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Key Australian infrastructure statistics 2017

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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	25
Energy.....	27
Communication	31
Water.....	35
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 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 2017.


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, Regional Development and Cities.

Facts and figures

▶ In 2016–17, **10.1** per cent of  Australia's GDP was accounted for by Australian infrastructure industries.

▶ In 2016–17, **50** per cent of infrastructure  construction was in the transport sector.

▶ **\$22.8** billion  was spent on roads in governments 2015–16.

▶ Australia's total road length was **873 573** kilometres in 2015.

- ▶ In 2015–16, there were **213.9** billion tonne kilometres of freight



moved by road and **413.5** billion tonne kilometres of freight moved by rail.

- ▶ In 2014–15, **157.9** billion passenger kilometres were travelled by car on capital city roads, and **12.9** billion passenger kilometres were travelled on urban rail networks.



- ▶ There were **33 141** route kilometres of open railway.



- ▶ There were **1 650** route kilometres of urban railway.

- ▶  In 2016–17, there were **38.7** million passengers on international flights in Australia and **59.3** million passengers on domestic flights.

- ▶ Sydney airport was the busiest in the country with **42.6** million passengers using the facility  in 2016–17.

- ▶ In 2015–16, **7.2** million TEUs were exchanged at Australia's five principal container ports.



- ▶ **110.2** billion tonne kilometres of freight was moved by coastal shipping in 2015–16.



- ▶ In 2015–16, **17.7** per cent of infrastructure construction was in the



energy sector.

- ▶ In 2015, Australia had **68.3** gigatonnes of economically extractable black coal.

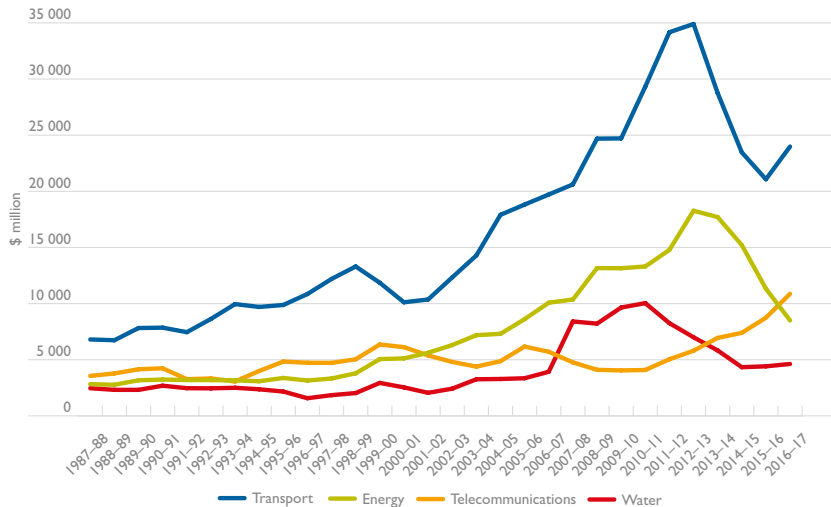
- ▶ In 2016–17, **22.7** per cent of infrastructure construction was in the telecommunications sector.



- ▶ In 2015–16, **9.9** per cent of infrastructure construction was spent on water.



Figure 1 Infrastructure construction activity, adjusted by chain volume index



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2017*, Figure 12.

Transport

Road

Figure 2 National road network



Table 2 Total road expenditure by level of government, 2015-16

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Other	Total
	<i>\$ million (constant 2015-16 prices)</i>									
Commonwealth	1 988.6	547.9	1 452.7	343.5	473.5	133.9	177.0	42.2	7.7	5 167.0
State/territory	5 281.0	1 998.5	2 201.6	569.2	1 679.2	126.2	244.7	108.8	na	15 598.0
Local	1 605.4	1 252.1	1 449.7	355.5	664.3	160.6	- 87.6	na	na	5 400.0
All government	8 875.0	3 798.5	5 104.0	1 268.3	2 817.0	420.6	334.0	151.0	7.7	22 776.1

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.

