



Australian Government

Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Cities and Regional Development

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics



bitre

Key Australian infrastructure statistics 2019

© Commonwealth of Australia 2019

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

ISBN: 978-1-925843-38-5

December 2019/INFRA4065

Ownership of intellectual property rights in this publication: Unless otherwise noted, copyright (and any other intellectual property rights, if any) in this publication is owned by the Commonwealth of Australia (referred to below as the Commonwealth).

Disclaimer: The material contained in this publication is made available on the understanding that the Commonwealth is not providing professional advice, and that users exercise their own skill and care with respect to its use, and seek independent advice if necessary.

The Commonwealth makes no representations or warranties as to the contents or accuracy of the information contained in this publication. To the extent permitted by law, the Commonwealth disclaims liability to any person or organisation in respect of anything done, or omitted to be done, in reliance upon information contained in this publication.

Creative Commons licence: With the exception of (a) the Coat of Arms; and (b) the Department of Infrastructure's photos and graphics, copyright in this publication is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia Licence.

Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia Licence is a standard form licence agreement that allows you to copy, communicate and adapt this publication provided that you attribute the work to the Commonwealth and abide by the other licence terms. A summary of the licence terms is available from <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/deed.en>. The full licence terms are available from <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/legalcode>.

Use of the Coat of Arms: The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet sets the terms under which the Coat of Arms is used. Please refer to the Department's Commonwealth Coat of Arms and Government branding web page <http://www.dpmc.gov.au/guidelines/index.cfm#brand> and, in particular, the Guidelines on the use of the Commonwealth Coat of Arms publication.

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

An appropriate citation for this report is: Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE), 2019, *Key Australian infrastructure statistics 2019*, Canberra ACT.

Contents

About this booklet.....	1
About BITRE	1
Facts and figures	2
Infrastructure and the economy	6
Transport	8
Road.....	8
Rail	12
Aviation.....	16
Shipping.....	20
Safety	24
Energy.....	26
Communications	30
Water.....	34
Abbreviations	39

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 2019.

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, Transport, Cities and Regional Development.

Facts and figures

- ▶ In 2018–19, **9.4** per cent of  Australia's GDP was accounted for by Australian infrastructure industries.
- ▶ In 2018–19, **49** per cent of infrastructure  construction was in the transport sector.
- ▶ **\$28.7** billion  was spent on road by governments in 2017–18.
- ▶ Australia's total road length was **877 651** kilometres in 2018.

▶ In 2018–19, there were **218.9** 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 2018–19, **168.6** billion passenger kilometres were travelled by car on capital city roads, and **14.4** billion passenger kilometres were travelled on urban rail networks. 

▶ There were **32 894** route kilometres  of open railway as at December 2019.

▶ There were **1 677** route kilometres of urban railway.

▶  In 2018–19, there were **42.1** million passengers on international flights in Australia and **61.0** million passengers on domestic flights.

▶ Sydney airport was the busiest in the country with **44.4** million passengers using the facility  in 2018–19.

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



▶ **107.8** billion tonne kilometres of freight was moved by coastal shipping in 2016–17.



- ▶ In 2018–19, **25.2** per cent of infrastructure construction was in the  energy sector.

- ▶ In 2017–18, Australia produced **449 938** Kilotonnes of black coal.

- ▶ In 2018–19, **16.0** per cent of infrastructure construction was in the telecommunications sector.



- ▶ In 2018–19, **10.1** per cent  of infrastructure construction was spent on water.

