

ANZRS AI Newsletter

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL

An interdisciplinary international organisation focusing on understanding the growth and development of urban, regional and international systems

March 2007

The ABS 2006 Census is Coming

On the 8th of August 2006, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted the 15th National Census of Population and Housing. In only a few months, the first release of 2006 Census data will become available. Census data is widely used by government, regional decision makers, businesses and community organisations.

The ABS is offering an Advance Order Service allows you to pre-order Census data, tailored to your specific needs. This service is perfect for those requiring large and/or complex tables. Data will be delivered as soon as possible following the official releases of the 2006 Census data (see dates below). Data purchases may be pre-paid to meet your financial year budgetary requirements. There will also be a wide range of free Census data available on the ABS web site.

Census Products

Census Tables

First Release: June/July 2007; Second Release: October 2007

The Census Tables product is designed for clients who are interested in either data on a particular geographic area, or data on a specific topic. Each of the available tables contain key Census characteristics of persons, families and dwellings, covering most topics on the Census form.

Community Profiles

The Community Profile Series contains six separate profiles aimed at providing key Census characteristics relating to persons, families and dwellings and covering most topics on the Census form. The profiles are excellent tools for researching, planning and analysing small and large geographic areas. They enable comparisons to be made between different geographic areas.

Basic Community Profiles

First Release: August 2007; Second Release: October 2007

Indigenous Community Profiles

First Release: August 2007; Second Release: October 2007

Place of Enumeration Community Profiles

First Release: September 2007; Second Release: November 2007

Expanded Community Profiles

First Release: September 2007; Second Release: November 2007

Time Series Community Profiles

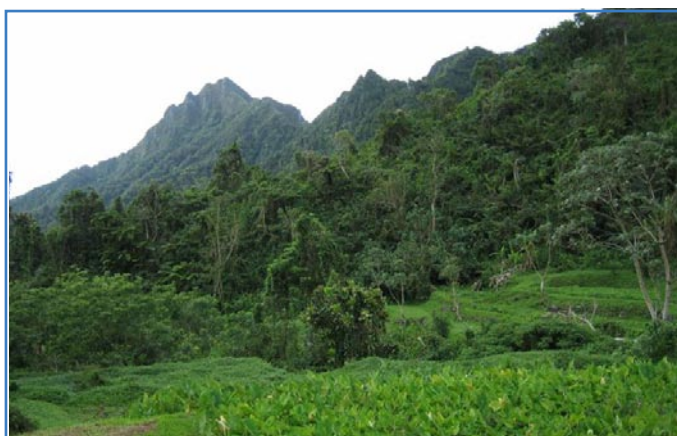
First Release: August 2007; Second Release: November 2007

Working Population Community Profiles

Expected December 2007

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What region is this?

The Cook Islands

Did you know

- The Cook Islands, comprising 15 islands and atolls, are a free association territory of New Zealand and have a population of around 21,000.
- The total land area of the Islands is 240 km² (compare this to the area of Sydney Statistical Division - 12,145 km²).
- The resident population of the Cook Islands is outnumbered by its expatriate communities in Australia and particularly in New Zealand.
- The four leading producers of income for the country are: tourism; fishing; agriculture, and financial services.
- The major exports for the country are: pearls and gems; fish, and fruit juice.
- The country celebrated 40 years of self government in 2005.

Anne Barlow

*Victorian State Government
(and occasional visitor to the Islands)*

... continued page 8

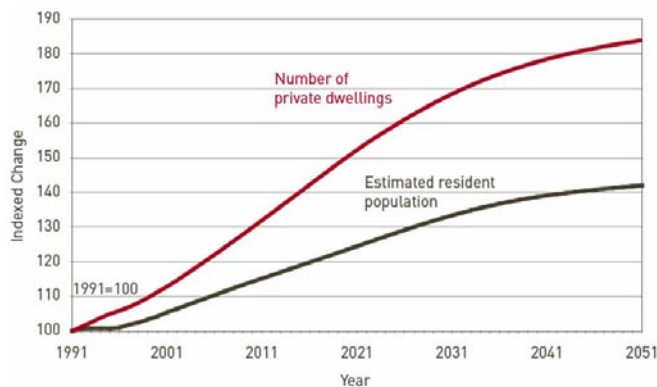
Regional Roundup - Victoria

Houses and People – a changing numerical relationship

Looking across the regional landscape of Victoria it is easy to see examples of regional growth, especially in towns and cities within 2 hours drive of metropolitan Melbourne. In particular, the spread of housing along the coast and around many inland centres is assumed by many to reflect a population boom for many regional locations.

