



Australian Government

Department of Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics



Key Australian infrastructure statistics 2018

© Commonwealth of Australia 2018

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

ISBN: 978-1-925701-72-2

December 2018/INFRA3707

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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), 2018, *Key Australian infrastructure statistics*, 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 statistics are drawn from the Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics' Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018.


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 Portfolio Coordination and Research Division of the Department of Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities.

Facts and figures

- ▶ In 2017–18, **9.8** per cent of  Australia's GDP was accounted for by Australian infrastructure industries.
- ▶ In 2017–18, **49** per cent of infrastructure  construction was in the transport sector.
- ▶ **\$26.1** billion  was spent on road by governments in 2016–17.
- ▶ Australia's total road length was **877 651** kilometres in 2018.

▶ In 2016–17, there were **219.9** billion tonne kilometres of freight moved by road  and in 2015–16 there were **413.5** billion tonne kilometres of freight moved by rail.


▶ In 2014–15, **167.7** billion passenger kilometres were travelled by car on capital city roads, and **14.2** billion passenger kilometres were travelled on urban rail networks. 


▶ There were **33 218** route kilometres  of open railway as at September 2018.

▶ There were **1 650** route kilometres of urban railway.

▶  In 2017–18, there were **40.6** million passengers on international flights in Australia and **60.8** million passengers on domestic flights.

▶ Sydney airport was the busiest in the country with **44.0** million passengers using the facility  in 2017–18.

▶ In 2017–18, **8.1** million TEUs were exchanged at Australia's  five principal container ports.

▶ **110.2** billion tonne kilometres of freight was moved by coastal shipping in 2015–16. 

- ▶ In 2017–18, **22.8** per cent of infrastructure construction was in the



energy sector.

- ▶ In 2016–17, Australia produced **442 749** Kilotonnes of black coal.

- ▶ In 2017–18, **17.1** per cent of infrastructure construction was in the telecommunications sector.



- ▶ In 2017–18, **10.4** per cent of infrastructure construction was spent on water.



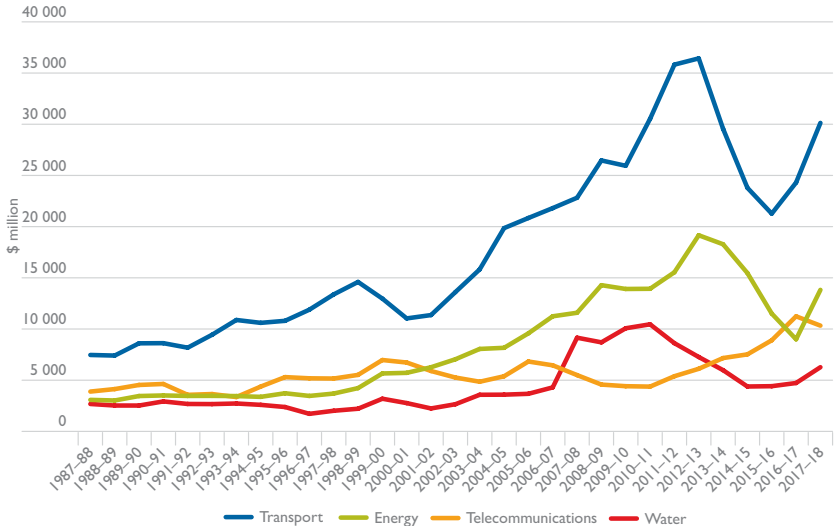
Infrastructure and the economy

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 Electricity	Gas	Information media and telecommunications	Water Supply and waste services			
	\$ million						%	
2013–14	78 182	22 452	1 524	38 110	15 687	1 576 897	9.9	
2014–15	78 574	22 457	1 637	40 969	16 141	1 613 972	9.9	
2015–16	80 082	22 742	1 758	44 077	16 646	1 659 604	10.0	
2016–17	81 530	22 729	1 781	45 139	16 785	1 693 663	9.9	
2017–18	82 170	22 872	1 778	46 426	17 453	1 743 009	9.8	

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Table 1.1.a.

Figure 1 Infrastructure construction activity, adjusted by chain volume index



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Figure 11.

