



**Australian Government**

**Department of Infrastructure, Transport,  
Regional Development and Communications**

Bureau of Infrastructure and Transport Research Economics



**Key Australian Infrastructure Statistics 2020**

© Commonwealth of Australia 2020

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

ISBN: 978–1–922521–04–0

December 2020 / INFRA4399

**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 Natalie Fisher at the Bureau of Infrastructure and Transport Research Economics.

**An appropriate citation for this report is:** Bureau of Infrastructure and Transport Research Economics (BITRE), 2020, *Key Australian Infrastructure Statistics 2020*, Canberra ACT.

# Contents

About this booklet.....	1
About BITRE .....	1
Facts and figures .....	2
Infrastructure and the economy .....	6
Transport .....	10
Road.....	10
Rail .....	14
Aviation.....	18
Shipping.....	22
Safety .....	26
Communications .....	28
Energy .....	32
Water.....	37
Abbreviations .....	42
Contact.....	44



## 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 and Transport Research Economics' Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020.

## About BITRE

The Bureau of Infrastructure and Transport Research 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, Regional Development and Communications.

# Facts and figures

## Infrastructure and the economy



In 2019–20, 9.1 per cent of Australia's GDP was accounted for by Australian infrastructure industries



The transport sector employed 612.5 thousand people in August 2020.



The average weekly earnings for transport sector employees in 2018 was \$1246 per week.

## Transport



In 2019–20, 50.6 per cent of infrastructure construction was in the transport sector.



\$28.5 billion was spent on roads by governments in 2018–19.



Australia's total road length was 877 651 kilometres in 2018.



In 2019–20, there were 224.2 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 2019–20, 157.5 billion passenger kilometres were travelled by car on capital city roads, and 11.5 billion passenger kilometres were travelled on heavy rail networks.



There were 32 868 route kilometres of open railway as at September 2020.



In metropolitan areas there were 726 million heavy rail passenger movements in 2017–18, up from 588 million just 10 years prior.



In 2019–20, there were 30.7 million passengers on international flights in Australia down from 42.1 million the year prior.



There were 45.2 million passengers on domestic flights down from 60.2 million the year before.



Sydney airport was the busiest in the country with 32.2 million passengers using the facility in 2019–20 down from 44.4 million in 2018–19.



In 2018–19, 8.2 million TEUs were exchanged at Australia's five principal container ports.



In 2019, there were 1103 fatal car crashes and 22 fatal aviation accidents.



109.1 billion tonne kilometres of freight was moved by coastal shipping in 2017–18.



Road vehicles make up 85 percent of direct greenhouse gas emissions from all transport modes in 2019–20 compared to 8 per cent from aviation.

## Communications



In 2019–20, 14.4 per cent of infrastructure construction was in the telecommunications sector.



There were 27.5 mobile internet subscribers in 2018–19 and only 7.8 million fixed phone subscriptions.



There were 44 million internet subscriptions in June 2019



## Energy



In 2019–20, 23.8 per cent of infrastructure construction was in the energy sector.



In 2018–19, Australia produced 453 813 kilotonnes of black coal and 43 315 kilotonnes of brown coal.



Solar energy production has a growth rate of 57.8 per cent and wind 16.6 per cent over 10 years.



Electricity usage has almost doubled since 1986–87.

## Water



In 2019–20, 11.3 per cent of infrastructure construction was spent on water.



In 2019–20, major Australian dams were at 48.8 per cent of capacity compared to 84.2 per cent in 2011–12.



In 2018–19, rural irrigation water use decreased by 2.4 million megalitres compared to the previous financial year.

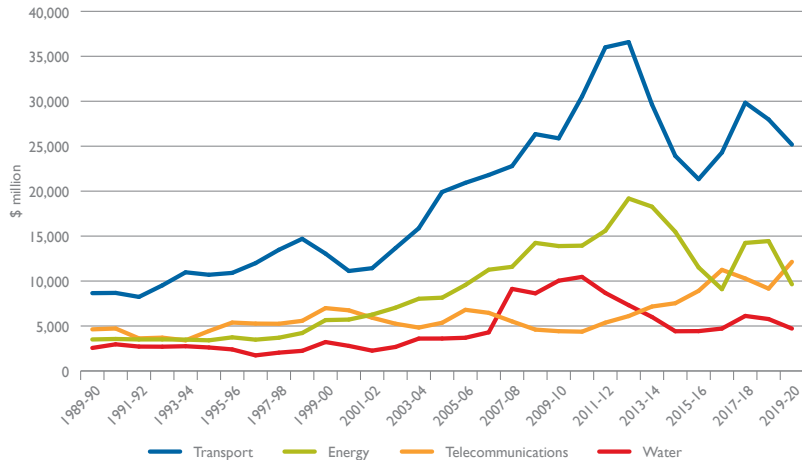
# Infrastructure and the economy

**Table 1** Gross value added, major infrastructure industries

Financial year	Chain volume measures						Major infrastructure industries as percentage of GDP
	Gross value added, at basic prices						
	Transport, postal and warehousing	Energy	Gas	Information media and telecommunications	Water Supply and waste services	Gross Domestic Product	
		Electricity					
	\$ Million						%
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
2019–20	80 445	25 202	2 111	45 551	18 243	1 882 312	9.1

