ROY MORGAN

Tuesday, 28 July 2026

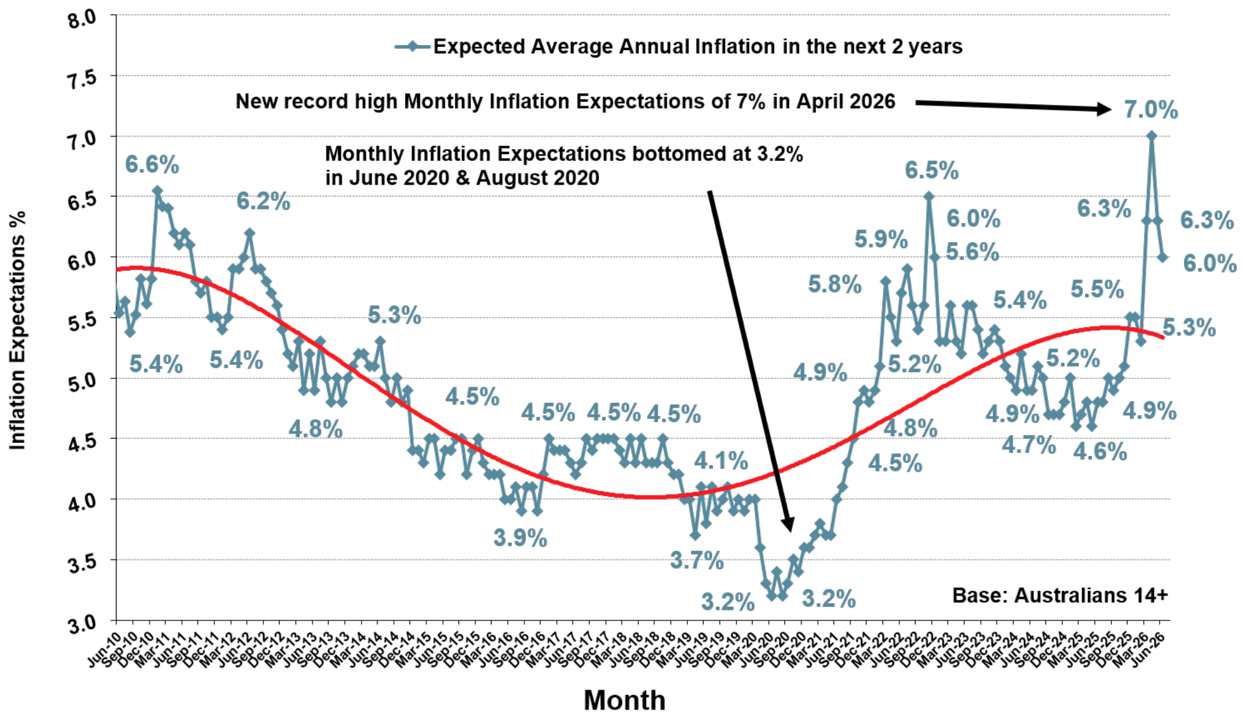
ANZ-Roy Morgan Inflation Expectations were at 5.9% in late July – down 0.1% points from the month of June

The weekly ANZ-Roy Morgan Inflation Expectations declined slightly in the month of June but have stabilised so far during July as the situation in the Middle East has deteriorated and are at 5.9% for the week of July 20-26, 2026, down 0.1% points from the month of June.

The latest weekly reading is 0.3% points below the average for Inflation Expectations over the last 22 weeks since the Iran War began on February 28, 2026, of 6.2%. A look at monthly Inflation Expectations for June 2026 shows the measure at 6% for the month – down 0.3% points from the prior month of May.

Inflation Expectations spiked to a record monthly high of 7% for April 2026 following the United States and Israel attack on Iran but then dropped significantly. However, the recent renewal of fighting has sent Inflation Expectations back up for three straight weeks since early July. In addition, the latest information on weekly Inflation Expectations is available to view each week in the [Roy Morgan Weekly Update video on YouTube.](#)

Monthly Inflation Expectations Index long-term trend – Expected Annual Inflation in next 2 years



