ABS State Details, June quarter 2026

Source: ABS *Australian National Accounts* released 2 September 2026, 11:30 am AEST.

Key Points

- Queensland's state final demand rose 1.1% in June quarter 2026, to be 3.8% higher over the year.
- Robust growth in *private investment* was a key driver of the strong quarterly and annual results.
- Annual growth in the State's domestic economy (3.8%) was the strongest of the states and well above that nationally (3.1%).

Table 1: Queensland's state final demand, June quarter 2026
(seasonally adjusted, CVM)

	% Change		Contribution to SFD Growth	
	quarterly	annual	quarterly	annual
Private Final Demand	**1.5**	**4.2**	**1.1**	**2.9**
Household Consumption	0.5	1.9	0.3	1.0
Private Investment	4.2	10.8	0.8	1.9
Dwelling Investment	6.2	16.8	0.4	0.9
New Dwellings	3.9	15.7	0.1	0.5
Alterations and Additions	9.5	18.4	0.2	0.4
Ownership transfer costs	-1.3	0.8	-0.0	0.0
Business Investment	3.8	9.0	0.4	1.0
Machinery and Equipment	4.1	13.0	0.2	0.5
Engineering Construction	7.5	4.4	0.2	0.1
Non-Residential Construction	-1.7	9.3	-0.0	0.2
Public Final Demand	**0.3**	**2.9**	**0.1**	**0.8**
General Govt. Consumption	1.1	2.9	0.3	0.7
National	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.2
State and Local	1.6	3.8	0.2	0.5
General Govt. Investment	-1.3	6.3	-0.1	0.3
National	-9.5	12.7	-0.1	0.1
State and Local	0.6	5.1	0.0	0.2
Public Corporation Investment	-7.4	-5.4	-0.1	-0.1
National	17.5	-26.9	0.0	-0.1
State and Local	-9.6	-2.2	-0.1	-0.0
State Final Demand (SFD)	**1.1**	**3.8**	**1.1**	**3.8**

Table 2: SFD/DFD growth comparison, June quarter 2026
(seasonally adjusted, % change, CVM)

	NSW	Vic.	**Qld.**	SA	WA	Tas.	**Aust.**	**Aust GDP**
Quarterly	0.0	-0.3	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.4
Annual	3.5	2.9	3.8	2.8	3.6	-3.2	3.1	2.1

Source: ABS *National Accounts*.

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, published in November each year. Note: All data in this brief are reported in seasonally adjusted terms.

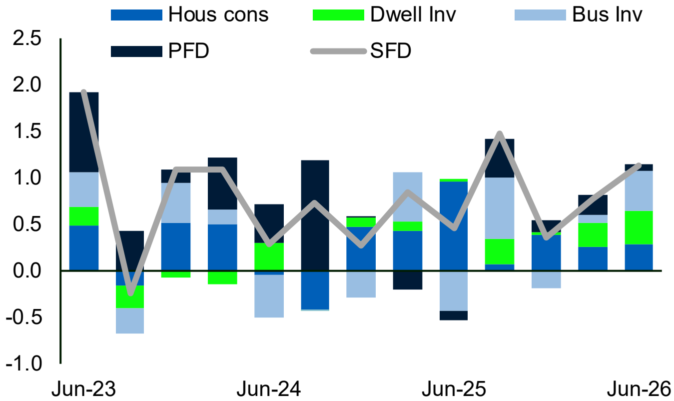
Detail

Queensland's state final demand (SFD, a key indicator of domestic activity) rose 1.1% in June quarter 2026, to be 3.8% higher over the year, up from 3.1% in the March quarter.

Solid growth in private investment was the main driver of the quarterly growth result (**Chart 1**), as well as contributing half (1.9 percentage points) of the 3.8% annual growth in SFD (**Table 1**).

Annual growth in Queensland's domestic economy was the strongest of the states and well above the national average of 3.1%.

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 June quarter 2026, seeing annual growth moderate to 1.9% from 3.3% in the March quarter.

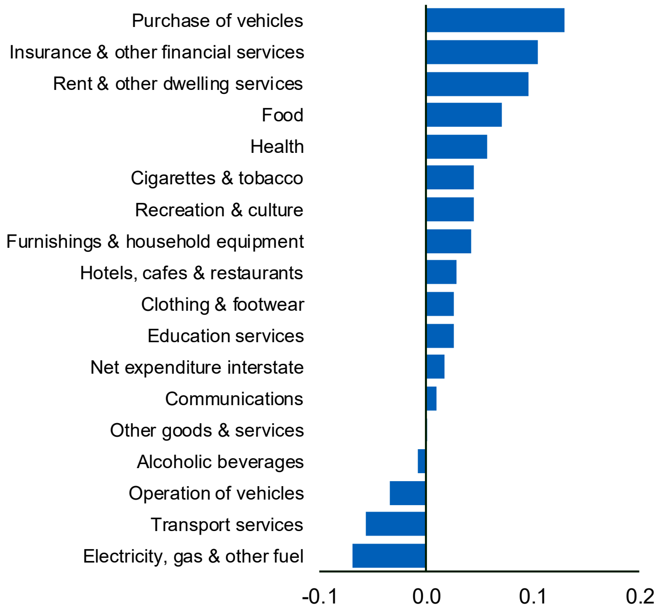
The main driver of the quarterly increase was a 4.9% rise in *Purchase of vehicles*, with the ABS stating that at the national level '*There were record sales of electric and hybrid vehicles as more households looked to lower ongoing operating vehicle costs*.' Meanwhile, expenditure on *Insurance and other financial services* (up 1.3%, **Chart 2**) and *Rent and other dwellings services* (up 0.5%) also supported quarterly growth.

