



**Australian Government**

**Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development**

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics



**Key Australian infrastructure statistics**

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Cover photograph: Port Hedland, the world's largest bulk export port. This scene is looking across the Utah Point Bulk Handling Facility, to the Port Hedland township. Courtesy of Port Hedland Port Authority.

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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 2013.

## 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.

*Photograph (previous page) courtesy of Mr Tim Arkell, Patrick Corporation. The picture shows a vessel with new cranes for Patrick's container terminal, approaching the inner harbour at Fremantle, May 2013.*

# Facts and figures 2011–12

- ▶ **10** per cent of  Australia's GDP was accounted for by Australian infrastructure industries.


- ▶ Almost **55** per cent of infrastructure construction  was in the transport sector.

- ▶ **\$19.5** billion  was spent on roads.

- ▶ Australia's total road length was **900 083** kilometres in 2012.

► There were **207.6** billion tonne kilometres of freight moved by road. In 2009–10, there were **258.6** billion tonne kilometres of freight moved by rail.



► **175** billion passenger kilometres were travelled on capital city  roads, **12** billion passenger kilometres were travelled on urban rail networks.

► There were **33 404** route kilometres of open railway.



► There were **1 637** route kilometres of urban railway.

- ▶  There were **28 882 348** passengers on international flights in Australia and **54 984 699** passengers on domestic flights.

- ▶ Sydney airport was the busiest in the country with **35 987 000** passengers using the facility.



- ▶ **6 610 049** twenty foot equivalent units (containers) were exchanged at Australia's five principal container ports.

- ▶ **100.9** billion tonne kilometres of freight  was moved by coastal shipping.

- ▶ Almost **24** per cent of infrastructure construction was in the energy sector.



▶ In 2011 Australia had **57.5** gigatonnes of economically extractable black coal.

▶ **8** per cent of infrastructure construction was in the telecommunications sector.



▶ There were **11.6** million subscribers to broadband internet and **0.4** million to narrowband.



▶ **13** per cent of infrastructure construction was spent on water.

▶ **3 030 187** megalitres of water was supplied to cities and **9 006 573** megalitres was used for agriculture.



# Infrastructure and the economy

**Table 1** Australian gross domestic product, major infrastructure industries

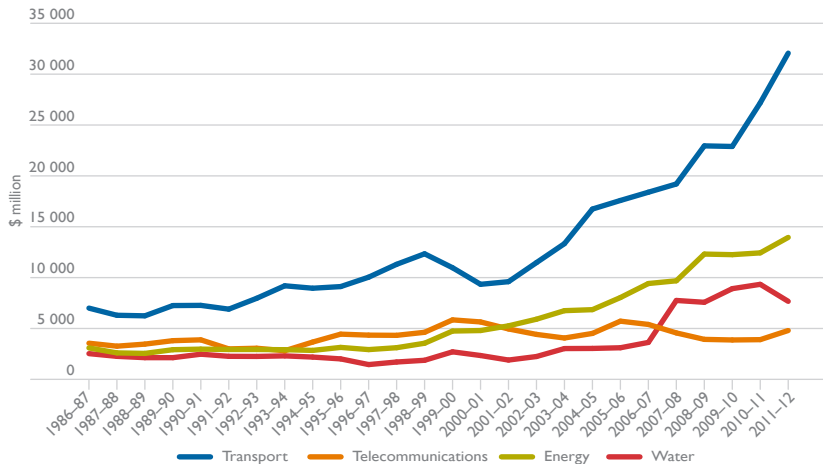
Financial year	Chain volume measures						Major infrastructure industries as percentage of GDP
	Gross value added, at basic prices					Gross Domestic Product	
	Transport, postal and warehousing	Energy		Information media and telecommunications	Water Supply and waste services		
		Electricity	Gas				
	\$ million						%
2007–08	65 743	18 763	1 005	39 260	11 233	1 320 746	10.3
2008–09	65 239	19 693	1 009	39 710	11 603	1 342 514	10.2
2009–10	66 439	19 970	1 032	40 289	12 197	1 370 540	10.2
2010–11	68 542	20 229	1 102	41 581	12 479	1 403 888	10.3
2011–12	70 902	19 696	1 106	41 335	12 554	1 452 890	10.0

Note: 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.

Note: 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 2013*, Table 1.1.a.

**Figure 1** Infrastructure construction activity, adjusted by chain volume index



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, Figure 12.

