



Australian Government

Infrastructure Australia
Major Cities Unit

Public Transport: A National Priority for Australia

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Outline

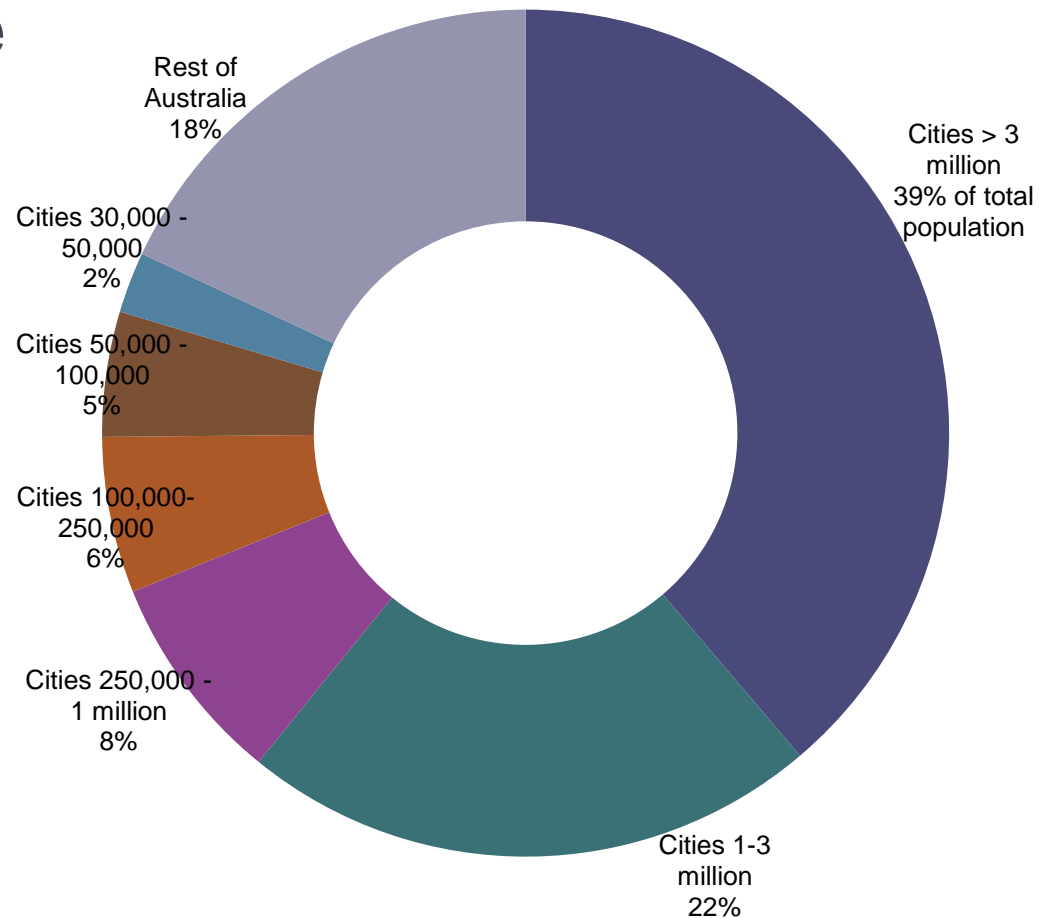


- Urban Australia
- Transport and the shape of Australian cities
- City challenges – public transport important part of solution
- Australian Government public transport initiatives, investment and reforms
- Questions



Australia: a nation of cities

- Australia is one of the most urbanised countries
- 75 % live in 17 major cities over 100,000
- 82% in communities over 30,000





Comparing our countries

	Total pop. (2010)	Av. growth rate (2005-10)*	% Urbanised (2009)*	Urb growth rate (2005-10)*
Australia	22.4m	1.1%	89	1.3
Malaysia	28.3m	1.7%	71	3.1

*Source: UN *State of World Population 2009*





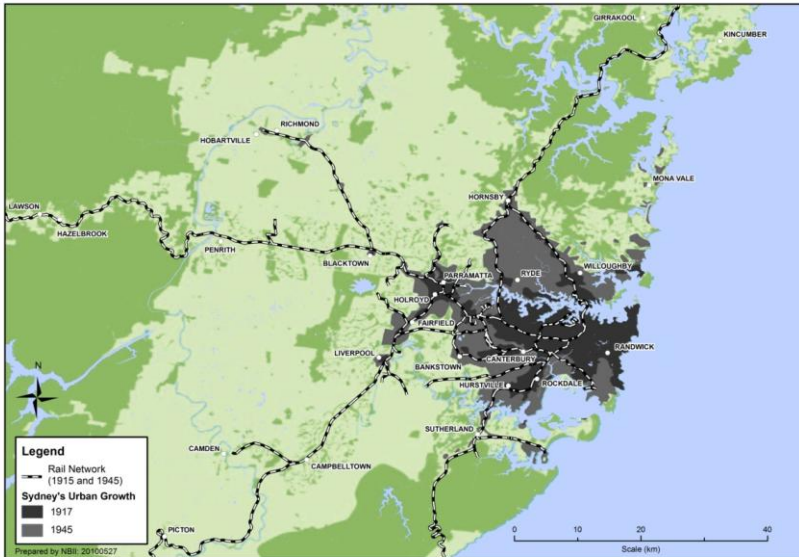
Prosperous cities

- 80% of economic activity
- 84% of economic growth (2003-2008)
- Gateways to the global economy