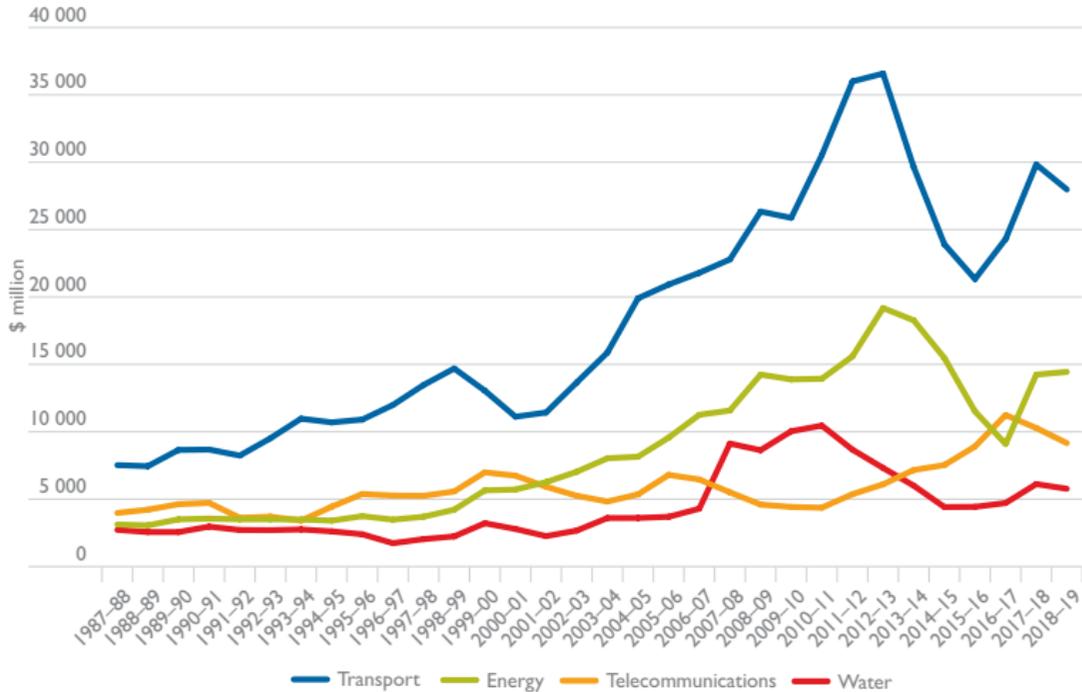
Infrastructure and the economy

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			
	<i>\$ million</i>							%
2014–15	79 388	24 779	1 615	39 408	16 245	1 676 400	9.6	
2015–16	80 895	25 069	1 722	42 283	16 768	1 724 123	9.7	
2016–17	83 053	25 031	1 730	43 883	17 132	1 764 512	9.7	
2017–18	83 679	25 192	1 711	45 053	17 787	1 815 906	9.6	
2018–19	83 723	25 103	1 801	46 269	17 912	1 850 997	9.4	

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019, Table 1.1.1a.

Figure 1 Infrastructure construction activity, adjusted by chain volume index



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019*, Figure 11.

Transport

Road

Figure 2 National road network



Table 2 Total road expenditure by level of government, 2017–18

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Other	Total
	<i>\$ million (constant 2017–18 prices)</i>									
Commonwealth	1 974.5	649.2	1 728.6	681.8	770.2	175.9	85.5	33.1	10.4	6 109.2
State/territory	5 756.1	6 035.6	2 288.3	619.0	1 759.0	172.8	515.0	131.9	na	17 277.7
Local	1 119.4	1 347.1	1 656.1	438.0	557.8	181.6	- 9.1	na	na	5 291.0
All government	8 850.0	8 031.9	5 673.0	1 738.8	3 087.0	530.3	591.4	165.0	10.4	28 677.8

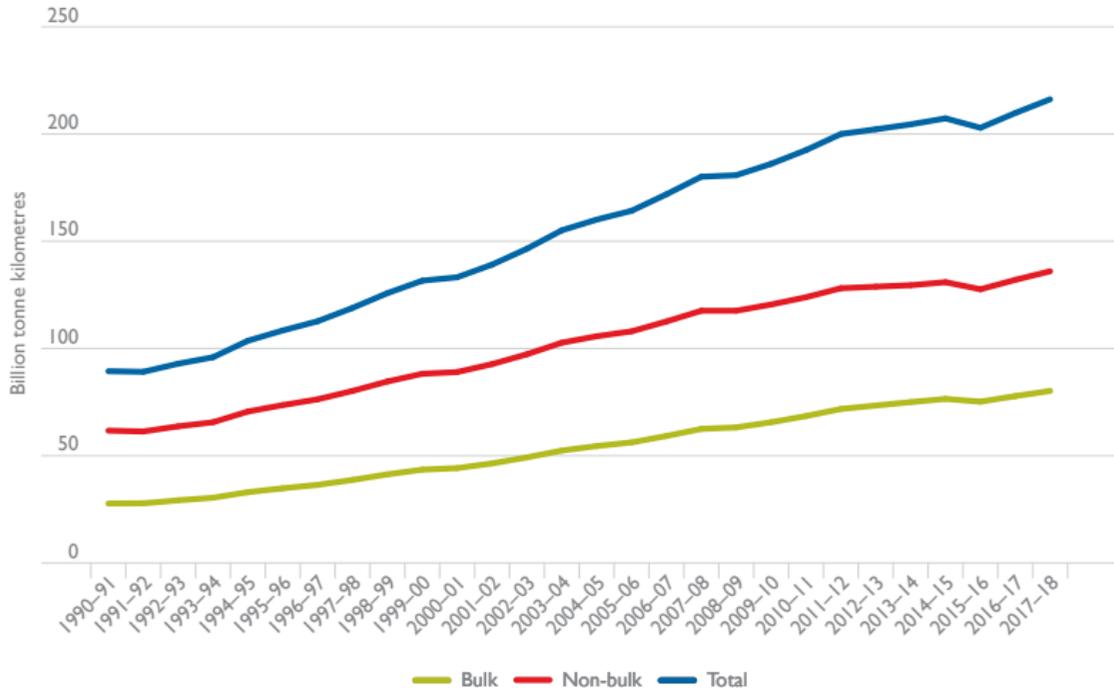
Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019, Tables T 1.2a-d.

