



Australian Government

Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics



bitre

Key Australian infrastructure statistics 2016

© Commonwealth of Australia 2016

ISSN: 2207-0974 (Print) • ISSN: 2007-0982 (Online)

ISBN: 978-1-925531-01-5 • December 2016/INFRA3074

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Acknowledgement: The booklet was compiled by Natalie Fisher at the Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics.

An appropriate citation for this report is: Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE), 2016, *Key Australian infrastructure statistics 2016*, Canberra ACT.

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About this booklet




Key Australian infrastructure statistics provides a snapshot of a diverse range of data. Statistics are presented for the four main types of economic infrastructure: transport, energy, communications and water. The transport chapter is split by mode and presents data on infrastructure assets and trends in passenger travel, freight movement and safety. The energy, communications and water chapters include statistics on infrastructure expenditure, assets, supply, pricing and usage. The statistics are drawn from the Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics' Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016.

About BITRE

The Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) provides economic analysis, research and statistics on infrastructure, transport and regional development issues to inform Australian Government policy development and wider community understanding.

BITRE is part of the Policy and Research Division of the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development.

Facts and figures

- ▶ In 2015–16, **10.2** per cent of  Australia's GDP was accounted for by Australian infrastructure industries.
- ▶ In 2015–16, **45.7** per cent of infrastructure  construction was in the transport sector.
- ▶ **\$25.2** billion  was spent on roads in 2014–15.
- ▶ Australia's total road length was **873 573** kilometres in 2015.

▶ In 2014–15, there were **212.0** billion tonne kilometres of freight
 moved by road and **401.6** billion tonne moved by rail.

▶ In 2014–15, **184.2** billion passenger kilometres were travelled
on capital city roads, and **12.9** billion passenger kilometres
were travelled on urban rail networks.




▶ There were **33 355** route kilometres
 of open railway.

▶ There were **1 685** route kilometres of urban railway.

▶  In 2015–16, there were **36.2** million passengers on international flights in Australia and **58.4** million passengers on domestic flights.

▶ Sydney airport was the busiest in the country with **41.1** million passengers using the facility  in 2015–16.

▶ In 2014–15, **7.1** million TEUs were exchanged at Australia's  five principal container ports.

▶ **105.4** billion tonne kilometres of freight was moved by coastal shipping in 2013–14. 

- ▶ In 2015–16, **25** per cent of infrastructure construction was in the



energy sector.

- ▶ In 2014, Australia had **62.6** gigatonnes of economically extractable black coal.

- ▶ In 2015–16, **19.4** per cent of infrastructure construction was in the telecommunications sector.



- ▶ In 2015–16, **10** per cent of infrastructure construction was spent on water.



Infrastructure and the economy

Table 1 Gross value added, major infrastructure industries

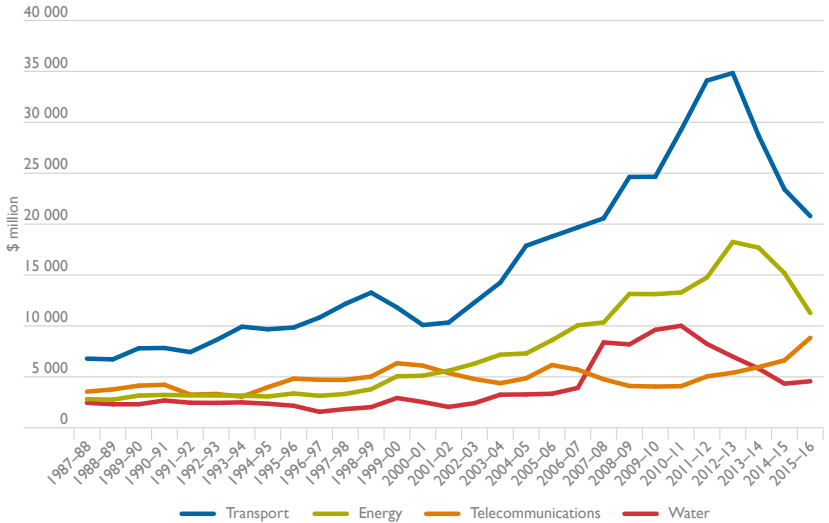
Financial year	Chain volume measures						Gross Domestic Product	Major infrastructure industries as percentage of GDP
	Gross value added, at basic prices							
	Transport, postal and warehousing	Energy	Information media and telecommunications	Water Supply and waste services				
	Electricity	Gas						
	\$ million							%
2011–12	73 044	25 771	1 681	42 321	16 454	1 509 109	10.6	
2012–13	75 538	25 576	1 831	41 983	16 912	1 545 932	10.5	
2013–14	75 105	24 973	1 805	42 905	16 460	1 584 578	10.2	
2014–15	74 323	25 141	2 019	46 968	16 674	1 621 350	10.2	
2015–16	74 811	25 463	2 227	50 214	17 068	1 668 711	10.2	

Notes: Changes to current price production measures may be due to either price or volume changes. Chain volume measures are provided to allow analysis of variations in production volumes; however, component chain volume measures do not sum to a total in the way original current price components do.

Gross value added at basic values represents the amounts received by producers, including the value of any subsidies on products, but before any taxes on products. The difference between the sum over all industries of gross value added at basic prices and GDP at market (or purchasers') prices is the value of taxes less subsidies on products.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table 1.1.a.