Queensland's household consumption deflator (a broad measure of inflation faced by households) moderated further to 3.2% over the year to June quarter 2026 from 3.3% the prior quarter. Annual growth in the consumption deflator continues to moderate from the recent peak of 7.4% in December quarter 2022.

Meanwhile, annual growth in *compensation of employees* strengthened to 5.9% from 5.5% in the March quarter.

Growth in household consumption strengthened during 2025 as real per capita incomes were supported by prior easing of underlying inflation, income tax cuts and the three interest rate reductions during that year. While consumer spending was resilient in June quarter 2026 in the face of higher interest rates, inflation and global uncertainty, the lagged impact of these factors is still expected to play a role in slowing household spending during 2026-27.

Chart 2: Household consumption components, Queensland
(seasonally adjusted, CVM, quarterly %-pt contribution to growth)



Source: ABS *National Accounts*.

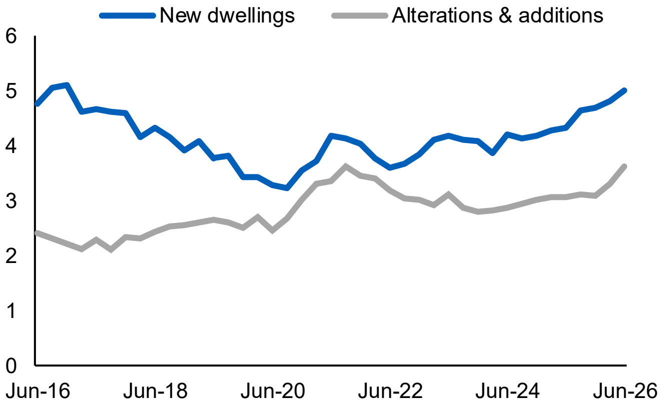
Dwelling investment

Dwelling investment rose a very strong 6.2% in the quarter, seeing annual growth strengthen to 16.8% from 10.7% in the prior quarter. The level of dwelling investment (in real terms, adjusted for price growth) is now well above the previous record high recorded during the pre-GFC investment boom in late 2008.

Investment continues to be supported by a strong flow of new dwelling approvals and a very elevated amount of existing work in the pipeline. However, construction output remains somewhat constrained, particularly by skilled labour shortages.

The quarterly rise was driven by a 9.5% increase in *Alterations & additions*, while *New dwellings* also rose a solid 3.9% (**Chart 3**).

Chart 3: Dwelling investment, by component, Queensland
(seasonally adjusted, CVM, $ billions, quarterly)



Source: ABS *National Accounts*.

Business investment

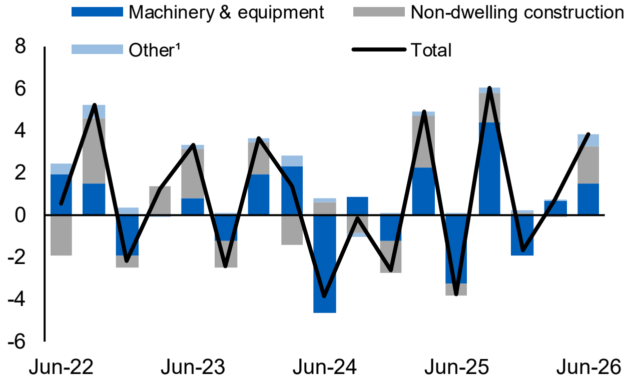
Business investment has been volatile in recent years (**Chart 4**). The component rose 3.8% in the June quarter, seeing annual growth strengthen to 9.0%.

The increase in the June quarter was driven by a 7.5% rise in *Engineering construction*, while *Machinery & equipment* investment also rose strongly (up 4.1%).

Machinery & equipment investment is now 13.0% higher in annual terms, however much of that is due to a 12.3% rise in September quarter 2025 which will drop out of the annual growth rate calculation next quarter.

Meanwhile, *Non-residential building* fell 1.7% in the quarter but was 9.3% 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 across the national, state and local levels) rose 0.3% in the quarter and was 2.9% higher annually.

The quarterly result was driven by a 1.1% increase in *General government final consumption*.

In contrast, *Public corporation investment* (down 7.4%) and General government investment (down 1.3%) fell in the quarter.

Overseas trade

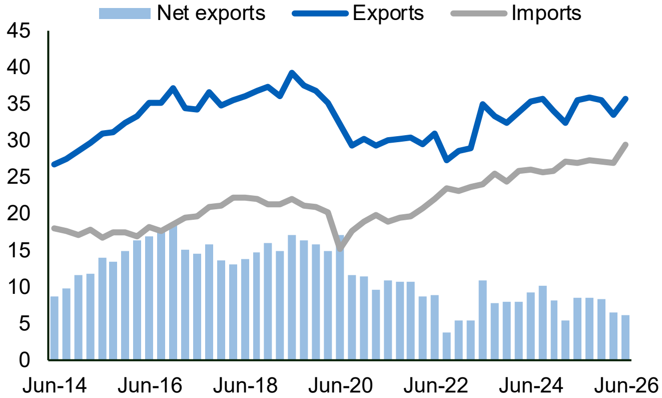
ABS *Balance of Payments* data (released 1 September) show Queensland's overseas **exports of goods and services** rose 6.6% in June quarter 2026 but were just 0.5% higher annually.

Overseas **imports of goods and services** rose a strong 9.1% in June quarter 2026, seeing annual growth strengthen to 9.0%.

The sharper quarterly increase in imports suggests the overseas trade sector likely detracted from Queensland's gross state product growth in the June quarter.

However, these data should be treated with some caution as the ABS have had issues with changing seasonal patterns of overseas imports since the COVID-19 pandemic.

Chart 5: Overseas trade in goods and services, Queensland
(seasonally adjusted, quarterly, CVM, $ billion)



Source: ABS *Balance of Payments*.