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

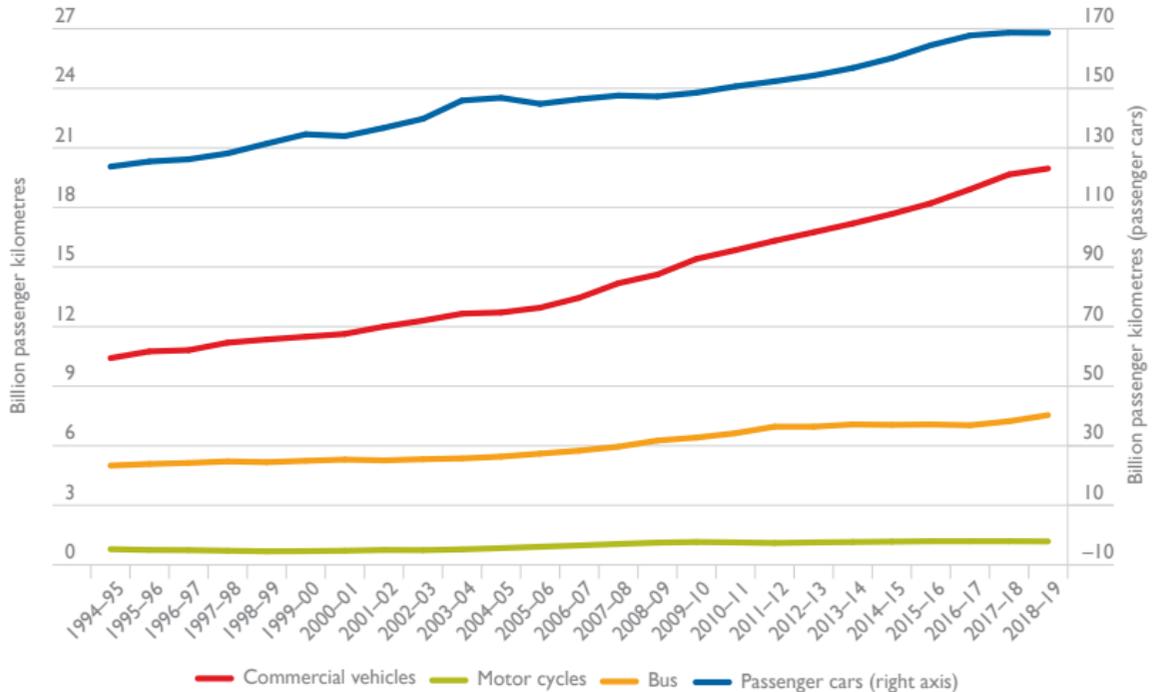
Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019, Table T 1.6.

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



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019*, Table T 2.1 a-c.

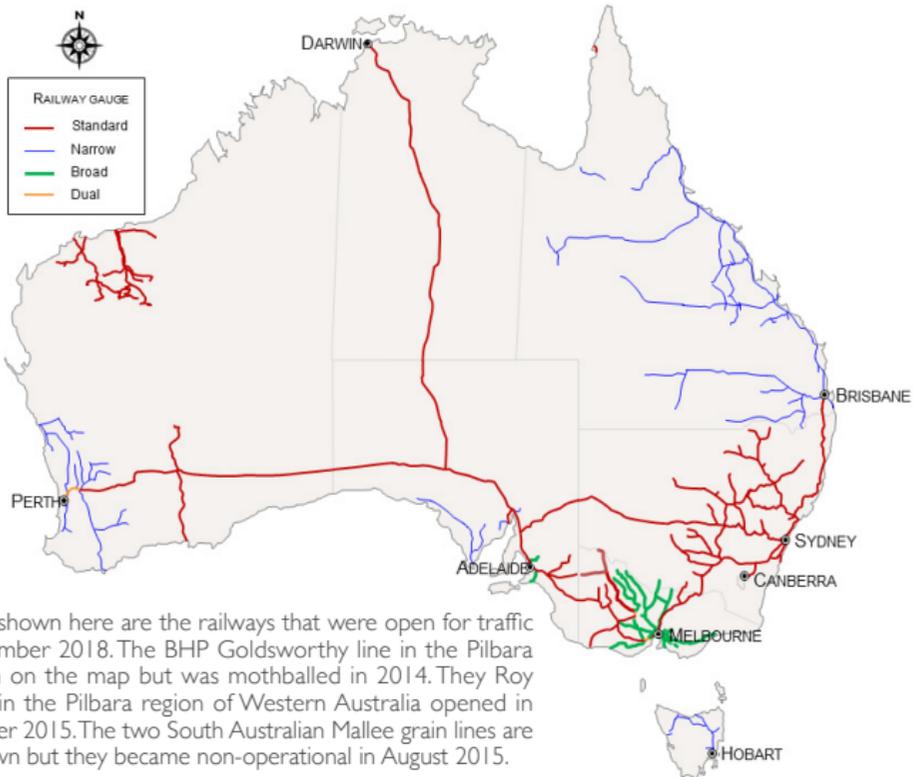
Figure 4 Total metropolitan passenger kilometres travelled by road, capital cities



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 2018. 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 December 2019

Jurisdiction	Gauge					Total
	1 067	1 435	1 600	Dual	Other	
New South Wales		7 128	73		1	7 202
Victoria	16	1 912	2 357	32		4 317
Queensland	8 146	117		36	4	8 303
South Australia	184	2 561	253	22		3 020
Western Australia	2 970	4 558		207		7 735
Tasmania	611				7	618
Northern Territory	3	1 690				1 693
ACT		6				6
Total	11 930	17 972	2 683	297	12	32 894

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019*, 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	400.0	400.0	186.0
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	0.0	188.0	44.0	87.0
Perth	180.0	48.0	1.0	229.0	181.0	71.0