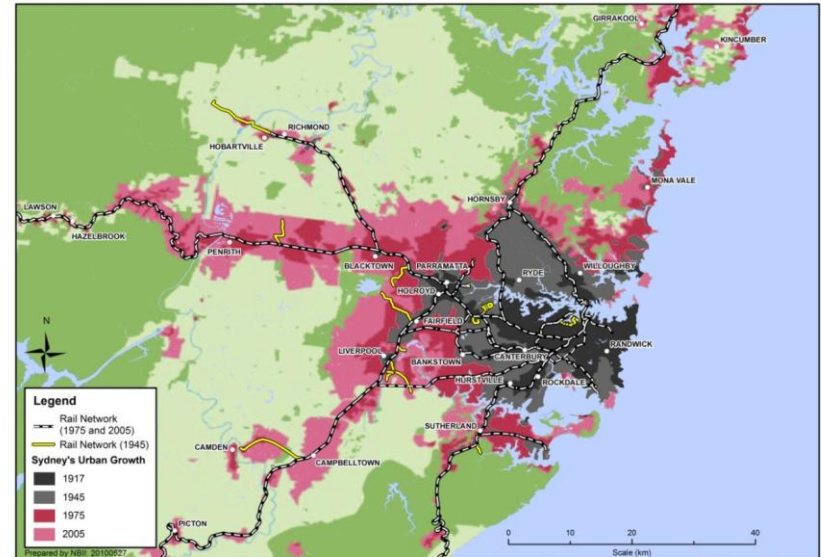




The shape of Australian cities: Sydney



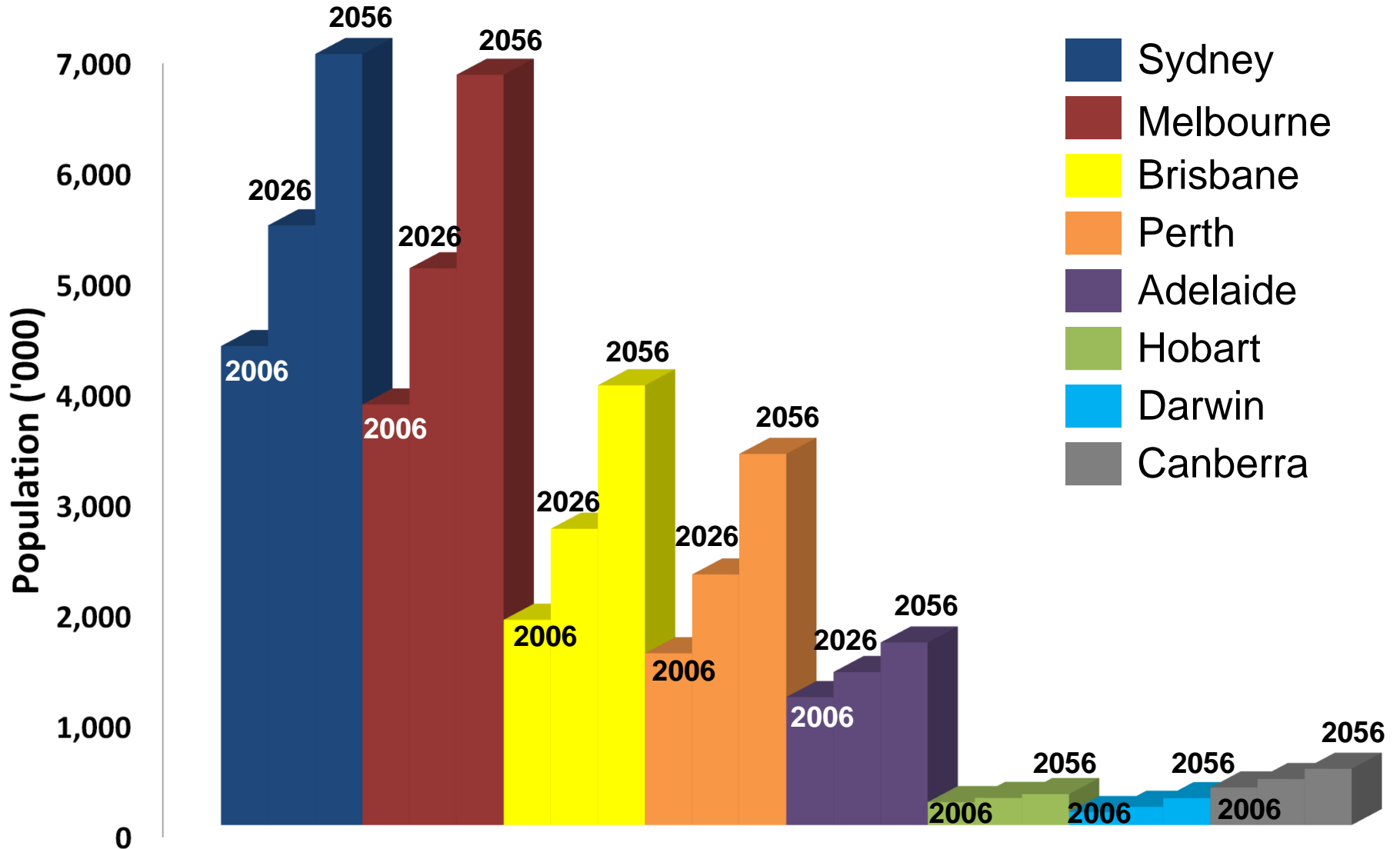
1917–1945



1975–2005 (in red and pink)



