Australian Government
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Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics

Key Australian infrastructure statistics 2015

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Cover photograph: The Port of Melbourne, one of Australia's major container ports. This night scene shows operations at Swanson Dock. Courtesy of Port of Melbourne Corporation.

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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 2015.

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 2014–15, **10.2** per cent of  Australia's GDP was accounted for by Australian infrastructure industries.
- In 2014–15, **49.6** per cent of infrastructure  construction was in the transport sector.
- **$26.3** billion  was spent on roads in 2013–14.
- Australia's total road length was **873 573** kilometres in 2015.

- In 2013–14, there were **210.6** billion tonne kilometres of freight moved by road. In 2011–12, there were **290.6** billion tonne kilometres of freight moved by rail.

- In 2013–14, **178.5** billion passenger kilometres were travelled on capital city roads, and **12.6** billion passenger kilometres were travelled on urban rail networks.

- There were **33 343** route kilometres of open railway.

- There were **1 672** route kilometres of urban railway.

- In 2014–15, there were **33.8** million passengers on international flights in Australia and **57.2** million passengers on domestic flights.
- Sydney airport was the busiest in the country with **39** million passengers using the facility in 2014–15.
- In 2013–14, **6.9** 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 2014–15, **29** per cent of infrastructure construction was in the energy sector.
- In 2013, Australia had **62.1** gigatonnes of economically extractable black coal.
- In 2014–15, almost **12.7** per cent of infrastructure construction was in the telecommunications sector.
- There were **12.3** million subscribers to broadband internet and **0.2** million to narrowband in 2013–14.
- In 2014–15, **8.7** per cent of infrastructure construction was spent on water.
- In 2014, **3.7** million megalitres of water was supplied to cities.

Infrastructure and the economy

Table 1 Australian gross domestic product, major infrastructure industries

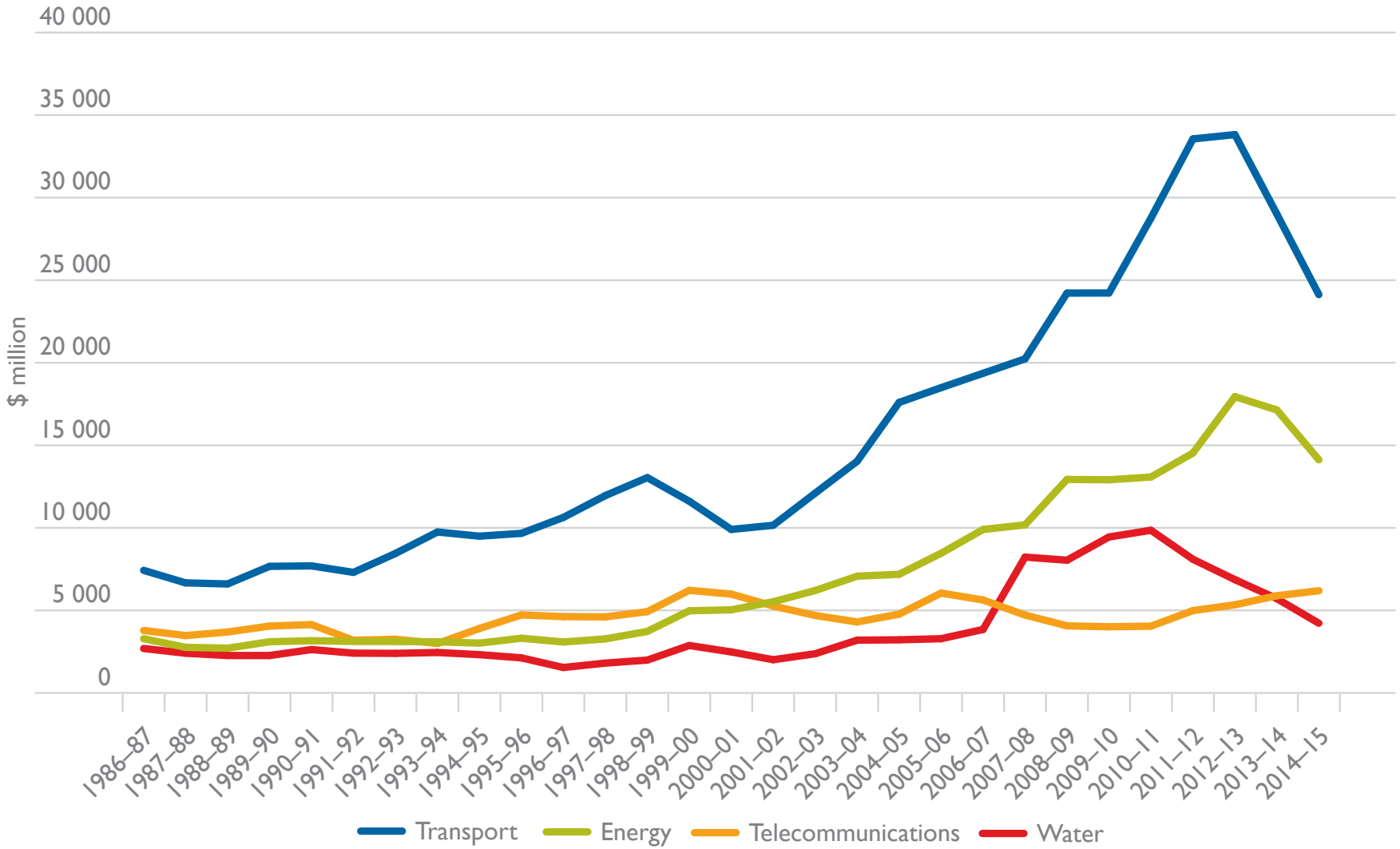
Financial year	Chain volume measures						
	Gross value added, at basic prices						
	Transport, postal and warehousing	Energy		Information media and telecommunications	Water Supply and waste services	Gross Domestic Product	Major infrastructure industries as percentage of GDP
		Electricity	Gas				
	$ million						%
2010–11	69 065	27 316	1 635	42 352	14 114	1 430 354	10.8
2011–12	71 937	26 991	1 565	42 695	14 682	1 483 675	10.6
2012–13	74 291	26 739	1 692	42 493	15 050	1 520 944	10.5
2013–14	73 573	26 175	1 672	43 514	14 380	1 558 365	10.2
2014–15	72 882	26 355	1 867	47 453	14 510	1 595 851	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 2015*, Table 1 1.1a.

Figure 1 Infrastructure construction activity, adjusted by chain volume index



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, Figure 12.