na: not applicable

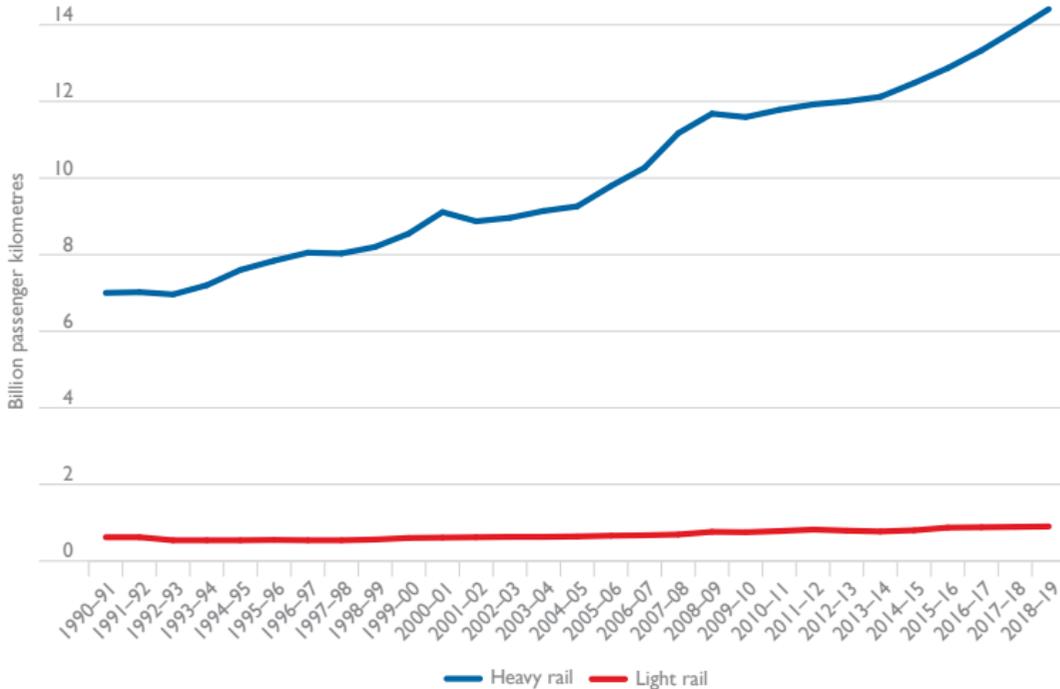
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019*, Table T 5.3.

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 2019*, Table T 2.1 a-c.

Figure 6 Total metropolitan passenger kilometres by rail, capital cities



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019*, Table T 3.3i.

Aviation

Figure 7 Australia's top 40 airports in 2018–19, 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>
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
2018–19	205 814	42 121 004	53 863 238	80.4	1140.9
2017–18	201 374	40 619 342	52 896 690	79.6	1150.8

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019*, 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
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	641 564	59 300 109	69 483 706	77 250	88 672 078	78.4	225
2017–18	634 355	60 749 890	70 861 416	77 487	88 517 037	80.1	231
2018–19	633 418	60 953 165	71 063 513	77 476	88 497 935	80.3	236
2017–18	635 098	60 764 755	70 868 453	77 510	88 527 555	80.1	230

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019*, Table T 6.3.

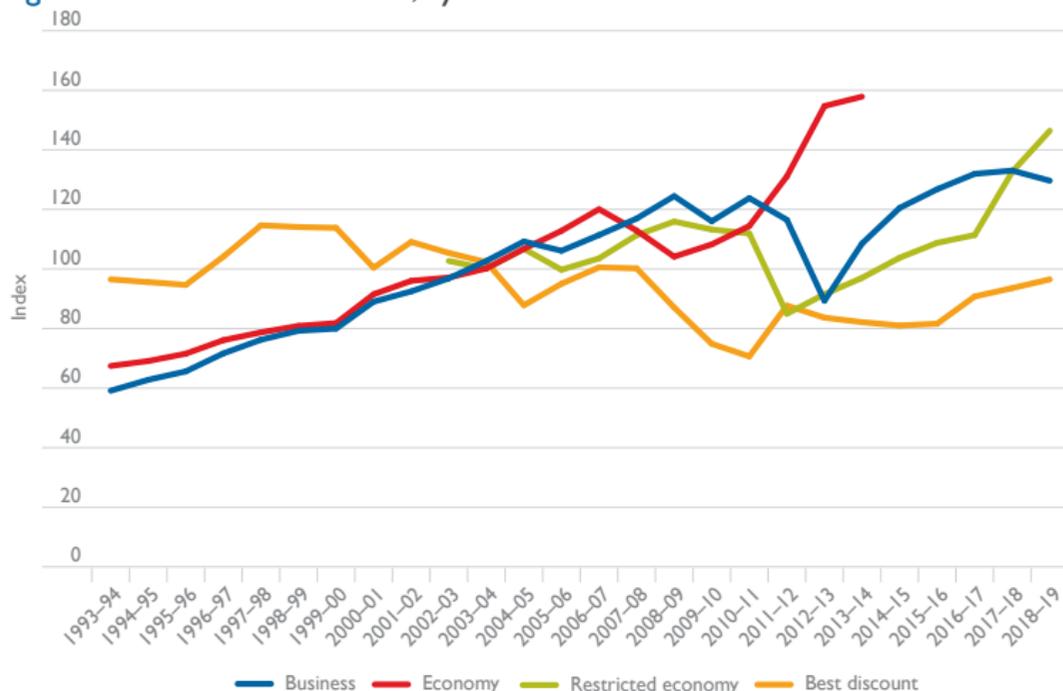
Table 9 Activity at capital city airports—revenue passengers (thousand)

Financial year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Perth	Adelaide	Canberra	Darwin	Hobart
2014–15	39 022	31 936	21 918	12 730	7 670	2 805	2 186	2 057
2015–16	41 105	33 705	22 320	12 556	7 778	2 831	2 313	2 041
2016–17	42 614	34 878	22 653	12 450	7 999	3 013	2 441	2 093
2017–18	44 035	36 319	23 238	12 419	8 274	3 179	2 596	2 030
2018–19	44 376	37 059	23 626	12 406	8 368	3 218	2 726	1 951
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 2019*, Table T 6.4a.