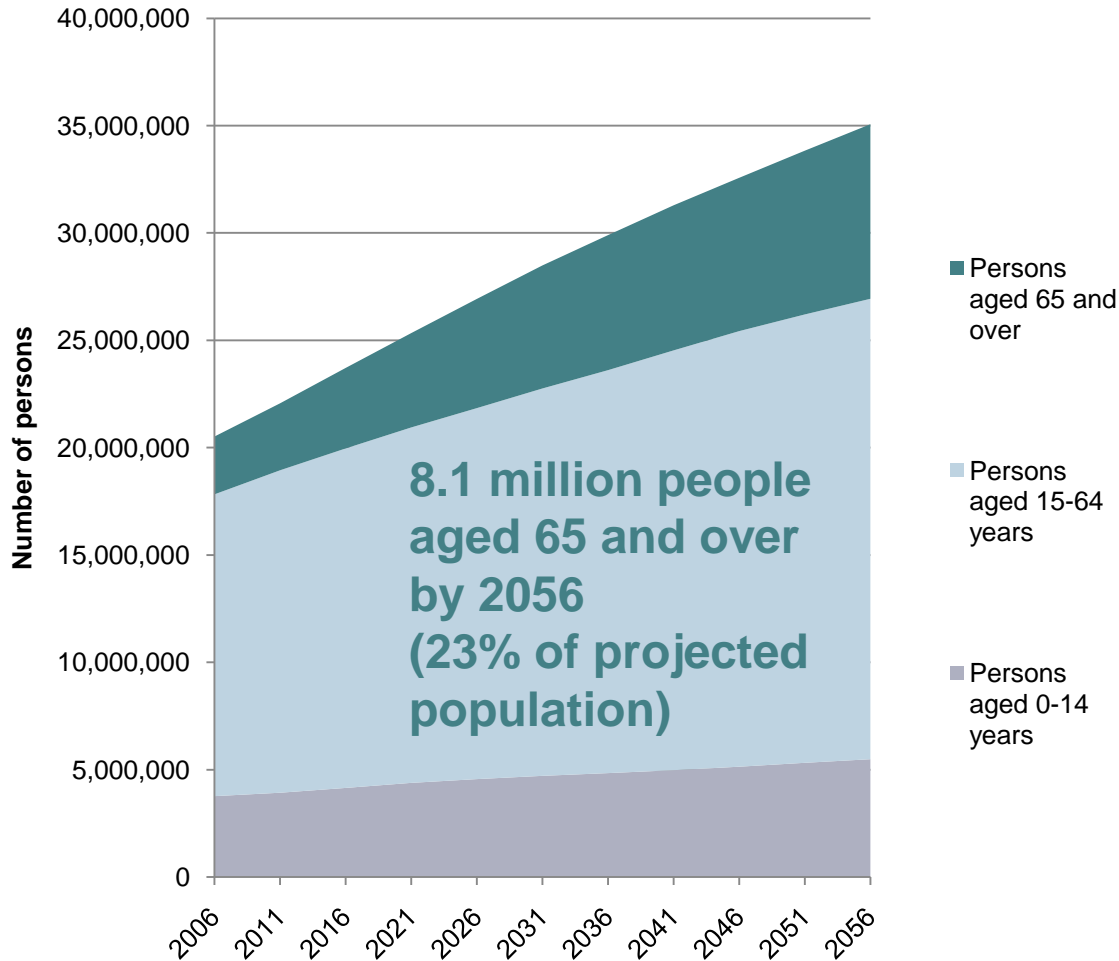
Population forecasts



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2009) Population Projections 2006-2100. ABS cat 3220.0