Transport

Road

Figure 2 National road network

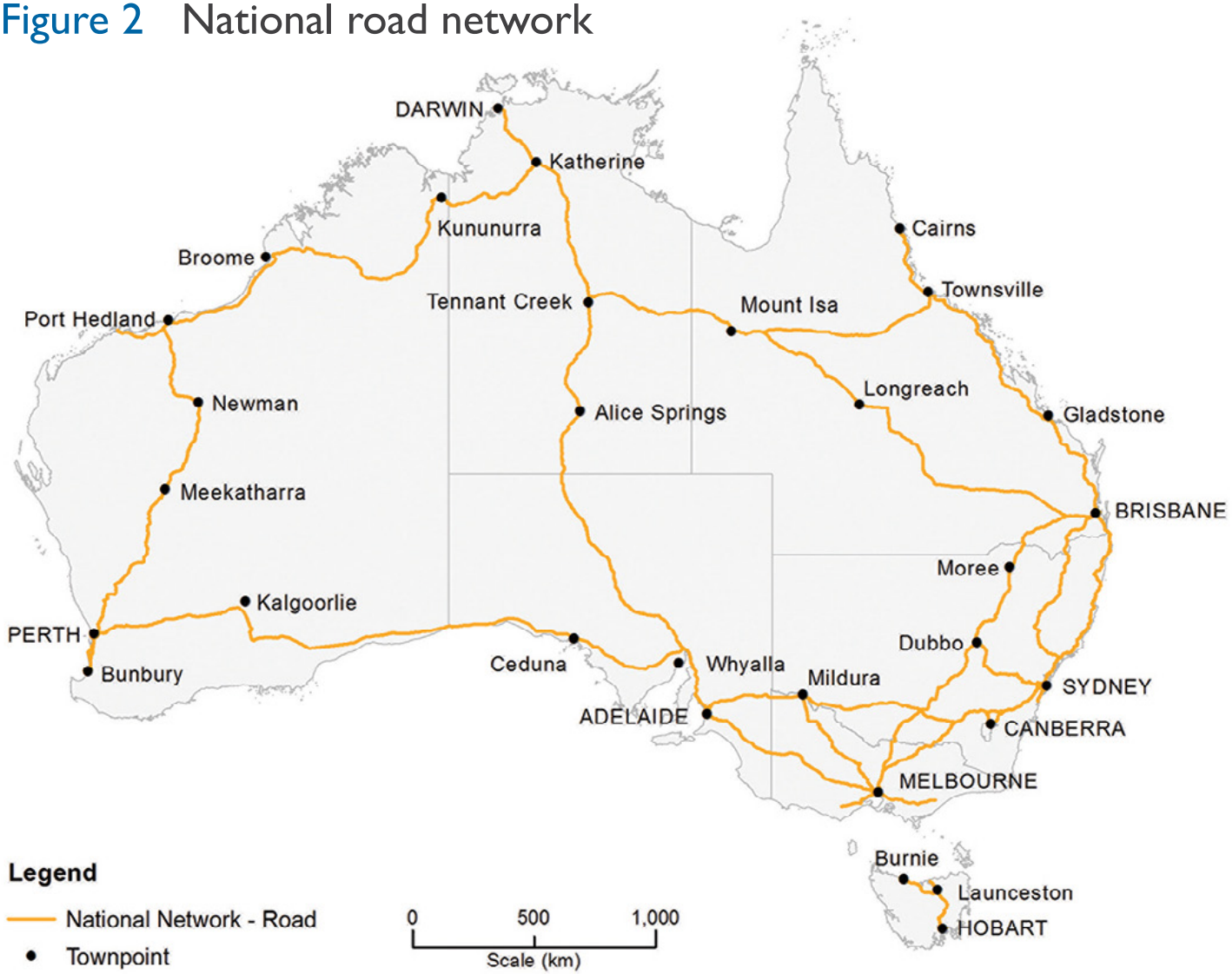


Table 2 Total road expenditure by state/territory and level of government, 2013–14

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Other	Total
	$ million (constant 2013–14 prices)									
Commonwealth	1 934.6	1 884.3	1 101.3	123.7	377.4	62.3	100.3	76.3	7.2	5 667.4
State/territory	3 156.7	892.9	5 239.9	529.5	1 906.8	233.1	207.4	268.8	na*	12 435.0
Local	1 862.0	1 315.7	2 233.4	387.5	823.6	132.9	nes	na*	na*	6 735.3
All government	6 953.3	4 093.0	8 574.7	1 040.7	3 107.9	428.2	287.7	345.0	7.2	24 837.6
Public and private sector	7 411.3	4 112.0	8 908.7	1 084.7	3 182.9	447.2	287.7	377.0	7.2	26 251.4

na*: not applicable.

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

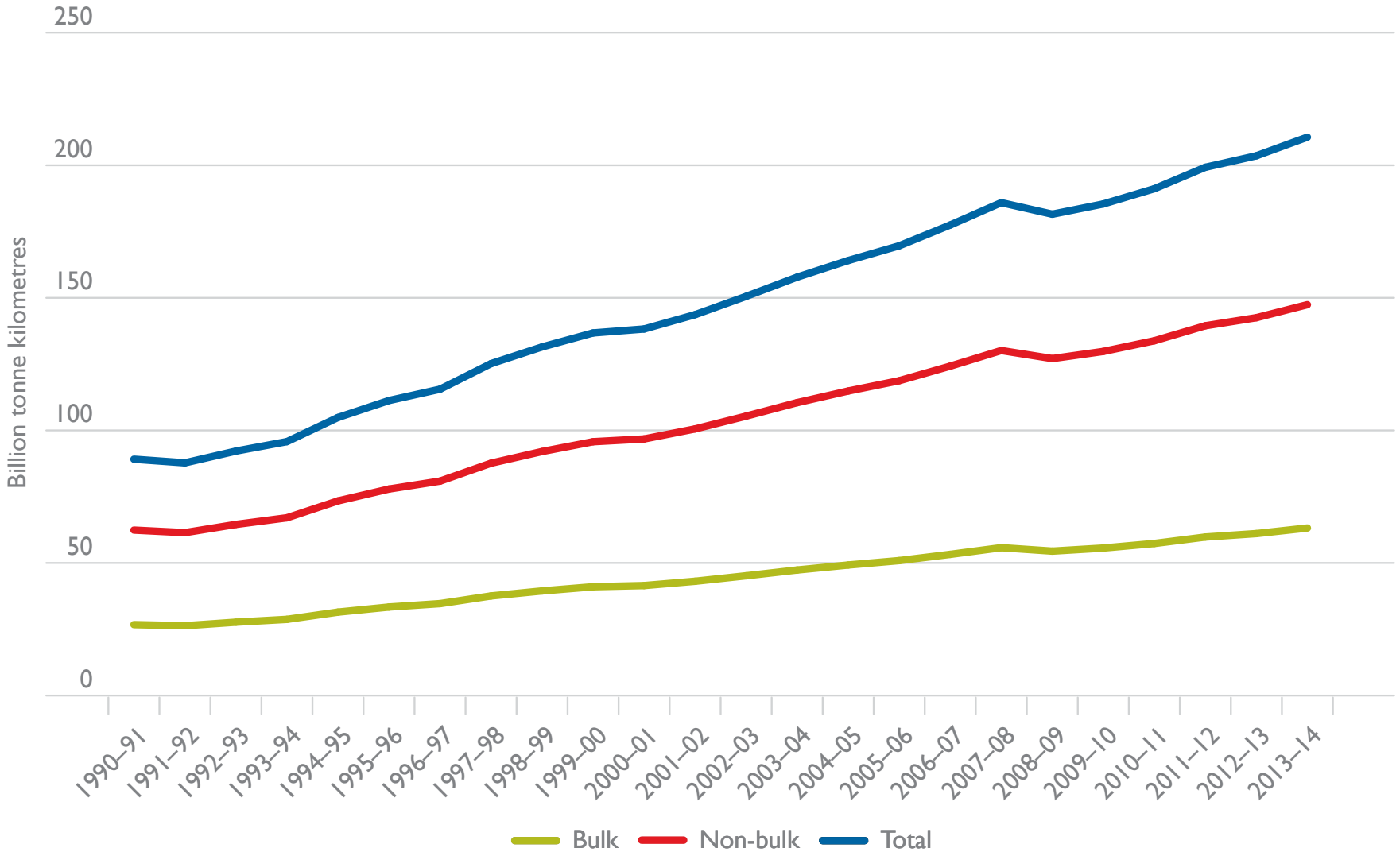
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, Table T 1.2a–e.

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	36 416.6	30 091.3	12 729.9	18 954.4	3 947.9	1 280.7	3 056.9	0.0	145 928.5
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	727 644.7
Total	207 239.4	145 736.5	223 388.5	96 941.9	157 403.3	19 951.9	19 282.1	3 447.7	181.9	873 573.2