Transport

Road

Figure 2 National road network

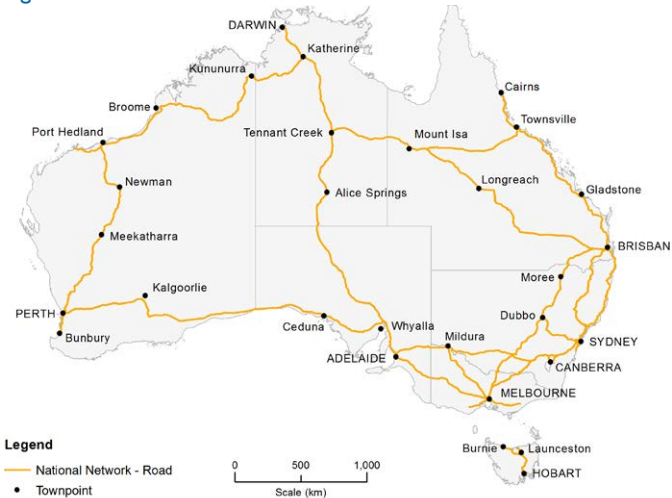


Table 2 Total road expenditure by level of government, 2016–17

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Other	Total
	<i>\$ million (constant 2015–16 prices)</i>									
Commonwealth	2 836.6	606.2	1 785.1	678.0	777.6	179.3	103.8	52.2	9.1	7 028.0
State/territory	4 013.8	4 004.2	2 503.2	489.5	1 627.0	203.9	315.6	207.8	na	13 365.1
Local	1 652.5	1 238.5	1 631.7	426.2	570.4	181.3	0.6	na	na	5 701.3
All government	8 503.0	5 849.0	5 920.0	1 593.6	2 975.0	564.6	420.0	260.0	9.1	26 094.3

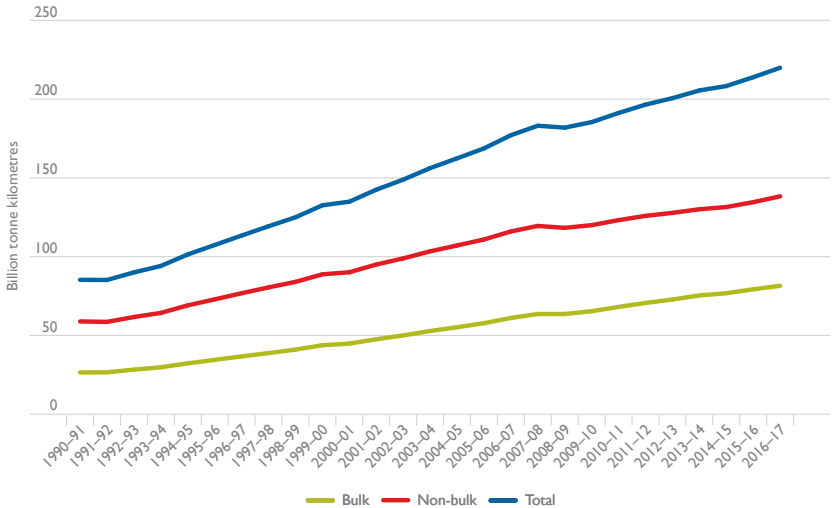
Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018, Tables T 1.2a-d.

Table 3 Total road length by state/territory, by road type, 2018

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Other	Australia
	<i>Kilometres</i>									
Urban	40 310.7	37 703.0	31 338.9	12 527.1	19 577.8	3 982.4	1 299.4	3 154.8	0.0	149 894.1
Non-urban	168 313.4	111 318.4	195 292.7	80 777.1	137 360.6	15 913.4	18 138.7	463.5	179.2	727 757.0
Total	208 624.1	149 021.4	226 631.6	93 304.2	156 938.4	19 895.8	19 438.1	3 618.3	179.2	877 651.1

