

#### 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: The Firetail ore processing facility at Fortescue Metals Group's Solomon Hub. It was commissioned in May 2013 and produces 20 million tonnes per annum. Courtesy of Fortescue Metals Group.

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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 2014.

# 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 Fortescue Metals Group. The picture shows the Firetail ore processing facility at Fortescue Metals Group's Solomon Hub. It was commissioned in May 2013 and produces 20 million tonnes per annum.

# Facts and figures 2012–13

▶ In 2013–14, **9**6 per cent of



Australia's GDP was accounted

for by Australian infrastructure industries.

▶ In 2013–14, almost **50** per cent of infrastructure

construction

was in the transport sector.

▶ \$25 billion

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was spent on roads.

Australia's total road length was 872 849 kilometres in 2013.





In 2013–14, almost 30 per cent of infrastructure construction was in the energy sector.

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# Infrastructure and the economy

 Table I
 Australian gross domestic product, major infrastructure industries

	Chain volume measures										
		Gross value a	dded, at b	oasic prices							
Financial year	Transport, Energy			Information media and	Water	Gross Domestic	Major infrastructure				
/	warehousing	Electricity Gas		telecommuni-	and waste	Product	industries				
				Cations	sel vices		of GDP				
			\$ r	nillion			%				
2009-10	66 304	23 438	I 249	40 605	12 383	1 402 813	10.3				
2010-11	68 436	23 472	1 364	41 943	13 206	I 434 226	10.3				
2011-12	71 090	22 941	I 303	42 129	13 764	486 07	10.2				
2012-13	72 998	22 699	1 401	41 223	13 541	1 525 283	10.0				
2013-14	72 405	22 215	1 392	42 106	12 851	I 569 477	9.6				

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 2014, Table 11.1a.



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

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, Figure 12.



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	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Other	Total
				\$ m	illion					
Local	I 662.0	1 239.4	2 348.6	333.2	715.0	133.8	nes	na		6 429.9
State/territory	3 795.3	1 209.2	6 075.9	677.8	1 534.2	177.9	147.4	221.5		14 249.1
Commonwealth	1 252.3	431.7	698.2	185.7	496.5	65.I	94. I	48.5	7.0	3 279.2
All government	6 709.6	2 880.3	9   22.7	1 196.7	2 745.6	376.9	239.5	270.0	7.0	23 958.2
Government and private sector	7 127.6	2 894.3	9 510.7	I 230.7	2 878.6	393.9	239.5	302.0	7.0	24 994.2

Table 2 Total road expenditure by state/territory and level of government, 2012–13

na: not applicable.

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

Note: Total includes expenditure by general government and public non-financial corporations where applicable. Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, Table T 1,2a-e,

#### Table 3 Total road length by state/territory, by road type, 2013

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Other	Australia
	Kilometres									
Urban	38 896.0	36 023.6	29 684.2	12 674.6	18 5 1 0.8	3 951.3	I 258.6	3 011.8	0.0	144 011.0
Non-urban	167 312.6	108 979.8	194 078.1	84 518.8	139 190.8	16 150.2	18 045.3	380.0	182.0	728 837.6
Total	206 208.6	145 003.3	223 762.3	97 193.4	157 701.6	20 101.5	19 303.9	3 391.8	182.0	872 848.6

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, Table T 1.4.

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



Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, Table T 2.1a-c.

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

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, Table T 3.3i.

## Rail



Figure 5 Australian railways, by network manager

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Jurisdiction			Gauge			
	I 067	I 435	I 600	Dual	Other	Total
New South Wales	8	7 071	73		I	7   53
Victoria	16	1 222	2 894	32	30	4 196
Queensland	7 583	67		84	4	7 739
South Australia	561	3     4	253	22		3 950
Western Australia	2 963	4211		207		7 381
Tasmania	667					667
Northern Territory	3	1 690				I 693
ACT		6				6
Total	11 801	17 381	3 221	346	35	32 784

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

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 2014, Table T 5.2a.

#### Table 5 Network characteristics of urban railways

	Rou	te-kilometres in r	a			
	Passenger-only lines	Freight-only lines	Shared passenger/ freight	Total	Route- kilometres, electrified	Metropolitan stations
Sydney	178	70	156	404	334	176
Melbourne	232	59	171	462	373	218
Brisbane	90	81	140	311	230	125
Adelaide	93	62	<sup>a</sup> 30	185	36	86
Perth	175	121	I	297	175	70

Broad gauge freight services over this track ceased during 2014.

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, Table T 5.3.

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

Financial	Goods moved (billion tonne kilometres)						
year	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 2014, Table T 2.1a-c.



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

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, Table T 3.3i.

