Gross domestic product

June quarter 2026 | Economic brief

Gross domestic product	Aust
Quarterly change (seasonally adjusted)	⬆0.4%
Year-ended change (seasonally adjusted)	⬆2.1%

In seasonally adjusted terms, Australia's gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 0.4% to $699.5 billion in the June quarter 2026 (Chart 1) and increased by 2.1% in year-ended terms.

Expenditure (seasonally adjusted)

Consumption expenditure increased by 0.5% in the quarter to $518.6 billion, reflecting an increase household consumption and general government consumption (Chart 2). Consumption expenditure contributed 0.34 percentage points (ppt) to GDP in the quarter.

Household consumption increased by 0.4% in the quarter to $359.0 billion, with the largest contributors to the being purchase of vehicles (up by 10.3%), insurance and other financial services (up by 1.3%) and rent and other dwelling services (up by 0.4%). The largest detractors from household consumption were electricity, gas and other fuel (down by 6.0%), transport services (down by 2.6%) and operation of vehicles (down by 0.6%).

General government consumption increased by 0.6% in the quarter to $159.7 billion, reflecting increases in state and local consumption (up by 0.5%) and national government consumption (up by 0.6%), mainly in the national non-defence component.

Investment declined by 0.3% to $175.3 billion in the quarter, detracting 0.07 ppt from GDP. The investment result reflects a 1.3% decline in public investment driven by general government, while private investment was unchanged (Chart 3).

Australia's net exports widened by 19.4% with a trade balance of $4.3 billion in the quarter, contributing 0.10 ppts to GDP.

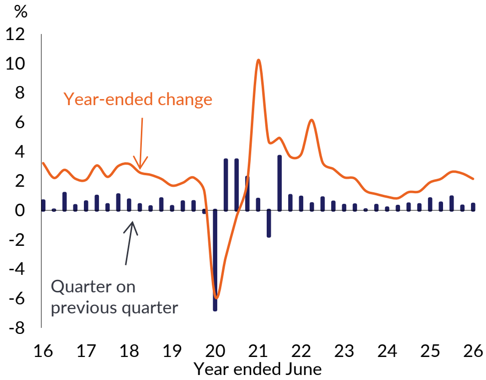
Production (seasonally adjusted)

Most industries reported growth in the quarter, with the largest contributors being professional, scientific and technical services (0.16 ppt), mining (0.14 ppt) and financial and insurance services (0.10 ppt). Manufacturing (-0.10 ppt), administrative and support services (-0.05 ppt) and rental, hiring and real estate services (-0.01 ppt) were the largest detractors from GDP growth.

Income (seasonally adjusted)

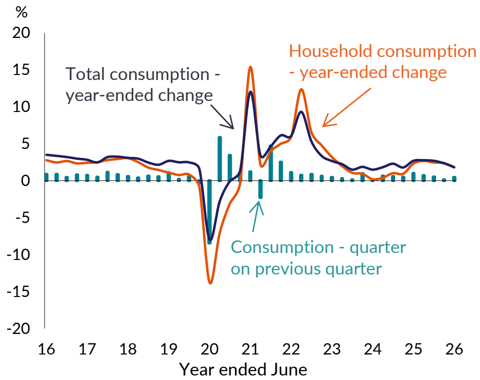
Nationally gross operating surplus and gross mixed income (GoSMI) increased by 5.2% in the year-ended June quarter 2026. The main contributors were financial and insurance services (0.49 ppt), mining (0.27 ppt) and construction (0.26 ppt). Compensation of employees increased by 6.0% in the year-ended June quarter 2026.

Chart 1: Gross domestic product
(seasonally adjusted, inflation adjusted)



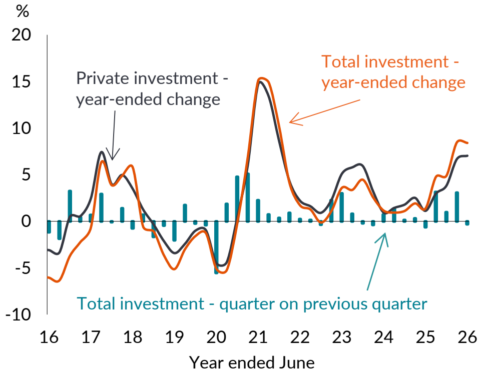
Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*; DTF

Chart 2: Consumption
(seasonally adjusted, inflation adjusted)



Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*; DTF

Chart 3: Investment
(seasonally adjusted, inflation adjusted)



Source: ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product:* DTF

Table 1: Gross domestic product ($M, inflation adjusted)