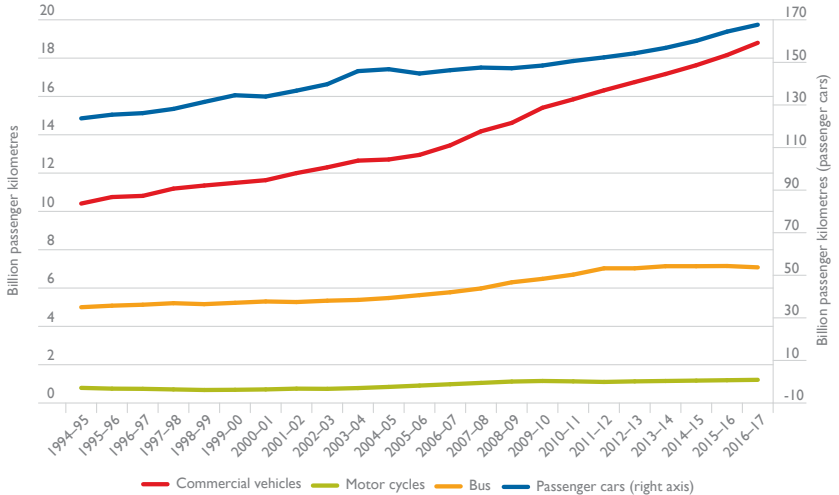
Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018, Table T 1.6.

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



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Table T 2.1a-c.

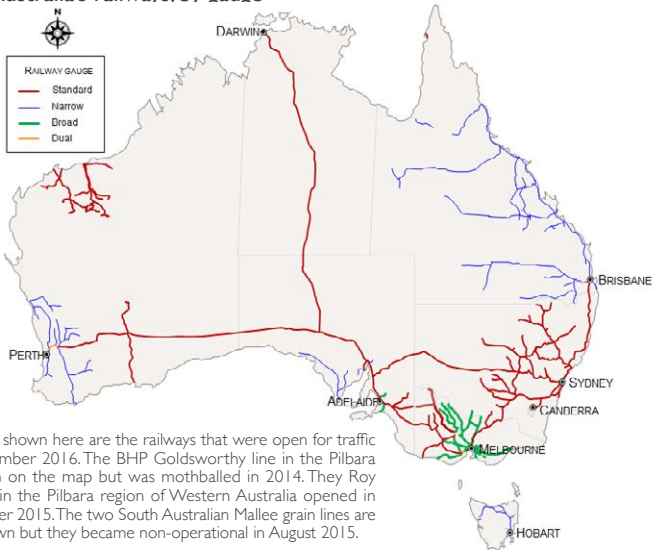
Figure 4 Total metropolitan passenger kilometres travelled by road, capital cities



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Table T 3.3i.

Rail

Figure 5 Australia's railways, by gauge



Note: The lines shown here are the railways that were open for traffic at September 2016. The BHP Goldsworthy line in the Pilbara is shown on the map but was mothballed in 2014. The Roy Hill line in the Pilbara region of Western Australia opened in December 2015. The two South Australian Mallee grain lines are also shown but they became non-operational in August 2015.

Table 4 Estimated route-kilometres of open railway, by jurisdiction and gauge as at September 2018

Jurisdiction	Gauge					Total
	1 067	1 435	1 600	Dual	Other	
New South Wales		7 104	73		1	7 178
Victoria	16	1 904	2 309	32	30	4 291
Queensland	8 146	117		36	4	8 303
South Australia	561	2 561	253	22		3 397
Western Australia	2 970	4 558		207		7 735
Tasmania	611				7	618
Northern Territory	3	1 690				1 693
ACT		6				6
Total	12 307	17 940	2 635	297	42	33 221

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, 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	na	na	na	381.0	381.0	178.0
Melbourne	220.0	28.0	181.0	429.0	370.0	221.0
Brisbane	127.8	34.9	268.1	430.8	413.8	152.0
Adelaide	126.0	62.0		188.0	44.0	87.0
Perth	180.0	48.0	1.0	229.0	181.0	71.0

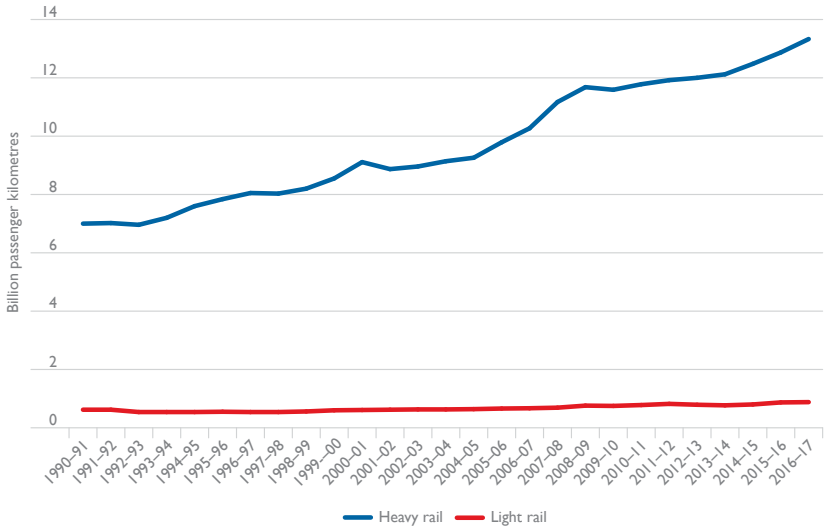
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Table T 5.3.