# Transport

## Road

Figure 2 National road network



**Table 2** Total road expenditure by state/territory and level of government, 2011–12

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Other	Total
	\$ million									
Local	545.4	917.0	2 043.2	292.1	549.2	102.2	nes	na	na	4 449.0
State/territory	1 522.9	523.0	3 435.5	207.5	757.5	46.7	169.5	105.4	na	6 768.0
Commonwealth	2 661.4	1 100.4	2 098.5	473.9	622.5	101.6	144.8	50.6	7.8	7 261.4
All government	4 729.7	2 540.4	7 577.2	973.5	1 929.2	250.4	314.3	156.0	7.8	18 478.4
Government and private sector	5 176.7	2 658.4	7 863.2	989.5	1 977.2	265.4	314.3	207.0	7.8	19 459.4

na: not applicable.

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

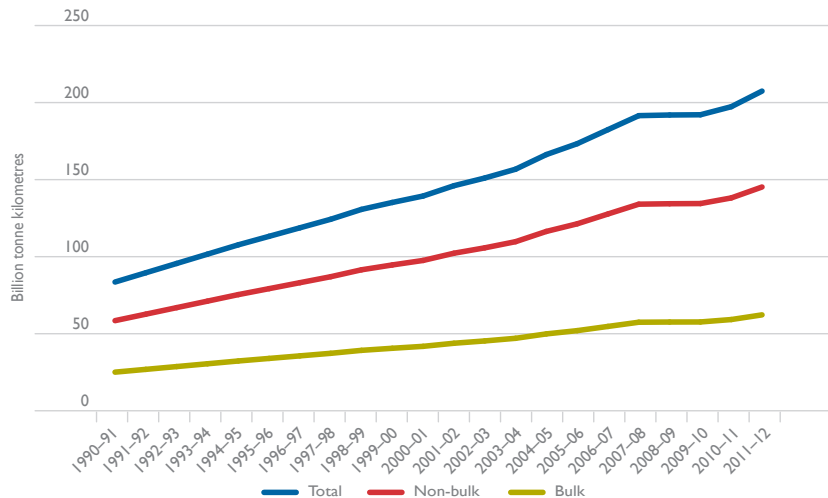
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, Table T 1.2a-e.

**Table 3** Total road length by state/territory, by road type, 2012

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Other	Australia
	Kilometres									
Urban	38 612.5	35 498.5	29 516.1	12 671.8	19 273.6	4 805.2	1 296.2	2 921.6	0.0	144 595.5
Non-urban	167 544.8	109 148.7	197 494.4	84 796.4	149 052.3	26 398.5	20 515.7	356.3	179.9	755 487.0
Total	206 157.3	144 647.2	227 010.5	97 468.2	168 325.9	31 203.7	21 811.9	3 277.9	179.9	900 082.5

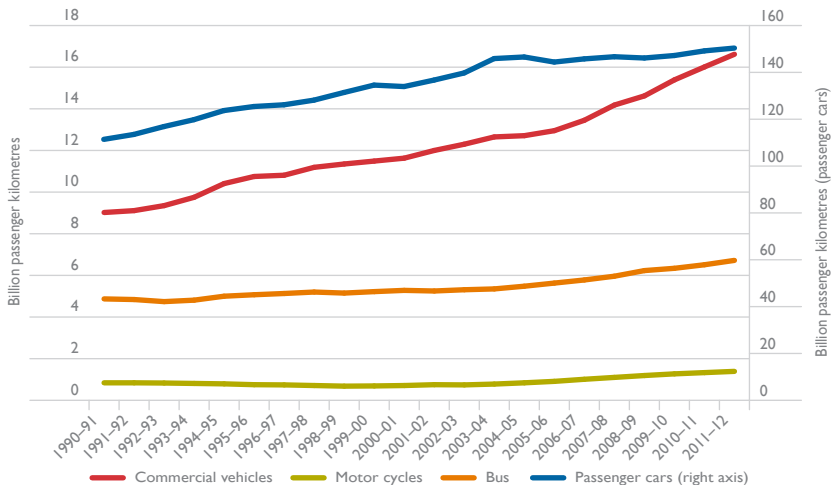
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, Table T 1.4.

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



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, Table T 2.1a-c.