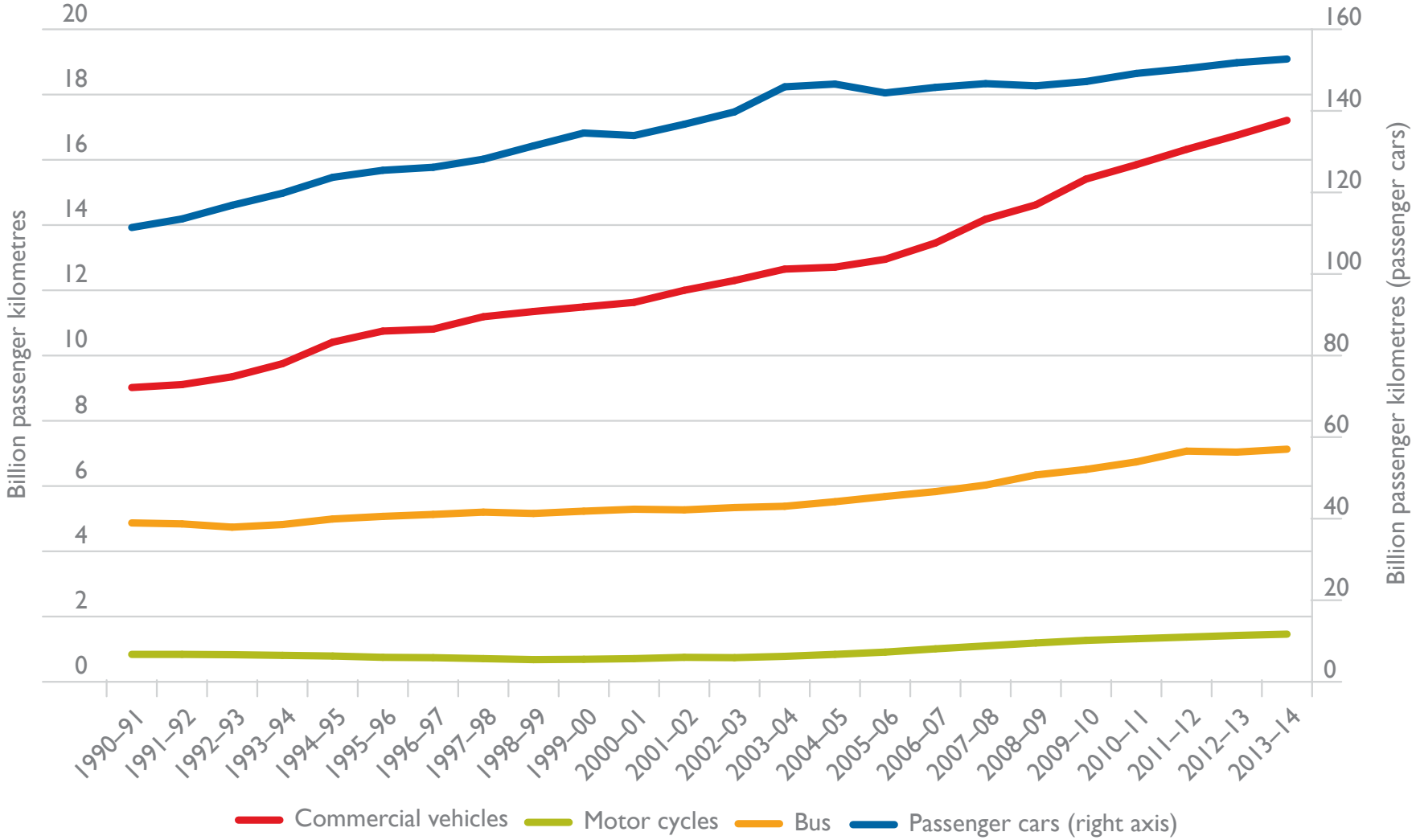
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, Table T 1.6.

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



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, Table T 2.1a–c.

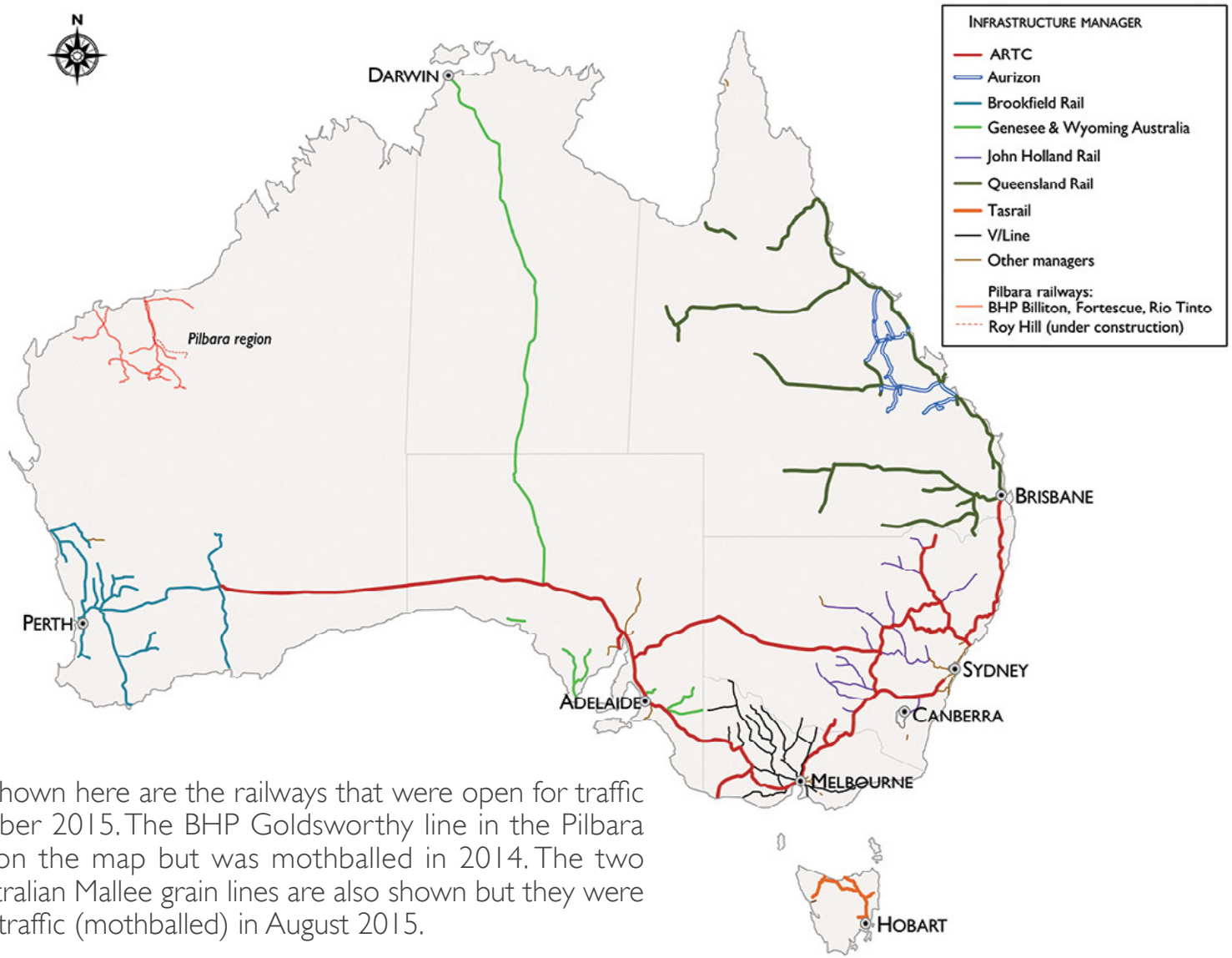
Figure 4 Total metropolitan passenger kilometres travelled by road, capital cities



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, Table T 3.3i.

Rail

Figure 5 Australian railways, by network manager



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, 2015

Jurisdiction	Gauge					
	1 067	1 435	1 600	Dual	Other	Total
New South Wales	8	7 083	73		1	7 165
Victoria	16	1 222	2 921	32	30	4 221
Queensland	8 093	117		36	4	8 250
South Australia	561	3 114	253	22		3 950
Western Australia	2 970	4 214		207		7 391
Tasmania	667					667
Northern Territory	3	1 690				1 693
ACT		6				6
Total	12 318	17 446	3 247	297	35	33 343

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, Table T 5.2a.

Table 5 Network characteristics of heavy urban passenger railways

	Route-kilometres in metropolitan area					
	Passenger-only lines	Freight-only lines	Shared passenger/ freight	Total	Route-kilometres, electrified	Metropolitan stations
Sydney	190	70	156	416	346	178
Melbourne	232	59	171	462	373	218
Brisbane	90	81	140	311	230	125
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.