Figure 1 Infrastructure construction activity, adjusted by chain volume index



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Figure 12.

Transport

Road

Figure 2 National road network

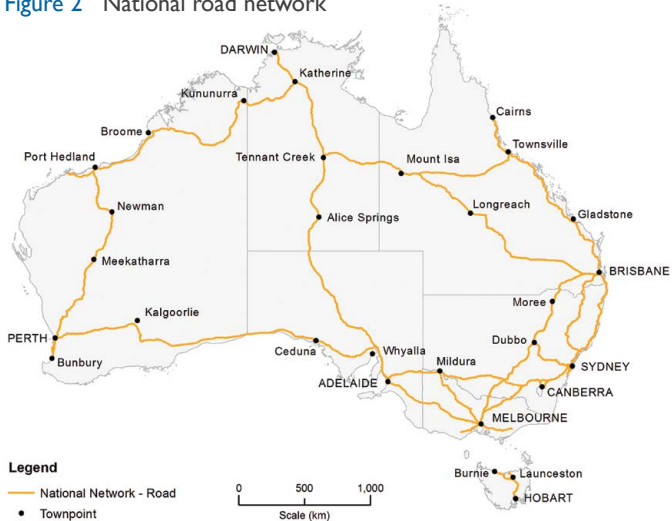


Table 2 Total road expenditure by level of government, 2014–15

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Other	Total
	\$ million (constant 2014–15 prices)									
Commonwealth	1 801.0	536.3	1 142.7	196.8	752.9	104.8	132.7	85.9	7.9	4 760.9
State/territory	3 920.1	2 483.9	3 810.7	316.0	1 421.4	157.0	187.1	177.8	na	12 474.0
Local	1 762.7	1 198.5	2 065.1	366.9	757.8	142.1	nes	na	na	6 229.9
All government	7 483.7	4 218.7	7 018.6	879.8	2 932.1	403.9	265.2	255.0	7.9	23 464.8
Public and private sector	7 948.7	4 233.7	7 391.6	909.8	3 052.1	426.9	265.2	282.0	7.9	25 244.9

Note: There may be some double counting of state and local government funding due to lack of data on transfers from state/territory governments to local governments.

na: not applicable.

nes: (not estimated separately). NT local government road expenditure are recorded under state/territory government expenditure.

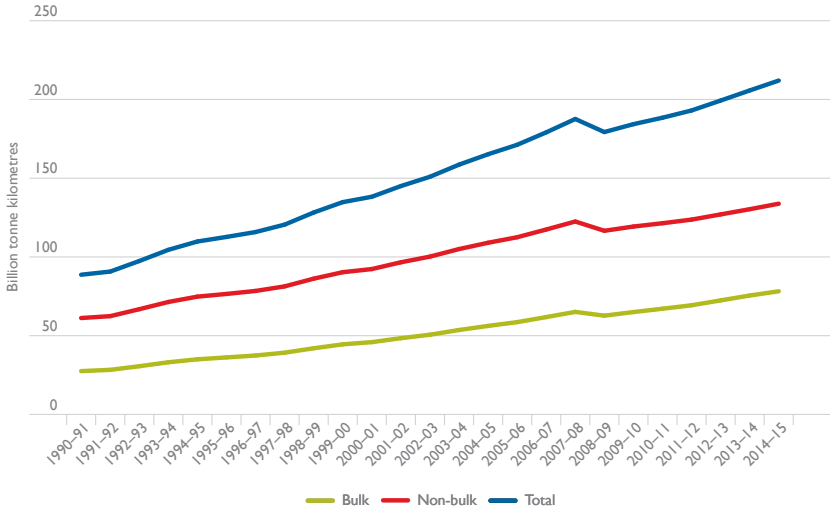
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table T 1.2a–e.

Table 3 Total road length by state/territory, by road type, 2015

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Other	Australia
	Kilometres									
Urban	39 450.8	36 416.5	30 091.3	12 717.7	18 954.5	3 948.0	1 280.7	3 056.9	0.0	145 916.3
Non-urban	167 788.6	109 319.9	193 297.2	84 212.0	138 448.9	16 004.0	18 001.4	390.8	181.9	727 644.6
Total	207 239.4	145 736.3	223 388.5	96 929.7	157 403.3	19 952.0	19 282.1	3 447.7	181.9	873 560.9

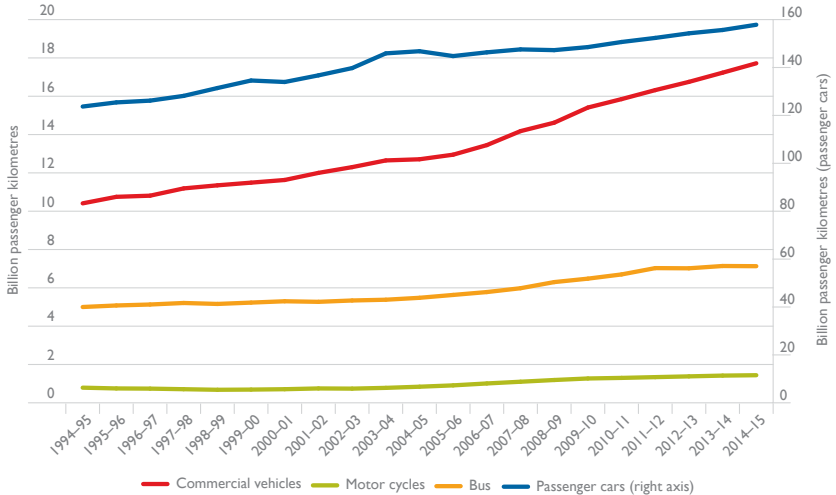
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table T 1.6.