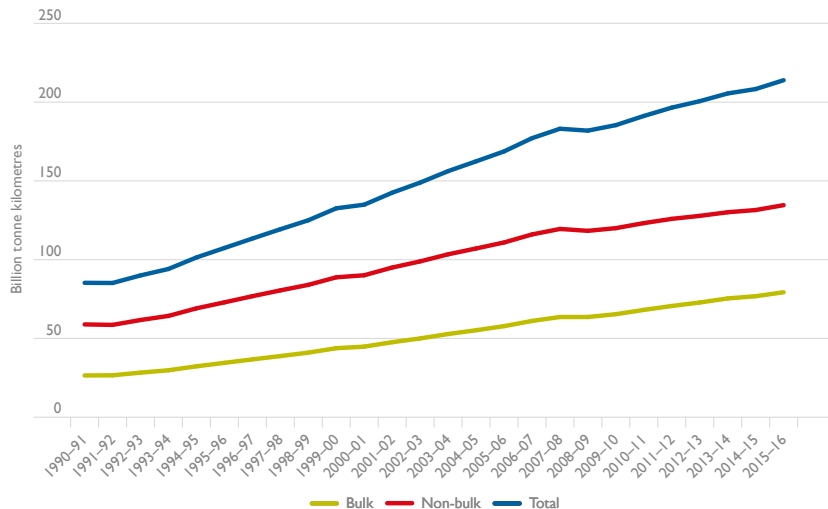
Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2017, Tables T 1.2a-d.

Table 3 Total road length by state/territory, by road type, 2015

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Other	Australia
	<i>Kilometres</i>									
Urban	39 450.8	36 416.5	30 091.3	12 717.7	18 954.5	3 948.0	1 280.7	3 056.9	0.0	145 916.3
Non-urban	167 788.6	109 319.9	193 297.2	84 212.0	138 448.9	16 004.0	18 001.4	390.8	181.9	727 644.6
Total	207 239.4	145 736.3	223 388.5	96 929.7	157 403.3	19 952.0	19 282.1	3 447.7	181.9	873 560.9

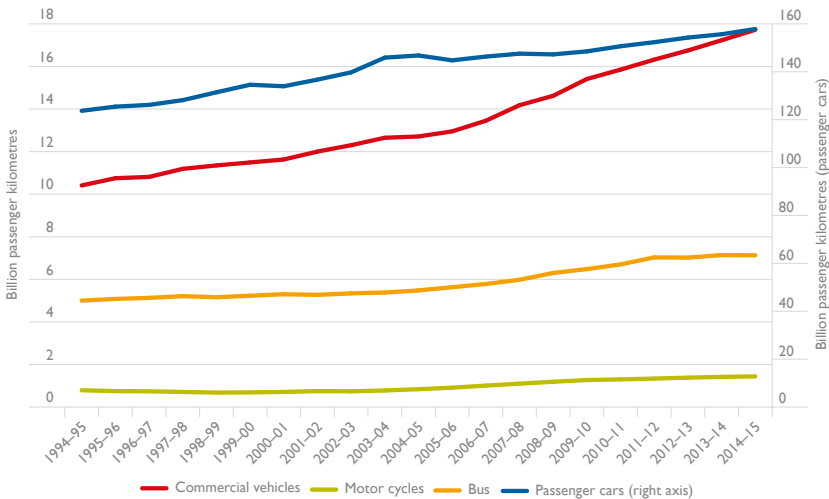
Source: BITRE, Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2017, Table T 1.6.

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



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2017*, Table T 2.1 a-c.

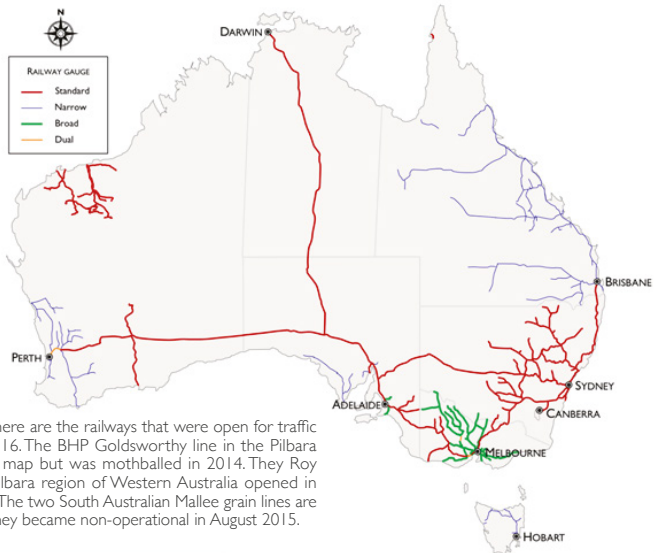
Figure 4 Total metropolitan passenger kilometres travelled by road, capital cities



