Supply Chain Benchmarking Dashboard
Task specific user guide

Camila
Horticulture company

See page 2

The commodity comparison helps me to work out which products or locations have lower transport costs.

Zahid
Australian Government

See page 3

The big picture datasets by industry and transport mode provide evidence for where the system pain points may be.

Alex
Logistics company

See page 4

The cost breakdown helps me analyse the kinds of costs involved in moving things to market.

Jordan
State government

See page 5

The visibility of key commodities by freight volumes, transport times and costs add insights to our planning tools.

Amara
Research organisation

See page 6

The aggregated freight modelling provides a basis of comparison for my research into freight efficiency.

Sang
Local government

See page 7

The commodity filters and LGA map show what's important to my local area in freight terms, with comparisons.

Camila
Horticulture company

The commodity comparison helps me to work out which products or locations have lower transport costs, and assess the logistics in new business opportunities.

How can I do this?

Click the horticulture wedge of the commodity sunburst chart and change the associated metric to cost per payload tonne. The entire dashboard will now reflect transport costs in the horticulture sector. Scroll down to the transport and logistics elements by commodity bar chart to compare commodities by transport costs, either total or average.

Scroll down to the commodity summary report to view this data in filterable a list. You can also click on a supply chain to leg (in the diagram next to the sunburst chart) to only see data for that particular leg.

Transport and logistics elements by commodity
Transport costs ($) by commodity

What have I learnt about the horticulture sector from this data?

The average cost per payload tonne is $154.89.

Potatoes have the highest total transport costs (over $219 million).

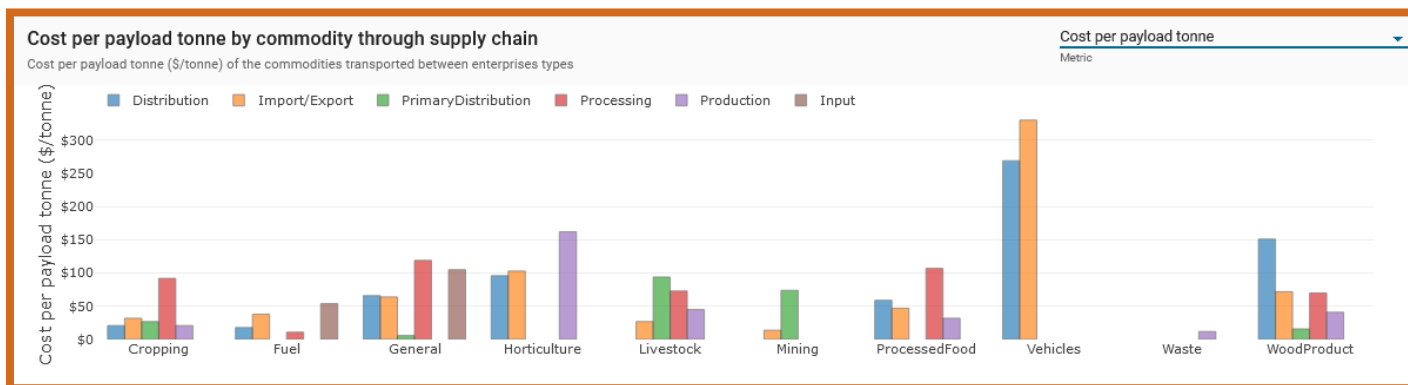Grapefruits have the lowest total transport costs (over $1.5 million).

Zahid
Australian Government

The big picture datasets by industry and transport mode provide evidence for where the system pain points may be.

How can I do this?

Change the metric dropdown on the freight task costs by commodity through supply chain chart to freight task costs to view detailed costings, including: distribution; imports/exports; primary distribution; processing; production; and input.

Compare the data between road and rail by editing the selections in the transport field at the top of the page This data can be filtered further by selecting a commodity using the commodity sunburst chart.

Cost per payload tonne by commodity through supply chain
Cost per payload tonne ($/tonne) of the commodities transported between enterprises types

What have I learnt from this data?

Distribution costs for the fuel sector are $430 million.

Import/export costs for the cropping sector are $844 million.