Figure 3 Total bulk and non-bulk domestic freight, by road



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table T 2.1a-c.

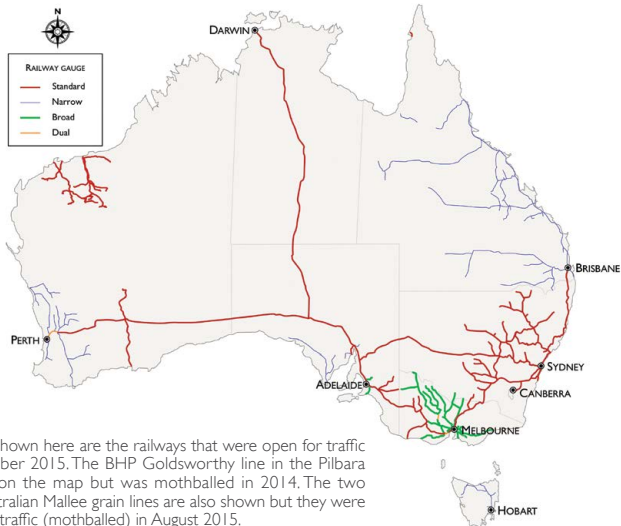
Figure 4 Total metropolitan passenger kilometres travelled by road, capital cities



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table T 3.3i.

Rail

Figure 5 Australian railways, by gauge



Note: The lines shown here are the railways that were open for traffic at September 2015. The BHP Goldsworthy line in the Pilbara is shown on the map but was mothballed in 2014. The two South Australian Mallee grain lines are also shown but they were closed for traffic (mothballed) in August 2015.

Table 4 Route-kilometres of open railway, by jurisdiction and gauge, 2014–15

Jurisdiction	Gauge					Total
	1 067	1 435	1 600	Dual	Other	
New South Wales		7 093	73		1	7 167
Victoria	16	1 222	2 921	32	30	4 221
Queensland	8 164	117		36	4	8 321
South Australia	561	2 561	253	22		3 397
Western Australia	2 970	4 558		207		7 735
Tasmania	808				7	815
Northern Territory	3	1 690				1 693
ACT		6				6
Total	12 522	17 247	3 247	297	42	33 355

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table T 5.2a.

Table 5 Network characteristics of heavy urban passenger railways

	Route-kilometres in metropolitan area			Total	Route-kilometres, electrified	Metropolitan stations
	Passenger-only lines	Freight-only lines	Shared passenger/freight			
Sydney	190	70	156	416	346	178
Melbourne	232	59	171	462	373	218
Brisbane	103	81	140	324	243	129
Adelaide	126	62	^a 30	188	44	86
Perth	173	121	1	295	176	70

^a Broad gauge freight services over this track ceased during 2014.

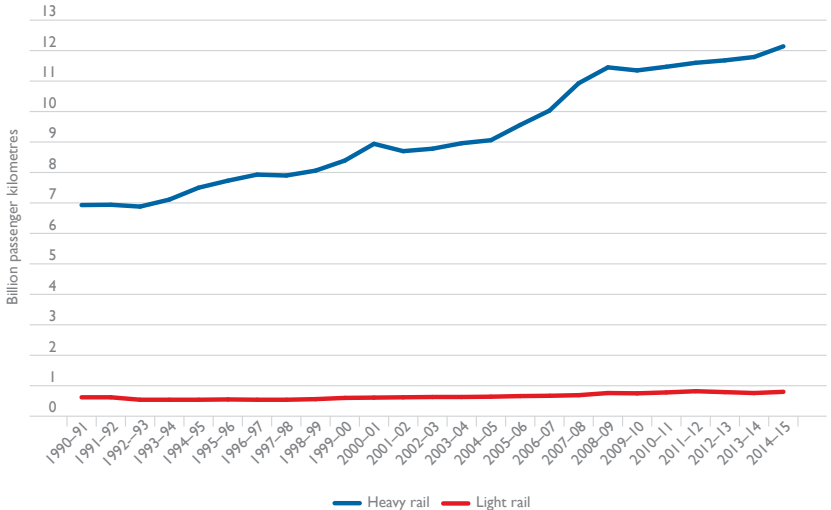
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table T 5.3.

Table 6 Total bulk and non-bulk domestic freight, rail

Financial year	Goods moved (billion tonne kilometres)		
	Bulk	Non-bulk	Total
2010–11	233.8	28.0	261.8
2011–12	260.0	30.7	290.7
2012–13	288.1	30.8	319.0
2013–14	337.6	30.1	367.7
2014–15	369.4	32.2	401.6

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table T 2.1a–c.

Figure 6 Total metropolitan passenger kilometres by rail, capital cities



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table T 3.3i.