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2017*, 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 2016. 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 Route-kilometres of open railway, by jurisdiction and gauge, 2016-17

Jurisdiction	Gauge					Total
	1 067	1 435	1 600	Dual	Other	
New South Wales		7 104	73		1	7 178
Victoria	16	1 222	2 921	32	30	4 221
Queensland	8 136	117		36	4	8 293
South Australia	561	2 561	253	22		3 397
Western Australia	2 970	4 558		207		7 735
Tasmania	611				7	618
Northern Territory	3	1 690				1 693
ACT		6				6
Total	12 297	17 258	3 247	297	42	33 141

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2017*, 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				381	381	178
Melbourne	212	28	181	421	362	218
Brisbane	127.8	34.9	268.1	430.8	413.8	152
Adelaide	126	62	8 30	188	44	86
Perth	180	48	1	229	181	71

⁸ Broad gauge freight services over this track ceased during 2014.

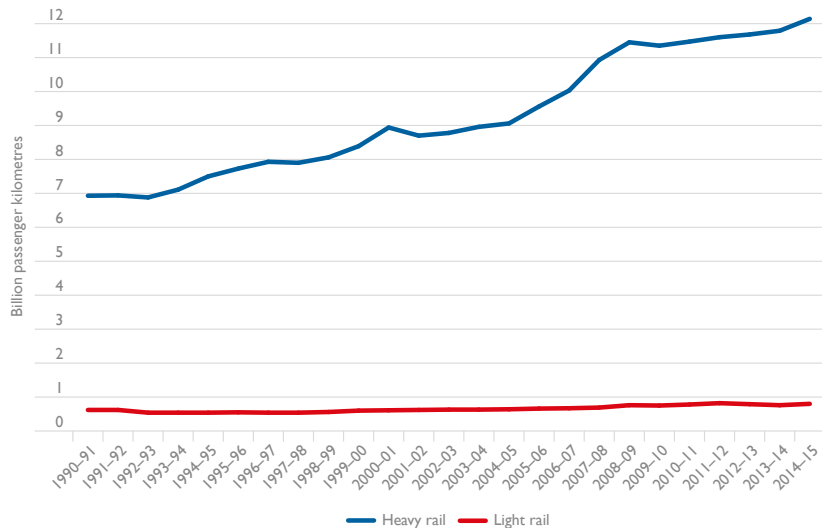
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2017*, Table T 5.3.

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 2017*, Table T 2.1 a-c.

Figure 6 Total metropolitan passenger kilometres by rail, capital cities



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2017*, Table T 3.3i.

Aviation

Figure 7 Australia's top 40 airports in 2015-16, passengers

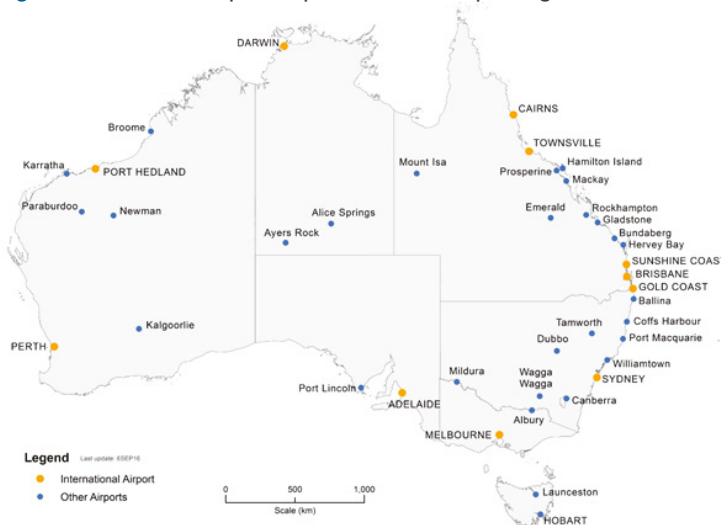


Table 7 International airline activity

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>
2012-13	161 101	30 309 898	40 433 560	77.3	882.8
2013-14	174 045	32 422 133	43 732 584	76.5	882.4
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