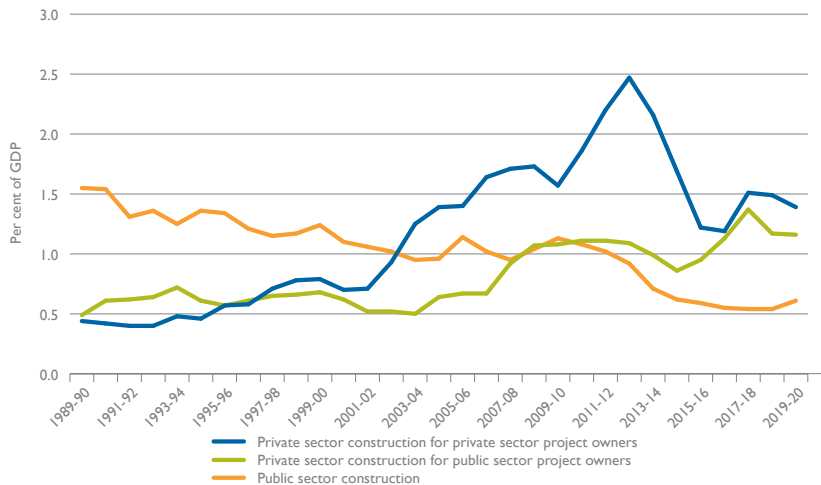
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Table 1.1.a.

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



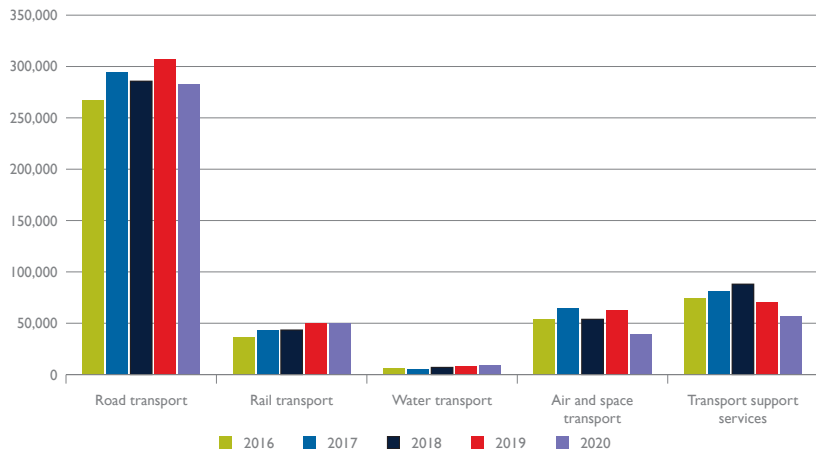
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Figure 11.

**Figure 2** Infrastructure construction activity, by sector, adjusted by chain volume index



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Figure 12.

**Figure 3** Australian employment numbers in selected major infrastructure industries

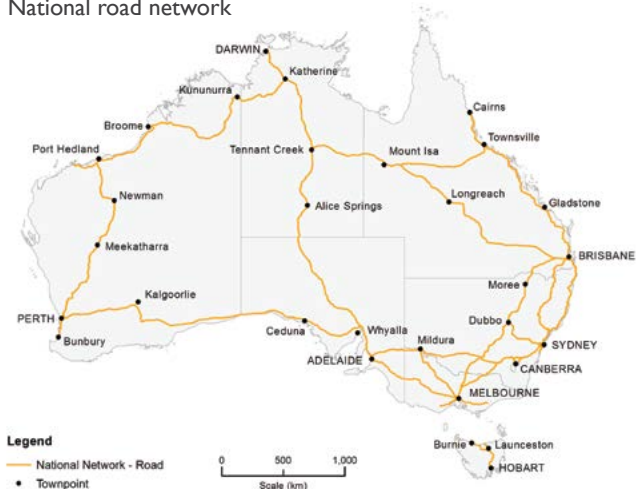


Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Figure 13.