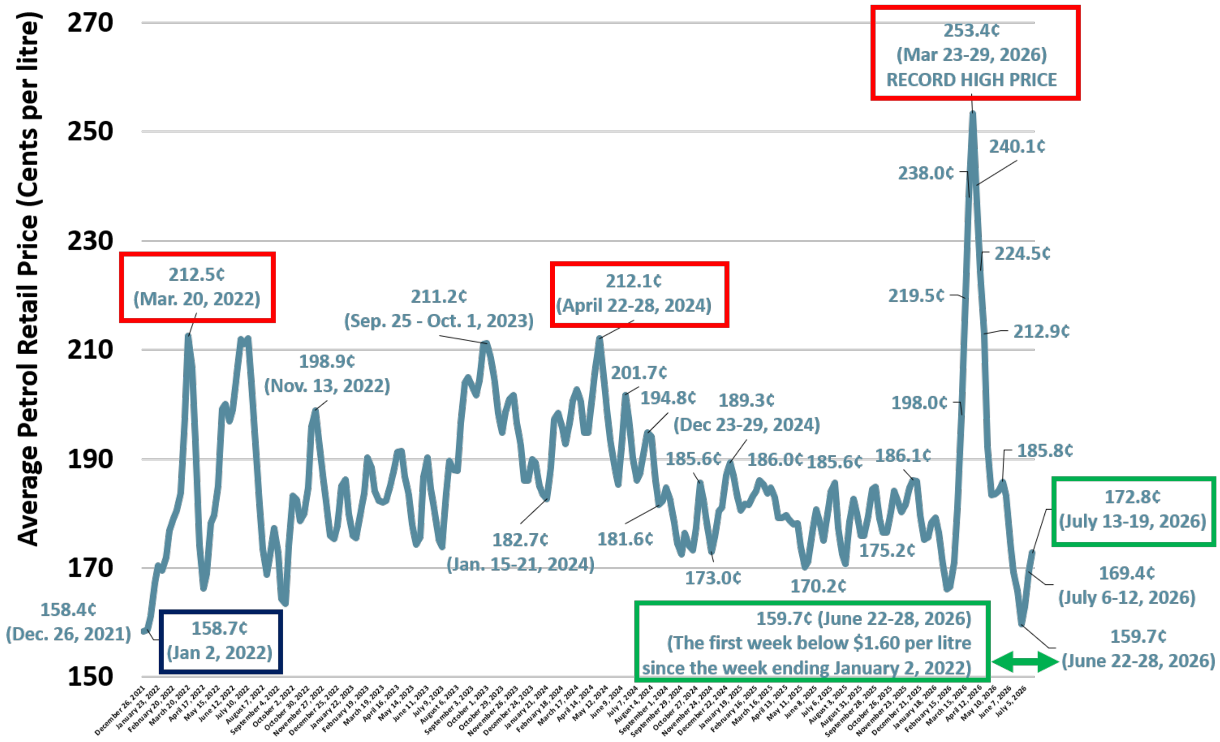
Source: Roy Morgan Single Source: Interviewing an average of 4,900 Australians aged 14+ per month (April 2010 – June 2026).

Average retail petrol prices were under $1.60 per litre in June for the first time since January 2022

Average retail petrol prices hit a four-and-a-half year low of $1.597 per litre in late June, the lowest average retail price since early January 2022 ($1.59 per litre). This was down 93.7 cents (-37%) since the record high of $2.534 reached in late March 2026. In fact, average retail petrol prices were below $1.70 per litre for five straight weeks from early June until mid-July.

At the end of June, the Albanese Government halved the fuel excise cut introduced in early April but extended the other half of the cut until early August when it is also due to end. Since the excise cut was rolled back, average retail petrol prices have increased from $1.60 per litre (June 22-28, 2026), to $1.82 per litre (July 20-26, 2026) – an increase of 22 cents per litre (+14.2%).

Australian average retail petrol prices (cents per litre) weekly: 2021 – 2026



Source: *Australian Institute of Petroleum (AIP) weekly reports: https://www.aip.com.au/pricing/weekly-prices-reports.*

The latest official ABS quarterly annual CPI estimate at 4% for the year to May 2026 is still significantly above the Reserve Bank's preferred target range of 2-3% over the course of the economic cycle, despite dropping by 0.6% points since March 2026. Despite this fall, official estimates of inflation have more than doubled since June 2025 (1.9%).

The increase in official estimates of inflation led to the Reserve Bank's decision to commence a cycle of increases by raising interest rates at its first three meetings of 2026 in February (+0.25%), March (+0.25%), and May (+0.25% to 4.35%), but left interest rates unchanged at their most recent meeting in mid-June.