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 2017*, 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
2012-13	641 532	57 101 239	67 150 979	76 656	87 503 289	76.7	215.0
2013-14	640 437	57 715 861	68 079 149	77 721	89 533 104	76.0	196.9
2014-15	633 248	57 233 927	67 439 299	76 560	88 253 534	76.4	192.4
2015-16	640 619	58 438 418	68 840 249	77 212	88 892 186	77.4	195.1
2016-17	641 732	59 302 873	69 484 742	77 256	88 674 847	78.4	225.0

^a Revenue passengers are fare paying passengers.

^b Revenue passenger kilometres are calculated by multiplying the number of revenue passengers travelling on each flight stage by the distance in kilometres between the airports.

^c Domestic load factor is domestic revenue passenger kilometres divided by available seat kilometres.

^d Cargo data has been under-reported since November 2013. Data have been estimated at Australia level. From July 2015, cargo statistics are no longer available.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2017*, Table T 6.3.

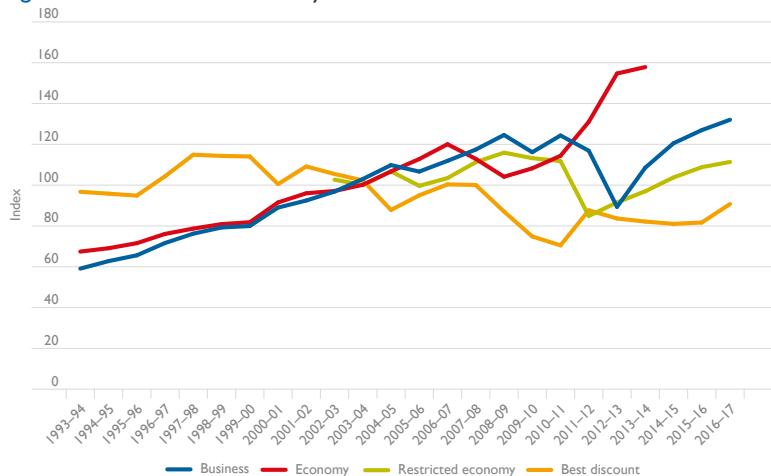
Table 9 Activity at capital city airports—revenue passengers (thousand)

Financial year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Perth	Adelaide	Canberra	Darwin	Hobart
2012-13	37 603	29 492	21 145	12 832	7 171	3 014	2 027	1 903
2013-14	38 629	30 896	21 821	12 980	7 577	2 858	2 107	2 045
2014-15	39 022	31 936	21 918	12 730	7 670	2 804	2 186	2 057
2015-16	41 091	33 705	22 320	12 558	7 778	2 815	2 313	2 041
2016-17	42 600	34 878	22 653	12 453	7 999	2 995	2 441	2 093

Note: Revenue passengers are fare paying passengers.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2017*, 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 2017, Table T 6.6.

Shipping

Figure 9 Principal Australian ports, by commodity

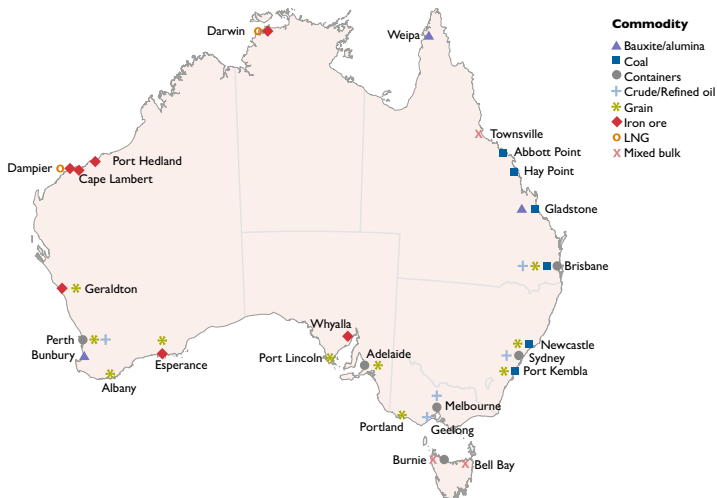


Table 10 Number of port calls made by ships involved in coastal or international voyages, by major ports