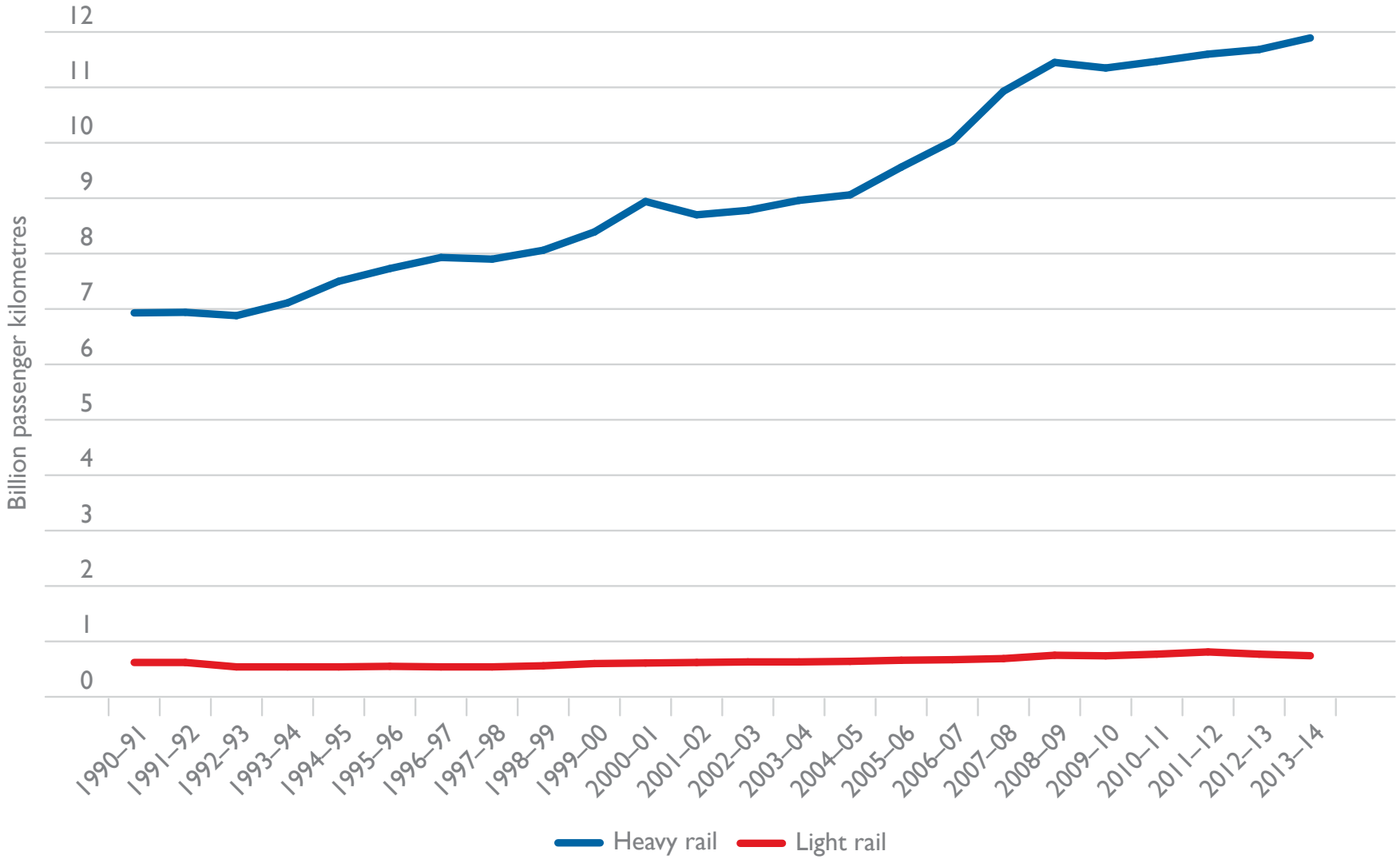
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, Table T 5.3.

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

Financial year	Goods moved (billion tonne kilometres)		
	Bulk	Non-bulk	Total
2007–08	172.1	31.3	203.5
2008–09	207.6	29.6	237.2
2009–10	230.5	28.1	258.6
2010–11	233.1	28.4	261.4
2011–12	259.5	31.1	290.6

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, Table T 2.1a–c.

Figure 6 Total metropolitan passenger kilometres by rail, capital cities



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, Table T 3.3i.

Aviation

Figure 7 Top 40 Australian airports in 2014–15, passengers

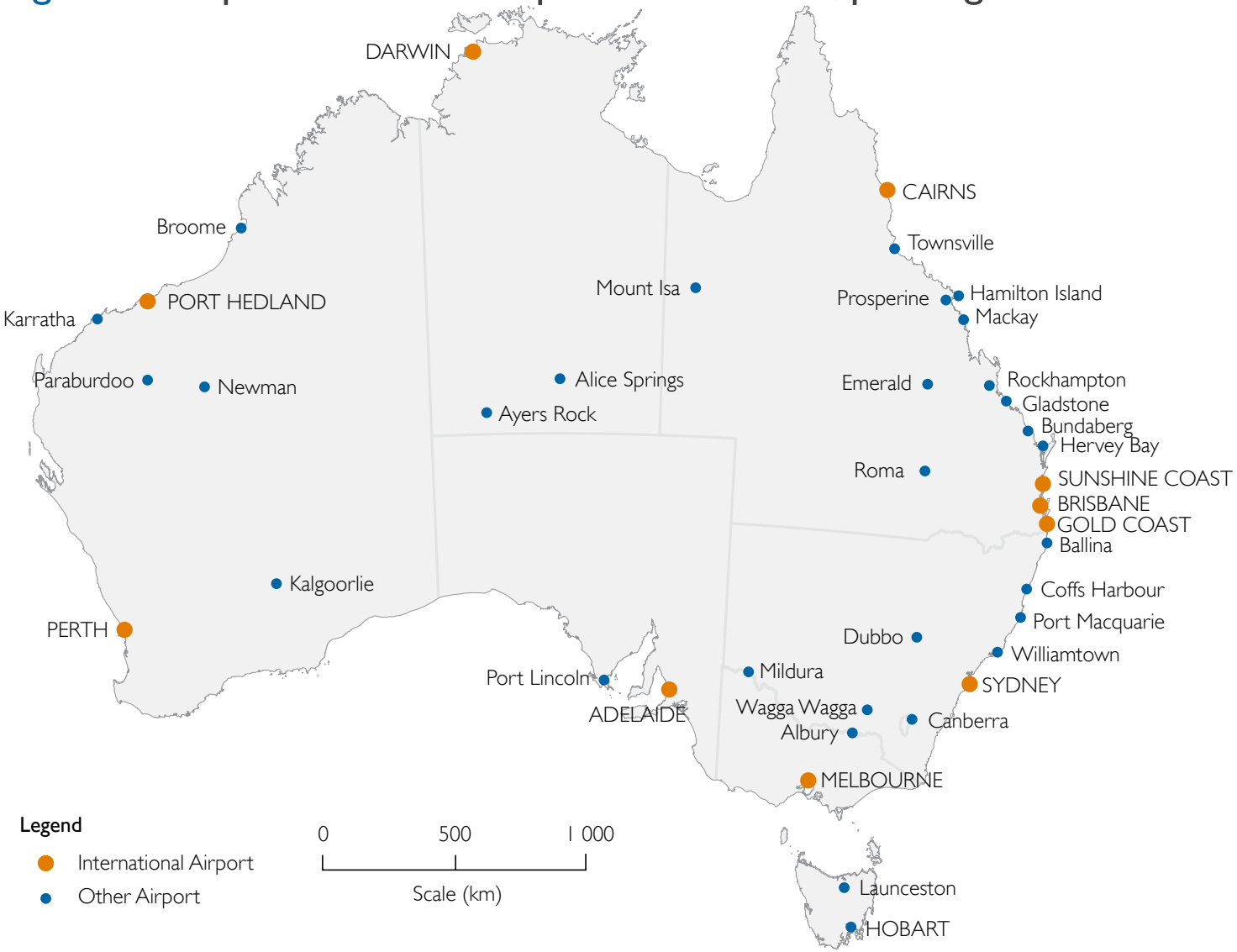


Table 7 International airline activity

Financial year	Flights	Revenue passengers	Available seats	Load factor	Freight
	no.	*no.*	*no.*	*per cent*	*'000 tonnes*
2010–11	150 440	27 549 289	36 923 253	75.5	822.5
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	174 046	32 422 133	43 732 584	76.5	882.4
2014–15	175 249	33 864 637	44 226 790	79.0	939.8

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 2015*, 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
	no.	*no.*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*per cent*	*'000 tonnes*
2010–11	611 232	54 747 719	63 154 462	70 628	80 274 641	78.7	253.3
2011–12	615 706	54 972 783	64 330 105	71 105	81 619 449	78.8	236.3
2012–13	641 535	57 101 397	67 151 220	76 656	87 503 636	76.7	215.0
2013–14	640 938	57 715 709	68 079 371	77 740	89 542 258	76.0	197.1
2014–15	635 465	57 217 177	67 429 357	76 624	88 278 924	76.4	196.2

Notes: (a) Revenue passengers are fare paying passengers.
(b) 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.
(c) Domestic load factor is domestic revenue passenger kilometres divided by available seat kilometres.
(d) Cargo data has been under-reported since November 2013. Data have been estimated at Australia level.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, Table T 6.3.