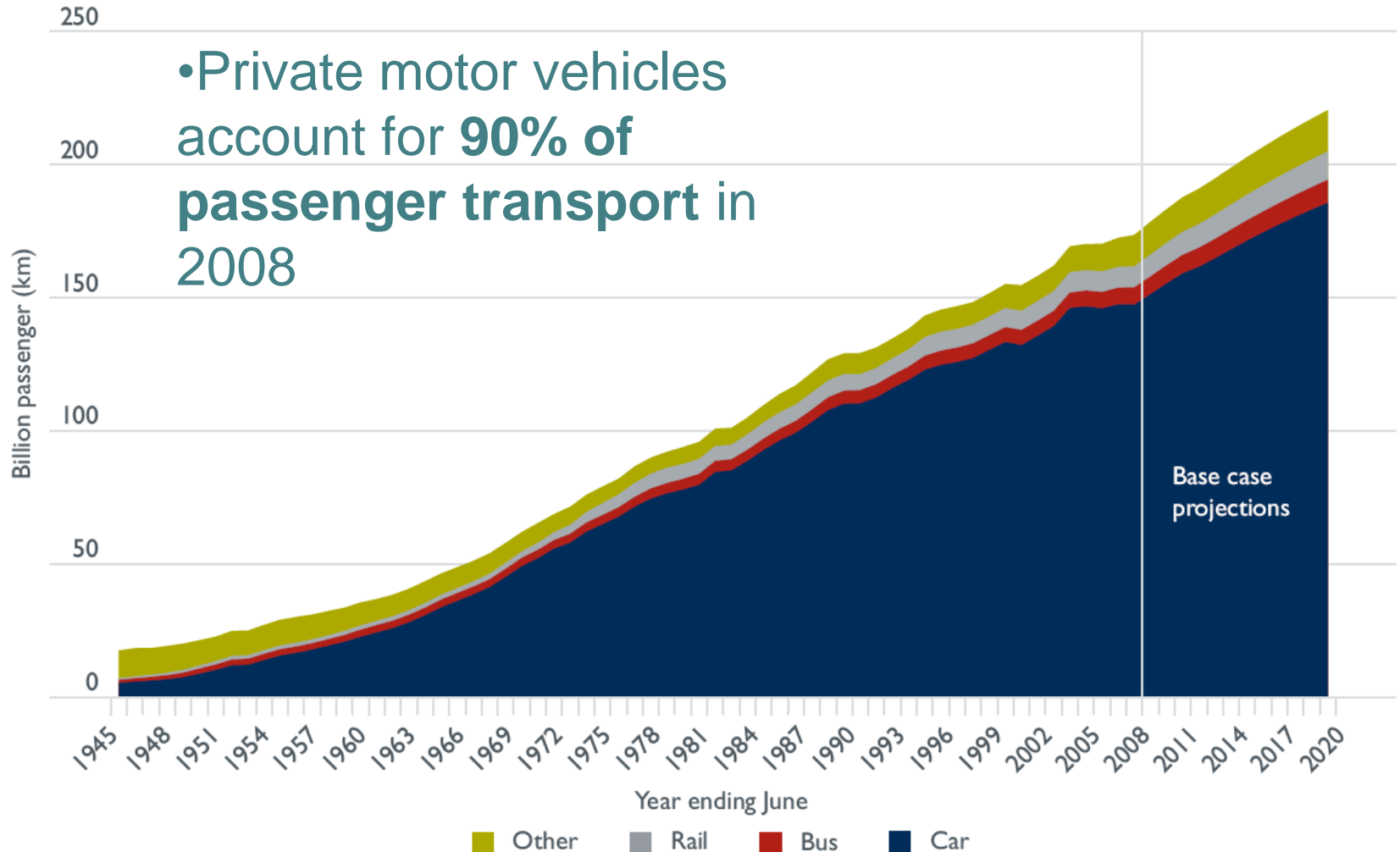


Ageing population





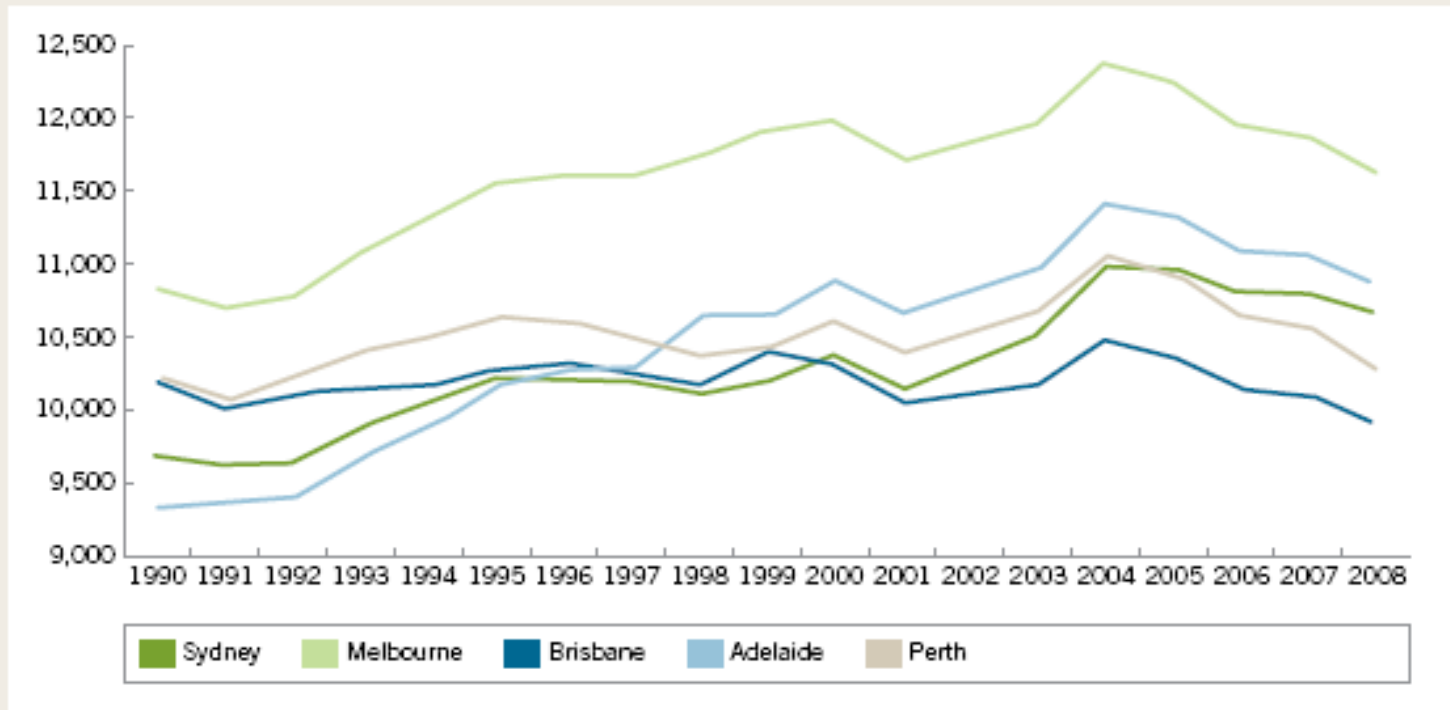
Motorised travel in the eight capital cities