# Transport

## Road

Figure 4 National road network



**Table 2** Total road expenditure by level of government, 2018–19

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Other	Total
<i>\$ million (constant 2018–19 prices)</i>										
Commonwealth	2 239.4	408.7	1 305.2	1 180.2	798.5	141.8	155.2	32.6	0.3	6 261.8
State/territory	5 619.8	4 881.7	2 596.0	- 94.0	1 835.8	265.1	462.0	177.4	na	15 743.8
Local	1 497.7	1 816.0	1 786.8	516.7	671.7	252.6	- 11.2	na	na	6 530.3
All government	9 356.9	7 106.4	5 688.0	1 602.9	3 306.0	659.5	606.0	210.0	0.3	28 535.9

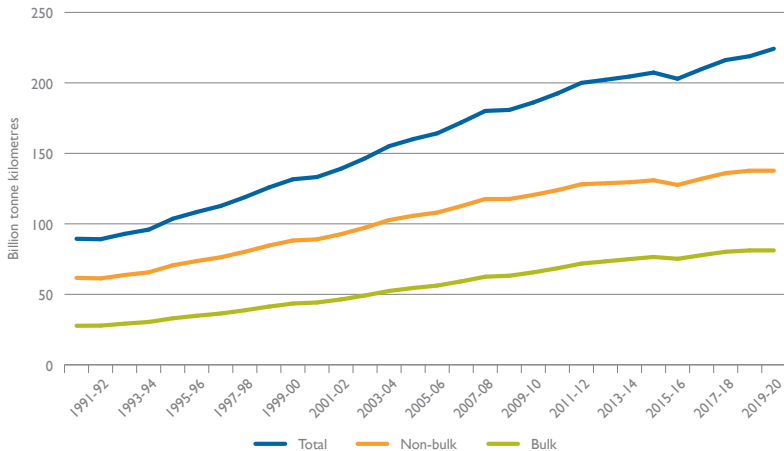
Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019, Tables T 1.2a–d.

**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 2020, Table T 1.6a.

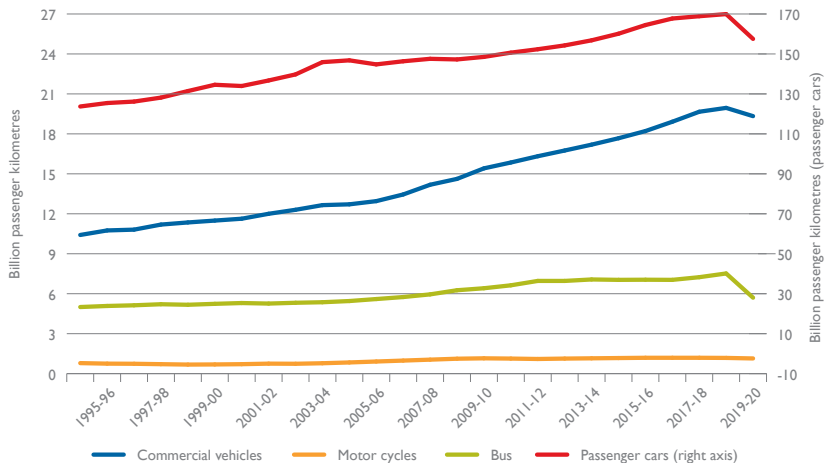
**Figure 5** Total bulk and non-bulk domestic freight task, by road



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Table T 2.1a-c.



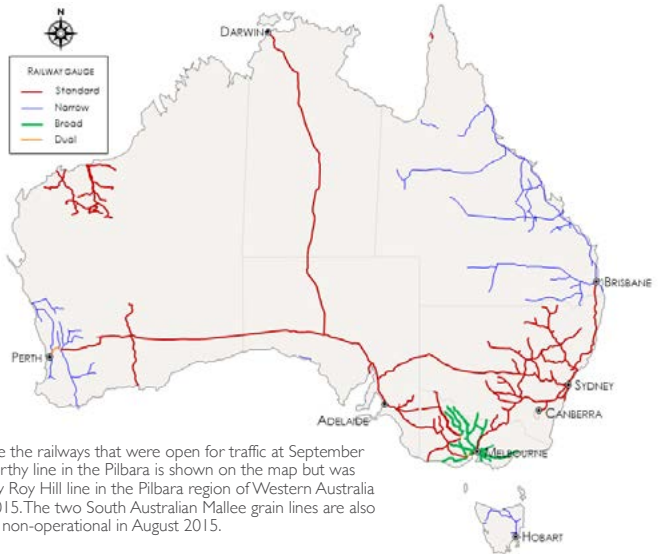
**Figure 6** Total metropolitan passenger kilometres travelled by road, capital cities



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Table T 3.3i.

# Rail

**Figure 7** 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 as at September 2020, by jurisdiction and gauge

Jurisdiction	Gauge					Total
	1 067	1 435	1 600	Dual	Other	
New South Wales		7 128	73		1	7 202
Victoria	16	1 904	2 309	32	30	4 291
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	17 964	2 635	297	42	32 868

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Table T 5.2a.