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

Financial year	Goods moved (billion tonne kilometres)		
	Bulk	Non-bulk	Total
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
2015–16	381.1	32.4	413.5

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Table T 2.1a-c.

Figure 6 Total metropolitan passenger kilometres by rail, capital cities



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Table T 3.3i.

Aviation

Figure 7 Australia's top 40 airports in 2017–18, passengers

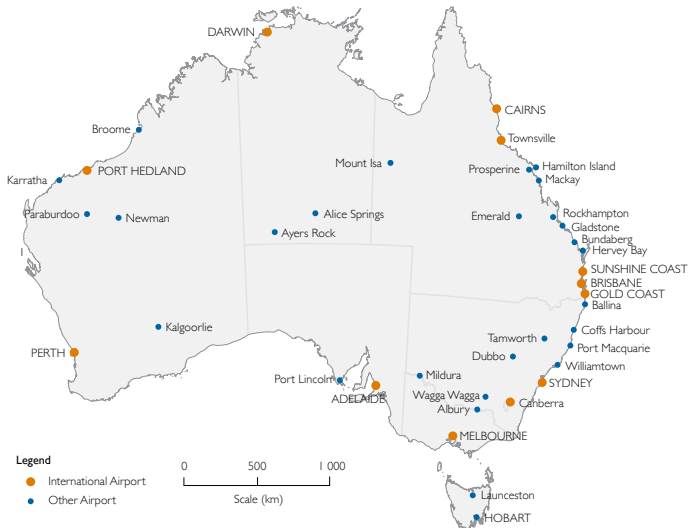


Table 7 International airline activity

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>
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	183 206	36 228 731	46 946 066	79.7	996.6
2016–17	193 267	38 660 946	50 599 437	79.3	1044.8
2017–18	201 374	40 619 342	52 896 690	79.6	1150.8

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Table T 6.2.

Table 8 Domestic airline activity

Financial year	Flights	Revenue passengers	Revenue passenger kilometres '000	Available seats '000	Available seat kilometres '000	Domestic load factor per cent	Cargo '000 tonnes
2012–13	641 532	57 101 239	67 150 979	76 656	87 503 289	76.7	215
2013–14	640 437	57 715 861	68 079 149	77 721	89 533 104	76.0	197
2014–15	633 248	57 233 927	67 439 299	76 560	88 253 534	76.4	192
2015–16	640 619	58 438 418	68 840 249	77 212	88 892 186	77.4	195
2016–17	641 732	59 302 873	69 484 742	77 256	88 674 847	78.4	225
2017–18	635 098	60 764 755	70 868 453	77 510	88 527 555	80.1	230

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Table T 6.3.

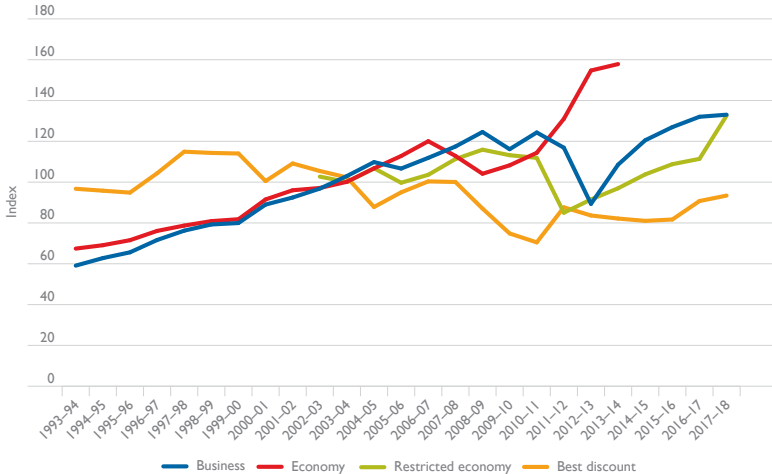
Table 9 Activity at capital city airports—revenue passengers (thousand)