Financial year	Melbourne	Brisbane	Sydney	Fremantle	Newcastle	Gladstone	Dampier	Port Headland
2009-10	2 846	2 218	1 607	1 633	1 538	1 495	1 223	1 168
2010-11	3 274	2 380	1 702	1 603	1 774	1 422	1 408	1 312
2011-12	3 237	2 458	1 697	1 697	1 901	1 558	1 439	1 669
2012-13	3 313	2 468	1 781	1 815	2 119	1 628	1 500	1 913
2013-14	3 209	2 475	1 792	1 790	2 282	1 726	1 494	2 385
2014-15	3 109	2 498	1 741	1 634	2 391	1 704	1 412	2 719

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 2017*, 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	2013-14	6.4	15.0	17.0	8.9	19.3	0.7	7.0
	2014-15	5.9	14.1	16.0	7.1	20.6	0.6	5.6
	2015-16	6.1	13.3	13.5	6.7	20.1	0.8	4.8
Discharged	2013-14	20.7	19.3	18.2	6.6	14.4	0.9	6.5
	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

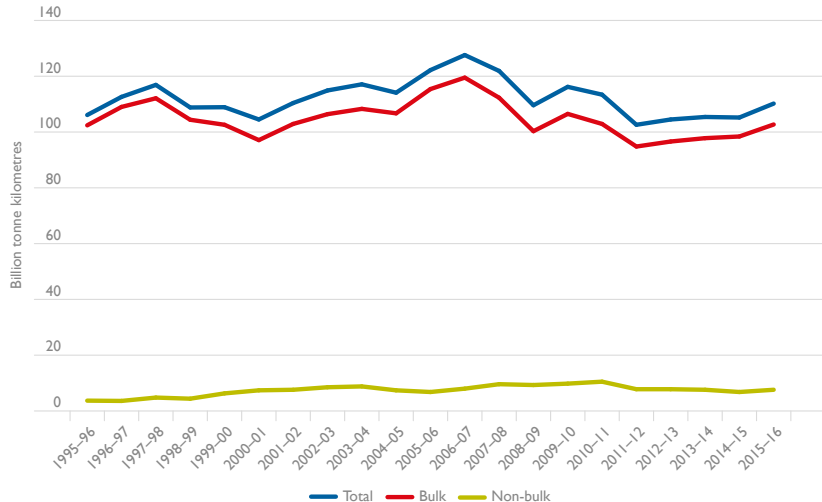
Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2017*, Table T 7.6 a-b.

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

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2017*, Table T 7.7.

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



Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2017*, Table T 2.1 a-c.

Safety

Table 13 Number of fatalities by transport mode

Year	Road	Rail	Marine	Aviation
2002	1525	40	50	34
2003	1445	33	43	44
2004	1444	33	50	34
2005	1472	35	41	45
2006	1452	39	49	40
2007	1453	42	53	44
2008	1315	31	41	43
2009	1347	28	53	25
2010	1233	29	^b 2	24
2011	1151	33	^b 6	38
2012	1190	^a 20	^b 6	39
2013	1101	^a 7	^b 6	46
2014	1050		^b 4	28
2015	1101		^b 2	31
2016	1292		^b 3	21

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 2017*, Table T 8.1b.

Table 14 Fatality rate by transport mode

Calendar year	Road	Rail <i>deaths per 100 000 population</i>	Marine	Aviation
2003	8.22	0.17	0.25	0.22
2004	7.94	0.17	0.22	0.17
2005	8.06	0.17	0.25	0.22
2006	7.81	0.19	0.20	0.20
2007	7.70	0.20	0.24	0.21
2008	6.76	0.15	0.25	0.20
2009	6.87	0.13	0.19	0.12
2010	6.14	0.13	^b 0.24	0.11
2011	5.72	0.15	^b 0.01	0.17
2012	5.72	^a 0.09	^b 0.03	0.17
2013	5.13	^a 0.03	^b 0.03	0.20
2014	4.91		^b 0.03	0.12
2015	5.07		^b 0.02	0.12
2016	5.34		^b 0.01	0.09

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 2017*, Table T 8.2a.