Aviation

Figure 7 Top 40 Australian airports in 2015–16, passengers



Table 7 International airline activity

Financial year	Flights	Revenue passengers	Available seats	Load factor	Freight
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>'000 tonnes</i>
2011–12	156 100	28 882 348	38 574 696	76.6	856.8
2012–13	161 101	30 309 898	40 433 560	77.3	882.8
2013–14	174 045	32 422 133	43 732 584	76.5	882.4
2014–15	175 251	33 864 637	44 226 790	79.0	939.8
2015–16	183 207	36 228 774	46 945 958	79.7	996.9

Notes: Revenue passengers are fare paying passengers.

Load factor is the number of international revenue passengers divided by the number of available seats.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table T 6.2.

Table 8 Domestic airline activity

Financial year	Flights	Revenue passengers	Revenue passenger kilometres	Available seats	Available seat kilometres	Domestic load factor	Cargo
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>'000 tonnes</i>
2011–12	615 706	54 972 783	64 330 105	71 105	81 619 449	78.8	236.3
2012–13	641 532	57 101 239	67 150 979	76 656	87 503 289	76.7	215.0
2013–14	640 486	57 716 013	68 079 156	77 724	89 535 414	76.0	197.1
2014–15	633 147	57 232 928	67 439 197	76 561	88 256 070	76.4	196.2
2015–16	637 005	58 406 349	68 834 143	77 147	88 880 652	77.4	

Notes: Revenue passengers are fare paying passengers.

Revenue passenger kilometres are calculated by multiplying the number of revenue passengers travelling on each flight stage by the distance in kilometres between the airports.

Domestic load factor is domestic revenue passenger kilometres divided by available seat kilometres.

Cargo data has been under-reported since November 2013. Data have been estimated at Australia level.

Data are not readily available for missing years.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table T 6.3.

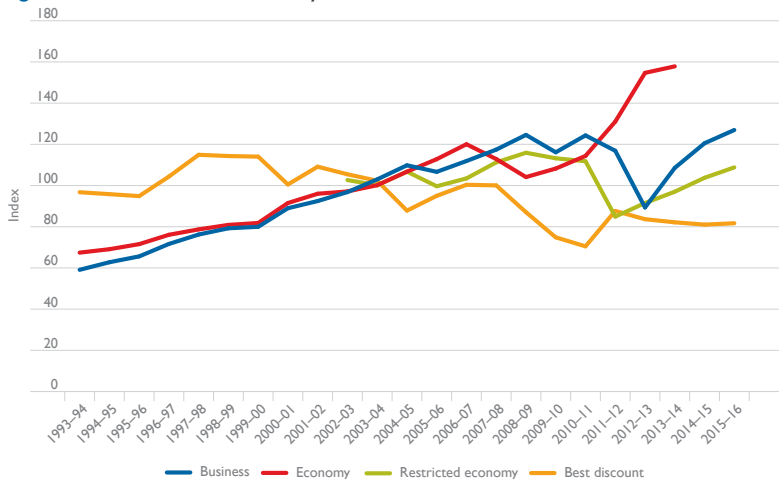
Table 9 Activity at capital city airports—revenue passengers (thousand)

Financial year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Perth	Adelaide	Canberra	Darwin	Hobart
2011–12	35 987	27 956	20 874	11 997	6 947	3 159	1 815	2 045
2012–13	37 603	29 492	21 145	12 832	7 171	3 014	2 027	1 903
2013–14	38 629	30 896	21 821	12 980	7 577	2 858	2 107	2 045
2014–15	39 022	31 936	21 918	12 730	7 670	2 804	2 186	2 057
2015–16	41 091	33 705	22 320	12 558	7 778	2 815	2 313	2 041

Note: Revenue passengers are fare paying passengers.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table T 6.4a.

Figure 8 BITRE airfare index, by ticket class



Notes: Base of index: July 2003 = 100, airfare indices are not adjusted by ABS Consumer Price Index. Restricted economy index begins 2002-03.

*From the middle of February 2015, Qantas Airways ceased offering Full Economy fares for domestic travel. Since the Full Economy fare category was mainly made up of Qantas fares, it is no longer possible to continue producing the index for this fare category.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table T 6.6.

Shipping

Figure 9 Principal Australian ports, by commodity

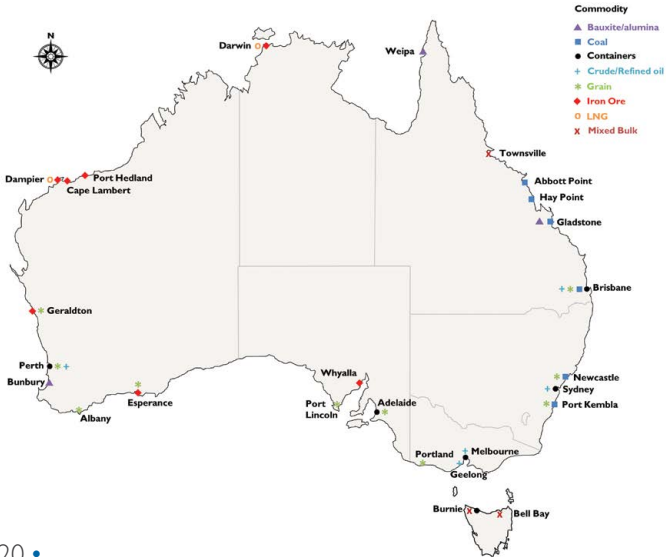


Table 10 Number of port calls made by ships involved in coastal or international voyages, by major ports