The next ABS Monthly CPI estimate for June 2026 is due to be released on Wednesday.

Inflation Expectations were highest in the smaller States of Tasmania and South Australia

A look at Monthly Inflation Expectations on a State-based level for June shows decreases in four States as Inflation Expectations eased after peaking during March, April, and May.

The two exceptions were the two smallest States of Tasmania, for which Inflation Expectations were unchanged at 6.8%, and South Australia, for which Inflation Expectations increased 0.5% points to 6.7%.

The largest monthly declines for Inflation Expectations were the resource heavy States of Queensland, down 0.7% points to 6.3%, and in Western Australia, down 0.7% points to 5.9%.

Interestingly, Inflation Expectations were lowest in New South Wales, down 0.1% points to 5.9% (and down a large 1% point from two months ago), and in Victoria they were lowest of all at 'only' 5.6%, down 0.5% points on a month ago (and down 1.2% points from two months ago).

Inflation Expectations in Country Areas plummeted 0.8% points to 6.2% in June, and in Capital Cities dropped by 0.2% points to 5.8%.

Roy Morgan CEO Michele Levine says Inflation Expectations have subsided significantly since reaching a record weekly high of 7.3% in late March, dropping to 6% for the month of June, and are now down at 5.9% in late July – down 1.4% points from late March:

> *"ANZ-Roy Morgan Inflation Expectations in Australia increased sharply after the United States and Israel attacked Iran on the last day of February, increasing 1% point in the month of March to 6.3%, and up a further 0.7% points to a record monthly high of 7% for April.*
>
> *"However, Inflation Expectations have declined since peaking in late March and April. Inflation Expectations for the month of June were at 6% (down 0.3% points from the month of May), and the latest weekly rating is now 5.9% in late July – down 1.4% points from the peak in late March.*
>
> *"Inflation Expectations peaked above 7% from late March until mid-April but then began to drop as the fuel excise was cut in half in early April. During this period average retail petrol prices dropped from a high of over $2.50 per litre in late March and hit a low below $1.60 per litre in late June – a drop of over 90 cents per litre (-37%).*
>
> *"Since the cut to the fuel excise was partly rolled back in early July, petrol prices have increased 22 cents per litre and weekly Inflation Expectations have increased 0.5% points to 5.9%, the first time the rating has increased for three straight weeks since the record weekly high in late March.*
>
> *"The moderation of inflation pressures in the economy since mid-April to late June meant the Reserve Bank (RBA) raised interest rates only once during this period – in May up 0.25% to 4.35%.*
>
> *"However, the recent spike in petrol prices (up 23 cents per litre since late June), as well as the three consecutive weekly increases in Inflation Expectations, is putting the prospect of additional interest rate increases by the RBA back in focus.*
>
> *"The Reserve Bank is set to meet again in mid-August to consider the level of interest rates."*

See below for a comprehensive list of RBA interest rate changes during the time-period charted above.

The data for the Inflation Expectations series is drawn from the Roy Morgan Single Source which has interviewed an average of around 5,300 Australians aged 14+ per month over the last decade from July 2016 – June 2026 and includes interviews with 4,113 Australians aged 14+ in June 2026.

For comments and information about Roy Morgan's Inflation Expectations data, please contact:

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About Roy Morgan

Roy Morgan is Australia's largest independent Australian research company, with offices in each state, as well as in the U.S. and U.K. A full-service research organisation, Roy Morgan has over 80 years' experience collecting objective, independent information on consumers.

The Roy Morgan Consumer Confidence Report – Including Inflation Expectations

To learn more about the trends for Inflation Expectations as well as Consumer Confidence for different segments and demographics throughout the Australian community, purchase the Roy Morgan Consumer Confidence Monthly Report.

The questions used to calculate the Monthly Roy Morgan Inflation Expectations Index.

1) Prices: *"During the next 2 years, do you think that prices in general will go up, or go down, or stay where they are now?"*

2a) If stay where they are now: *"Do you mean that prices will go up at the same rate as now* ***or*** *that prices in general will not go up during the next 2 years?*

2b) If go up or go down: *"By about what per cent* ***per year*** *do you expect prices to (****go up****/* ***go down****)* ***on average*** *during the next 2 years?"*

3) *"Would that be (x%) per year, or is that the total for prices over the next 2 years?"*

The Roy Morgan Inflation Expectations Index is a forward-looking indicator unlike the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and is based on continuous (weekly) measurement, and monthly reporting. The Roy Morgan Inflation Expectations Index is current and relevant.