	Period			Change		
	Jun qtr 25	Mar qtr 26	Jun qtr 26	Quarterly[1]	Year-ended[2]	Year-average[3]
Australia						
Seasonally adjusted						
Consumption	509 252	516 292	518 645	0.5%	1.8%	2.5%
– households	352 663	357 486	358 963	0.4%	1.8%	2.4%
– general government	156 588	158 806	159 682	0.6%	2.0%	2.6%
Investment	163 749	175 802	175 281	-0.3%	7.0%	5.1%
– private	126 459	137 121	137 091	0.0%	8.4%	6.6%
– business investment	79 719	88 426	88 018	-0.5%	10.4%	7.2%
– dwelling investment	35 990	37 495	38 086	1.6%	5.8%	5.4%
– ownership transfer costs	10 750	11 200	10 987	-1.9%	2.2%	6.5%
– public	37 290	38 681	38 190	-1.3%	2.4%	0.2%
– general government	25 898	27 892	27 376	-1.8%	5.7%	1.1%
– public corporations	11 392	10 789	10 813	0.2%	-5.1%	-1.9%
Domestic final demand	673 000	692 094	693 926	0.3%	3.1%	3.1%
Change in inventories	1 469	749	71	-90.5%	-95.2%	-98.9%
Net exports	10 018	3 572	4 264	19.4%	-57.4%	-39.4%
– exports	168 540	171 991	173 452	0.8%	2.9%	3.7%
– imports	158 522	168 419	169 188	0.5%	6.7%	6.6%
Statistical discrepancy	336	124	1 200	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gross domestic product	**684 822**	**696 539**	**699 461**	**0.4%**	**2.1%**	**2.4%**
Trend						
– national accounts trend series suspended from June 2019						

n/a: not applicable
1 Compares the latest quarter with the previous quarter.
2 Compares the latest quarter with the same quarter last year.
3 Compares the 4 quarters up to and including the latest quarter with the previous 4 quarter period.
Caution is advised when using quarterly data for the Territory, which is often derived from small samples and highly volatile.
Source: Department of Treasury and Finance; ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*

Table 2: Gross domestic product percentage point contribution ($M, inflation adjusted)

	Period			Change		
	Jun qtr 25	Mar qtr 26	Jun qtr 26	Quarterly[1,4]	Year-ended[2,4]	Year-average[3,4]
Australia						
Seasonally adjusted						
Consumption	509 252	516 292	518 645	0.34 ppt	1.37 ppt	1.84 ppt
– households	352 663	357 486	358 963	0.21 ppt	0.92 ppt	1.24 ppt
– general government	156 588	158 806	159 682	0.13 ppt	0.45 ppt	0.60 ppt
Investment	163 749	175 802	175 281	-0.07 ppt	1.68 ppt	1.24 ppt
– private	126 459	137 121	137 091	0.00 ppt	1.55 ppt	1.23 ppt
– business investment	79 719	88 426	88 018	-0.06 ppt	1.21 ppt	1.21 ppt
– dwelling investment	35 990	37 495	38 086	0.08 ppt	0.31 ppt	0.31 ppt
– ownership transfer costs	10 750	11 200	10 987	-0.03 ppt	0.03 ppt	0.03 ppt
– public	37 290	38 681	38 190	-0.07 ppt	0.13 ppt	0.01 ppt
– general government	25 898	27 892	27 376	-0.07 ppt	0.00 ppt	0.22 ppt
– public corporations	11 392	10 789	10 813	0.00 ppt	0.00 ppt	-0.08 ppt
Domestic final demand	673 000	692 094	693 926	0.26 ppt	3.06 ppt	3.08 ppt
Change in inventories	1 469	749	71	-0.10 ppt	-0.20 ppt	-0.14 ppt
Net exports	10 018	3 572	4 264	0.10 ppt	-0.84 ppt	-0.61 ppt
– exports	168 540	171 991	173 452	0.21 ppt	0.72 ppt	0.91 ppt
– imports	158 522	168 419	169 188	-0.11 ppt	-1.56 ppt	1.52 ppt
Statistical discrepancy	336	124	1 200	0.15 ppt	0.13 ppt	0.02 ppt
Gross domestic product	**684 822**	**696 539**	**699 461**	**0.42 ppt**	**2.14 ppt**	**2.36 ppt**
Trend						
– national accounts trend series suspended from June 2019						

1 Compares the latest quarter with the previous quarter using seasonally adjusted data.
2 Compares the latest quarter with the same quarter last year using seasonally adjusted data.
3 Compares the 4 quarters up to and including the latest quarter with the previous 4 quarter period.
4 Percentage point contribution.
Caution is advised when using quarterly data for the Territory, which is often derived from small samples and highly volatile.
Source: Department of Treasury and Finance; ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*

Table 3: Gross domestic product, gross value added by industry ($M, inflation adjusted)