Recent trends in car use

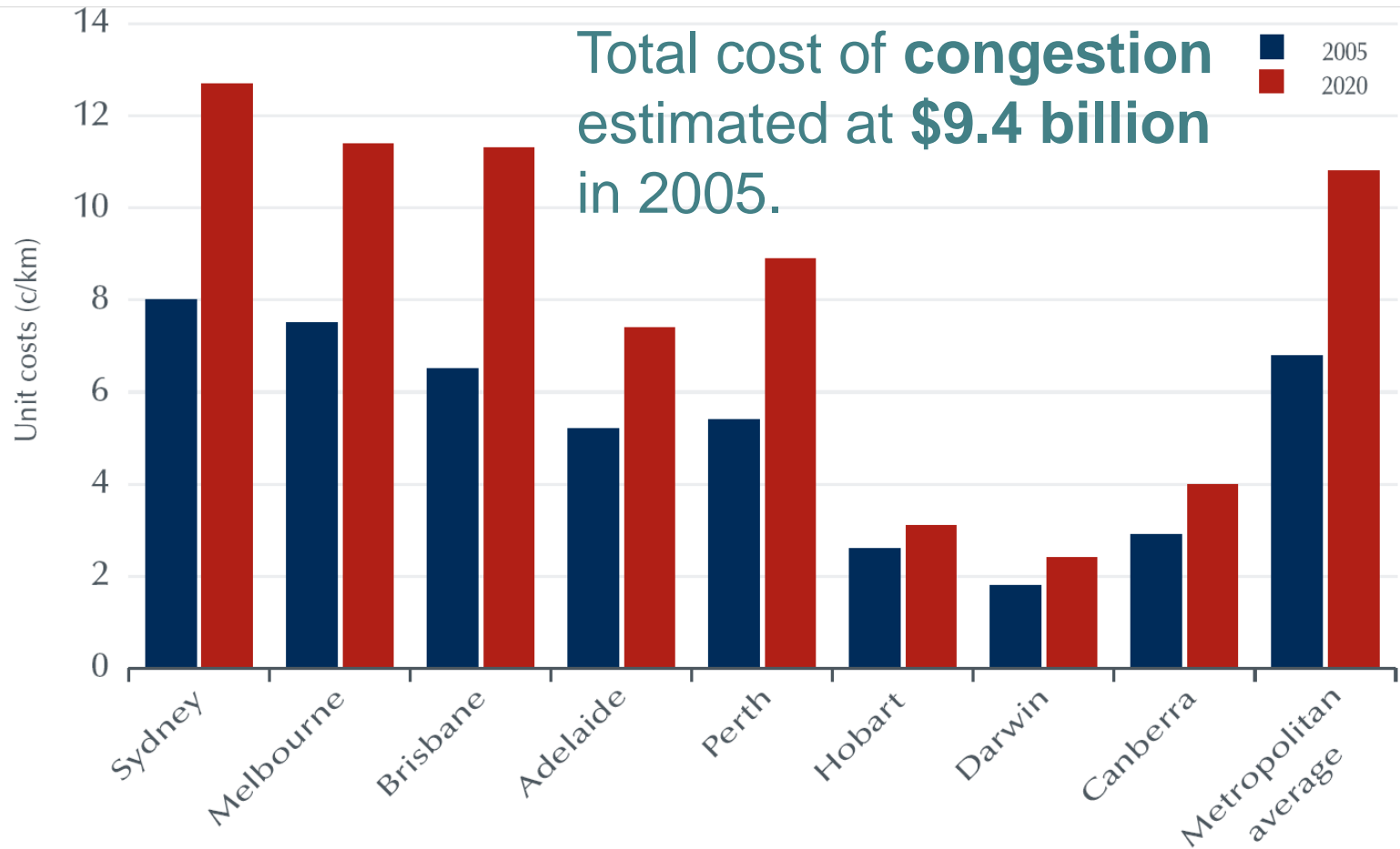
Figure 2.2: Estimated car passenger kms per capita (FY1990–2008)



Source: Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (2009), *Australian Transport Statistics Yearbook 2009*, Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government, Canberra; Australian Bureau of Statistics (2009), *Regional Population Growth*, Cat. no. 3218.0, ABS, Canberra;