Financial year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Perth	Adelaide	Canberra	Darwin	Hobart
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
2016–17	42 600	34 878	22 653	12 453	7 999	2 995	2 441	2 093
2017–18	44 035	36 319	23 238	12 433	8 274	3 179	3 179	2 030

Note: Revenue passengers are fare paying passengers.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Table T 6.4a.

Figure 8 BITRE airfare index, by ticket class



Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018, 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 Headland
2009–10	2 846	2 219	1 608	1 635	1 538	1 495	1 226	1 168
2010–11	3 274	2 380	1 703	1 603	1 774	1 422	1 408	1 312
2011–12	3 238	2 460	1 697	1 698	1 903	1 559	1 437	1 672
2012–13	3 313	2 469	1 781	1 816	2 119	1 628	1 498	1 913
2013–14	3 209	2 475	1 792	1 790	2 282	1 726	1 493	2 383
2014–15	3 109	2 498	1 741	1 634	2 390	1 701	1 411	2 717
2015–16	3 189	2 353	1 726	1 705	2 220	1 913	1 399	2 710
2016–17	3 328	2 730	1 791	1 763	2 322	2 128	1 412	2 869

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 2018*, 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	2013–14	6.4	15.0	17.0	8.9	19.3	0.7	7.0
	2014–15	5.9	14.1	16.0	7.1	20.6	0.6	5.6
	2015–16	6.1	13.3	13.5	6.7	20.1	0.8	4.8
Discharged	2013–14	20.7	19.3	18.2	6.6	14.4	0.9	6.5
	2014–15	20.0	19.4	17.9	7.2	15.2	1.0	6.9
	2015–16	20.4	19.8	16.1	6.8	14.8	1.2	7.1

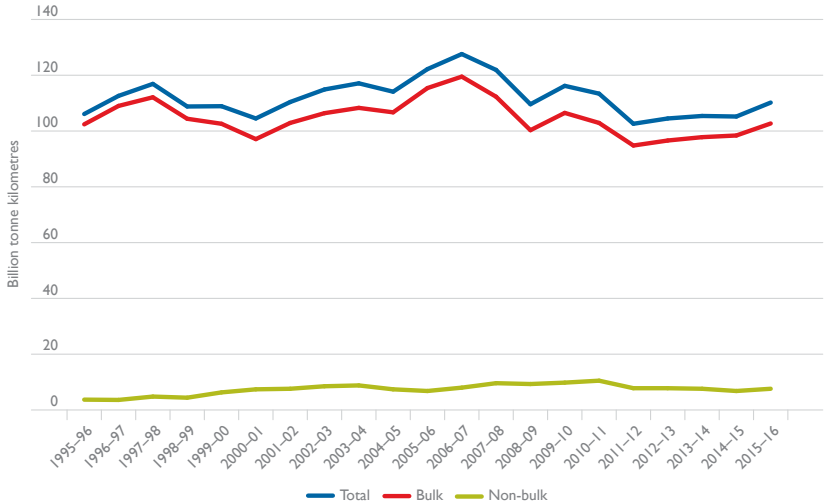
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Table T 7.6 a-b.

Table 12 Containers exchanged, selected Australian ports

Financial year	Melbourne	Sydney	Brisbane	Fremantle	Adelaide	Five ports
<i>twenty foot equivalent units (TEU) exchanged</i>						
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
2015–16	2 638 536	2 323 722	1 147 173	715 107	389 684	7 214 222
2016–17	2 697 068	2 431 013	1 224 829	715 933	395 276	7 464 119
2017–18	2 929 338	2 613 361	1 349 176	768 246	407 059	8 067 180

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Table T 7.7.

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



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Table T 2.1 a-c.