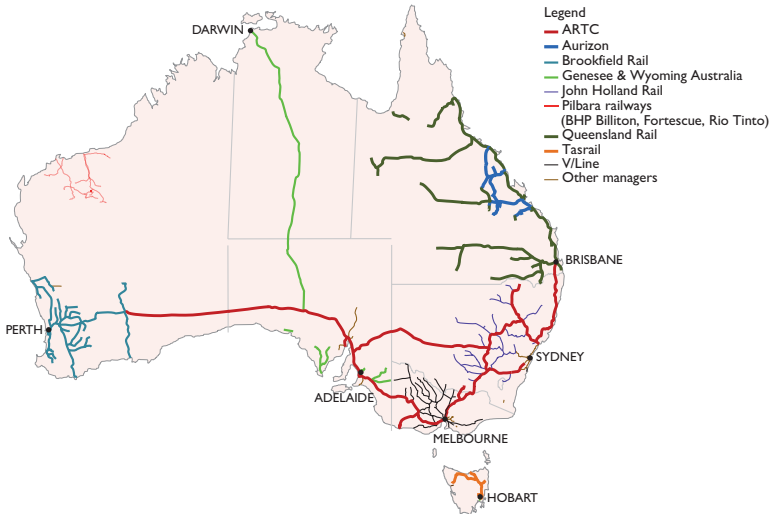
**Figure 4** Total metropolitan passenger kilometres travelled by road, capital cities



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, Table T 3.3i.

# Rail

Figure 5 Australian railways, by network manager





**Table 4** Route-kilometres of open railway, by jurisdiction and gauge, 2013

Jurisdiction	Gauge				Total
	1 067	1 435	1 600	Other/dual	
New South Wales	8	7 071	73	1	7 153
Victoria	16	1 222	2 832	61	4 131
Queensland	7 666	67		84	7 818
South Australia	561	3 114	247	22	3 944
Western Australia	3 529	4 211		207	7 947
Tasmania	687				687
Northern Territory	28	1 690			1 718
ACT		6			6
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 495</b>	<b>17 381</b>	<b>3 153</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>33 404</b>

Note: "Open" railways include heritage railways. "Mothballed" lines (that is, lines with no scheduled or unscheduled services) are excluded. Also excluded are Queensland narrow-gauge (610 mm) sugar tram lines — estimated to be around 4 000 route-kilometres.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, Table T 5.2a.

**Table 5** Network characteristics of urban railways

	Route-kilometres in metropolitan area				Route-kilometres, electrified	Metropolitan stations
	Passenger-only lines	Freight-only lines	Shared passenger/freight	Total		
Sydney	181	33	156	370	337	176
Melbourne	234	66	196	496	359	219
Brisbane	86	81	134	301	220	123
Adelaide	88	62	30	180		84
Perth	168	121	1	290	169	69

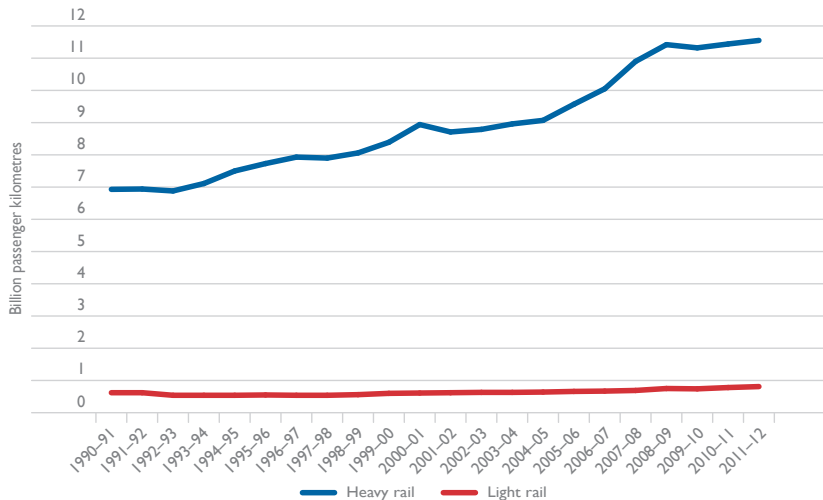
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, Table T 5.3.

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

Financial year	Goods moved (billion tonne kilometres)		
	Bulk	Non-bulk	Total
2007–08	172.1	31.3	203.4
2008–09	207.6	29.6	237.2
2009–10	230.5	28.1	258.6

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, Table T 2, 1a-c.

**Figure 6** Total metropolitan passenger kilometres by rail, capital cities



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, Table T 3.3i.