Energy

Table 15 Flow of new infrastructure—total value of energy infrastructure engineering construction work done, adjusted by chain volume index

Financial year	Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	Pipelines	Energy infrastructure engineering construction work done	Energy percentage of total
	\$ million			per cent
2012-13	14 055.9	4 213.3	18 269.2	27.7
2013-14	12 352.1	5 354.6	17 706.7	29.9
2014-15	9 021.7	6 190.3	15 212.0	30.2
2015-16	7 689.4	3 634.3	11 323.7	24.9
2016-17	7 472.5	1 025.5	8 498.0	17.7

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2017*, 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
	<i>gigatonnes</i>	<i>gigatonnes</i>	<i>kilotonnes</i>	<i>gigalitres</i>	<i>gigalitres</i>	<i>gigalitres</i>	<i>billion cubic metres</i>
2010	49.2	44.2	1 158	154	335	153	2 918
2011	57.5	44.2	1 196	148	305	148	2 817
2012	61.1	44.2	1 174	148	305	148	2 803
2013	62.1	44.2	1 167				
2014	62.6	44.2	1 151	191	445	225	
2015	68.3	76.5	1 287				

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2017*, Table E 2.1.

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

Financial year	Black coal	Brown coal	Bagasse and wood	Crude oil, NGL and naturally occurring LPG	Natural gas	Ethane	Hydro-electricity	Solar hot-water	Uranium	Wind	Solar PV
	kilotonnes	kilotonnes	kilotonnes	megalitres	giga-litres	giga-litres	gigawatt hours	peta-joules	tonnes	gigawatt hours	gigawatt hours
2010-11	344 400	70 403	13 912	25 772	58 118	267	16 807	12	7 069	6 085	1 531
2011-12	362 709	71 991	13 990	24 068	55 184	331	14 083	12	7 650	6 970	2 559
2012-13	396 095	62 335	15 527	21 284	63 077	327	18 270	13	8 918	7 960	3 826
2013-14	428 251	60 549	15 126	20 131	65 213	361	18 421	13	5 548	10 252	4 416
2014-15	447 071	65 361	16 401	19 046	67 838	345	13 445	15	nr	11 467	5 531
2015-16	438 869	61 473	16 577	18 395	87 232		15 318	15	nr	12 199	6 838

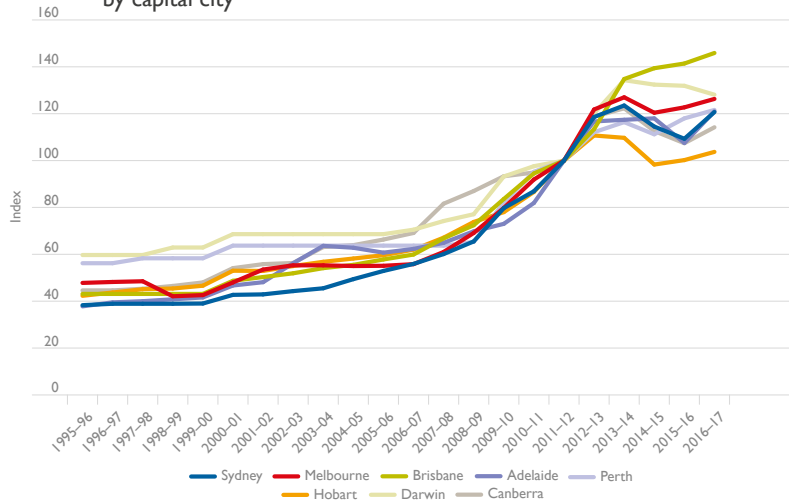
Notes: NGL represents natural gas liquid hydrocarbons other than methane, while LNG represents liquid natural gas (principally methane).

Australian energy production of uranium is measured in terms of tonnes of uranium metal equivalent, rather than ore extracted.

Data are not readily available for missing years.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2017*, Table E 3.1h.

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 2017*, Table E 3.7.