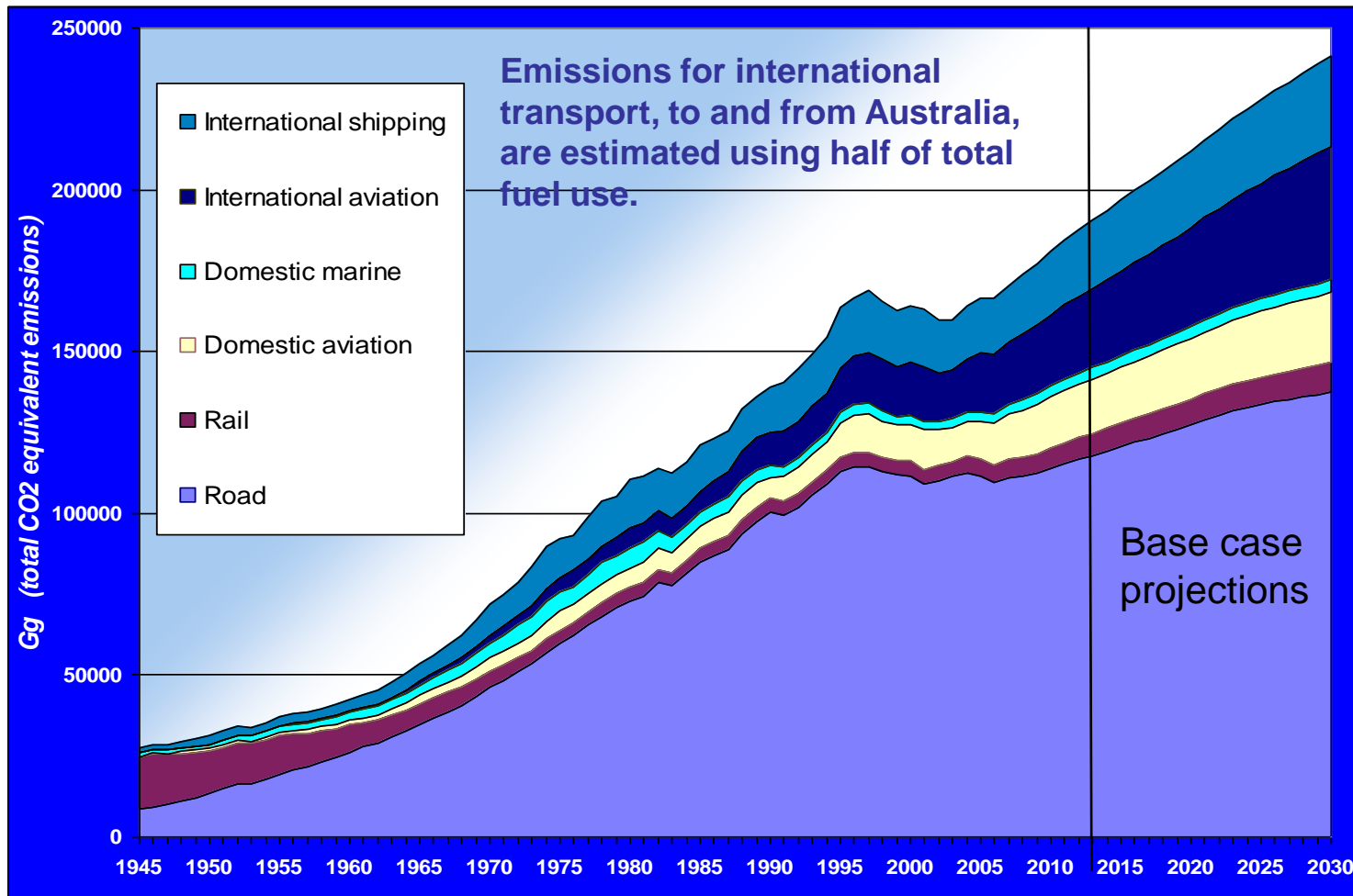


Average costs of congestion





Total Greenhouse Contribution of Australian Transport



Note: total warming effects - includes both directly radiative gases and indirectly radiative gases.

Sources: BTRE (2006), BITRE (2009), BITRE estimates



Healthy places

- 60% of adults and 1 in 4 children are overweight or obese
- In 2008 obesity estimated to cost \$58.2b
- 10% car trips are less than 1km (10 minute walk) and 30% are less than 3 km.
- Adults who had access to large, attractive public open space were 50% more likely to undertake high levels of walking