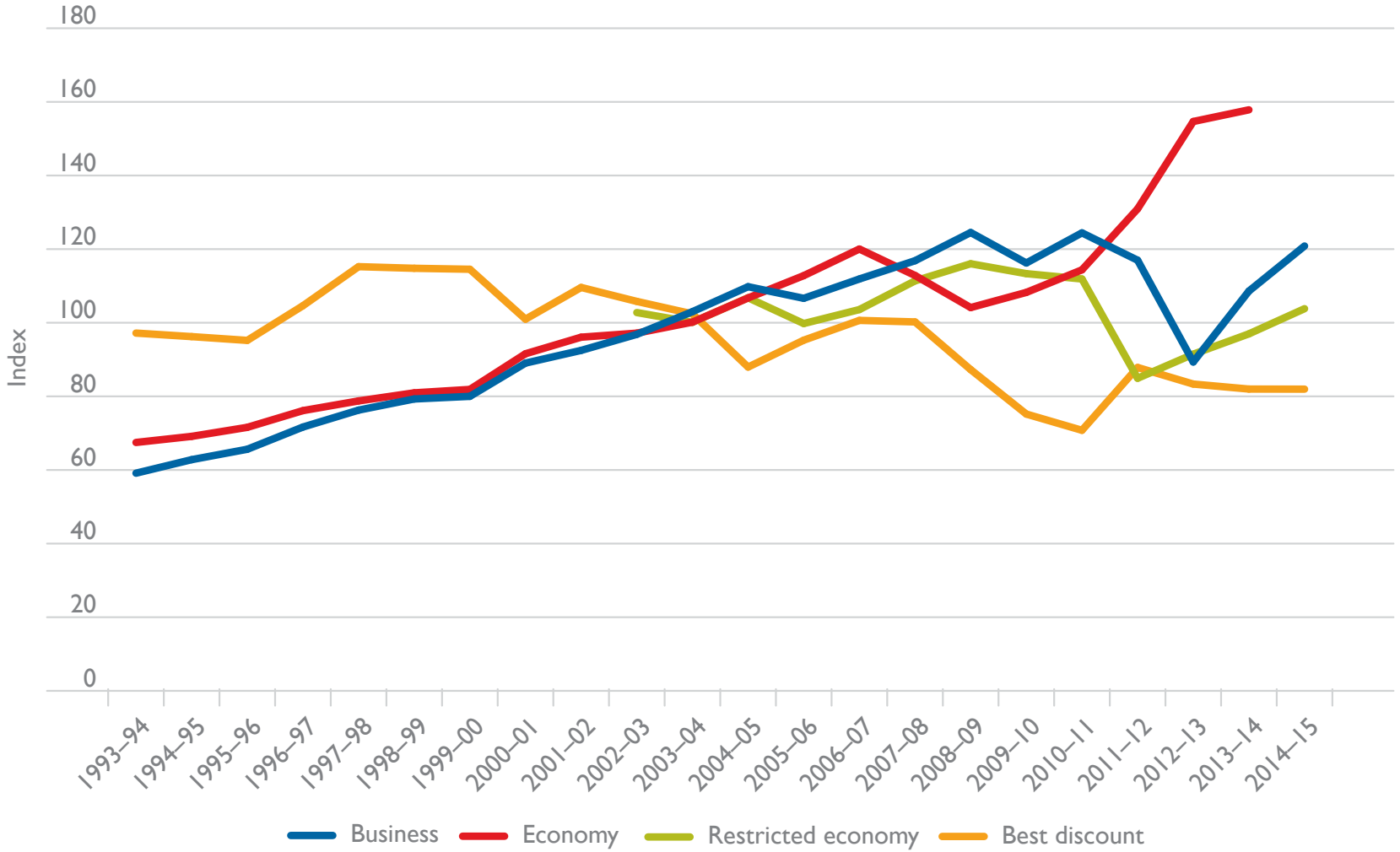
Table 9 Activity at capital city airports—revenue passengers (thousand)

Financial year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Perth	Adelaide	Canberra	Darwin	Hobart
2010–11	35 958	27 963	19 975	10 890	7 279	3 241	1 903	1 680
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	12 936	7 577	2 858	2 107	2 045
2014–15	39 021	31 936	21 918	12 723	7 670	2 804	2 186	2 057

Note: Revenue passengers are fare paying passengers.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, 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 2015*, Table T 6.6.

Shipping

Figure 9 Principal Australian ports, by commodity

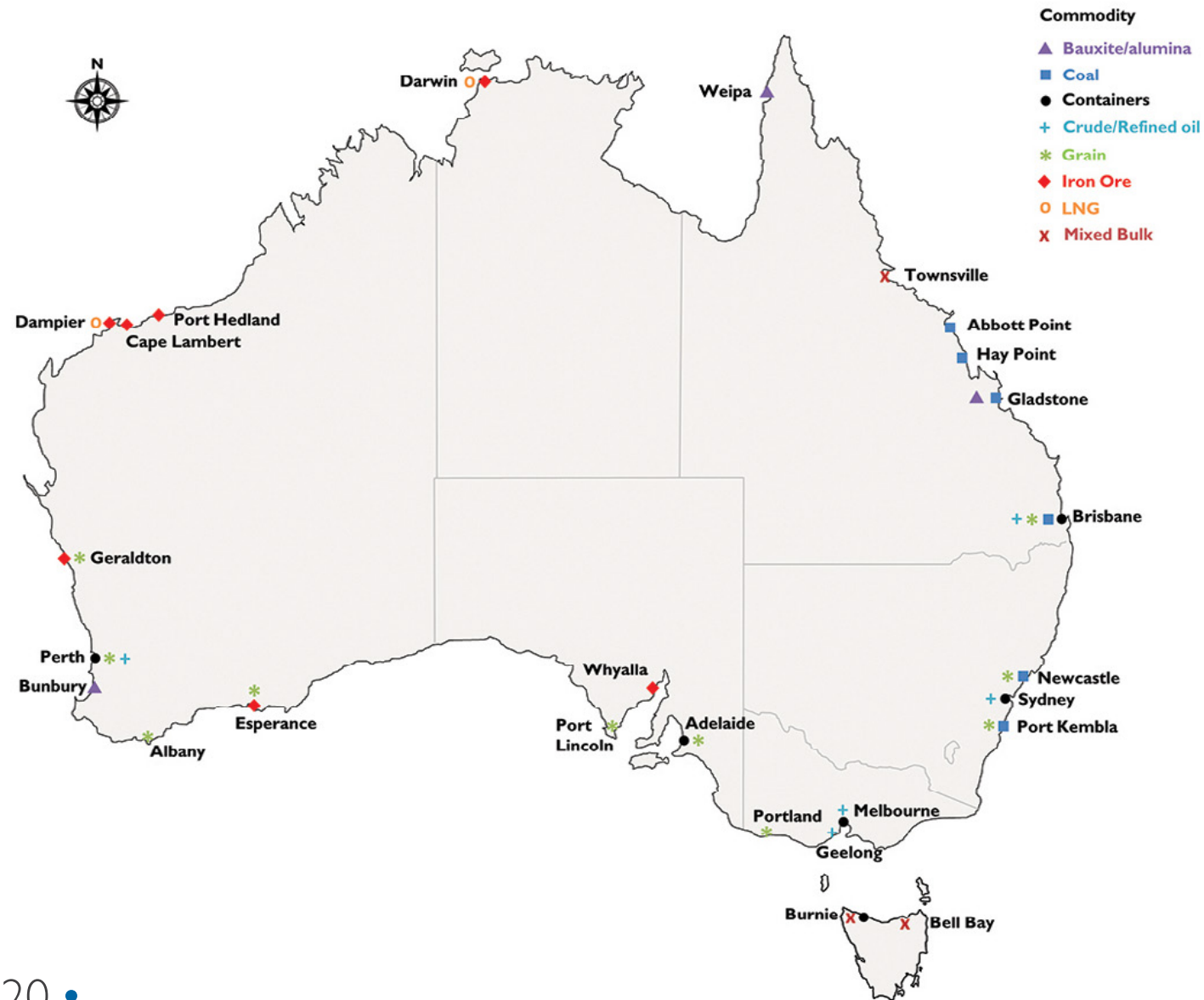


Table 10 Number of port calls made by ships involved in coastal or international voyages, by major ports

Financial year	Melbourne	Brisbane	Sydney	Fremantle	Newcastle	Gladstone	Dampier	Port Hedland
2009–10	2 846	2 218	1 607	1 633	1 536	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	1 440	1 668
2012–13	3 313	2 468	1 781	1 815	2 119	1 627	1 500	1 913
2013–14	3 198	2 467	1 788	1 782	2 269	1 713	1 481	2 345