**Table 5** Network characteristics of heavy urban passenger railways

	Route-kilometres in metropolitan area				Route-kilometres, electrified	Metropolitan Stations
	Passenger-only lines	Freight-only lines	Shared passenger/freight	Total		
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

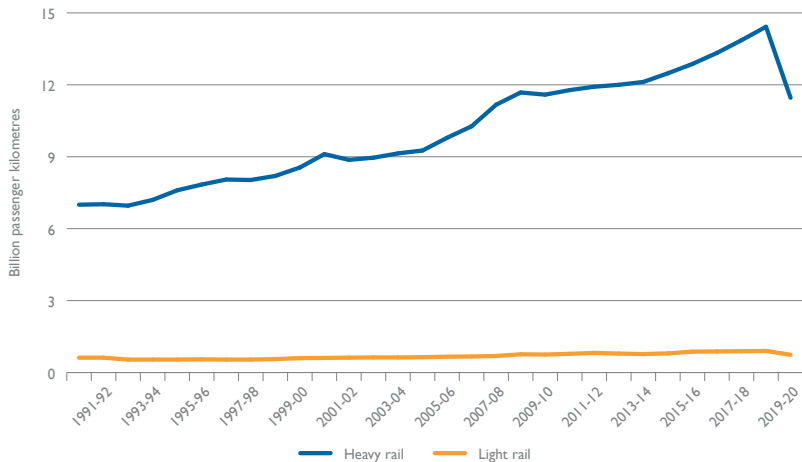
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Table T 5.3.

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

Financial year	Goods moved (billion tonne kilometres)		
	Bulk	Non-bulk	Total
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 2020*, Table T 2.1 a-c.

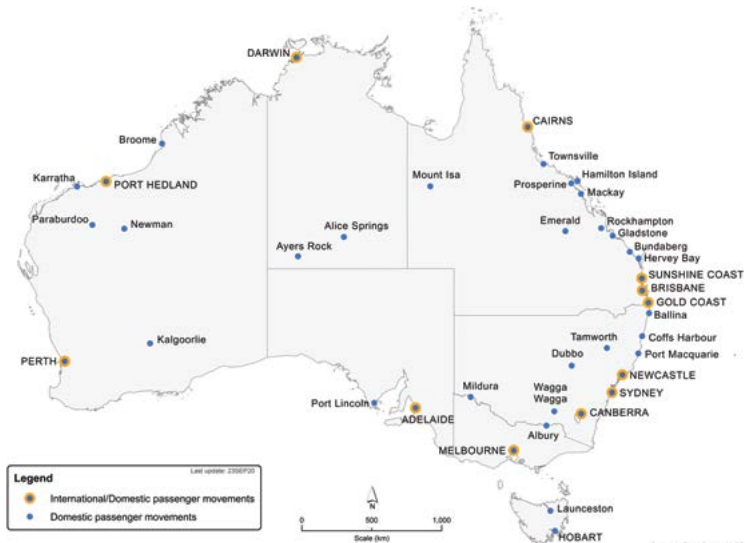
**Figure 8** Total metropolitan passenger kilometres by rail, capital cities



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Table T 3.3i.

# Aviation

Figure 9 Top 40 Australian airports in 2019–20, passengers



**Table 7** International airline activity

Financial year	Flights <i>no.</i>	Revenue passengers <i>no.</i>	Available seats <i>no.</i>	Load factor <i>per cent</i>	Freight <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	40 619 162	52 896 690	79.6	1150.8
2018–19	205 814	42 121 004	53 863 238	80.4	1141.4
2019–20	159 671	30 732 112	39 920 911	78.9	1004.0

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, 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
			'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000 tonnes
2015–16	641 528	58 466 454	68 860 185	77 270	88 933 484	77.43	195
2016–17	642 234	59 325 889	69 502 171	77 295	88 704 248	78.35	225
2017–18	634 994	60 779 500	70 882 705	77 532	88 549 227	80.05	231
2018–19	634 061	60 981 780	71 083 404	77 519	88 528 173	80.29	236
2019–20	491 897	45 241 761	52 800 981	58 459	66 606 287	79.27	213

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020, Table T 6.3.