Financial year	Melbourne	Brisbane	Sydney	Fremantle	Newcastle	Gladstone	Dampier	Port Hedland
2009–10	2 846	2 218	1 607	1 633	1 538	1 495	1 223	1 168
2010–11	3 274	2 380	1 702	1 603	1 774	1 422	1 408	1 312
2011–12	3 237	2 458	1 697	1 697	1 901	1 558	1 439	1 669
2012–13	3 313	2 468	1 781	1 815	2 119	1 628	1 500	1 913
2013–14	3 209	2 475	1 792	1 790	2 282	1 726	1 494	2 385
2014–15	3 099	2 492	1 736	1 630	2 378	1 682	1 405	2 697

Note: Revision to historical data is due to the inclusion of "Car Carriers" and removing 'within port' calls (this causes a large decline in previously reported bulk port movements and the new bulk port movements).

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table T 7.3b.

Table 11 Cargo loaded (including exports) and discharged (including imports), by capital city ports

	Financial year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin
		<i>million tonnes</i>						
Loaded	2011–12	7.5	15.1	19.2	9.2	14.3	0.9	5.5
	2012–13	6.9	14.9	19.4	8.3	18.1	0.7	6.7
	2013–14	6.4	15.0	17.0	8.9	19.3	0.7	7.0
Discharged	2011–12	21.2	19.3	17.4	6.3	13.7	0.9	5.4
	2012–13	21.3	19.0	18.3	6.4	13.9	1.0	6.3
	2013–14	20.7	19.3	18.2	6.6	14.4	0.9	6.6

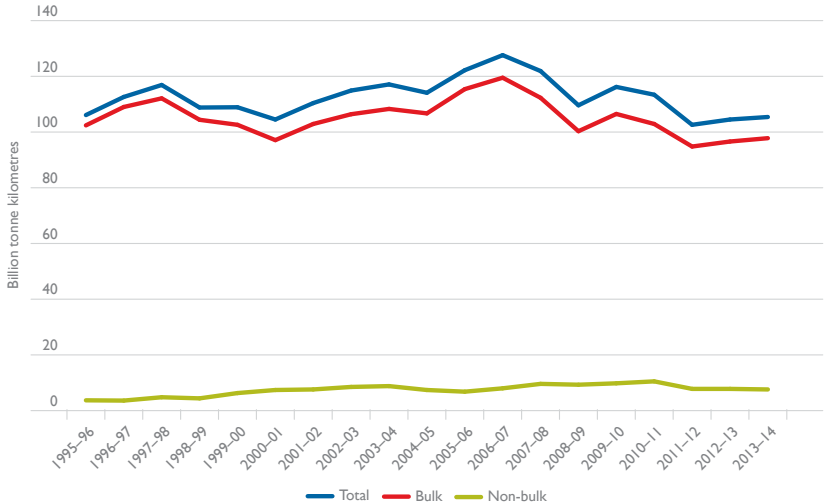
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table T 7.6 a–b.

Table 12 Containers exchanged, selected Australian ports

Financial year	Melbourne	Sydney	Brisbane	Fremantle	Adelaide	Five ports
		<i>twenty foot equivalent units (TEU) exchanged</i>				
2009–10	2 236 635	1 927 520	919 242	557 039	274 501	5 768 095
2010–11	2 392 974	2 020 151	978 815	598 250	297 701	6 137 455
2011–12	2 579 098	2 036 064	1 025 069	656 918	323 834	6 620 983
2012–13	2 512 926	2 126 284	1 069 881	670 296	339 061	6 718 448
2013–14	2 532 669	2 206 401	1 097 365	703 081	382 681	6 922 197
2014–15	2 578 839	2 289 673	1 138 706	743 562	365 874	7 116 654

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table T 7.7.

Figure 10 Total bulk and non-bulk domestic freight, coastal shipping



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table T 2.1a-c.

Safety

Table 13 Number of fatalities by transport mode

Year	Road	Rail	Marine	Aviation
2001	1584	53	47	46
2002	1525	40	50	34
2003	1445	33	43	44
2004	1444	33	50	34
2005	1472	35	41	45
2006	1452	39	49	40
2007	1453	42	53	44
2008	1315	31	41	43
2009	1347	28	53	25
2010	1233	29	^b 2	24
2011	1151	33	^b 6	38
2012	1190	^a 20	^b 6	39
2013	1101	^a 7	^b 6	46
2014	1050		^b 4	28
2015	1101		^b 2	31

^a Rail fatality and serious injury data from 2012 onwards excludes suspected suicide and trespass occurrences. They were compiled using new methodology and should not be compared with earlier results.

^b Marine fatalities data from 2010 onwards were compiled using a different methodology and should not be compared with earlier results.

Note: Data are not readily available for missing years.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table T 8.1b.