### Aviation Figure 7 Top 40 Australian airports in 2012–13, passengers



#### Table 7 International airline activity

Financial year	Flights	Revenue passengers	Available seats	Load factor	Freight
	no.	no.	no.	þer cent	'000 tonnes
2009-10	4   94	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	38 574 696	76.6	856.8
2012-13	161 101	30 309 898	40 433 560	77.3	882.8
2013-14	173 702	32 377 814	43 699 637	76.4	881.2

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 2014, 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
	no.	no.	<b>'000</b> '	<b>'000</b> '	<i>`000</i>	þer cent	'000 tonnes
2009-10	578 305	51 756 690	59 026 300	66 600	74 216 666	79.5	
2010-11	611 232	54 747 719	63 154 462	70 628	80 274 641	78.7	253.4
2011-12	615 706	54 972 783	64 330 105	71 105	81 619 449	78.8	236.4
2012-13	641 998	57 122 883	67 183 928	76 690	87 554 957	76.7	215.1
2013-14	643 119	57 715 710	68 079 353	77 740	89 542 357	76.0	203.5

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.

Data are not readily available for missing years.

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, Table T 6.3.

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

Financial year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Perth	Adelaide	Canberra	Darwin	Hobart
2009-10	34 461	25 918	18 897	9 993	7 016	3 258	1 569	I 856
2010-11	35 958	27 963	19 975	10 890	7 279	3 241	I 680	I 903
2011-12	35 987	27 956	20 874	11 997	6 947	3 159	2 045	1815
2012-13	37 603	29 492	21 145	12 832	7   7	3 014	1 924	2 027
2013-14	38 629	30 896	21 821	12 936	7 577	2 858	2 045	2 107

Note: Revenue passengers are fare paying passengers.

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, Table T 6.4a.

## Figure 8 BITRE airfare index, by ticket class ndex - Business - Economy - Restricted economy - Best discount Notes: Base of index: July 2003 = 100.

Restricted economy index begins 2002–03.

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, Table T 6.6.

### Shipping Figure 9 Principal Australian ports, by commodity



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 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
2008–09	2 845	2 043	2 065	1 528	76	I 605	47	I 446
2009-10	2 625	927	1 796	I 452	6 7	I 583	I 426	I 278
2010-11	3 087	2   52	1 859	I 607	2 457	1 543	I 679	2 298
2011-12	3 166	2 488	I 863	2 410	3 042	2 154	2 258	3 198
2012-13	3 390	2 699	2 300	3 248	3 263	2 827	2 85 1	3 915

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, Table T 7.3b.

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

	Financial year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin
			r	nillion tonnes				
Loaded	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
	2012-13	6.9	14.9	19.6	8.3	17.1	0.7	6.7
Discharged	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
	2012-13	21.3	19.0	18.3	6.4	13.2	1.0	6.3

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, Table T 7.7 a-b.

Financial year	Melbourne	Sydney	Brisbane	Fremantle	Adelaide	Five ports				
twenty foot equivalent units (TEU)										
2008–09	2 157 352	1 783 920	896   67	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   37 455				
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				

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

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, Table T 7.8.



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

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, Table T 2, Ia-c.

## Safety

Year	Road	Rail	Marine	Aviation
2001	737	53	47	46
2002	1715	40	50	34
2003	62	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	437	31	41	43
2009	49	28	53	27
2010	1 353	29	<sup>b</sup> 2	24
2011	1 277	33	<sup>b</sup> 6	38
2012	1 299	<sup>a</sup> 20	<sup>b</sup> 6	39
2013	193	<sup>a</sup> 7	<sup>b</sup> 6	46

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

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 2014, Table T 8.1b.

Calendar year	Road	Rail	Marine	Aviation
		deaths per 100 000 pop	ulation	
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	7.94	0.16	0.25	0.17
2005	8.06	0.17	0.20	0.22
2006	7.81	0.19	0.24	0.19
2007	7.70	0.20	0.25	0.21
2008	6.76	0.14	0.19	0.20
2009	6.87	0.13	0.24	0.12
2010	6.14	0.14	<sup>b</sup> 0.01	0.11
2011	5.72	0.15	<sup>b</sup> 0.03	0.18
2012	5.72	<sup>a</sup> 0.09	<sup>b</sup> 0.03	0.18
2013	5.16	<sup>a</sup> 0.03	<sup>b</sup> 0.03	0.20

#### Table 14 Fatality rate by transport mode

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 2014, 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		þer cent
2009-10	11 568.5	I 032.7	49 416.6	25.5
2010-11	10 973.3	795.8	54 454.0	23.4
2011-12	759.	2 568.5	60 211.5	23.8
2012-13	13 776.5	4 420.2	62 707.5	29.0
2013-14	11 891.2	5 041.6	57 274.5	29.6

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, 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
2008	39.2	37.2	63	188	340	174	3 145
2009	43.8	37.1	I 223	170	340	166	2 984
2010	49.2	44.2	58	154	335	153	2 9 8
2011	57.5	44.2	96	148	305	148	2817
2012	61.1	44.2	74	148	305	148	2 803

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, Table E 2.1.