	Period			Change		
	Jun qtr 25	Mar qtr 26	Jun qtr 26	Quarterly[1]	Quarterly[2,4]	Year-ended[3,4]
Australia						
Seasonally adjusted						
Agr, forestry & fisheries	14 934	15 445	15 481	0.2%	0.01 ppt	0.08 ppt
Mining	73 989	73 297	74 244	1.3%	0.14 ppt	0.04 ppt
Manufacturing	34 856	35 966	35 269	-1.9%	-0.10 ppt	0.06 ppt
Electricity, gas & water	14 889	14 869	14 847	-0.1%	0.00 ppt	-0.01 ppt
Construction	47 095	48 873	49 066	0.4%	0.03 ppt	0.29 ppt
Wholesale trade	27 005	27 496	27 644	0.5%	0.02 ppt	0.09 ppt
Retail trade	29 084	29 320	29 386	0.2%	0.01 ppt	0.04 ppt
Accom. & food services	16 458	16 588	16 687	0.6%	0.01 ppt	0.03 ppt
Transport, postal & ware.	30 927	31 102	31 384	0.9%	0.04 ppt	0.07 ppt
Information media & telecom.	14 850	15 547	15 751	1.3%	0.03 ppt	0.13 ppt
Financal & insurance services	49 204	50 880	51 561	1.3%	0.10 ppt	0.34 ppt
Rental, hiring & real est. serv.	17 785	18 339	18 244	-0.5%	-0.01 ppt	0.07 ppt
Pro., scientific & tech. serv.	48 403	49 616	50 746	2.3%	0.16 ppt	0.34 ppt
Admin. & support serv.	22 935	23 549	23 210	-1.4%	-0.05 ppt	0.04 ppt
Public administration & safe.	35 859	36 132	36 204	0.2%	0.01 ppt	0.05 ppt
Education & training	31 342	31 812	31 968	0.5%	0.02 ppt	0.09 ppt
Health care & social assist.	55 338	55 874	56 039	0.3%	0.02 ppt	0.10 ppt
Arts & recreational services	5 203	5 193	5 184	-0.2%	0.00 ppt	0.00 ppt
Other services	10 861	11 200	11 301	0.9%	0.01 ppt	0.06 ppt
Ownership of dwellings	59 449	60 113	60 336	0.4%	0.03 ppt	0.13 ppt
Taxes less subsidies on products	43 612	45 021	44 987	-0.1%	0.00 ppt	0.20 ppt
Statistical discrepancy	744	307	- 76	n/a	-0.05 ppt	-0.12 ppt
Gross domestic product	**684 822**	**696 539**	**699 461**	**0.4%**	**0.42 ppt**	**2.14 ppt**

n/a: not applicable
1 Compares the latest quarter with the previous quarter.
2 Compares the latest quarter with the same quarter last year.
3 Compares the 4 quarters up to and including the latest quarter with the previous 4 quarter period.
4 Percentage point contribution.
Caution is advised when using quarterly data for the Territory, which is often derived from small samples and highly volatile.
Source: Department of Treasury and Finance; ABS, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product*

Term	Definition
Gross domestic product	The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services.
Household consumption	Expenditure by resident households on goods and services that will not be resold or used in production. The purchase of dwellings is excluded from household consumption as dwellings are goods used by owners to produce housing services for those owners and is therefore captured in private investment.
General government consumption	Government expenditure on goods and services (including wages and rents). National consumption is a combination of Commonwealth consumption, defence consumption and consumption by universities.
Private investment	Private investment is expenditure by producers on fixed assets that are used in the process of production and used repeatedly or continuously for longer than one year. It comprises dwelling investment, ownership transfer costs (fees incurred by the buyer or seller of real estate), non-dwelling construction (industrial, commercial and non-dwelling buildings and other structures such as pipelines and bridges), machinery and equipment, cultivated biological resources (natural resources used repeatedly to produce products such as milk or orchards) and intellectual property products (products as a result of creative activity, research and development and mineral exploration).
Public investment	Public investment is the expenditure by all levels of government on the purchase of fixed assets that are used over a long time period, similar to private investment, but also includes weapons systems for defence such as warships, submarines and fighter aircraft. Most data for public investment is sourced from state and territory government finance reporting. Adjustments are made to deduct expenditure that is classified as consumption, rather than investment.
Domestic final demand	The sum of general government consumption, household consumption and gross fixed capital formation (private and public investment).
Changes in inventories	Measured by the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and less the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories during the accounting period.
Net exports	The trade balance is the difference between the value of exports and imports. When exports exceed imports, the jurisdiction has a trade surplus and, conversely, when imports exceed exports, the jurisdiction has a trade deficit.
Exports	The value of goods exported and amounts receivable from non-residents for the provision of services by residents.
Imports	The value of goods imported and amounts payable to non-residents for the provision of services to residents.
Statistical discrepancy	The difference between the income/production/expenditure approach of measuring GDP to a composite singular measure of GDP. Theoretically, all three approaches of measuring GDP should be equivalent.
Quarterly change	Compares the latest quarter with the previous quarter.
Annual change	Compares the latest quarter with the same quarter last year.
Year-on-year change	Compares the 12 months up to and including the latest quarter with the previous 12 month period.
Seasonally adjusted	A seasonally adjusted series involves estimating and removing the cyclical and seasonal effects from the original data. Seasonally adjusting a time series is useful if you wish to understand the underlying patterns of change or movement in a population, without the impact of the seasonal or cyclical effects.
Trend	A trend series is a seasonally adjusted series that has been further adjusted to remove irregular effects and 'smooth' out the series to show the overall 'trend' of the data over time.

Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product | Australian Bureau of Statistics (abs.gov.au)

More information

Economic Group | Department of Treasury and Finance
P: 08 8999 6718 | E: economics.dtf@nt.gov.au | W: nteconomy.nt.gov.au