Figure 8 BITRE airfare index, by ticket class



Note: 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 2019*, Table T 6.6.

Shipping

Figure 9 Principal Australian ports, by commodity

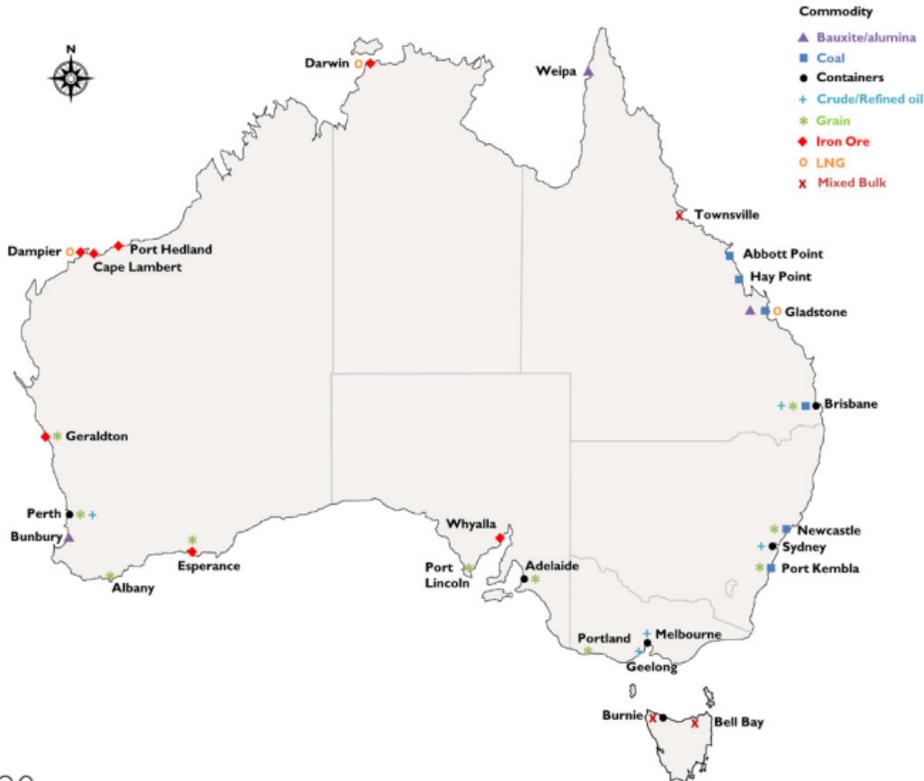


Table 10 Number of port calls made by ships involved in coastal or international voyages, by major ports

Financial year	Melbourne	Brisbane	Sydney	Fremantle	Newcastle	Gladstone	Dampier	Port Hedland
2010–11	3 274	2 381	1 703	1 604	1 774	1 425	1 543	1 312
2011–12	3 238	2 463	1 697	1 700	1 903	1 566	1 589	1 672
2012–13	3 313	2 473	1 781	1 817	2 119	1 634	1 746	1 913
2013–14	3 209	2 482	1 792	1 791	2 282	1 731	1 871	2 383
2014–15	3 109	2 499	1 741	1 635	2 390	1 703	1 874	2 717
2015–16	3 190	2 357	1 726	1 705	2 220	1 917	1 921	2 710
2016–17	3 328	2 730	1 793	1 764	2 322	2 132	1 791	2 869
2017–18	3 422	2 573	1 676	1 724	2 282	2 054	1 699	2 999
2018–19	3 270	2 625	1 743	1 793	2 257	2 164	1 755	2 970

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019*, 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	2014–15	5.9	14.1	16.0	7.1	20.6	0.6	5.6
	2015–16	6.1	13.3	13.6	6.7	20.1	0.8	4.8
	2016–17	7.0	14.9	15.2	8.5	20.8	0.7	4.1
Discharged	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
	2016–17	21.0	20.9	17.2	7.1	14.6	0.9	6.0

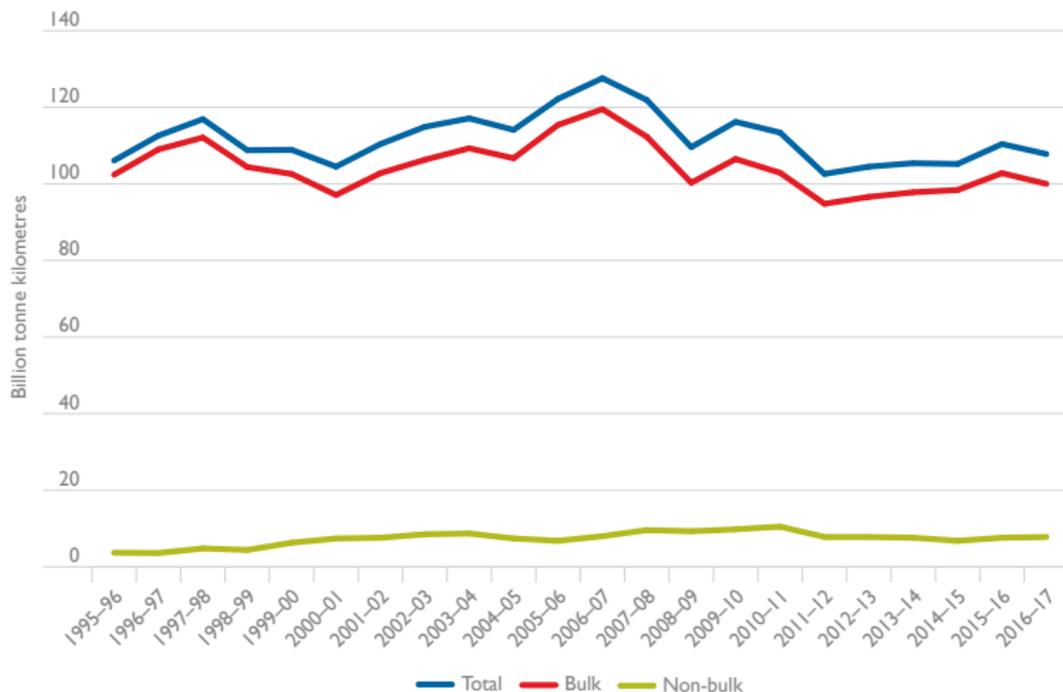
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019*, Table T 7.6 a-b.