Table 14 Fatality rate by transport mode

Calendar year	Road	Rail	Marine	Aviation
		<i>deaths per 100 000 population</i>		
2002	8.80	0.20	0.24	0.17
2003	8.22	0.17	0.25	0.22
2004	7.94	0.17	0.22	0.17
2005	8.06	0.17	0.25	0.22
2006	7.81	0.19	0.20	0.20
2007	7.70	0.20	0.24	0.21
2008	6.76	0.15	0.25	0.20
2009	6.87	0.13	0.19	0.12
2010	6.14	0.13	^b 0.24	0.11
2011	5.72	0.15	^b 0.01	0.17
2012	5.72	^a 0.09	^b 0.03	0.17
2013	5.13	^a 0.03	^b 0.03	0.20
2014	4.91		^b 0.03	0.12
2015	5.07		^b 0.02	0.12

^a Rail fatality and serious injury data from 2012 onwards excludes suspected suicide and trespass occurrences. They were compiled using new methodology and should not be compared with earlier results.

^b Marine fatalities data from 2010 onwards were compiled using a different methodology and should not be compared with earlier results.

Note: Data are not readily available for missing years.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table T 8.2a.

Energy

Table 15 Flow of new infrastructure—total value of energy infrastructure engineering construction work done, adjusted by chain volume index

Financial year	Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	Pipelines	Energy infrastructure engineering construction work done	Energy percentage of total
	\$ million			per cent
2011–12	12 135.2	2 625.2	14 760.4	23.8
2012–13	14 035.1	4 215.4	18 250.5	27.9
2013–14	12 334.2	5 357.1	17 691.4	30.4
2014–15	8 994.8	6 189.7	15 184.5	30.6
2015–16	7 611.1	3 658.7	11 269.8	24.8

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table E 1.1.d.

Table 16 Energy inputs—Australia's economic demonstrated mineral energy reserves

End of calendar year	Black coal gigatonnes	Brown coal (lignite) gigatonnes	Uranium kilotonnes	Crude oil gigalitres	Condensate gigalitres	LPG gigalitres	Natural gas billion cubic metres
2010	49.2	44.2	1 158	154	335	153	2 918
2011	57.5	44.2	1 196	148	305	148	2 817
2012	61.1	44.2	1 174	148	305	148	2 803
2013	62.1	44.2	1 167				
2014	62.6	44.2	1 151				

Note: Data are not readily available for missing years.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table E 2.1.

Table 17 Energy production and trade—Australian energy production (primary fuels), by fuel type

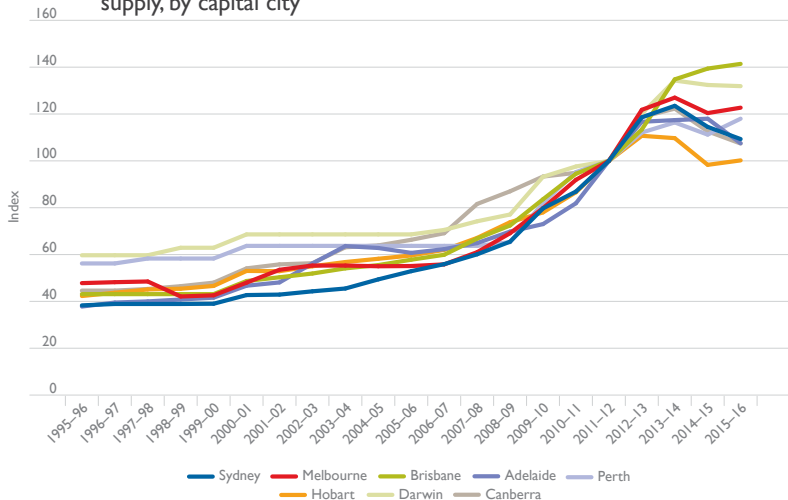
Financial year	Black coal	Brown coal	Bagasse and wood	Crude oil, NGL and naturally occurring LPG	Natural gas	Ethane	Hydro-electricity	Solar hotwater	Uranium	Wind	Solar PV
	kilotonnes	kilotonnes	kilotonnes	megalitres	gigalitres	gigalitres	gigawatt hours	petajoules	tonnes	gigawatt hours	gigawatt hours
2009–10	363 329	72 547	16 351	31 427	52 651	339	13 549	10	7 109	5 052	425
2010–11	344 400	70 403	14 238	29 678	56 398	267	16 807	12	7 069	6 085	1 530
2011–12	362 709	71 991	14 315	27 881	54 017	331	14 083	12	7 650	6 970	2 559
2012–13	396 095	62 335	15 461	24 911	61 724	327	18 270	13	8 918	7 960	3 826
2013–14	428 251	60 543	15 135	24 046	62 642	361	18 421	13	5 548	10 252	4 858

Note: NGL represents natural gas liquid hydrocarbons other than methane, while LNG represents liquid natural gas (principally methane).

Australian energy production of uranium is measured in terms of tonnes of uranium metal equivalent, rather than ore extracted.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table E 3.1h.

Figure 11 Electricity prices—consumer price index, price of residential electricity supply, by capital city



Note: Base of index is 2011–12.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table E 3.7.