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 2015*, 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
				million tonnes				
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

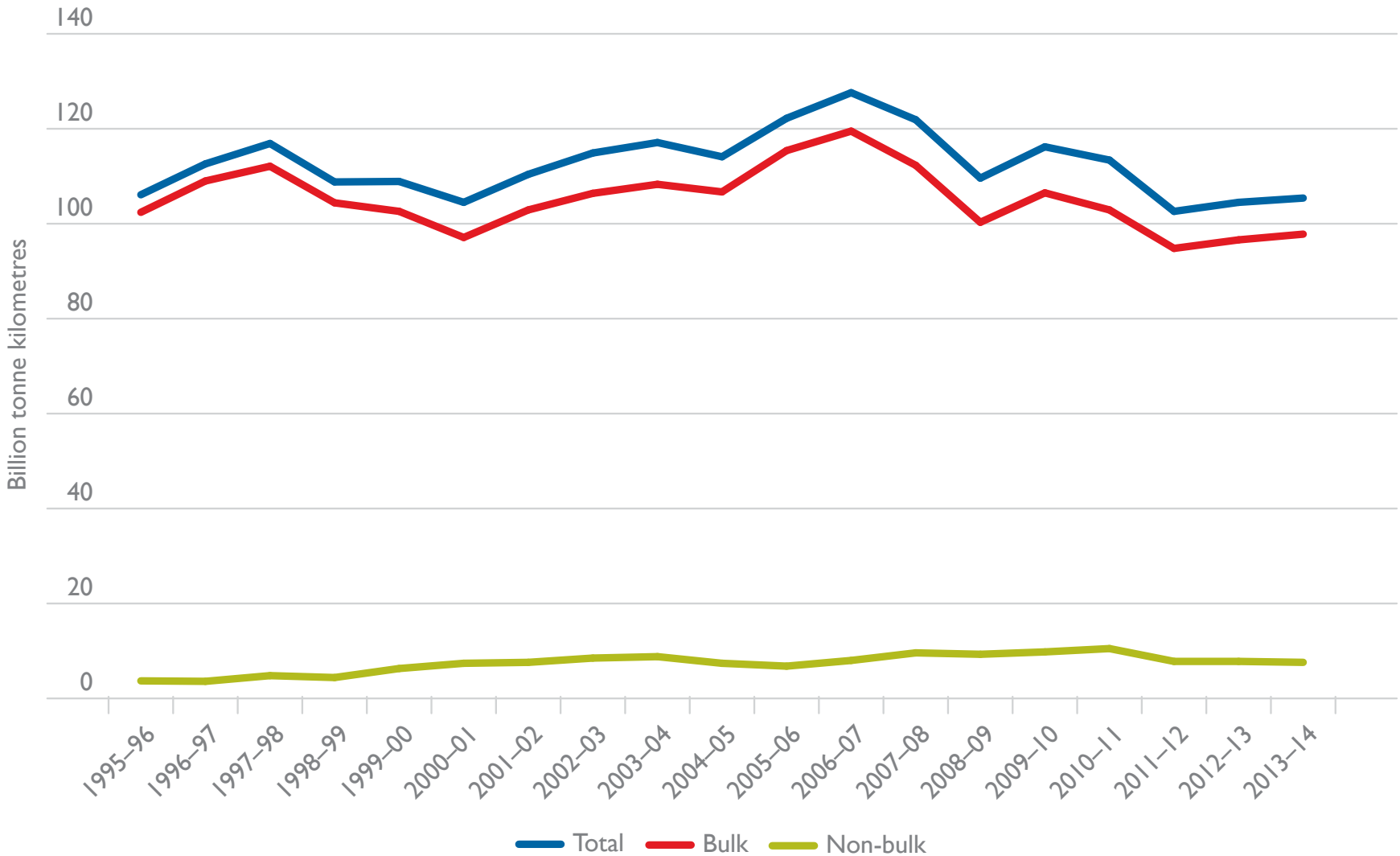
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, Table T 7.6 a–b.

Table 12 Containers exchanged, selected Australian ports

Financial year	Melbourne	Sydney	Brisbane	Fremantle	Adelaide	Five ports
			twenty foot equivalent units (TEU) exchanged			
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	2 568 164	2 036 064	1 025 069	656 918	323 834	6 610 049
2012–13	2 512 926	2 126 284	1 069 881	670 296	339 061	6 718 448
2013–14	2 532 700	2 206 400	1 097 300	703 100	382 700	6 922 200

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, Table T 7.7.

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



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, Table T 2.1a–c.

Table 13 Number of fatalities by transport mode

Year	Road	Rail	Marine	Aviation
2001	1737	53	47	46
2002	1715	40	50	34
2003	1621	33	43	44
2004	1583	33	50	34
2005	1627	35	41	45
2006	1598	39	49	40
2007	1603	42	53	44
2008	1437	31	41	43
2009	1491	28	53	25
2010	1353	29	[c] 2	24
2011	1277	33	[c] 6	38
2012	1300	[b] 20	[c] 6	39
2013	1187	[b] 7	[c] 6	46
2014	1153	[b] 4	[c] 4	28

[b] 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.

[c] 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 2015*, Table T 8.1b.

Table 14 Fatality rate by transport mode

Calendar year	Road	Rail	Marine	Aviation
		deaths per 100 000 population		
2001	9.01	0.27	0.24	0.24
2002	8.80	0.20	0.25	0.17
2003	8.22	0.17	0.22	0.22
2004	7.94	0.17	0.25	0.17
2005	8.06	0.17	0.20	0.22
2006	7.81	0.19	0.24	0.20
2007	7.70	0.20	0.25	0.21
2008	6.76	0.15	0.19	0.20
2009	6.87	0.13	0.24	0.12
2010	6.14	0.13	[c] 0.01	0.11
2011	5.72	0.15	[c] 0.03	0.17
2012	5.72	[b] 0.09	[c] 0.03	0.17
2013	5.13	[b] 0.03	[c] 0.03	0.20
2014	4.91	[b] 0.02	[c] 0.02	0.12

Note: Data are not readily available for missing years.

[b] 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.

[c] 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 2015*, 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*
2010–11	11 233.3	1 842.2	13 075.5	23.5
2011–12	11 931.2	2 598.1	14 529.2	23.8
2012–13	13 813.1	4 133.9	17 947.0	28.1
2013–14	11 837.2	5 300.4	17 137.5	29.7
2014–15	7 926.5	6 193.6	14 120.1	29.0

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, Table E 1.1d.

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

End of calendar year	Black coal	Brown coal (lignite)	Uranium	Crude oil	Condensate	LPG	Natural gas
	gigatonnes	*gigatonnes*	*kilotonnes*	*gigalitres*	*gigalitres*	*gigalitres*	*billion cubic metres*
2009	43.8	37.1	1 223	170	340	166	2 984
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				

Note: Data are not readily available for missing years.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, Table E 2.1.