Processing costs for paper are $180 million.
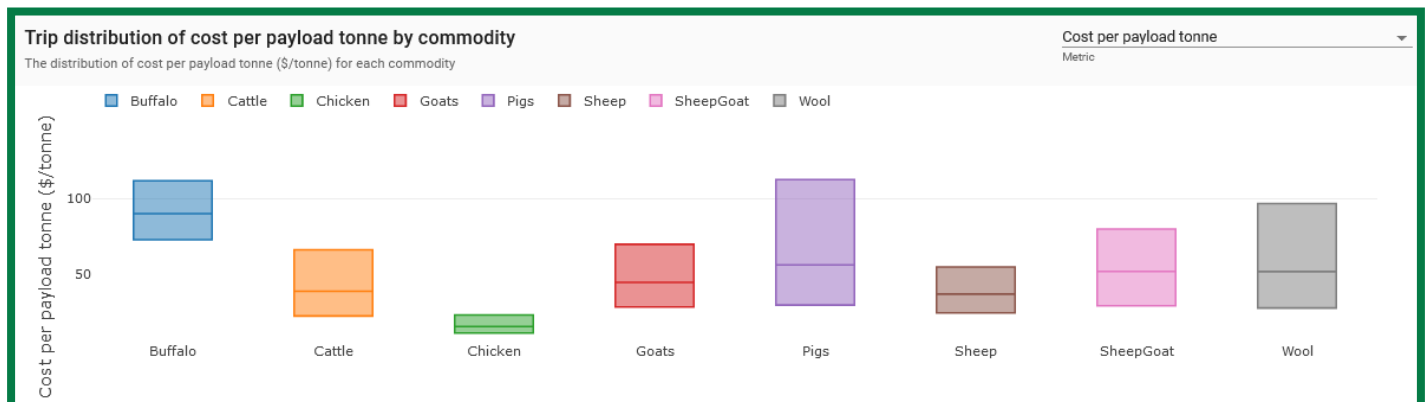
Alex
Logistics company

The cost breakdown helps me analyse the kinds of costs involved in moving things to market. This also helps to compare how we are doing against the 'norm'.

How can I do this?

Looking at the supply chain movements diagram, open the metric dropdown and select freight task costs. Use your cursor to hover over different parts of the supply chain and see their costings. You can filter this data further by selecting a sector or commodity wedge in the commodity sunburst chart.

Scroll down further to the trip distribution of cost per payload tonne by commodity chart and hover over each of the boxes to view information about the highest, median and lowest costs.

Scroll down to the commodity summary report to view this data in a filterable a list.

Trip distribution of cost per payload tonne by commodity
The distribution of cost per payload tonne ($/tonne) for each commodity

Cost per payload tonne
Metric

Legend: Buffalo, Cattle, Chicken, Goats, Pigs, Sheep, SheepGoat, Wool

What have I learnt from this data?

The median cost per payload tonne for cattle is $38.68.

The average cost per payload tonne for livestock travelling from saleyards to abattoirs is $143.09.

The vehicles sector has the highest cost per payload tonne ($794.74).

Jordan
State government

The visibility of key commodities by freight volumes, transport times and costs add insights to our planning tools.

How can I do this?