Safety

Table 13 Number of fatalities by transport mode

Year	Road	Rail	Marine	Aviation
2003	1 621	33	43	44
2004	1 583	33	50	34
2005	1 627	35	41	45
2006	1 598	39	49	40
2007	1 603	42	53	44
2008	1 437	31	41	43
2009	1 491	28	53	25
2010	1 353	29	b ₂	24
2011	1 277	33	b ₆	38
2012	1 300	a ₂₀	b ₆	39
2013	1 187	a ₇	b ₆	46
2014	1 150		b ₄	28
2015	1 205		b ₂	31
2016	1 293		b ₃	21
2017	1 226		b ₁₀	40

Note: Data not available for missing years.

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.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Table T 8.1b.

Table 14 Fatality rate by transport mode

Calendar year	Road	Rail	Marine	Aviation
	<i>deaths per 100 000 population</i>			
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
2016	5.34		^b 0.01	0.09
2017	4.98		^b 0.02	0.09

Note: Data are not readily available for missing years.

^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.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, 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
2013–14	12 723.6	5 555.3	18 278.9	30.0
2014–15	9 144.8	6 321.1	15 465.9	30.2
2015–16	7 809.3	3 699.2	11 508.5	25.0
2016–17	7 909.7	1 085.8	8 995.6	18.3
2017–18	11 847.1	1 975.6	13 822.7	22.8

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Table E 1.1.d.

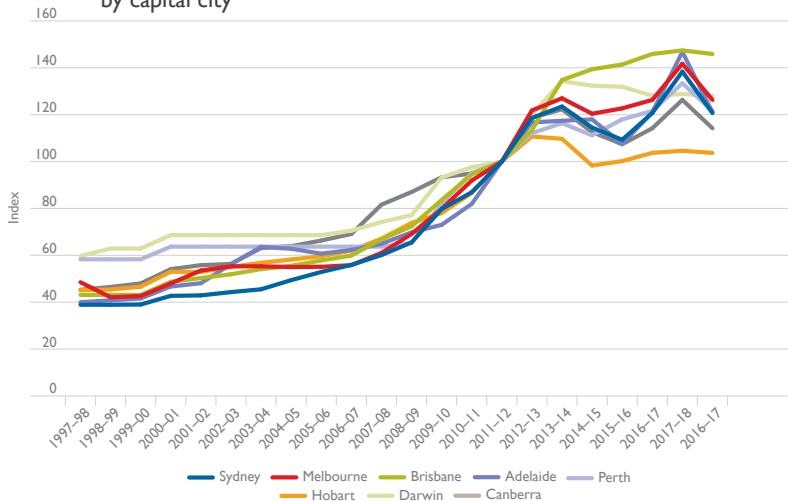
Table 16 Energy production and trade—Australian energy production (primary fuels), by fuel type

Financial year	Black coal	Brown coal	Bagasse and wood	Crude oil, NGL and naturally occurring LPG	Natural gas	Ethane	Hydro-electricity	Solar hot-water	Uranium	Wind	Solar PV
	kilotonnes	kilotonnes	kilotonnes	megalitres	giga-litres	giga-litres	gigawatt hours	peta-joules	tonnes	gigawatt hours	gigawatt hours
2011–12	362 709	71 991	13 990	24 068	55 184	331	14 083	12	7 650	6 970	2 559
2012–13	396 095	62 335	15 527	21 284	63 077	327	18 270	13	8 918	7 960	3 826
2013–14	428 251	60 549	15 126	20 131	65 213	361	18 421	13	5 548	10 252	4 416
2014–15	447 071	65 361	16 401	19 046	67 838	345	13 445	15		11 467	5 531
2015–16	438 869	61 473	16 577	18 395	87 232		15 318	15		12 199	6 838
2016–17	442 749	56 719	16 134	3 262	107 580		16 285	16		12 597	8 072

Note: Data are not readily available for missing years.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Table E 2.1.

Figure 11 Electricity usage—Price index for residential electricity supply, by capital city



Note: Base of index is 2011–12.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Table E 3.7.