# Aviation

Figure 7 Top 40 Australian airports, 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>
2007–08	124 176	23 264 573	30 625 242	77.1	781.0
2008–09	131 560	23 486 506	32 174 834	74.2	709.4
2009–10	141 194	25 625 654	34 309 383	75.7	760.0
2010–11	150 440	27 549 289	36 923 253	75.5	822.5
2011–12	156 100	28 882 348	38 265 068	76.4	856.8

Note: Revenue passengers are fare paying passengers.

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

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, 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	Freight
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>'000 tonnes</i>
2007–08	562 366	49 278 702	56 191 023	63 873	71 066 014	79.1	295.1
2008–09	563 251	50 238 844	57 551 882	65 494	73 181 409	78.6	243.2
2009–10	578 305	51 756 690	59 026 300	66 600	74 216 666	79.5	236.2
2010–11	610 829	54 755 322	63 154 861	70 615	80 273 520	78.7	253.3
2011–12	615 133	54 984 699	64 330 568	71 076	81 617 106	78.8	236.3

Note: Revenue passengers are fare paying passengers.

Note: 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.

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

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, Table T 6.3.

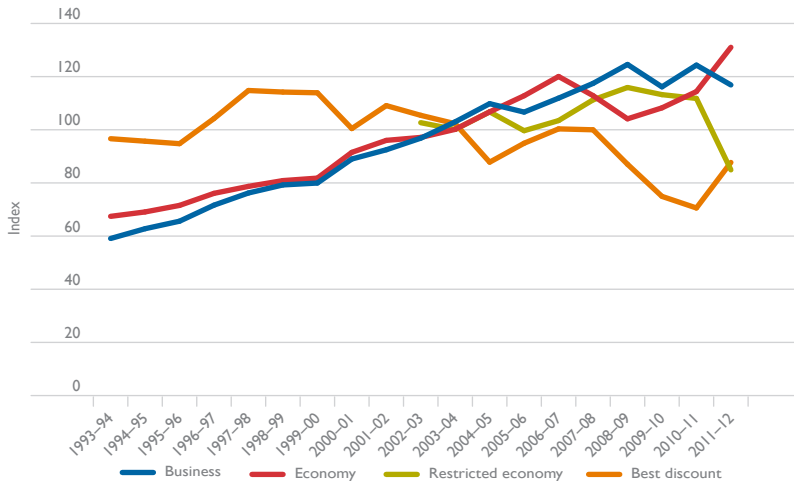
**Table 9** Activity at capital city airports — revenue passengers (thousand)

Financial year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Perth	Adelaide	Canberra	Darwin	Hobart
2007–08	32 701	23 943	18 298	8 952	6 619	2 853	1 562	1 758
2008–09	32 346	24 448	18 720	9 359	6 784	3 062	1 539	1 869
2009–10	34 461	25 918	18 897	9 993	7 016	3 258	1 569	1 856
2010–11	35 958	27 963	19 975	10 890	7 279	3 241	1 680	1 903
2011–12	35 987	27 956	20 874	11 997	6 947	3 159	2 045	1 815

Note: Revenue passengers are fare paying passengers.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, Table 6.4a.

**Figure 8** BITRE airfare index, by ticket class



Note: Base of index: July 2003 = 100.

Note: Restricted economy index begins 2002-03.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, 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
2007–08	3 088	2 170	2 254	1 410	1 873	1 665	1 067	1 155
2008–09	2 845	2 043	2 065	1 528	1 761	1 605	1 471	1 446
2009–10	2 625	1 927	1 796	1 452	1 617	1 583	1 426	1 278
2010–11	3 087	2 152	1 859	1 607	2 457	1 543	1 679	2 298
2011–12	3 166	2 488	1 863	2 410	3 042	2 154	2 258	3 198

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, 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	2009–10	6.3	12.3	15.3	4.7	15.4	0.7	6.4
	2010–11	6.8	13.4	15.4	6.8	13.0	1.3	6.2
	2011–12	7.5	15.1	19.2	9.2	14.3	0.9	5.5
Discharged	2009–10	21.3	17.3	16.6	5.6	12.1	1.0	5.3
	2010–11	21.5	18.6	17.2	5.7	13.0	1.1	6.1
	2011–12	21.2	19.3	17.4	6.3	13.7	0.9	5.4