Table 18 Energy emission—public electricity and heat production greenhouse gas (carbon dioxide equivalent) emissions, by type of fuel—Australia

Calendar year	Solid fuels			Liquid fuels			Gaseous fuels		Renewable		
	Black coal	Brown coal	Brown coal briquettes	Fuel oil	Auto-motive diesel oil	Liquified petroleum gas (LPG)	Coal gas	Natural gas	Wood and wood waste	Gas and biomass	
	<i>gigagrams of CO₂ equivalent</i>										
2008	114 254.5	66 740.3	136.0	396.4	2 770.1	0.9	1 834.6	19 713.6	12.7	58.4	
2009	116 147.1	68 996.7	135.2	113.1	2 426.7	0.8	1 827.0	21 666.9	7.6	71.8	
2010	109 112.6	68 868.8	115.3	101.2	2 172.1		3 133.9	21 261.6	9.6	73.0	
2011	102 828.8	67 518.3	117.9	97.4	2 188.9		3 379.0	22 089.9	6.9	76.6	
2012	100 825.6	68 802.1	138.3	90.0	2 423.7		5 187.7	21 377.6	3.9	81.4	
2013	97 901.6	59 579.9	103.8	80.4	2 490.0		4 190.8	22 389.1	7.6	72.0	
2014	92 440.0	57 158.0		492.3	2 809.6		3 051.2	24 200.9	11.4	87.6	

Note: For years where data are missing, emissions are either not estimated, included elsewhere or are not occurring.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table E 4.4.

Communication

Table 19 Flow of new infrastructure—value of telecommunications engineering construction work done by sector of construction and sector of ownership, adjusted by chain volume index

Financial year	Private sector for the private sector	Private sector for the public sector	Public sector	Telecommunications infrastructure engineering construction work done	Telecommunications percentage of total
	\$ million				per cent
2011–12	4 489.9	547.4	5.0	5 042.4	8.1
2012–13	4 570.5	822.5	9.8	5 402.7	8.3
2013–14	4 856.4	1 095.6	7.9	5 959.9	10.2
2014–15	4 685.2	1 932.1	1.9	6 619.1	13.4
2015–16	4 963.2	3 859.3	11.8	8 834.3	19.4

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table C 1.1.

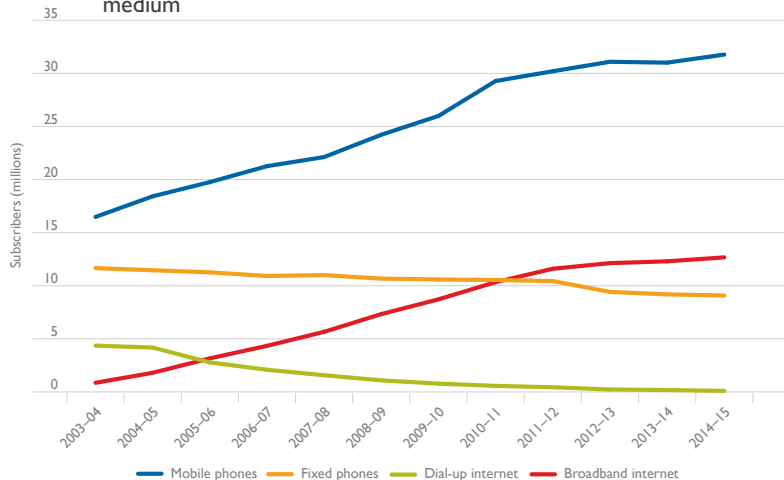
Table 20 Investment in information technology—information media and telecommunications industry investment in information technology gross fixed capital formation, chain volume measures

Financial year	Information media and telecommunications industry investment in IT				Total Australian investment in information technology	Information media and telecommunications industry percentage of total
	Computers and peripherals	Electrical and electronic equipment	Intellectual property products – Computer software	TOTAL investment in IT by the information media and telecommunications industry		
	\$ million					per cent
2009–10	408	1 834	611	2 853	26 001	10.97
2010–11	354	1 447	704	2 505	27 491	9.11
2011–12	306	1 498	764	2 568	30 395	8.45
2012–13	110	1 488	1 122	2 720	32 618	8.34
2013–14	324	1 513	1 390	3 227	32 364	9.97
2014–15	350	1 296	1 461	3 107	33 940	9.15

Note: Gross fixed capital formation is a measure of total expenditure on new and second-hand fixed assets, less sales of fixed assets, which occur during the reference period.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table C 2.1.

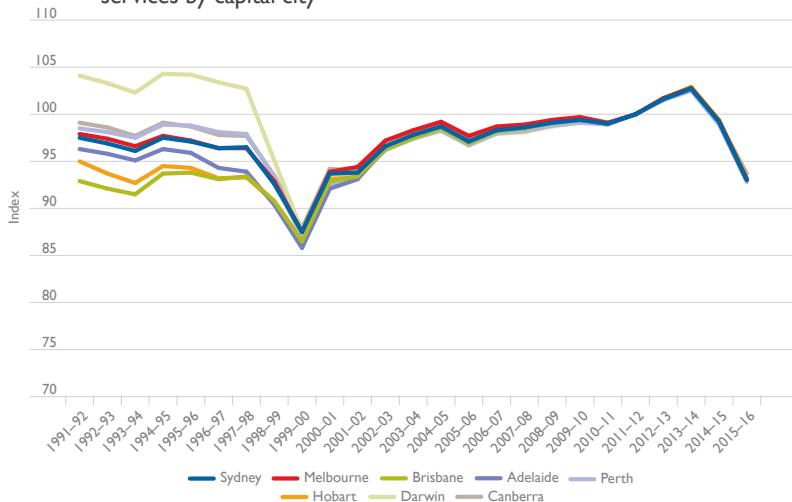
Figure 12 Communications subscribers—number of subscribers, by communications medium



Note: From 2005-06 to 2007-08 internet subscriptions reflect data from ISPs with more than 10 000 active subscribers. Internet subscriptions for 2008-09 and 2010-11 reflect data from ISPs with more than 1000 active subscribers. Internet subscriptions for 2009-10 and years prior to 2005-06 reflect data from all ISPs.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Figure C.2.

