

ABS State Details, December quarter 2025

Source: ABS *Australian National Accounts* released 4 March 2026, 10:30 am AEST.

Note: ABS *Australian National Accounts* only provides data for state final demand and its components. State level estimates of overseas trade in goods and services on a consistent basis to the national accounts are released as part of ABS *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position* (discussed below). For a complete picture of State economic growth, ABS *State Accounts* provides annual Gross State Product data. Note: All data in this brief are reported in seasonally adjusted terms.

- Queensland’s state final demand (SFD, an indicator of domestic spending) rose 0.1% in December quarter 2025, to be 3.0% higher over the year.
- Robust growth in *household consumption* and *government consumption* were the main drivers of the quarterly result.
- Annual growth in Queensland’s domestic economy (3.0%) was slightly stronger than the Australian average (2.9%).

Table 1: Queensland’s state final demand, December quarter 2025
(seasonally adjusted, CVM)

	% Change		Contribution to SFD Growth	
	quarterly	annual	quarterly	annual
Private Final Demand	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.8
Household Consumption	0.5	3.4	0.2	1.8
Private Investment	-1.3	5.7	-0.2	1.0
Dwelling Investment	0.2	8.5	0.0	0.5
New Dwellings	0.6	11.9	0.0	0.4
Alterations and Additions	-0.5	3.8	0.0	0.1
Ownership transfer costs	1.1	3.0	0.0	0.0
Business Investment	-2.3	4.6	-0.3	0.5
Machinery and Equipment	-6.5	1.3	-0.3	0.1
Engineering Construction	3.0	4.5	0.1	0.1
Non-Residential Construction	-3.8	10.3	-0.1	0.2
Public Final Demand	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2
General Govt. Consumption	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.4
National	0.7	3.9	0.1	0.4
State and Local	1.1	-0.3	0.1	0.0
General Govt. Investment	0.7	-1.4	0.0	-0.1
National	4.2	1.4	0.0	0.0
State and Local	0.0	-2.0	0.0	-0.1
Public Corporation Investment	-8.1	-4.3	-0.1	-0.1
National	-5.8	-16.4	0.0	0.0
State and Local	-8.4	-2.5	-0.1	0.0
State Final Demand (SFD)	0.1	3.0	0.1	3.0

Table 2: SFD/DFD growth comparison, December quarter 2025
(seasonally adjusted, % change, CVM)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld.	SA	WA	Tas.	Aust.	Aust GDP
Quarterly	0.6	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.8
Annual	2.6	2.7	3.0	5.0	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.6

Source: ABS *National Accounts*.

Detail

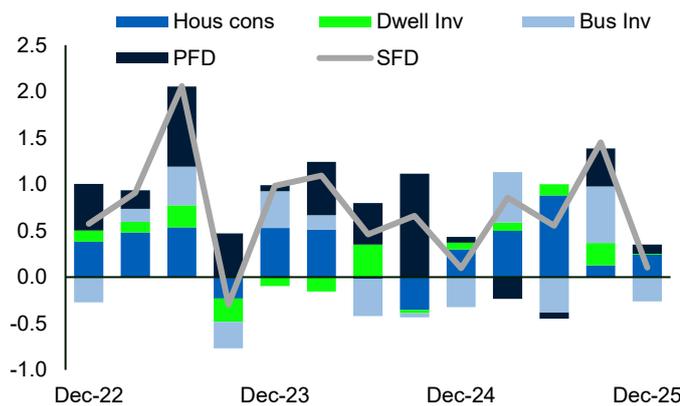
Queensland's state final demand (SFD) rose 0.1% in December quarter 2025, to be 3.0% higher over the year, unchanged from the September quarter.

Solid growth in household consumption and government consumption were the main drivers of the headline quarterly growth result (**Chart 1**).

Annual growth in Queensland's domestic economy was slightly stronger than the Australian average of 2.9%.

Chart 1: Contribution to quarterly SFD growth, Queensland

(seasonally adjusted, CVM, percentage point)



Source: ABS National Accounts.