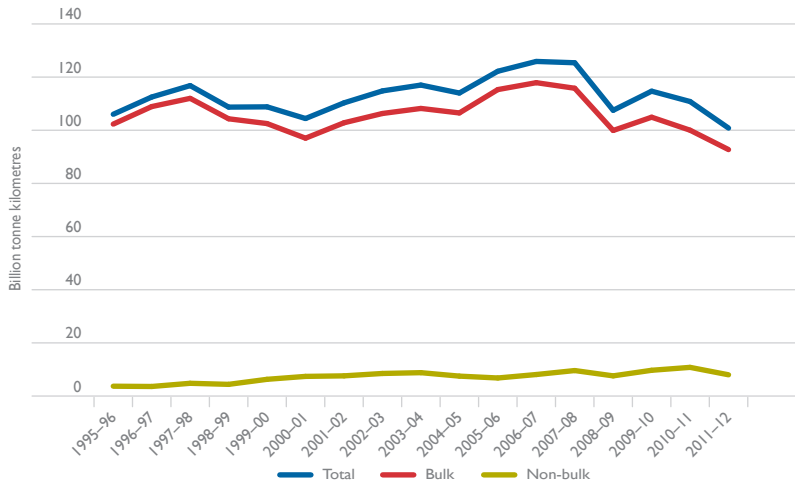
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, Table T 7.7 a-b.

**Table 12** Containers exchanged, selected Australian ports

Financial year	Melbourne	Sydney <i>twenty foot equivalent units (TEU)</i>	Brisbane	Fremantle	Adelaide	Five ports
2007–08	2 256 644	1 778 425	940 760	573 527	280 121	5 829 477
2008–09	2 157 352	1 783 920	896 167	565 491	276 545	5 679 475
2009–10	2 236 635	1 927 520	772 400	557 039	274 501	5 768 095
2010–11	2 392 974	2 020 151	828 379	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

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, Table T 7.8.

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



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, Table T 2.1a-c.

# Safety

**Table 13** Number of fatalities by transport mode

Year	Road	Rail	Marine	Aviation
2001	1 737	53	47	46
2002	1 715	40	50	34
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	1 488	28	53	27
2010	1 352	29		24
2011	1 277	33		38
2012	1 310			39

Note: Data not available for missing years.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, Table T 8.1b.

**Table 14** Fatality rate by transport mode

Calendar year	Road	Rail <i>deaths per 100 000 population</i>	Marine	Aviation
2001	8.95	0.27	0.24	0.24
2002	8.73	0.20	0.25	0.17
2003	8.15	0.17	0.22	0.22
2004	7.87	0.16	0.25	0.17
2005	7.98	0.17	0.20	0.22
2006	7.72	0.19	0.24	0.19
2007	7.61	0.20	0.25	0.21
2008	6.68	0.14	0.19	0.20
2009	6.78	0.13	0.24	0.12
2010	6.06	0.13		0.11
2011	5.72	0.15		0.17
2012	5.78			0.17

Note: Data are not readily available for missing years.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, 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	Total major infrastructure engineering construction	Energy percentage of total
	\$ million			per cent
2007–08	8 996.3	689.7	41 208.3	23.5
2008–09	11 432.6	881.5	46 766.8	26.3
2009–10	11 240.3	1 015.9	47 932.8	25.6
2010–11	10 664.6	1 766.4	52 851.3	23.5
2011–12	11 428.3	2 525.1	58 486.9	23.9

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, Table E 1.1 d.

**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
2007	38.9	37.3	983	162	228	191	2 362
2008	39.2	37.2	1 163	188	340	174	3 145
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					

Note: Data are not readily available for missing years.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, Table E 2.1.

