% in trend terms.

Seasonally Adjusted

- GDP rose by 0.3% in the March quarter following a rise of 1.1% in the December quarter and was 1.7% higher than a year earlier.
- South Australian State Final Demand (SFD) rose 1.4% and was 3.3% higher than a year earlier, in real seasonally adjusted terms.

Further Analysis

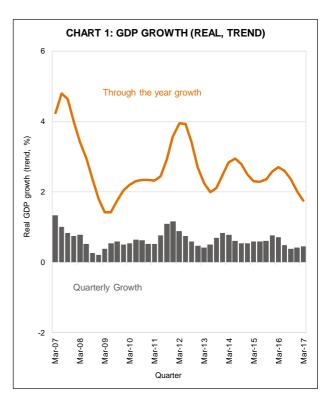
Trend data

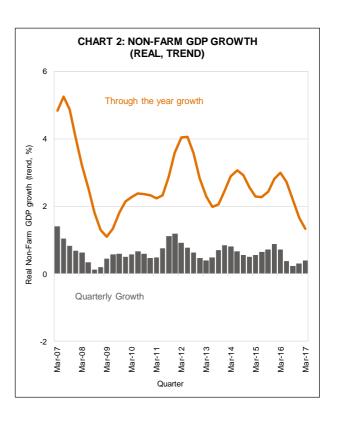
Australia's non-farm GDP rose by 0.4% in the March quarter to be 1.3% higher than a year ago (see Chart 2).

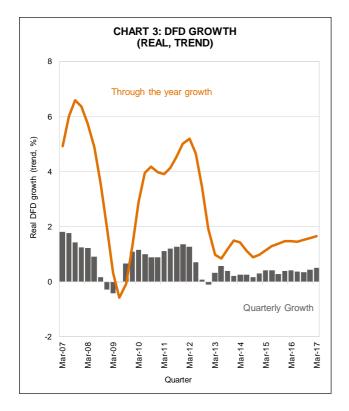
Farm GDP rose by 2.6% in the March quarter to be 25% higher a year ago.

Australian Domestic Final Demand (DFD) rose by 0.5% in the March quarter 2017 to be 1.7% higher than a year ago (see Chart 3).

Nationally, in the March quarter, rises were recorded for public investment (up 1.7%), household consumption spending (up 0.7%), new business investment (up 0.3%) and government consumption (up 0.1%), but dwelling investment fell (down 1.3%).







South Australian State Final Demand (SFD) rose by 0.9% during the March quarter 2017—see Chart 4.

In South Australia, during the March quarter, spending growth was recorded in new private business investment (up 4.2%), household consumption (up 0.6%) and public sector capital investment (up 2.0%). Falls in spending were recorded for dwelling investment (down 0.6%) and public sector consumption (down 0.2%).

Among the states, SFD rose in the March quarter in Victoria (up 1.1%), South Australia (up 0.9%), Tasmania (up 0.6%), Queensland (up 0.4%) and New South Wales (up 0.2%), but fell in Western Australia (down 0.7%).

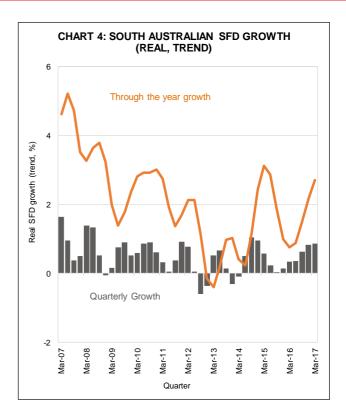


Table 1: State Final Demand - Real, trend

	Mar qtr 17 vs Dec qtr 16	Mar qtr 17 vs Mar qtr 16
	(% change)	(% change)
NSW	0.2	2.1
VIC	1.1	3.8
QLD	0.4	1.8
SA	0.9	2.7
WA	-0.7	-6.9
TAS	0.6	2.5
AUS (DFD)	0.5	1.7

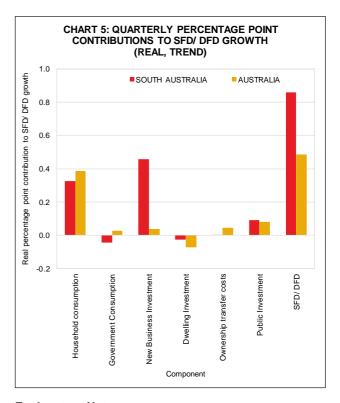
Table 2: Expenditure Components of SFD/DFD and GDP – Real, Trend

	Mar qtr 17 vs Dec qtr 16		Mar qtr 17 vs Mar qtr 16	
	(% change)		(% change)	
	SA	AUS	SA	AUS
Household Consumption	0.6	0.7	2.5	2.4
Government Consumption	-0.2	0.1	0.6	2.1
New Business Investment	4.2	0.3	3.3	-3.4
Dwelling Investment	-0.6	-1.3	-0.8	-0.5
Ownership Transfer Costs	0.2	2.8	-2.9	2.7
Public Investment	2.0	1.7	21.1	8.5
SFD/ DFD	0.9	0.5	2.7	1.7
Exports*	np	0.9	np	6.8
Imports*	np	1.4	np	5.9
GDP	np	0.4	np	1.7

^{*}National data is for goods and services. State data is no longer published in this release.

7 June 2017

Next release of ABS Cat No 5206.0 is 6 September 2017



Explanatory Notes

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total market value of goods and services <u>produced</u> in Australia within a given period. The state by state breakdown of this figure is Gross State Product (GSP), however estimates of GSP growth are only published annually.

The main quarterly measure of state economic activity is State Final Demand (SFD), which is an estimate of the <u>level of spending</u> in the local economy by private and public sectors. Spending is reported on the consumption of goods and services, and capital investment.

Spending (SFD) is not the same as production (GDP). SFD for example, includes spending by households and businesses on imports, which are not produced (and do not create jobs) in South Australia. SFD does not include South Australia's exports, which do get produced and create jobs in the State.

Real Gross Domestic Income measures the <u>purchasing</u> <u>power</u> of the production (GDP) occurring in Australia. It takes into account the impacts of changes in Australia's terms of trade. GDP only measures the <u>volume</u> of goods and services produced, mined and farmed in Australia. If prices are rising for our exports this will lift our incomes. Real GDP does not measure this, but real GDI does.