Use the metric dropdowns to view key commodities and sectors by different metrics, including freight volumes, transport times or freight task costs. Filter the data further by selecting commodities or sectors using the commodity sunburst chart, or by selecting a supply chain leg using the supply chains movements' diagram.
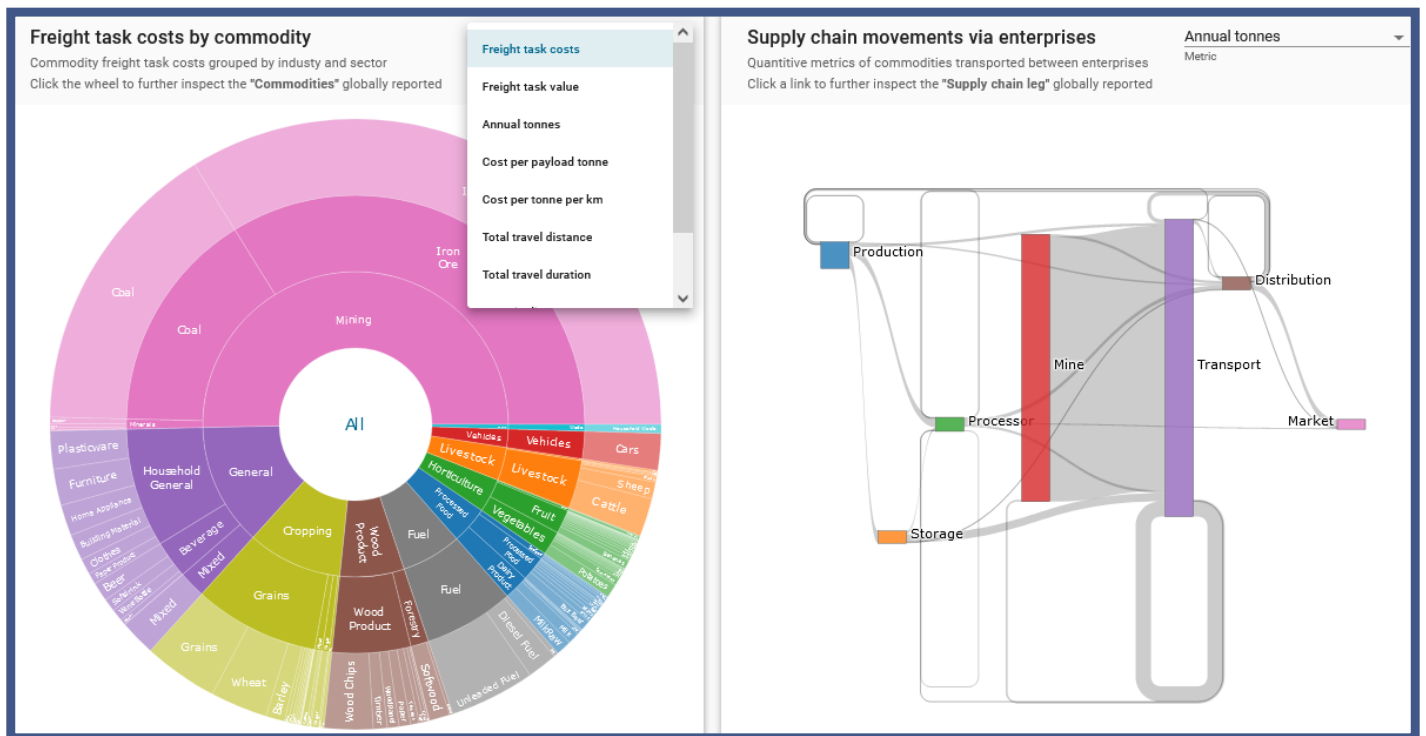
What have I learnt from this data?

The average trip duration for the cattle supply chain is 4.6 hours.

The sugar supply chain generates over 5.5 million annual freight tonnes.

The fuel sector has a cost per payload tonne of $29.79.

Amara
Research organisation

The aggregated freight modelling provides a basis of comparison for my research into freight efficiency.

How can I do this?

Scroll down to the bottom of the page to view the commodity summary report and compare commodities with headline metrics.

Click the title of each column to sort the data based on that metric. Populate the fields at the top of the page to determine what data is shown in the list.

Commodity summary report
Breakdown of various attributes for each commodity transported

COLLAPSE GROUPS | EXPAND GROUPS

Commodity	Sector group	Annual Trailers	Annual Tonnes	Tonnes/Trailer	Avg Trip Distance (km)	Avg Trip Duration (hrs)	Cost per payload tonne ($)	Total Transport Costs ($) ↓
⊕ **Beverage** ✕								**$808,837,854**
Beer	General	128,527.33	2,449,000.5	19.683	971.3	13.22	125.88	308,283,045
Softdrink	General	135,142.06	2,973,126.8	22	682.1	9.54	70.66	210,094,998
WineBottle	General	92,153.43	1,762,278	19.859	783.4	9.41	108.86	191,838,411
Liquor	General	89,035.266	1,755,004.8	19.146	354.2	4.65	51.38	90,176,690
WineBulk	General	10,593.032	254,232.81	24	246.3	2.72	33.22	8,444,710
⊕ **Coal** ✕								**$4,816,948,869**
Coal	Mining	3,353,329	420,333,600	130.5	225	4.47	11.46	4,816,948,869
⊕ **DairyProduct** ✕								**$536,705,186**
Milk_Raw	ProcessedFood	375,543.53	9,387,360	25	190.6	2.38	26.76	251,207,898
Milk	ProcessedFood	118,743.82	2,493,620.8	21	504.2	6.52	75.41	188,047,387
Cheese	ProcessedFood	22,034.2	418,649.12	19	639	9.6	118.09	49,437,691
Yoghurt	ProcessedFood	6,638.858	132,777.03	20	852.6	11.9	131.19	17,419,017
MilkPowder	ProcessedFood	11,166.113	167,491.81	15	516.8	6.41	97.2	16,280,620
CreamButter	ProcessedFood	6,858.745	137,174.86	20	714.2	9.25	104.34	14,312,573

What have I learnt from this data?