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 2019*, Table T 7.7.

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



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019*, Table T 2.1 a-c.

Safety

Table 13 Number of fatalities by transport mode

Year	Road	Rail ^a	Marine ^b	Aviation
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	1 490	28	53	25
2010	1 350	29	2	24
2011	1 277	33	6	39
2012	1 299	20	6	39
2013	1 185	7	6	46
2014	1 150		4	28
2015	1 205		2	31
2016	1 295		5	21
2017	1 223		5	40
2018	1 136	9	2	20

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 2019*, Table T 8.1b.

Table 14 Fatality rate by transport mode

Calendar year	Road	Rail	Marine	Aviation
	<i>deaths per 100 000 population</i>			
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	6.13	0.13	0.01	0.11
2011	5.72	0.15	0.03	0.17
2012	5.72	0.09	0.03	0.17
2013	5.13	0.03	0.03	0.20
2014	4.90		0.02	0.12
2015	5.07		0.01	0.13
2016	5.35		0.02	0.09
2017	4.97		0.02	0.16
2018	4.55	0.04	0.01	0.08

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 2019*, 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, 2016-17 prices

Financial year	Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	Pipelines	Energy infrastructure engineering construction work done	Energy percentage of total
<i>\$ million</i>				<i>per cent</i>
2014–15	9 189.6	6 287.1	15 476.7	30.1
2015–16	7 824.3	3 686.8	11 511.1	24.9
2016–17	7 997.9	1 095.5	9 093.4	18.4
2017–18	12 357.0	1 883.1	14 240.1	23.5
2018–19	12 782.1	1 662.4	14 444.5	25.2

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019*, Table E.1.1.d.

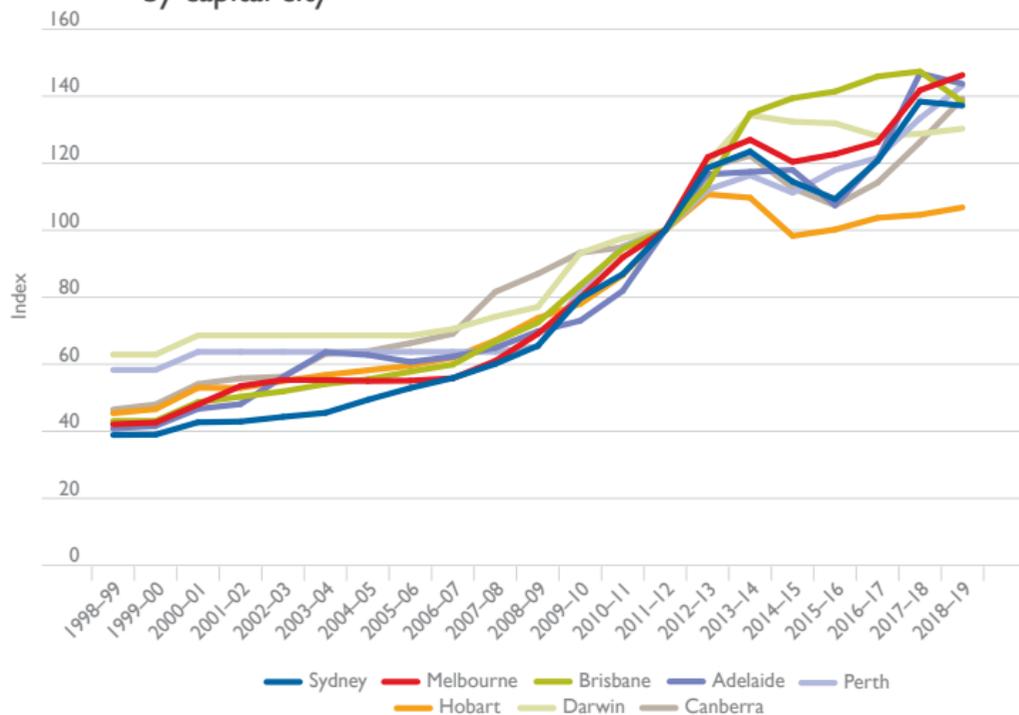
Table 16 Energy production and trade—Australian energy production (primary fuels), by fuel type

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
2013–14	429 975	60 606	15 143	23 488	64 767	361	18 421	13	5 548	10 252	4 416
2014–15	444 365	66 895	16 417	22 031	68 073	345	13 445	15		11 467	5 531
2015–16	437 316	60 639	16 584	21 107	83 170	na	15 318	15		12 200	6 838
2016–17	443 002	56 719	17 512	18 824	106 137	na	16 285	16		12 597	8 072
2017–18	449 938	45 956	16 241	18 210	121 286	na	16 021	17		15 174	9 930

Note: Data are not readily available for missing years.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019*, 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 2019*, Table E 2.7.