Table 17 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	114 256.9	66 745.2		396.4	2 769.9	0.9	1 834.8	19 715.3	12.6	58.4
2009	116 147.1	68 996.7		113.1	2 426.7	0.8	1 827.0	21 666.9	7.6	71.8
2010	109 114.6	68 873.8		101.2	2 171.8		3 134.3	21 263.5	9.5	73.0
2011	102 830.5	67 523.4		97.4	2 188.6		3 379.3	22 091.7	6.9	76.6
2012	100 824.8	68 801.4		90.0	2 423.7		5 187.8	21 377.9	4.7	81.4
2013	97 898.0	59 584.3		80.4	2 489.8		4 191.3	22 391.2	27.2	72.1
2014	92 436.6	57 162.3		492.3	2 810.9	22.6	3 051.5	24 203.2	29.9	87.7
2015	94 096.5	61 993.0		170.5	3 859.3	4.7	4 141.8	24 169.7	32.5	89.1
2016	100 605.5	60 198.8		242.4	3 493.2	1.2	3 253.0	26 506.9	38.1	89.2

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

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Table E 3.4.

Communications

Table 18 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	Total major infrastructure engineering construction	Telecommunications percentage of total
	\$ million				per cent
2013–14	5 036.1	2 118.5	8.1	7 162.8	11.7
2014–15	4 797.9	2 723.1	1.9	7 522.9	14.7
2015–16	5 060.7	3 825.9	11.9	8 898.5	19.3
2016–17	6 209.8	5 024.7	4.1	11 238.6	22.8
2017–18	5 594.5	4 729.1	6.4	10 330.0	17.5

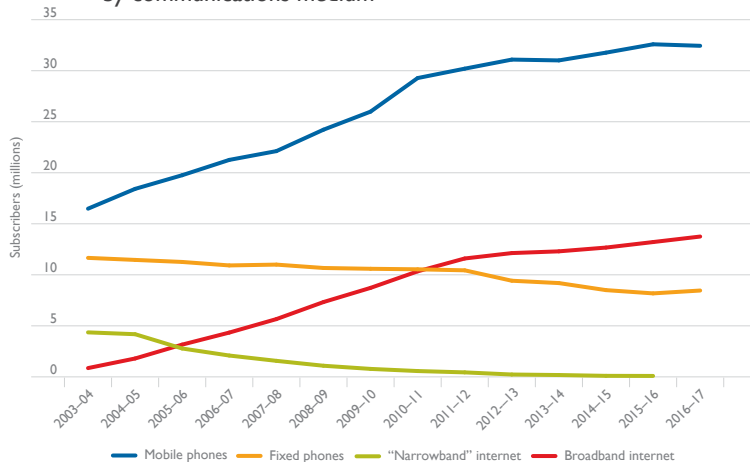
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Table C.1.1.

Table 19 Investment in information technology—Information media and telecommunications industry investment in information technology gross fixed capital formation, chain volume measurest

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
2010–11	230	1 130	1 732	3 092	24 697	12.52
2011–12	214	1 133	1 864	3 211	26 990	11.90
2012–13	187	943	1 918	3 048	28 660	10.64
2013–14	170	1 015	2 202	3 387	28 225	12.00
2014–15	138	1 211	2 154	3 503	30 414	11.52
2015–16	227	1 567	2 444	4 238	31 311	13.54
2016–17	240	1 586	2 788	4 614	33 998	13.57
2017–18	153	1 446	2 944	4 543	37 356	12.16

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Table C 2.1.

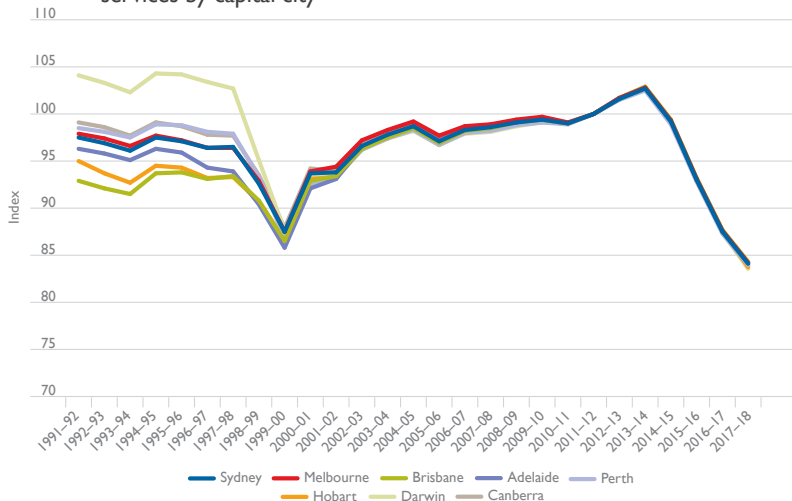
Figure 12 Communications subscribers—number of subscribers, by communications medium



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 2018*, 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 2018*, Table C 3.5.