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

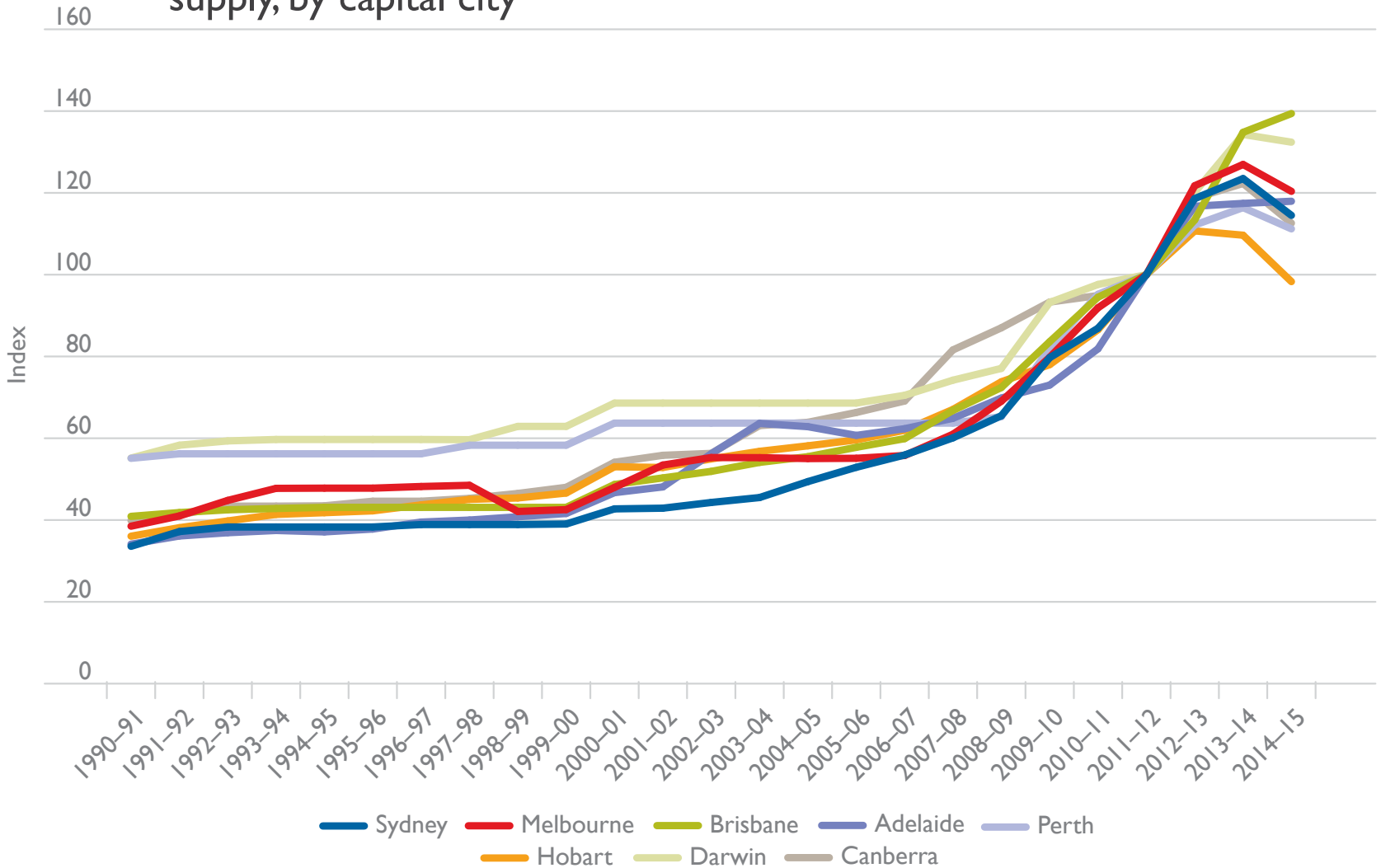
Financial year	Black coal	Brown coal	Bagasse and wood	Crude oil, NGL and naturally occurring LPG	Natural gas	Ethane	Hydro-electricity	Solar hotwater	Uranium	Wind	Solar PV
	kilotonnes	*kilotonnes*	*kilotonnes*	*megalitres*	*gigalitres*	*gigalitres*	*gigawatt hours*	*petajoules*	*tonnes*	*gigawatt hours*	*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 2015*, 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 2015*, 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 biomass
	gigagrams of CO_2 equivalent									
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		4 533.2	22 390.0	7.6	72.0

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

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, 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*
2010–11	3 751.8	284.4	6.4	4 042.6	7.3
2011–12	4 444.1	536.3	4.9	4 985.4	8.2
2012–13	4 522.1	805.8	9.6	5 337.5	8.3
2013–14	4 805.1	1 073.4	7.8	5 886.3	10.2
2014–15	4 728.6	1 459.4	1.8	6 189.9	12.7

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, Table C 1.1.

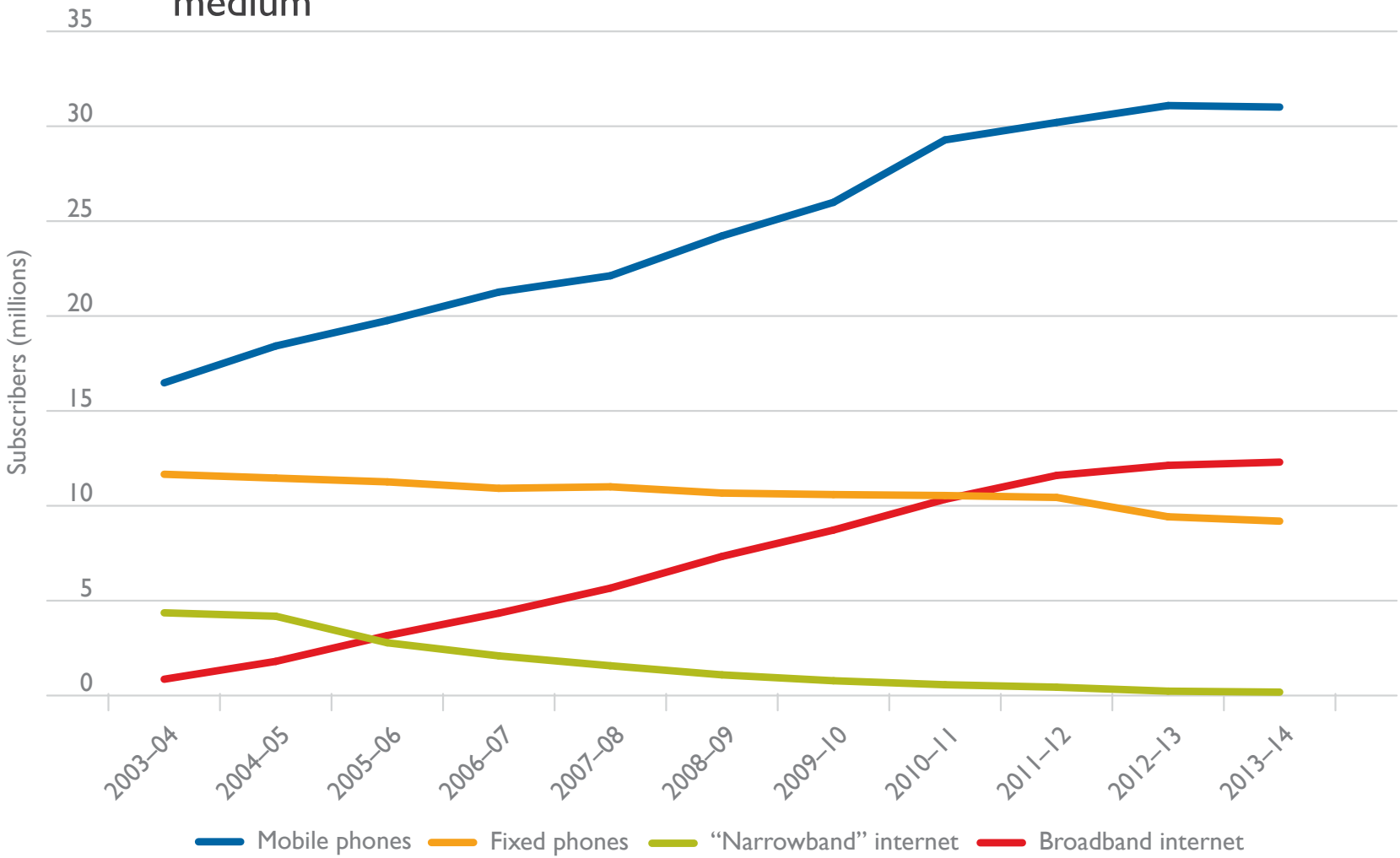
Table 20 Investment in information technology—information media and telecommunications industry investment in information technology gross fixed capital formation, chain volume measures

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	440	1 762	639	2 841	26 705	10.64
2010–11	380	1 388	739	2 507	28 248	8.87
2011–12	390	1 454	798	2 642	31 560	8.37
2012–13	587	1 395	1 175	3 157	33 957	9.30
2013–14	835	1 647	1 432	3 914	39 478	9.91

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 2015*, Table C 2.1.