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>									
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
2017	103 330.8	53 858.6		429.0	3 445.1	0.0	1 860.7	26 445.8	43.3	85.9

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

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019*, 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
2014–15	4 801.1	2 723.1	1.9	7 526.2	14.7
2015–16	5 064.1	3 825.9	11.9	8 901.9	19.3
2016–17	6 210.5	5 024.7	6.1	11 241.2	22.8
2017–18	5 567.0	4 723.8	10.4	10 301.2	17.0
2018–19	4 058.4	5 134.3	7.3	9 200.0	16.0

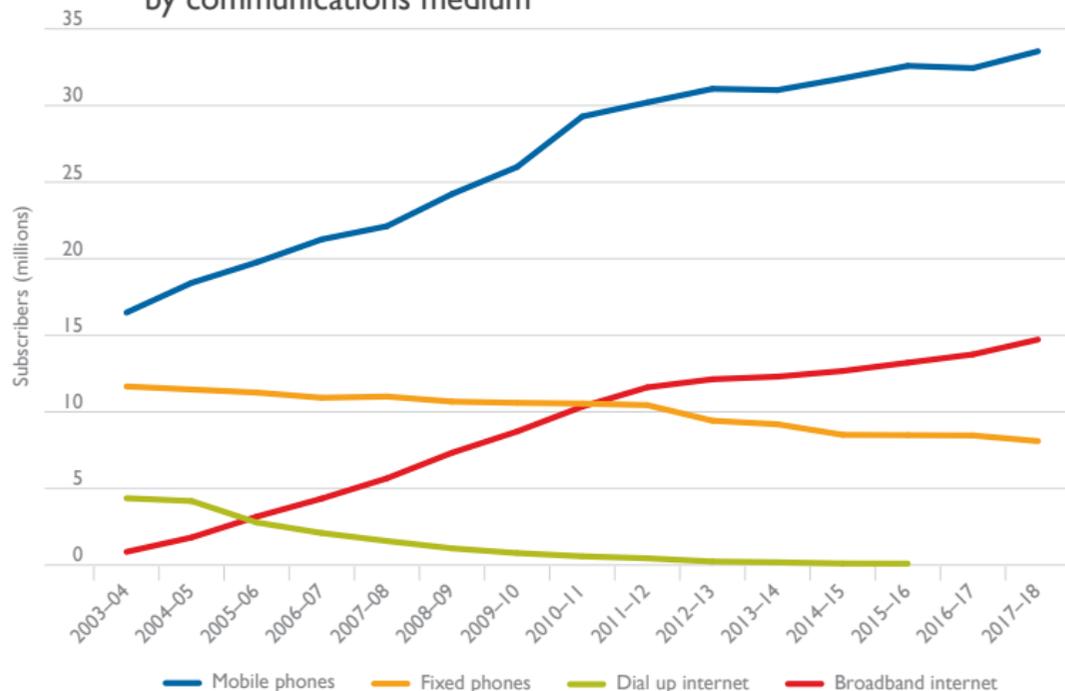
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019*, Table C.1.1.

Table 19 Investment in information technology—Information media and telecommunications industry investment in information technology gross fixed capital formation, chain volume 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
2014–15	134	1 149	2 080	3 363	29 264	11.49
2015–16	218	1 459	2 364	4 041	29 894	13.52
2016–17	227	1 442	2 794	4 463	32 172	13.87
2017–18	142	1 158	3 474	4 774	35 887	13.30
2018–19	196	1 525	3 672	5 393	38 922	13.86

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019*, Table C 2.1.

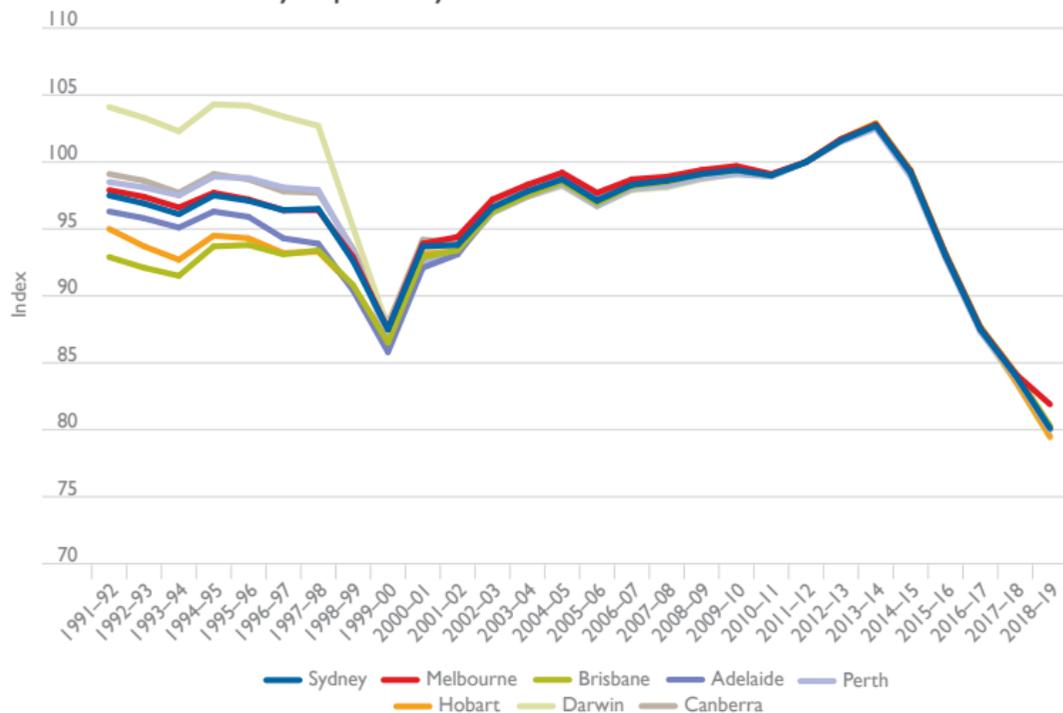
Figure 12 Communications subscribers—number of subscribers, by communications medium