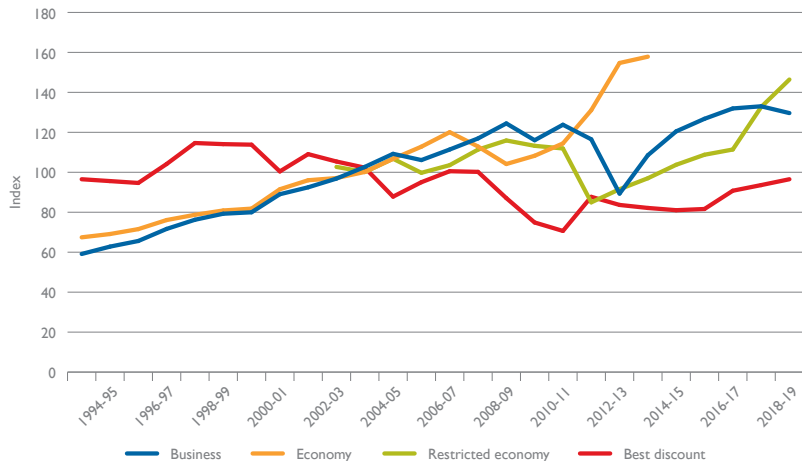
**Table 9** Activity at capital city airports – revenue passengers (thousand)

Financial year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Perth	Adelaide	Canberra	Darwin	Hobart
2015–16	41 105	33 705	22 320	12 556	7 778	2 831	2 313	2 068
2016–17	42 614	34 878	22 653	12 450	7 999	3 013	2 441	2 118
2017–18	44 035	36 319	23 238	12 419	8 274	3 179	2 596	2 060
2018–19	44 376	37 057	23 623	12 405	8 368	3 218	2 726	1 982
2019–20	32 195	27 003	17 805	9 346	6 246	2 350	2 074	1 440

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020, Table 6.4a.



**Figure 10 BITRE airfare index, by ticket class**



Note: Base of index: July 2003 = 100, airfare Indices are not adjusted by ABS Consumer Price Index.

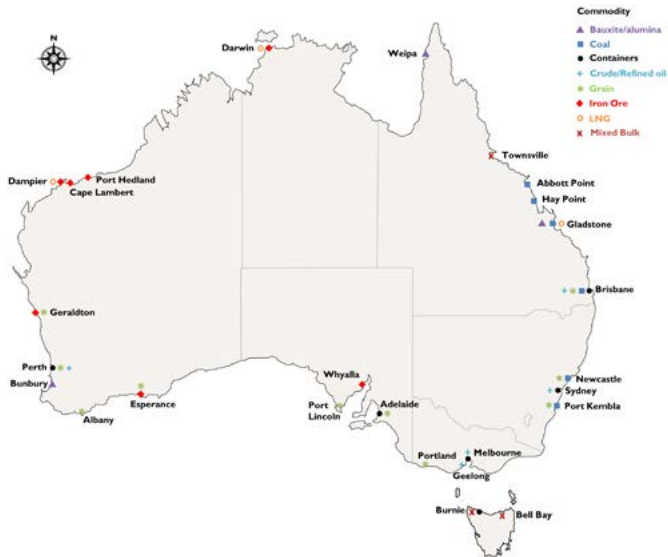
Note: Restricted economy index begins 2002-03

Note: \* 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 2020*, Table T 6.6.

# Shipping

Figure 11 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
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	1 724	1 705	2 220	1 917	1 921	2 710
2016–17	3 328	2 730	1 786	1 764	2 322	2 132	1 791	2 869
2017–18	3 422	2 573	1 676	1 726	2 282	2 054	1 699	2 999
2018–19	3 270	2 625	1 743	1 849	2 257	2 163	1 752	2 969
2019–20	3 017	2 159	1 536	1 522	2 248	1 883	1 596	3 100

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 2020*, 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	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
	2017–18	6.4	15.4	14.4	8.4	19.0	0.8	4.3
Discharged	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
	2017–18	22.4	22.7	18.3	7.0	14.5	0.9	6.3

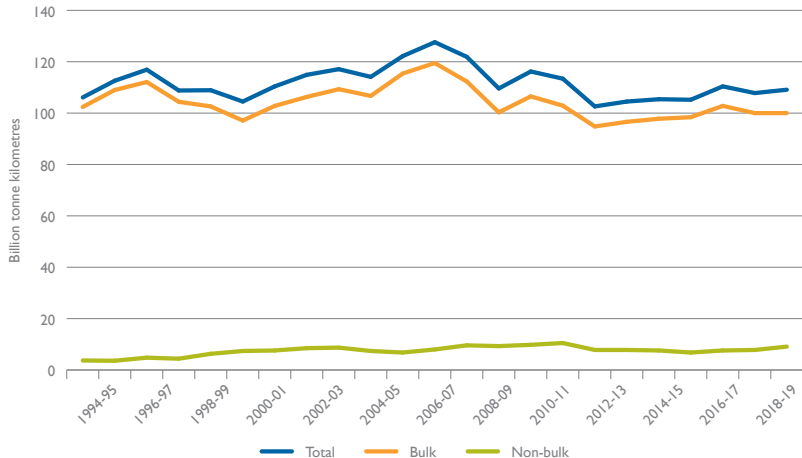
Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2019, Table T 7.6 a-b.