Household consumption

Household consumption rose 0.5% in December quarter 2025, following an increase of 0.2% in the September quarter.

The main driver of the quarterly increase was a 3.1% rise in *Furnishings & household equipment*. Other components to contribute to the quarterly rise were *Rent and other dwellings services* (up 0.5%) and *Insurance & other financial services* (up 0.8%, **Chart 2**).

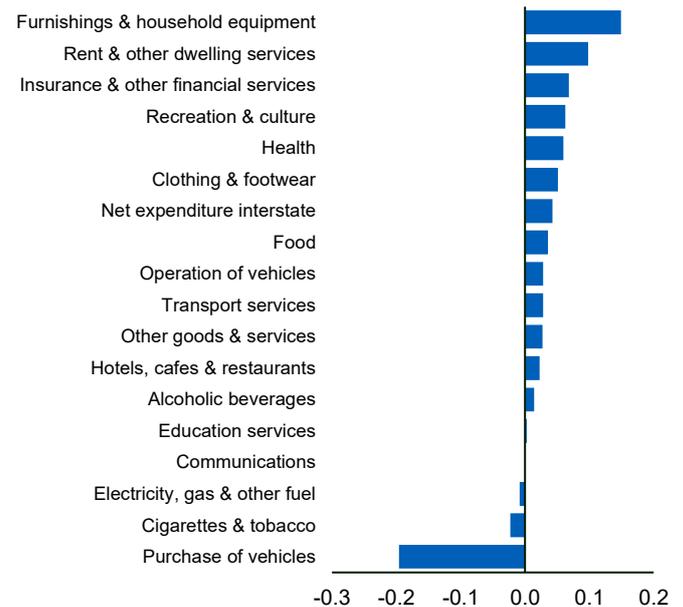
Queensland's household consumption deflator (a broad measure of inflation faced by households) moderated to 3.3% over the year to December quarter 2025 from 3.4% the prior quarter. This is down from a peak of 7.4% in December quarter 2022.

Meanwhile, annual growth in *compensation of employees* strengthened to 6.2% from 5.8% the prior quarter. However, growth remains down from the recent peak of 12.0% in December quarter 2022.

Growth in household consumption strengthened during 2025 as real per capita incomes were supported by lower underlying inflation, income tax cuts and the three interest rate reductions during that year. However, renewed inflationary pressures and the possibility of further interest rates hikes are likely to weigh on the recovery of household spending during 2026.

Chart 2: Household consumption components, Queensland

(seasonally adjusted, CVM, quarterly %-pt contribution to growth)



Source: ABS National Accounts.

Dwelling investment

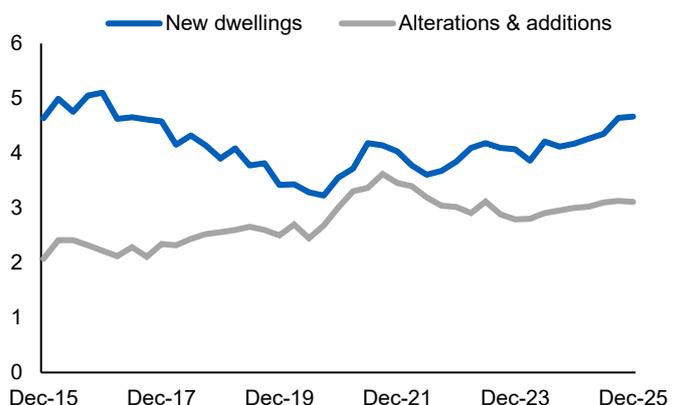
Dwelling investment rose 0.2% in the quarter, following a strong September quarter (up 4.3%), to be the fifth consecutive quarter of growth. Dwelling investment was 8.5% higher over the year, reaching the highest level since the pre-GFC investment boom in December quarter 2008.

Investment continues to be supported by an elevated amount of work in the pipeline and demand for housing. However, construction activity remains impacted by labour shortages, and construction company insolvencies.

The quarterly rise was driven by an increase in *new dwellings* (up 0.6%), while *alterations & additions* fell 0.5% (**Chart 3**).