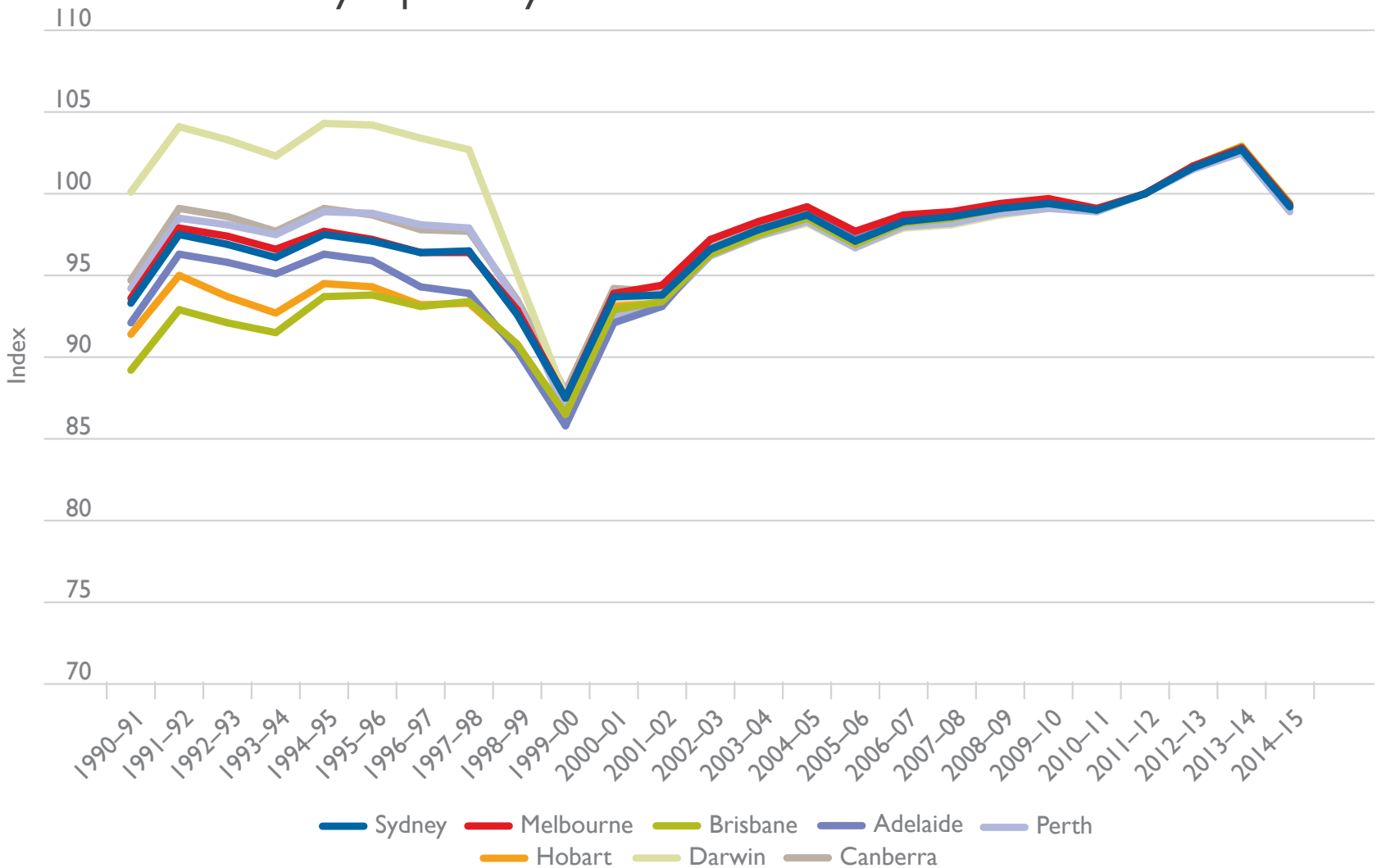
Figure 12 Communications subscribers—number of subscribers, by communications medium



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 2015*, 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
		$ million		*per cent*
2010–11	6 183.7	3 667.8	9 851.4	17.68
2011–12	4 933.0	3 162.4	8 095.4	13.24
2012–13	3 957.3	2 903.6	6 861.0	10.73
2013–14	3 012.2	2 697.2	5 709.4	9.89
2014–15	2 283.0	1 938.7	4 221.7	8.68

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, Table W 1.1d.

Table 22 Infrastructure capacity—major Australian water storage dams

End of financial year	Storage capacity	Water held in dams at end of year	Percentage of capacity used
	gigalitres		*per cent*
2010–11	79 383	61 154	77.04
2011–12	79 532	66 945	84.17
2012–13	80 406	55 194	68.64
2013–14	80 958	51 364	63.45
2014–15	80 962	47 688	58.90

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 2015*, 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
				megalitres				
2009–10	751 385	887 931	207 976	137 617	294 177		43 297	41 572
2010–11	1 214 663	857 070	287 113	135 889	290 844		38 829	37 371
2011–12	1 154 070	905 968	330 652	149 779	294 304		43 139	40 355
2012–13	1 321 282	1 047 251	739 270	164 271	296 927		43 084	45 832
2013–14	1 365 275	993 243	759 026		309 427		42 892	46 199

Notes: Data are not readily available for missing years.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, Table W 3.3d.

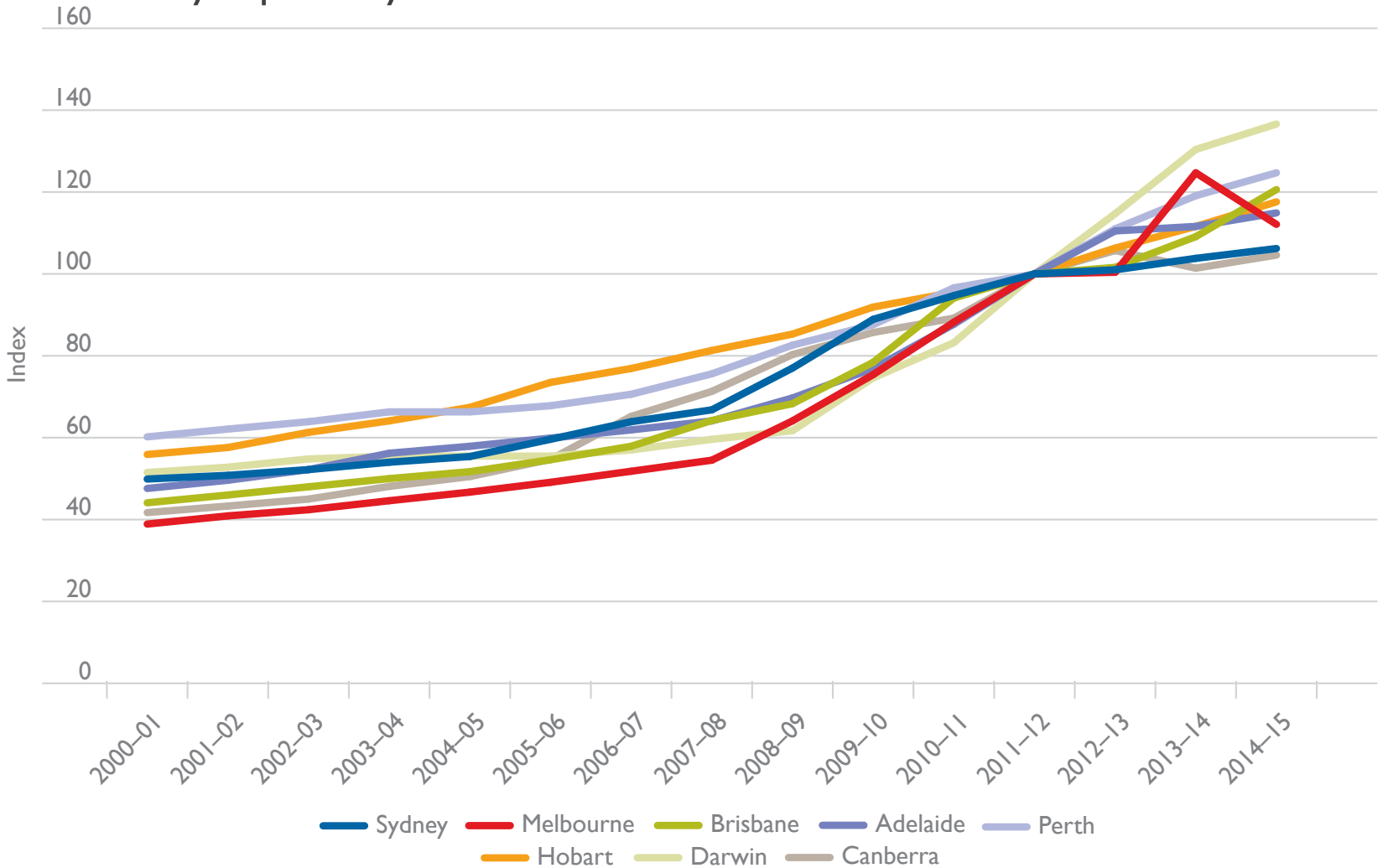
Table 24 Rural water supply—water consumption by agricultural activity, by state/territory—total

Financial year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	Australia
				megalitres				
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

Note: NSW includes the ACT.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2015*, 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 2015*, 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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