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

Financial year	Melbourne	Sydney	Brisbane	Fremantle	Adelaide	Five ports
	<i>twenty foot equivalent units (TEU) exchanged</i>					
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
2018–19	3 018 612	2 639 852	1 342 076	786 388	410 970	8 197 898

Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020, Table T 7.7.

**Figure 12** Total bulk and non-bulk domestic freight task, coastal shipping



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Table T 2.1a-c.

# Safety

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

Year	Road	Rail <sup>(a)</sup>	Marine <sup>(b)</sup>	Aviation
2005	1 627	35	41	45
2006	1 598	39	49	40
2007	1 603	42	53	44
2008	1 437	31	41	43
2009	1 491	28	53	25
2010	1 353	29	2	24
2011	1 277	33	6	39
2012	1 300	20	6	39
2013	1 187	7	6	46
2014	1 151		4	28
2015	1 204		2	31
2016	1 292		5	21
2017	1 222		5	40
2018	1 134	9	2	20
2019	1 189	12	4	35

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 2020*, Table T 8.1b.

**Table 14** Fatality rate, by transport mode

Calendar year	Road	Rail	Marine	Aviation
<i>deaths per 100 000 population</i>				
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	4.22	0.04	0.01	0.08
2019	4.35	0.05	0.02	0.14

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 2020*, Table T 8.2a.

# Communications

**Table 15** 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
2015–16	5 532.4	4 070.3	12.6	9 615.3	19.9
2016–17	6 784.8	5 345.7	6.5	12 136.9	23.5
2017–18	6 078.8	5 026.0	11.0	11 115.8	17.6
2018–19	4 429.0	5 441.7	7.7	9 878.5	16.4
2019–20	3 706.5	4 816.9	10.3	8 533.7	14.3

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Table C 1.1.

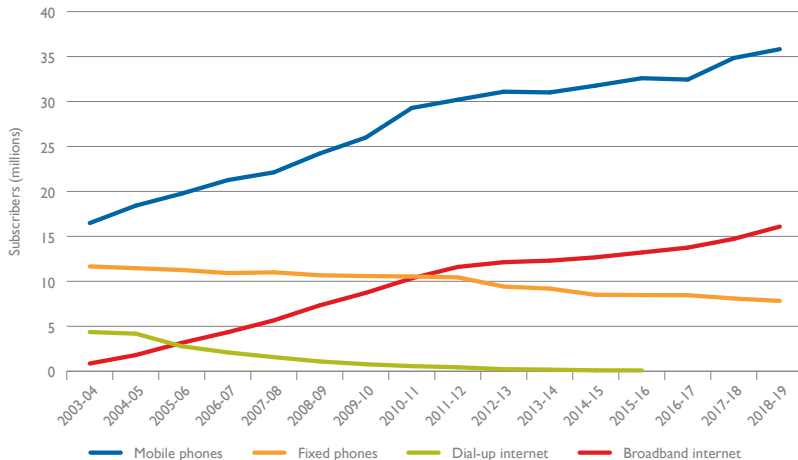


**Table 16** Investment in information technology – Information media and telecommunications industry investment in information technology gross fixed capital formation, chain volume measures

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
2015–16	204	1 512	2 300	4 016	29 312	13.70
2016–17	213	1 491	2 718	4 422	31 547	14.02
2017–18	133	1 190	3 401	4 724	34 933	13.52
2018–19	142	1 187	2 937	4 266	36 308	11.75
2019–20	181	1 505	3 138	4 824	37 112	13.00

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Table C 2.1.

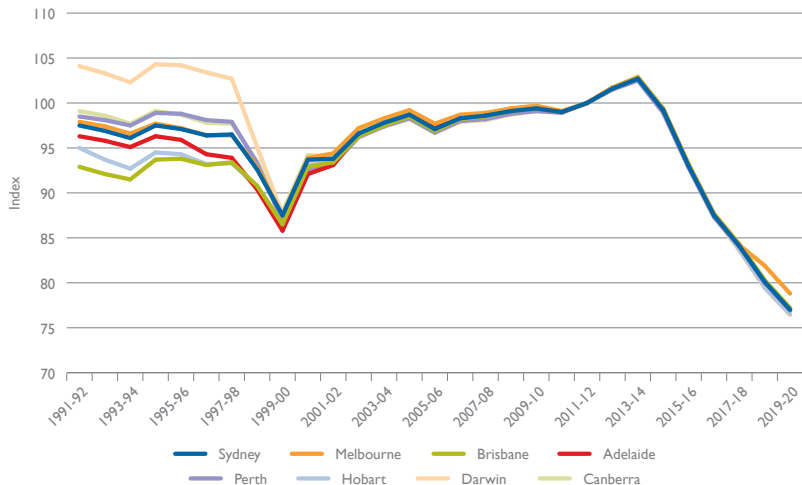
**Figure 13** Communications subscribers – number of subscribers, by communications medium



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 2020*, Figure C 1

**Figure 14** Communications prices – consumer price index, telecommunications services by capital city



Note: Base year of index is 2011-12

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Table C 3.5

# Energy

**Table 17** 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
2014–15	9 839.5	6 910.0	16 749.4	30.9
2015–16	8 412.0	4 043.6	12 455.6	25.7
2016–17	8 642.3	1 196.5	9 838.7	19.0
2017–18	13 509.2	2 088.4	15 597.6	24.6
2018–19	13 810.6	1 973.7	15 784.3	26.2
2019–20	12 549.1	1 605.2	14 154.4	23.8

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Table E 1.1d.