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

Calendar year	Solid fuels			Liquid fuels			Gaseous fuels		Renewable	
	Black coal	Brown coal	Brown coal briquettes	Fuel oil	Auto-motive diesel oil	Liquified petroleum gas (LPG)	Coal gas	Natural gas	Wood and wood waste	Gas and biomass
<i>gigagrams of CO₂ equivalent</i>										
2008	114 254.5	66 740.3	136.0	396.4	2 770.1	0.9	1 834.6	19 713.6	12.7	58.4
2009	116 147.1	68 996.7	135.2	113.1	2 426.7	0.8	1 827.0	21 666.9	7.6	71.8
2010	109 112.6	68 868.8	115.3	101.2	2 172.1		3 133.9	21 261.6	9.6	73.0
2011	102 828.8	67 518.3	117.9	97.4	2 188.9		3 379.0	22 089.9	6.9	76.6
2012	100 825.6	68 802.1	138.3	90.0	2 423.7		5 187.7	21 377.6	3.9	81.4
2013	97 901.6	59 579.9	103.8	80.4	2 490.0		4 190.8	22 389.1	7.6	72.0
2014	92 440.0	57 158.0		492.3	2 809.6	22.6	3 051.2	24 200.9	11.4	87.6
2015	94 096.5	61 993.0		170.5	3 859.3	4.7	4 141.8	28 416.1	13.6	103.6

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

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2017*, 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
2012-13	4 568.0	1 223.3	9.8	5 801.1	8.8
2013-14	4 854.0	2 080.9	8.0	6 942.9	11.7
2014-15	4 681.6	2 711.8	1.9	7 395.3	14.7
2015-16	4 945.0	3 785.3	11.8	8 742.0	19.2
2016-17	5 951.5	4 916.5	4.0	10 872.0	22.7

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2017*, Table C.1.1.

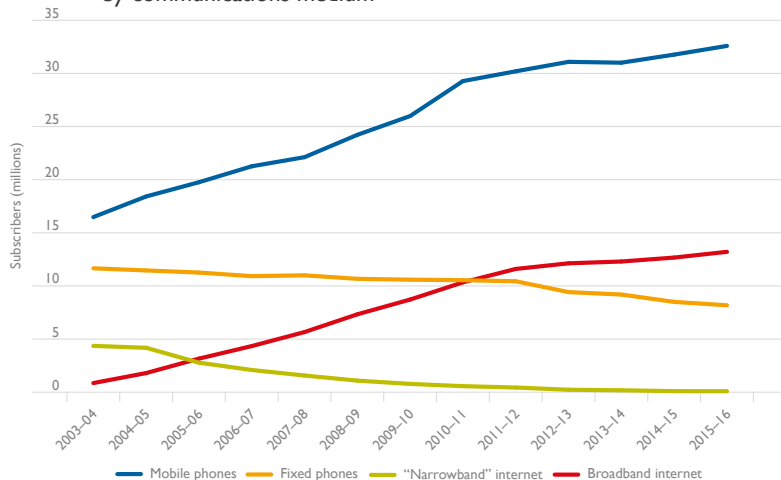
Table 20 Investment in information technology—Information media and telecommunications industry investment in information technology gross fixed capital formation, chain volume measurest

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
2010-11	246	1 219	1 830	3 295	26 148	12.60
2011-12	228	1 222	1 969	3 419	28 568	11.97
2012-13	199	1 018	2 026	3 243	30 344	10.69
2013-14	181	1 095	2 326	3 602	29 855	12.06
2014-15	143	1 311	2 264	3 718	31 736	11.72
2015-16	240	1 689	2 548	4 477	32 759	13.67
2016-17	270	1 799	2 671	4 740	34 835	13.61

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 2017*, Table C 2.1.