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 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
	kilotonnes	kilotonnes	kilotonnes	megalitres	gigalitres	gigalitres	gigawatt hours	petajoules	tonnes
2008–09	335 630	71 871	4 3	30 336	49 470	395	11 869	8	10311
2009-10	363 330	72 547	16 352	29 770	52 65 1	339	13 549	11	7 109
2010-11	344 400	69 333	14 238	29 678	56 398	267	16 807	12	7 069
2011-12	362 709	72 240	14 3 1 6	27 881	54 017	331	14 083	12	7 657
2012-13	396 095	62 653	15 425	24 797	61 699	327	18 270	13	8 999

Notes: 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 2014, Table E 3.1h.



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

Souce: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, Table E 3.7.

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

Calendar	Solid fuels			Liquid fuels			Gaseous fuels		Renewable	
year	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
			gigag	rams of C	O₂ equivale	nt				
2008	114 088.7	66 764.8	136.0	392.8	2 740.2		I 808.2	17 523.5	0.2	
2009	115 925.7	69 023.5	132.9	112.2	2 055.5		I 807.8	15 379.2	4.1	
2010	108 948.7	68 892.2	113.3	100.4	1 977.0		3 090.1	15 440.9	9.1	
2011	102 546.7	67 539.6	115.9	96.6	903.1		3 315.9	16 789.6	4.2	
2012	100 580.0	68 821.2	135.9	89.2	I 903.9		5 115.5	16 057.7	2.7	

Note: For years where data are missing, emissions are either not estimated, included elsewhere or are not occurring. Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, 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			þer cent
2009-10	3 744.3	182.7	10.4	49 416.6	8.0
2010-11	3 688.6	276.4	6.2	54 454.0	7.3
2011-12	4 366.1	521.4	4.8	60 211.5	8.1
2012-13	4 566.9	783.5	9.3	62 707.5	8.5
2013-14	4 722.3	1 045.1	7.6	57 274.5	10.1

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, Table C 1.1.

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

	Information media	a and telecommun	ications industr	y investment in IT		
Financial	Computers and	Electrical and	Intellectual	TOTAL	Total Australian	Information
year	peripherals	electronic	property	investment	investment in	media and tele-
		equipment	products –	in IT by the	information	communications
			Computer	information	technology	industry
			software	media and tele-		percentage of
				communications		total
				industry		
			\$ million			þer cent
2008-09	317	I 762	580	2 659	27 366	9.72
2009-10	469	I 776	667	2 912	28 032	10.39
2010-11	553	939	772	3 264	31 017	10.52
2011-12	686	2 544	834	4 064	34 644	11.73
2012-13	850	2 427	1 246	4 523	41 850	10.81

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 2014, Table C 2.1.



# Figure 12 Communications subcribers—number of subscribers, by communications

Note: From 2005–06 to 2007–08 internet subscriptions reflect data from ISPs with more than 10 000 active subscribers. Internet subscriptions for 2008–13 reflect data from ISPs with more than 1000 active subscribers. Internet subscriptions prior to 2005–06 reflect data from all ISPs.

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, Figure C 2.

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#### 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 2014, 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
2009-10	6 194.2	3 015.9	49 416.6	18.64
2010-11	6 046.2	3 574.1	54 454.0	17.67
2011-12	4 819.5	3 083.5	60 211.5	13.13
2012-13	3 893.5	2 823.4	62 707.5	10.71
2013-14	3 037.6	2 612.3	57 274.5	9.86

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, Table W 1.1d.

End of financial year	Storage capacity	Water held in dams at end of year	Percentage of capacity used
	gigalitres		þer 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

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

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 2014, 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								
2008-09	1 017 923	538 878	376 955	152 081	290 494		376 955	41 797			
2009-10	1 094 031	887 932	393 992	137 617	294 177		393 992	41 572			
2010-11	2   4 5	857 070	360 624	135 889	290 844		360 624	37 371			
2011-12	1 186 808	905 967	409 834	149 779	294 305		409 834	40 355			
2012-13	1 321 282	1 047 251	458 533	164 271	296 927		458 533	45 832			

Notes: Data are not readily available for missing years.

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 2014, Table W 3.3d.

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	1812926	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

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

Note: NSW includes the ACT.

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2014, Table W 3.9c.

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

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# 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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