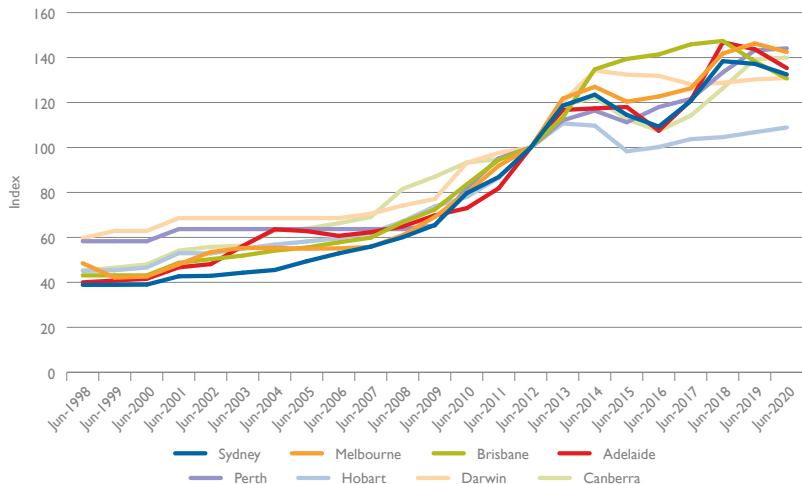
**Table 18** Energy production and trade – Australian energy production  
(primary fuels), by fuel type

Financial year	Black coal	Brown coal	Bagasse and wood	Crude oil, NGL and naturally occurring LPG	Natural gas	Ethane	Hydro-electricity	Solar hotwater	Wind	Solar PV
	<i>kilotonnes</i>	<i>kilotonnes</i>	<i>kilo-tonnes</i>	<i>mega-litres</i>	<i>gigalitres</i>	<i>gigalitres</i>	<i>gigawatt hours</i>	<i>petajoules</i>	<i>gigawatt hours</i>	<i>gigawatt hours</i>
2014–15	444 365	66 895	16 417	4 368	68 073	345	13 445	14.84	11 467	5 531
2015–16	437 316	60 639	16 584	4 056	83 170		15 318	14.87	12 199	6 838
2016–17	443 002	56 719	17 512	4 612	106 137		16 285	15.70	12 597	8 082
2017–18	449 938	45 956	16 241	4 682	121 286		16 021	16.56	15 174	9 930
2018–19	453 813	43 315	15 216	4 639	145 185		15 967	17.49	17 712	14 849

Note: Data are not readily available for missing years

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Table E 2.1

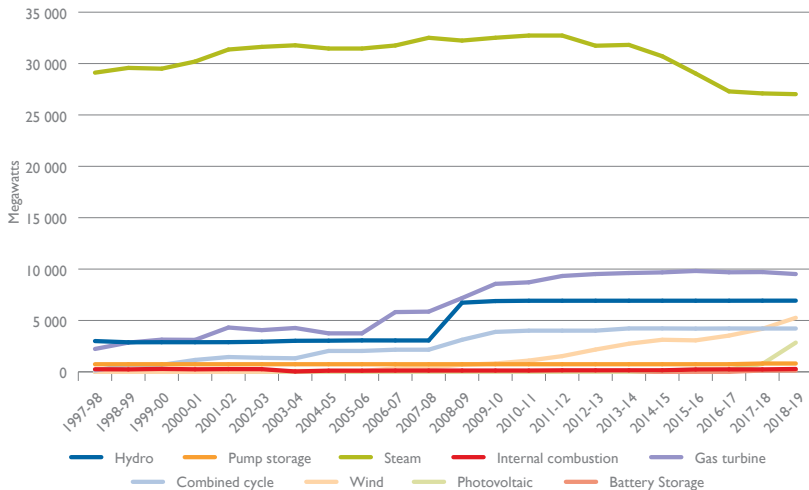
**Figure 15** Electricity prices – consumer price index, price of residential electricity supply, by capital city