Chart 3: Dwelling investment, by component, Queensland

(seasonally adjusted, CVM, \$ billions, quarterly)



Source: ABS National Accounts.

Business investment

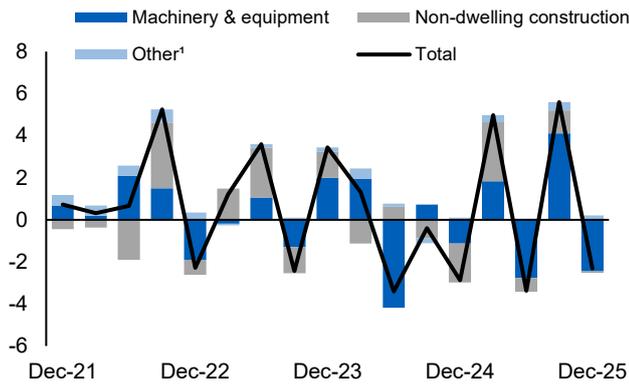
Business investment has been volatile in recent years (**Chart 4**). The component fell 2.3% in the December quarter,

following an increase of 5.6% in the September quarter. Despite the quarterly decline, annual growth strengthened to 4.6%.

The decline in the December quarter was driven by a 6.5% fall in *Machinery and equipment*, however the result follows a very strong gain of 11.5% in the preceding quarter (the ABS noted that investment in data centres and aircraft maintained at high levels). *Non-residential building* investment (down 3.8%) also fell. Meanwhile, *Engineering construction* rose 3.0% in the quarter to be 4.5% higher over the year.

Chart 4: Business investment, by component, Queensland

(seasonally adjusted, quarterly, CVM, %-point contribution)



1. Includes cultivated biological resources and intellectual property products.
Source: ABS *National Accounts*.

Public final demand

Public final demand (PFD, government spending) rose 0.3% in the quarter and was just 0.7% higher annually.

The quarterly result was driven by a 0.9% increase in *General government final consumption* (which was due to higher *state and local* (up 1.1%) and *national* spending (up 0.7%)).

Public corporation investment fell 8.1% in the quarter, with significant falls at both the *national* and *state and local* levels.

Overseas trade

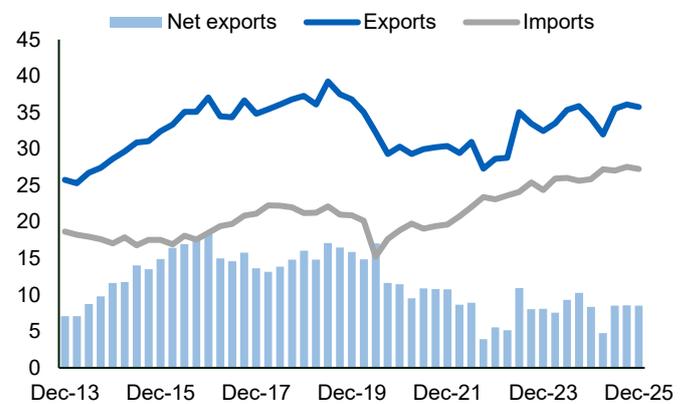
ABS *Balance of Payments* data (released 3 March) show Queensland's overseas **exports of goods and services** fell 0.9% in December quarter 2025 but were 4.6% higher annually. The quarterly result was driven by declines of 0.8% in *goods exports* and 1.9% in *service exports*.

Overseas **imports of goods and services** fell 1.1% in December quarter 2025, which was driven by a decline in *services imports* (down 4.3%), while *goods imports* were flat. However, in annual terms, overseas imports were 5.4% higher. These data should be treated with caution as the ABS have had issues with changing seasonal patterns of overseas imports since the COVID-19 pandemic.

The quarterly declines in exports and imports suggests the overseas trade sector likely had a neutral impact on Queensland's gross state product growth in the December quarter.

Chart 5: Overseas trade in goods and services, Queensland

(seasonally adjusted, quarterly, CVM, \$ billion)



Source: ABS *Balance of Payments*.