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 2019*, Figure C.1.

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 2019*, 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	Water infrastructure engineering construction work done	Water percentage of total
				per cent
		\$ million		
2014–15	2 368.0	2 047.8	4 415.9	8.6
2015–16	2 029.2	2 400.7	4 429.9	9.6
2016–17	2 522.7	2 192.6	4 715.3	9.6
2017–18	3 682.1	2 437.9	6 120.0	10.1
2018–19	3 259.0	2 513.7	5 772.7	10.1

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019*, 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>
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	47 869	59.2
2018–19	80 824	37 966	47.0

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019*, 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					
2016–17	131 741	0	4 112	21 316	157 169
2017–18	143 284	0	4 268	26 564	174 116
Canberra					
2016–17	49 916	0	0	33 210	83 126
2017–18	52 157	0	0	30 296	82 453
Darwin					
2016–17	34 818	5 396	0	541	40 755
2017–18	38 292	4 449	0	451	43 192
Melbourne					
2016–17	428 407	0	46 209	32 442	507 058
2017–18	448 864	0	14 972	42 085	505 921
Perth					
2016–17	0	139 598	149 823	9 568	298 989
2017–18	1 135	131 948	148 905	12 100	378 584
South East Queensland					
2016–17	299 372	7 686	1 562	14 755	323 375
2017–18	325 370	13 368	2 803	13 056	354 597
Sydney					
2016–17	558 226	0	0	38 340	596 566
2017–18	601 069	0	0	42 833	643 902

Source: BITRE, *Australian infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019*, Table W 2.2.

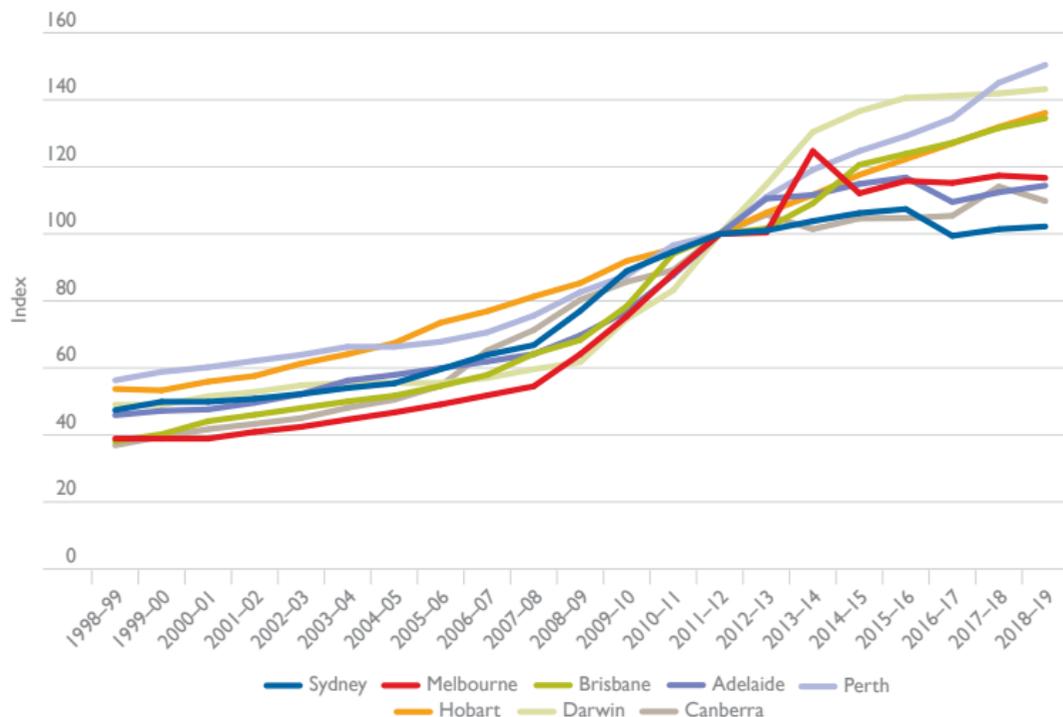
Table 23 Rural water use—water consumption by agricultural activity, by state/territory—total

Financial year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	Australia
	<i>megalitres</i>							
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
2017–18	4 126 031	2 320 089	2 683 316	659 763	310 458	299 448	92 147	10 491 253

Note: NSW includes the ACT.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019*, Table W 3.1.c.

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 2019*, 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

Contact

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics
Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Cities and Regional Development
GPO Box 501, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia

Telephone:

General enquiries: +61 2 6274 7818

Publication requests: + 61 2 6274 7210

Fax: + 61 2 6274 6855

Email: bitre@infrastructure.gov.au