Note: Base of index is 2011–12

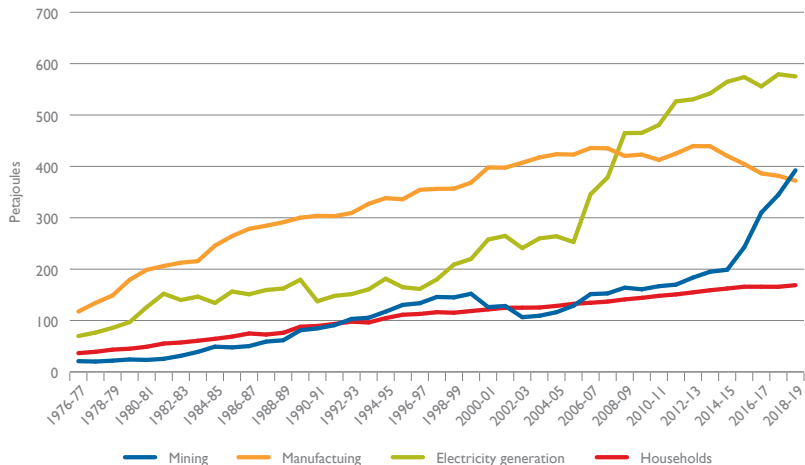
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Table E 2.7

**Figure 16** Infrastructure capacity – generation capacity, by type of plant – Australia



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Table E 1.3i

**Figure 17** Australian gas consumption, by broad industry



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Table E 2.8.



# Water

**Table 19** 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
2014–15	2 532.7	2 171.0	4 703.8	8.7
2015–16	2 169.1	2 561.0	4 730.2	9.8
2016–17	2 704.0	2 347.5	5 051.5	9.8
2017–18	3 961.8	2 608.2	6 570.0	10.4
2018–19	3 492.2	2 720.1	6 212.3	10.3
2019–20	3 709.6	2 989.9	6 699.5	11.3

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Table W 1.1 d.

**Table 20** 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
2019–20	80 771	39 446	48.8

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Table W 1.2.

**Table 21** Volume of water sourced in each urban centre

Financial year	Surface Water	Groundwater	Desalination	Recycled water	Total
	<i>megalitres</i>				
Adelaide					
2017–18	157 309	0	4 268	26 564	188 141
2018–19	167 500	0	4 901	30 533	202 934
Canberra					
2017–18	52 157	0	0	77	52 234
2018–19	52 914	0	0	60	52 974
Darwin					
2017–18	38 292	4 449	0	451	43 192
2018–19	38 364	4 860	0	488	43 712
Melbourne					
2017–18	448 864	0	14 972	38 147	501 983
2018–19	438 511	0	22 374	45 535	506 420
Perth					
2017–18	1 135	131 948	148 905	12 100	294 088
2018–19	74 014	122 317	89 295	9 817	295 443
South East Queensland					
2017–18	325 370	13 368	2 803	13 036	354 597
2018–19	353 324	17 594	6 438	15 445	392 801
Sydney					
2017–18	607 174	0	0	42 833	650 007
2018–19	563 283	0	7 793	44 021	615 097

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Table W 2.2

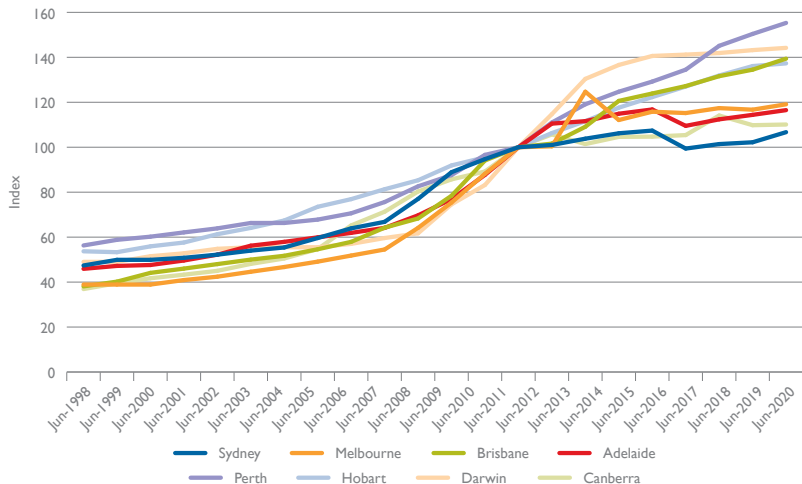
**Table 22** Rural water use – water consumption by agricultural activity,  
by State or Territory – total

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
2018–19	2 688 333	1 869 554	1 916 686	740 723	374 323	311 121	64 340	7 965 081

Note: NSW includes the ACT.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2020*, Table W 3.1.c.

**Figure 18** 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 2020*, Table W 2.3.

# Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
BITRE	Bureau of Infrastructure and Transport Research 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 and Transport Research 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](mailto:bitre@infrastructure.gov.au)