

From the Chief Economist

The weak 0.2 per cent GDP growth rate recorded in the Australian economy in the December quarter was no surprise.

Inflation, interest rates and taxes continued to zap consumers and discourage home building and renovations. Businesses responded by pulling back orders in anticipation of lower demand. Profits in the non-mining sector were lower, and the weather wasn't as kind to the agricultural sector as earlier in the year.

But had growth not been soft, households would have had to endure another episode of Reserve Bank versus the inflation dragon. The December quarter GDP result of 1.5 per cent growth over the year was exactly in line with the Reserve Bank's latest forecast - so the central bank will have no reason to deviate from its current 'on hold' position following this National Accounts release.

The fact that private business investment growth remained positive while the unemployment rate stayed below 4 per cent in the quarter and inflation moved down, was good news.

Towards the end of the year, some brighter news is likely as the tax cuts planned for 1 July give back some disposable income to households. Increases in real wages will also help the household sector, and if it is delivered - as currently expected by financial markets - so will an interest rate cut in the December quarter.

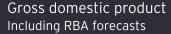
The business sector's ongoing investment augurs well for some ongoing productivity improvements which we have seen nascently begin.

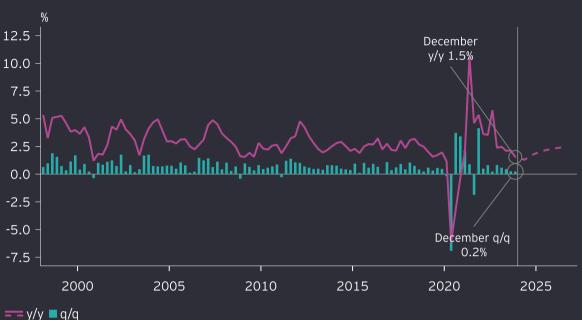
As the pandemic and its aftermath continues to wash through the economy, we can't say we are at the end of the slowdown just yet. But, in the absence of any unexpected shocks, almost.

Cherelle Murphy | EY Oceania Chief Economist



1. GDP growth continued to slow in the December quarter





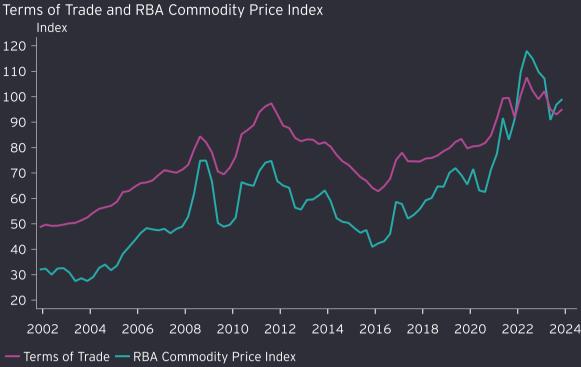
Source: ABS, RBA (Feb-24 SMP), Macrobond, EY

2. Interest rate hikes have pushed down consumption growth

Household consumption and RBA tightening cycles % deviation from trend 15 10 Above-trend consumption 5 0 -5 Below-trend consumption -10 -15 -20 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020 — Household consumption (real)