Water

Table 20 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	Total major infrastructure engineering construction	Water percentage of total
	\$ million			per cent
2011–12	5 262.9	3 353.7	8 616.6	13.2
2012–13	4 195.7	3 070.4	7 266.1	10.5
2013–14	3 156.4	2 825.0	5 981.3	9.8
2014–15	2 355.4	2 029.7	4 385.2	8.6
2015–16	2 023.2	2 392.8	4 416.0	9.6
2016–17	2 528.3	2 196.7	4 725.0	9.6
2017–18	3 788.3	2 481.3	6 269.6	10.4

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Table W 1.1.d.

Table 21 Infrastructure capacity—Major Australian water storage dams

End of financial year	Storage capacity (accessible capacity)	Water held in dams at end of year (accessible volume)	Percentage of capacity used
	<i>gigalitres</i>		<i>per cent</i>
2012–13	80 406	55 194	68.6
2013–14	80 958	51 364	63.4
2014–15	80 962	47 688	58.9
2015–16	80 962	43 078	53.2
2016–17	80 860	54 053	66.8
2017–18	80 824	47 105	58.3

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 2018*, Table W 1.2.

Table 22 Volume of water sourced in each urban centre

Financial year	Surface Water	Groundwater	Desalination	Recycled water	Total
<i>megalitres</i>					
Adelaide					
2015–16	144 346	0	7 686	4 373	156 405
2016–17	131 741	0	4 112	4 040	139 893
Canberra					
2015–16	50 403	0	0	4 056	54 459
2016–17	49 916	0	0	4 313	54 229
Darwin					
2015–16	38 034	5 758	0	80	43 872
2016–17	34 818	5 396	0	541	40 755
Melbourne					
2015–16	432 886	0	0	16 717	449 603
2016–17	428 407	0	46 209	5 201	479 817
Perth					
2015–16	20 100	136 879	138 645	8 633	304 257
2016–17	0	139 598	149 823	8 109	288 999
South East Queensland					
2015–16	289 524	8 730	1 524	16 739	316 517
2016–17	299 372	7 686	1 562	16 177	324 797
Sydney					
2015–16	535 587	0	0	38 465	574 052
2016–17	558 226	0	0	33 481	591 707

Source: BITRE, Australian infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018, Table W 2.2.

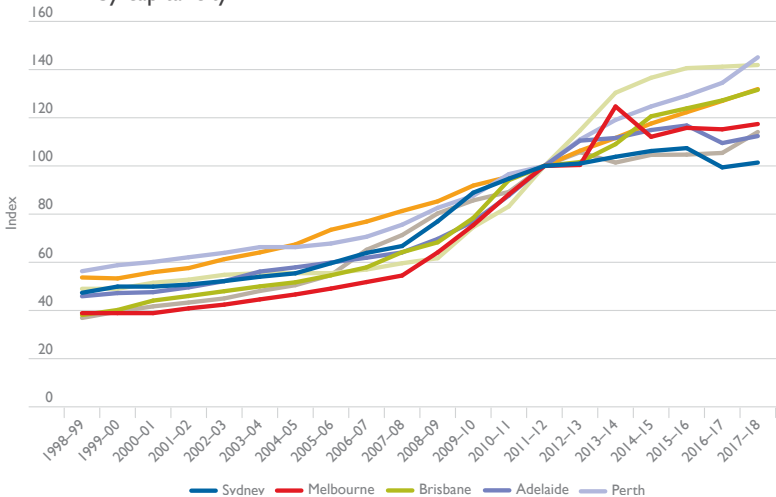
Table 23 Rural water use—water consumption by agricultural activity, by state/territory—total

Financial year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	Australia
	<i>megalitres</i>							
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
2015–16	2 805 693	2 094 969	2 094 969	858 757	372 616	332 145	47 019	9 157 291
2016–17	4 020 792	1 947 161	2 664 295	610 515	363 839	267 231	95 165	9 968 998

Note: NSW includes the ACT.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2018*, Table W 3.1c.

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 2018*, Table W 2.3.

Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
BITRE	Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
Na	Not Applicable
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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