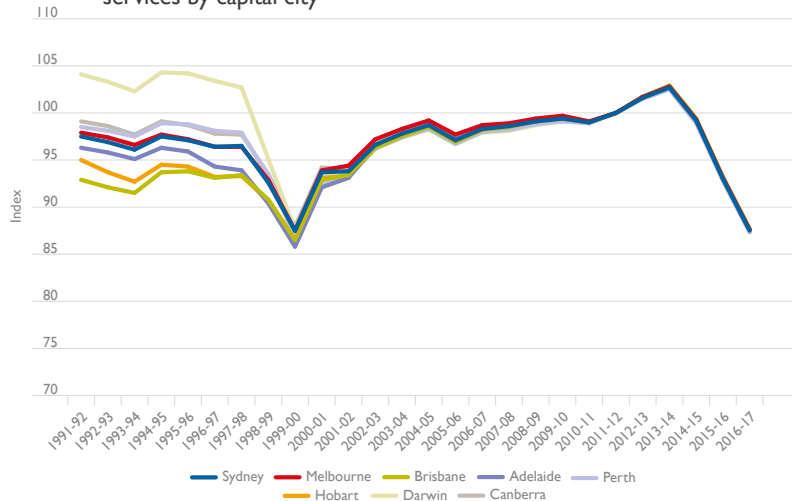
Figure 12 Communications subscribers—number of subscribers, by communications medium



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 2017*, 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 2017*, 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
2011-12	5 025.3	3 231.4	8 256.7	15.8
2012-13	4 035.6	2 967.1	7 002.7	12.9
2013-14	3 070.8	2 757.0	5 827.8	11.7
2014-15	2 323.8	2 011.6	4 335.4	9.6
2015-16	2 022.6	2 391.8	4 414.4	10.1
2016-17	2 459.5	2 161.9	4 621.4	9.9

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2017*, Table W 1.1 d.

Table 22 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>
2011-12	79 532	66 945	84.2
2012-13	80 406	55 194	68.6
2013-14	80 958	51 364	63.4
2014-15	80 962	47 688	58.9
2015-16	80 962	43 078	53.2
2016-17	80 860	54 053	66.8

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 2017*, 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>							
2010-11	1 176 688	857 070	287 113		290 844		38 829	37 371
2011-12	1 117 612	905 968	330 652		294 304		43 139	40 355
2012-13	1 279 227	1 047 251	739 270		296 927		43 084	45 832
2013-14	1 320 880	1 026 756	759 026	222 558	309 427		42 892	46 199
2014-15	1 280 047	1 042 584	821 489	229 129	308 258		46 765	44 686
2015-16	799 966	1 076 332	526 615	237 413	312 455		46 601	46 326

Notes: Data are not readily available for missing years.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2017*, Table W 3.3d.

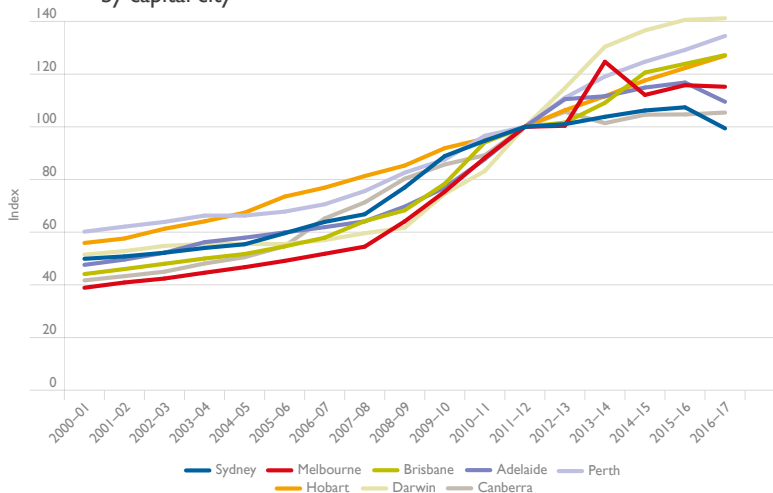
Table 24 Rural water supply—water consumption by agricultural activity,
by state/territory—total

Financial year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	Australia
	<i>megalitres</i>							
2009-10	2 204 850	1 644 108	2 037 251	772 283	340 265	305 366	54 635	7 358 756
2010-11	2 982 713	1 300 349	1 959 902	699 029	347 108	201 199	60 300	7 550 602
2011-12	3 751 231	1 812 926	2 108 251	721 526	336 590	217 957	58 094	9 006 573
2012-13	5 202 313	2 614 024	2 623 228	842 884	324 006	271 884	50 394	11 928 733
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

Note: NSW includes the ACT.

Source: BITRE, *Australian Infrastructure Statistics Yearbook 2017*, 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 2017*, 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

Contact

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics
Department of Infrastructure 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