**Table 17** Australian energy production (primary fuels), by fuel type

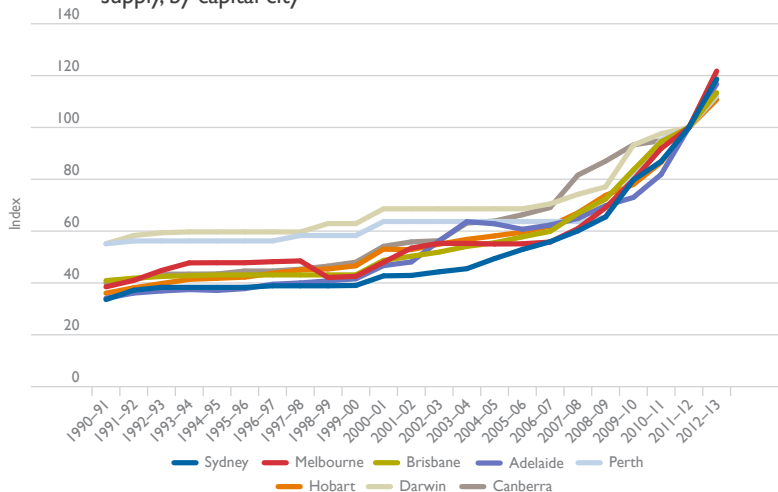
Financial year	Black coal	Brown coal	Bagasse and wood	Crude oil, NGL and naturally occurring LPG	Natural gas	Ethane	Hydro-electricity	Solar hotwater	Uranium
	kilotonnes	kilotonnes	kilotonnes	megalitres	gigalitres	gigalitres	gigawatt hours	petajoules	tonnes
2006–07	321 547	69 493	17 514	32 201	40 002	439	14 517	6	9 589
2007–08	322 343	69 907	18 082	29 581	41 163	454	12 057	7	10 123
2008–09	335 861	72 037	11 347	30 337	42 656	395	11 869	8	10 311
2009–10	358 697	72 591	11 103	29 680	48 682	311	13 549	10	7 109
2010–11	358 381	69 502	10 310	28 652	51 539	295	16 807	11	7 069

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

Note: 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 2013*, 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 2013*, 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	
	Black coal	Brown coal	Brown coal briquettes	Fuel oil	Automotive diesel oil	Coal gas	Natural gas
<i>gigagrams of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent</i>							
2007	112 992.9	66 797.4	61.3	373.0	2 202.7	2 067.8	15 438.1
2008	113 759.2	66 431.9	135.4	391.7	3 265.2	1 768.0	17 461.8
2009	115 591.5	68 684.5	132.3	111.8	2 393.9	1 775.9	19 845.8
2010	108 633.8	68 556.4	112.8	100.1	2 142.9	3 042.6	19 482.8
2011	102 250.6	67 210.9	115.3	96.3	2 218.1	3 265.3	22 345.2

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, 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	Total major infrastructure engineering construction	Telecommunications percentage of total
	\$ million				per cent
2007–08	4 530.9	25.9	7.1	41 208.3	11.1
2008–09	3 872.3	49.7	7.1	46 766.8	8.4
2009–10	3 684.6	175.6	10.0	47 932.8	8.1
2010–11	3 629.7	265.8	6.0	52 851.3	7.4
2011–12	4 295.4	501.3	4.6	58 486.9	8.2

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, Table C.1.1.

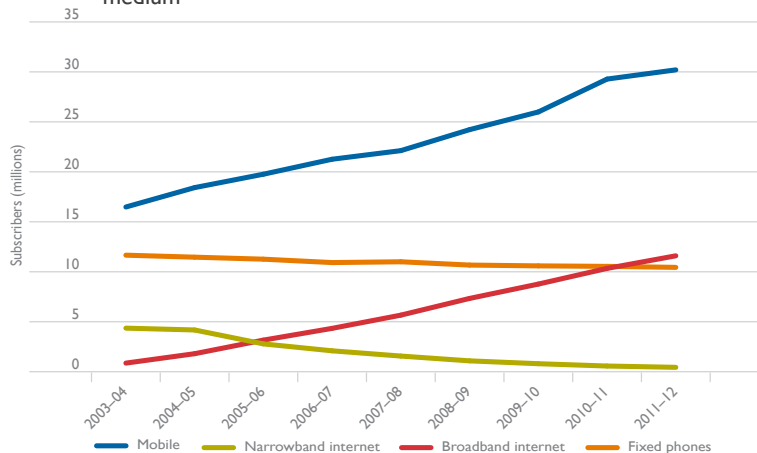
**Table 20** Investment in information technology—information media and telecommunications industry investment in information technology gross fixed capital formation, chain volume measures

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
2007–08	335	1 876	584	2 795	29 770	9.4
2008–09	394	1 970	604	2 968	30 868	9.6
2009–10	469	2 203	694	3 366	33 591	10.0
2010–11	582	2 396	812	3 790	37 592	10.1
2011–12	562	2 318	809	3 689	42 393	8.7

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 2013*, Table C 2.1.