The average trip duration for the barramundi supply chain is 43.98 hours, while it is only 8.11 hours for the prawn supply chain.

The average trip distance for the coal supply chain is 225 kilometres, while it is 340.2 kilometres for the iron ore supply chain.
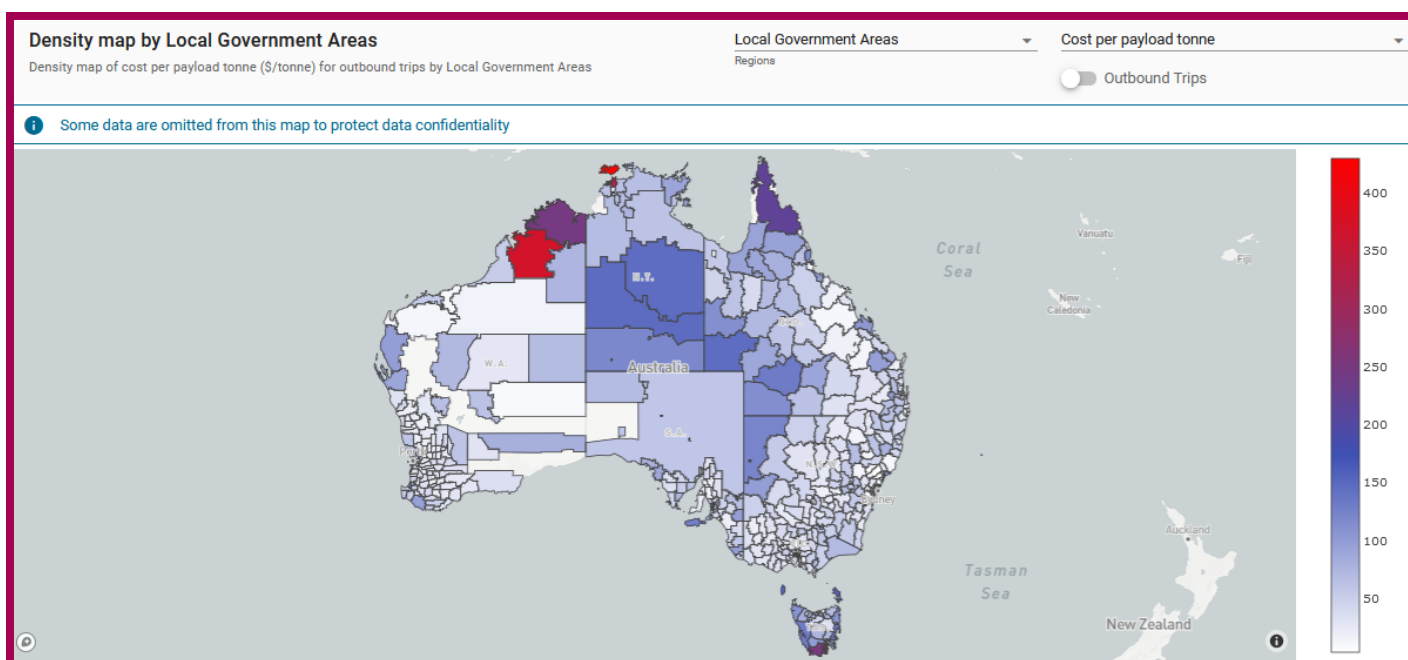
Sang
Local government

The commodity filters and LGA map show what's important to my local area in freight terms, with comparisons.

How can I do this?

Scroll down to the density map and check that local government areas is selected in the regions dropdown. Use the other metric dropdown to determine what type of information you want to see (annual tonnes, cost per payload tonne, etc). Hover over the different LGAs to view the specific datasets. Users can also toggle between inbound and outbound trips.

Density map by Local Government Areas
Density map of cost per payload tonne ($/tonne) for outbound trips by Local Government Areas

Local Government Areas
Regions

Cost per payload tonne

Outbound Trips

ⓘ Some data are omitted from this map to protect data confidentiality

What have I learnt from this data?

The East Pilbara LGA has the highest amount of annual tonnes in the country for outbound trips (378.36 million tonnes).

The Issac LGA has a freight task value of $13.04 billion, the second highest in Queensland (after the Brisbane LGA).