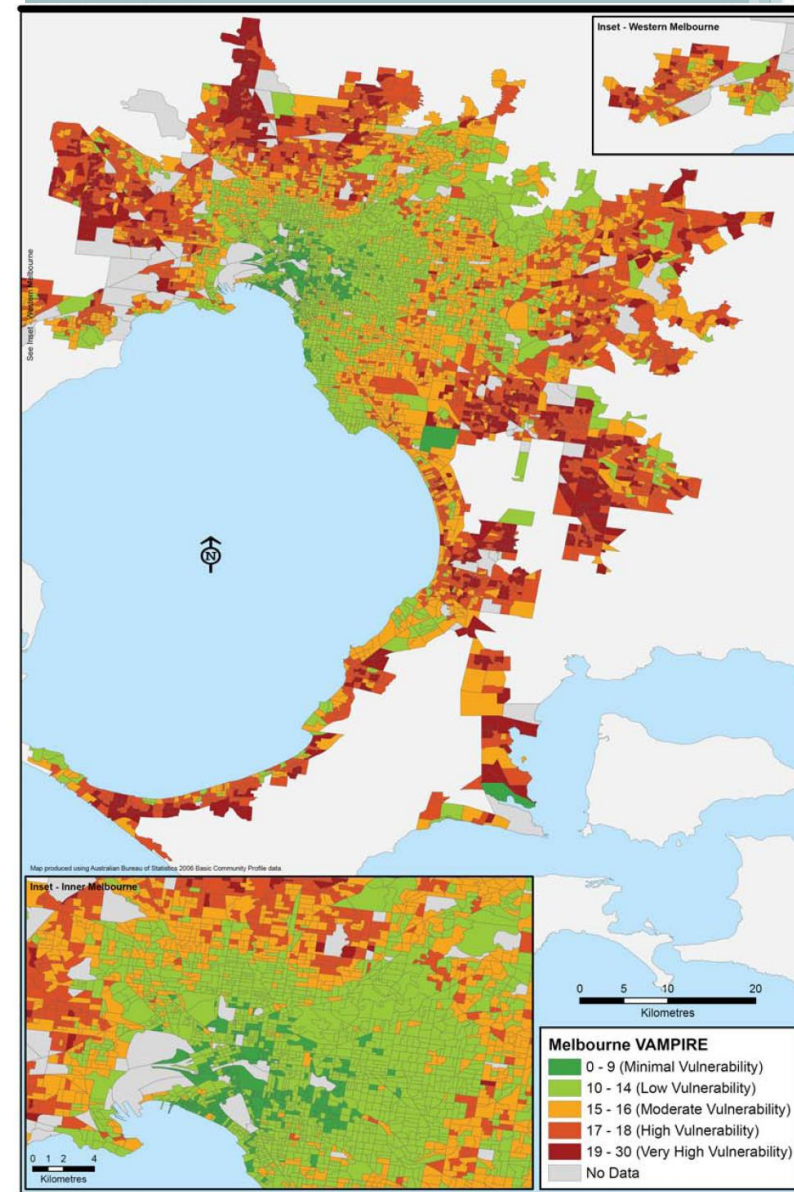




Living affordability and oil vulnerability

- Land Cost
- Construction cost
- Transport costs (fuel, tolls, fares)
- Household operating costs (energy, water, waste)
- Melbourne VAMPIRE →

Source: Dodson and Sipe (2008) *Unsettling the suburbs*. Urban Research Program, Griffith University





New objectives for our cities

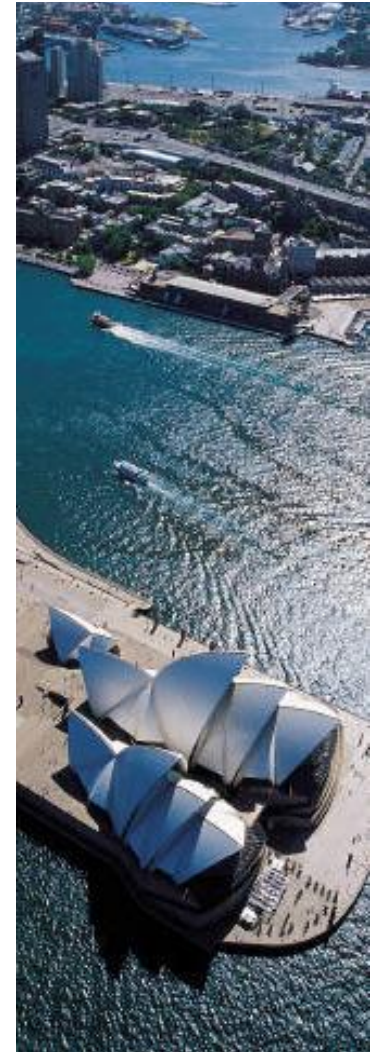
- More compact
- More accessible
- More productive
- Less carbon intensive
- Less car dependent
- More equitable





Cities a national priority

- National interest in urban systems
- Address under-investment in infrastructure nationally
- Government initiatives include:
 - Infrastructure Australia
 - Major Cities Unit
 - Building Australia Fund
 - COAG Capital City Planning





Infrastructure Australia

- Expand Australia's productive capacity and increase productivity
- Diversify Australia's economic capabilities
- Build on Australia's global competitive advantages
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Develop our cities + regions: "Transforming Our Cities"
- Improve social equity, and quality of life, in our cities+ regions





Major Cities Unit

- National view of city issues and opportunities
- Co-located with Infrastructure Australia
- Objective that Australia's cities are:
 - Productive
 - Liveable
 - Sustainable
- State of Australian Cities 2010
- Developing National Urban Policy





Building Australia Fund

- Major public transport investments over 2009/10:
 - Sydney's Metro West pre-construction work (\$91m)
 - Adelaide O-Bahn Extension (\$61m) and Noarlunga to Seaford rail extension (\$291m)
 - Perth's Northbridge Rail Link (\$236m)
 - Melbourne's Regional Rail Express (\$3.2b)
 - Brisbane's inner city rail feasibility study (\$20m)
 - Gold Coast Light Rail (\$365m)
- \$40 million for the construction of **bike paths**
- Over \$4 billion invested in public and active transport



Future investment

- Broaden focus from roads
- A range of infrastructure projects on the table
- Seeking new sources of infrastructure funding