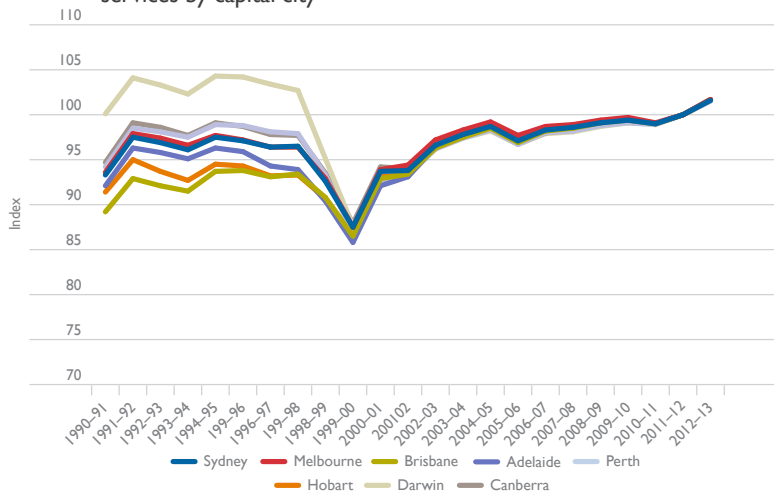
**Figure 12** Communications subscribers—number of subscribers, by communications medium



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, 2010–11 and 2011–12 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 2013*, 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 2013*, 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	Total major infrastructure engineering construction	Water percentage of total
	\$ million			per cent
2007–08	4 969.2	2 785.5	41 208.3	18.8
2008–09	4 642.5	2 931.4	46 766.8	16.2
2009–10	6 000.0	2 914.7	47 932.8	18.6
2010–11	5 885.3	3 455.2	52 851.3	17.7
2011–12	4 684.4	2 983.5	58 486.9	13.1

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, Table W 1.1 d.

**Table 22 Infrastructure capacity—major Australian water storage dams**

End of financial year	Storage capacity <i>gigalitres</i>	Water held in dams at end of year	Percentage of capacity used <i>per cent</i>
2010–11	79 383	58 799	74.1
2011–12	79 532	64 752	81.4
2012–13	80 406	55 096	68.5

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 2013*, 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>								
2007–08	991 962	544 542	342 252	152 656	279 263	80 961	46 025	40 749
2008–09	1 017 923	538 878	376 955	152 081	290 494		46 730	41 797
2009–10	1 094 031	887 932	393 992	137 617	294 177		43 297	41 572
2010–11	1 211 415	857 070	360 624	135 889	290 844		38 830	37 371
2011–12	1 186 808	905 967	409 834	149 779	294 305		43 139	40 355

Note: Data are not readily available for missing years.

Note: BITRE estimates for urban water supply are sourced from utility reports in the National Performance Report published by the National Water Commission. BITRE aggregates reports only for those utilities with more than 10 000 connections.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013*, Table W 3.3d.

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

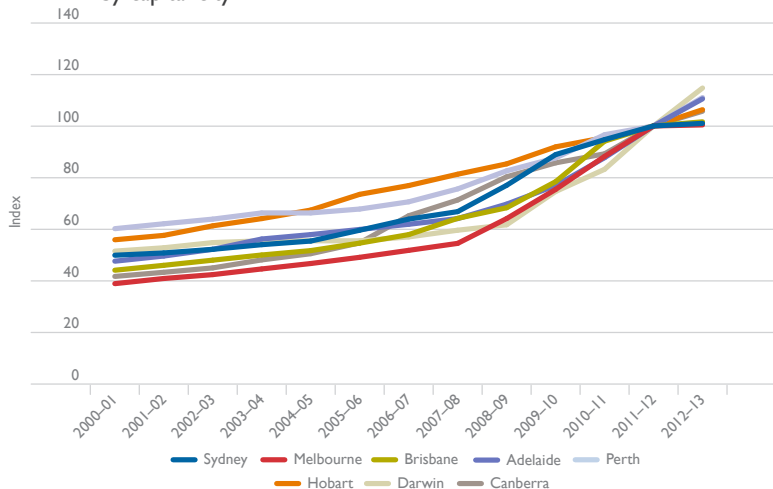
Financial year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	Australia
	<i>megalitres</i>							
2007–08	1 855 774	1 470 867	2 039 171	933 953	369 904	270 908	48 677	6 989 254
2008–09	2 108 103	1 333 852	2 295 682	901 649	318 395	284 930	43 024	7 285 633
2009–10	2 204 850	1 644 108	2 037 251	772 283	340 265	305 366	54 635	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

Note: NSW includes the ACT.

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2013, 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 2013*, 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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