> Source: ABS, Macrobond, EY *shaded area denotes tightening cycles

3. High commodity prices continue to boost export income



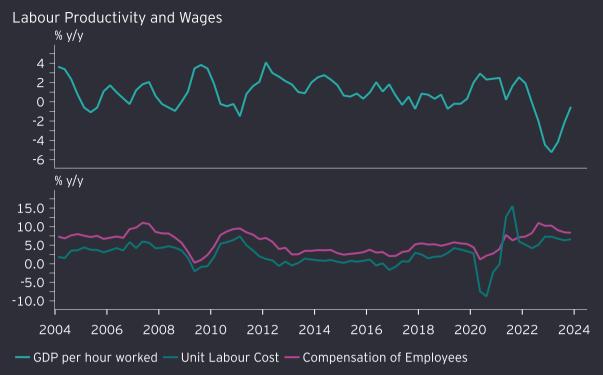
Source: ABS, RBA, Macrobond

4. Domestic price pressures are easing but still remain a cause for concern for the Reserve Bank



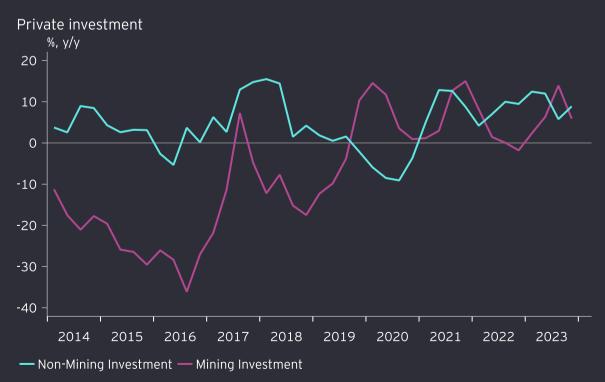
Source: ABS, Macrobond

5. Productivity has begun its post-pandemic recovery



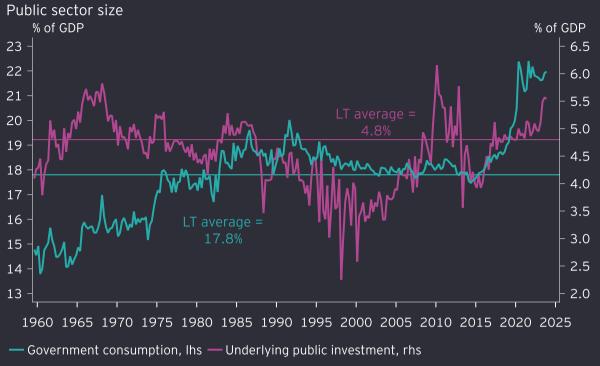
Source: ABS, Macrobond, EY

6. Investment by both the mining and non-mining sectors continues to grow



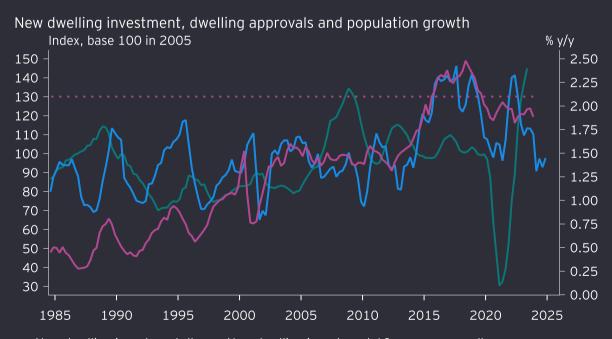
Source: ABS, Macrobond, EY

7. The public sector continues to hold a substantial share of the economy



Source: ABS, Macrobond, EY

8. Poor outlook for housing as new dwelling investment falls and dwelling approvals dip while the population grows strongly



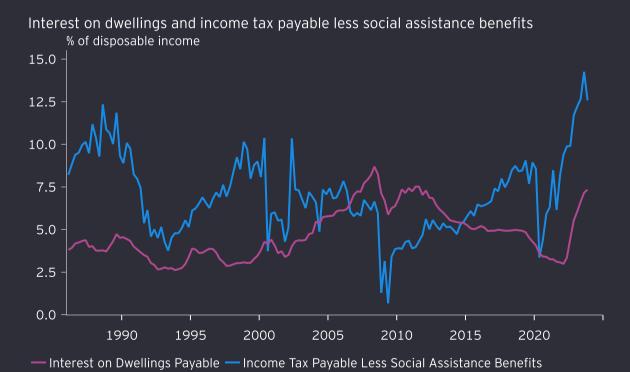
- New dwelling investment, lhs · · New dwelling investment 10 year average, lhs
- Dwelling approvals, 1y lead, lhs Population growth, rhs

Source: ABS, Macrobond, EY

9. Household saving remains low, but the ratio to income rose for the first time in over two years



10. Tax payments (less social assistance benefits) have passed a peak having recently risen sharply relative to disposable income



Source: ABS, Macrobond, EY

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