Figure 13 Communications prices—consumer price index, telecommunications services by capital city



Note: Base year of index is 2011-12.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, Table C 4.1.

Water

Table 21 Flow of new infrastructure—total value of water infrastructure engineering construction work done, adjusted by chain volume index

Financial year	Water storage and supply	Sewerage and drainage	Water infrastructure engineering construction work done	Water percentage of total
		<i>\$ million</i>		<i>per cent</i>
2010–11	6 281.2	3 737.9	10 019.1	17.7
2011–12	5 015.1	3 221.9	8 236.9	13.3
2012–13	4 026.4	2 958.7	6 985.0	10.7
2013–14	3 064.3	2 748.8	5 813.1	10.0
2014–15	2 318.5	2 015.1	4 333.5	8.7
2015–16	2 052.0	2 514.1	4 566.1	10.0

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table W 1.1d.

Table 22 Infrastructure capacity—major Australian water storage dams

End of financial year	Storage capacity gigalitres	Water held in dams at end of year	Percentage of capacity used per cent
2010–11	79383.0	61154.0	77.0
2011–12	79532.0	66945.0	84.2
2012–13	80406.0	55194.0	68.6
2013–14	80957.8	51364.0	63.4
2014–15	80961.7	47687.8	58.9
2015–16	80961.7	43078.3	53.2

Note: Water storage is a measure of accessible capacity (excludes “dead storage” – water at the bottom of the dam, below the take-off pipe that cannot be accessed).

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table W 1.3.

Table 23 Urban water supply—total volume of urban water supplied, by state/territory

Financial year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT
	<i>megalitres</i>							
2009–10	751 385	887 931			294 177		43 297	41 572
2010–11	1 214 663	857 070			290 844		38 829	37 371
2011–12	1 154 070	905 968			294 304		43 139	40 355
2012–13	1 321 282	1 047 251			296 927		43 084	45 832
2013–14	1 365 089	1 026 756		222 558	309 427		42 892	46 199
2014–15	1 322 350	1 042 584	821 489	229 129	308 258		46 765	44 686

Notes: Data are not readily available for missing years.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table W 3.3d.

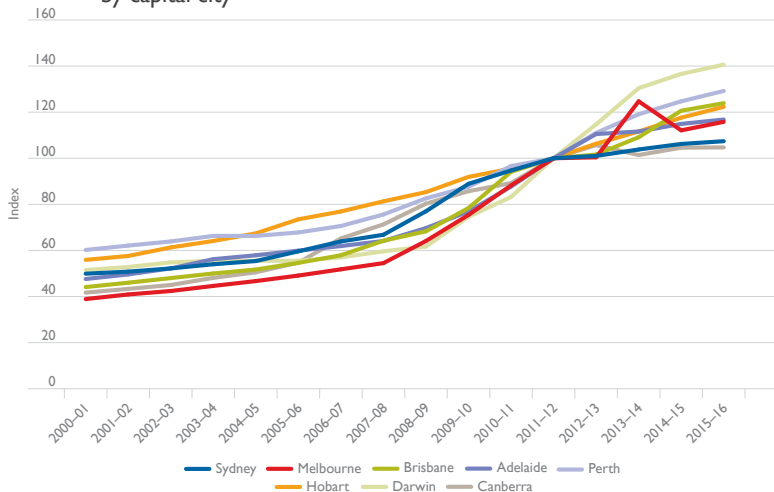
Table 24 Rural water supply—water consumption by agricultural activity, by state/territory—total

Financial year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	Australia
	<i>megalitres</i>							
2008–09	2 108 103	1 333 852	2 295 682	901 649	318 395	284 930	43 024	7 285 633
2009–10	2 204 850	1 644 108	2 037 251	772 283	340 265	305 366	54 635	7 358 756
2010–11	2 982 713	1 300 349	1 959 902	699 029	347 108	201 199	60 300	7 550 602
2011–12	3 751 231	1 812 926	2 108 251	721 526	336 590	217 957	58 094	9 006 573
2012–13	5 202 313	2 614 024	2 623 228	842 884	324 006	271 884	50 394	11 928 733
2013–14	4 506 398	2 677 634	2 957 845	763 232	343 885	255 680	57 178	11 561 853
2014–15	3 426 159	2 462 405	2 467 277	770 818	343 851	247 566	61 781	9 779 856

Note: NSW includes the ACT.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table W 3.9c.

Figure 14 Urban water prices—consumer price index, water and sewerage services by capital city



Note: Base year of index is 2011–12.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2016*, Table W 2.7.

Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ATSB	Australian Transport Safety Bureau
BITRE	Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics
Cat. no.	Category number
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
Na	Not Applicable
NES	Not estimated separately
NGL	Natural Gas Liquids
No.	Number
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
QLD	Queensland
SA	South Australia
TAS	Tasmania
TEU	Twenty foot equivalent units
VIC	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

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