Relation to broader transport networks

Ports

Freight

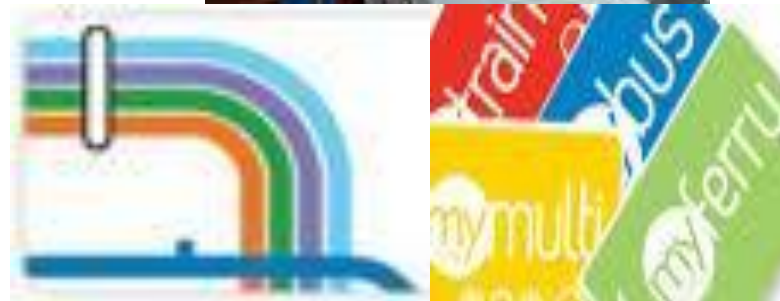
Moving
People





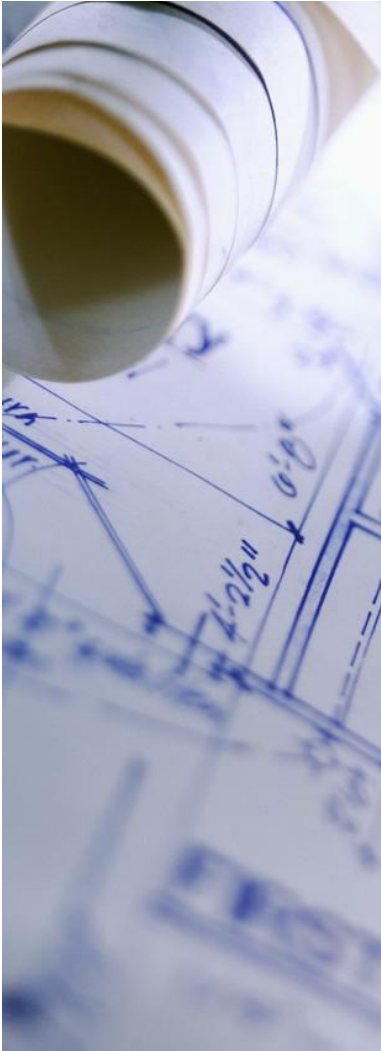
Focus on efficiency

- Ensure public transport networks are being used as efficiently as possible
- Link system performance to funding
- Exploit all possible ‘soft’ reforms prior to capital expenditure





Strategic planning

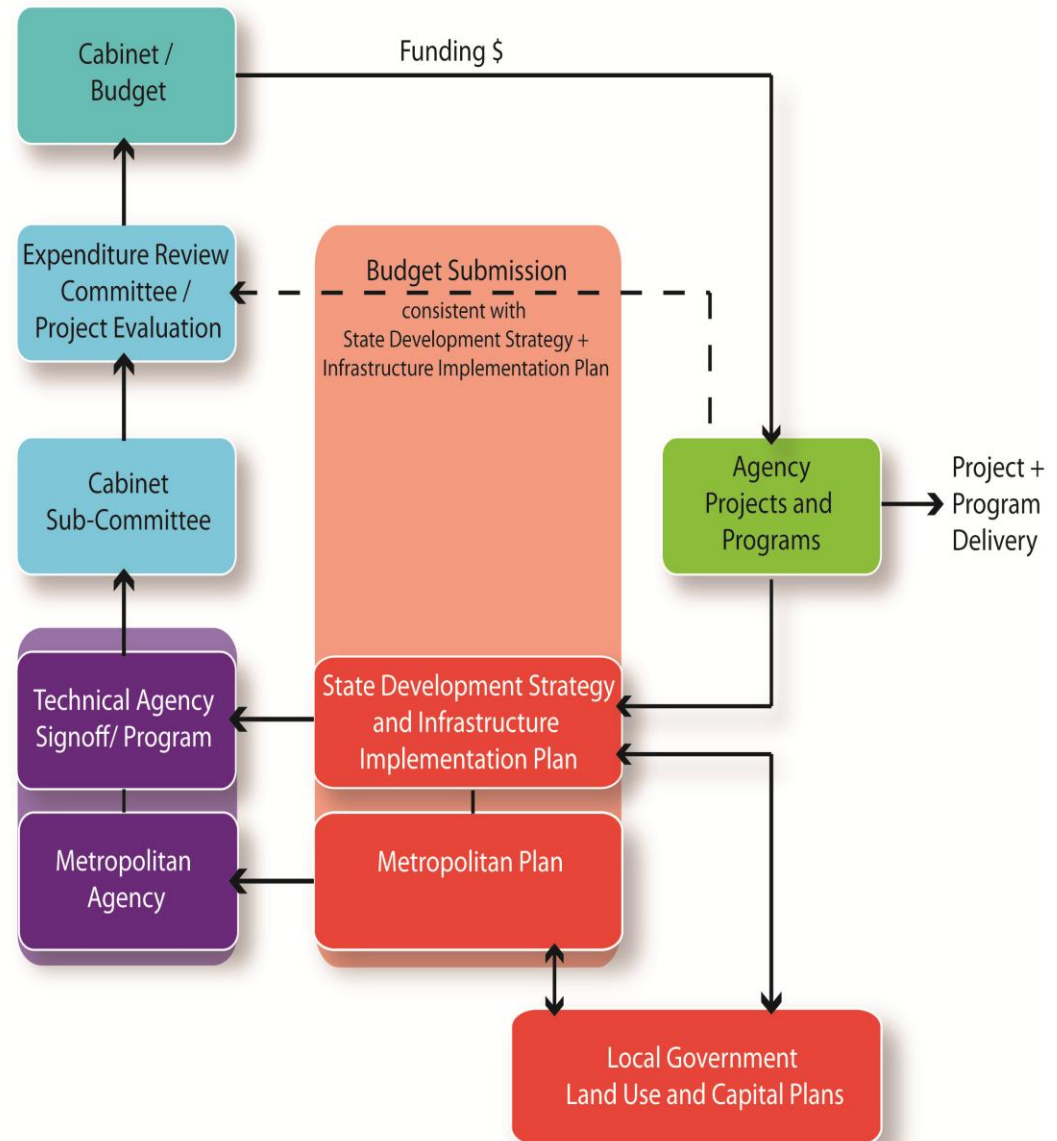


- Council of Australian Governments (COAG) agreed on 7 December 2009 to:
 - National criteria for capital city strategic planning systems
 - to address population and economic growth; climate change, housing affordability & supply, urban congestion
 - State governments to meet criteria by 2012
 - Link federal infrastructure funding to criteria



Governance

- The right structures and processes to integrate and deliver on the public transport priority





Conclusion

- Australian cities experiencing significant growth and change
- Public transport is vital to the success of cities
- Public transport needs to be a priority at the highest levels of government
- Backed by smart investment that includes regulatory reform as well as capital expenditure
- Supported by institutional structures to provide focus and integration, and sound strategic planning processes



Questions



Proposed light rail, Sydney