Monthly Roy Morgan Inflation Expectations Index (2010 – 2026)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Yearly Average
2010	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.8	**5.7**
2011	**6.6**	**6.4**	**6.4**	**6.2**	**6.1**	**6.2**	**6.1**	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.5	**6.0**
2012	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	**5.8**
2013	5.2	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.0	**5.0**
2014	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.4	**5.0**
2015	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.5	**4.5**
2016	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	**4.1**
2017	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	**4.4**
2018	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.2	**4.4**
2019	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	**4.0**
2020	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	**3.5**
2021	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.8	**4.2**
2022	4.9	5.1	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.6	6.5	6.0	**5.6**
2023	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	**5.4**
2024	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	**4.9**
2025	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.5	**4.9**
2026	**5.5**	**5.3**	**6.3**	**7.0**	**6.3**	**6.0**							**6.1**
Monthly Average	**4.8**	**4.8**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**4.8**	**4.9**	**4.9**	**4.8**	**4.8**	**4.8**	**4.8**	**4.8**	**4.9**

Overall: Roy Morgan Inflation Expectations Average: 4.9

Margin of Error

The margin of error to be allowed for in any estimate depends mainly on the number of interviews on which it is based. Margin of error gives indications of the likely range within which estimates would be 95% likely to fall, expressed as the number of percentage points above or below the actual estimate. Allowance for design effects (such as stratification and weighting) should be made as appropriate.

Sample Size	**Percentage Estimate**			
	40%-60%	25% or 75%	10% or 90%	5% or 95%
5,000	±1.4	±1.2	±0.8	±0.6
50,000	±0.4	±0.4	±0.3	±0.2

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RBA interest rates changes during the time-period measured: 2010-2025.

RBA – Interest rate increasing cycle (2010):

2010
April 2010: +0.25% to 4.25%; May 2010: +0.25% to 4.75%, November 2010: +0.25% to 5%.

RBA – Interest rate cutting cycle (2011-2013, 2015-2016 & 2019-2020):

2011 – 2013
November 2011: -0.25% to 4.5%; December 2011: -0.25% to 4.25%; May 2012: -0.5% to 3.75%; June 2012: -0.25% to 3.5%; October 2012: -0.25% to 3.25%; December 2012: -0.25% to 3%; May 2013: -0.25% to 2.75%; August 2013: -0.25% to 2.5%.

2014
There were no RBA interest rate changes during 2014.

2015 – 2016
February 2015: -0.25% to 2.25%; May 2015: -0.25% to 2%; May 2016: -0.25% to 1.75%; August 2016: -0.25% to 1.5%.

2017 – 2018
There were no RBA interest rate changes during 2017-18.

2019 – 2020
June 2019: -0.25% to 1.25%; July 2019: -0.25% to 1%; October 2019: -0.25% to 0.75%; March 4, 2020: -0.25% to 0.5%, March 20, 2020: -0.25% to 0.25% & November 6, 2020: -0.15% to 0.1%.

RBA – Interest rate increasing cycle (2022-23):

2022
May 2022: +0.25% to 0.35%, June 2022: +0.5% to 0.85%; July 2022: +0.5% to 1.35%; August 2022: +0.5% to 1.85%; September 2022: +0.5% to 2.35%; October 2022: +0.25% to 2.6%; November 2022: +0.25% to 2.85% and December 2022: +0.25% to 3.1%.

2023
February 2023: +0.25% to 3.35%; March 2023: +0.25% to 3.6%; May 2023: +0.25% to 3.85%; June 2023: +0.25% to 4.10%; November 2023: +0.25% to 4.35%.

2024
There were no RBA interest rate changes during 2024.

RBA – Interest rate cutting cycle (2025):

2025
February 2025: -0.25% to 4.10%; May 2025: -0.25% to 3.85%; August 2025: -0.25% to 3.60%.

RBA – Interest rate increasing cycle (2026):

2026
February 2026: +0.25% to 3.85%;; March 2026: +0.25% to 4.10%; May 2026: +0.25% to 4.35%.