But while it may seem logical to assume a close relationship between housing development and population growth, the equation is not directly linear. Indexing population and housing growth (figure 1) shows that the rate of housing growth is higher than that of population growth.

Figure 1: Population and Dwelling Growth
Index of actual and projected growth, Victoria, 1991-2051



Source: Victorian Government 2006, *Regional Matters. An Atlas of Regional Victoria*

The factors affecting this divergence are both social and economic. Average household size has been declining across Victoria as it has across Australia. This is due to an ageing population (meaning more households where children have left home or where a partner has been widowed), a greater diversity of lifestyles (singles living alone, couples without children) and divorce (creating two smaller households from one). The effect of having fewer people in a dwelling is that a greater number of houses are needed for a given population. Consider the data:

Between 1981 and 2001:

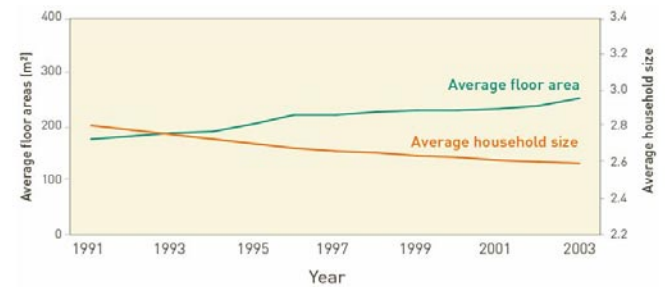
- Victoria's population increased by 741,428 (20.6%)
- The number of households increased by 492,499 (39.8%)
- The number of dwellings increased by 550,821 (40.4%)

Another way of casting this equation is to look at the effects of average household size which fell from 2.9 in 1981 to 2.5 in 2001. If Victoria's population had remained at the 1981 level of 3.6 million then, by 2001, an additional 197,000 houses would have been needed simply because of the effect of declining household size.

Ironically, at the same time as household size is falling, the size of houses is increasing (figure 2), thus increasing the land area used for housing development. A key factor causing this trend is simply affluence.

Finally, as discussed elsewhere in this newsletter, second home

Figure 2: Floor area of new houses and household size
Melbourne, 1991 to 2003



Source: Victorian Government 2006, *Melbourne Atlas*, p. 3.5

ownership has increased. This again means that we are building more housing for a given population. According to the 2001 census the number of vacant houses (mostly holiday homes) along Victoria's coast numbered around 34,000 – the size of a substantial regional centre.

Next time you see evidence of regional economic development, in the form of housing construction, remember it may not equate to the population growth you are expecting.

The Victorian township of Euroa (pictured below) experienced a total population increase of only 37 people between 1981 and 2001. However during this 20-year period, the number of households in the town increased by 200 and the number of residential dwellings by 234.



Fiona McKenzie
*Victorian Representative
ANZRSI Council*

ANZRSI membership

If you know of people who would like to join ANZRSI, please download a membership form from the website:

www.anzrsai.org

Membership fees 2005-06 (GST Inclusive)

Standard	AUD \$ 160.00
Student	AUD \$ 87.50
Emeritus	AUD \$ 108.50
Institution	AUD \$ 337.50

Publications Review - South Australia

Shift-Share Analysis for all Regional Development Board Regions in South Australia

EconSearch, January 2007

www.adelaide.edu.au/sapo/pub/pub8043.html

Another tool has been added to the box for regional development practitioners and policy makers in South Australia, which can be applied to:

- regional SWOT analysis;
- regional strategic planning;
- comparative regional analysis; or,
- regional development policy and program design.

This report builds on the Economic Modelling project, “Quantifying the Economic Contribution of Regional South Australia” (EconSearch 2005a) and the extension to that project “Preparation of Economic Models for the Regional Development Boards of South Australia” (EconSearch 2005b). These projects have developed a set of regional input-output models for the regions of South Australia. Although a characteristic of the input-output model is its detailed representation of the structure of a regional economy, a limitation is that it represents that economic structure at just one point in time.

The approach taken in this report considers the structure of the regional economy, in terms of industry employment, at two points in time (1996/97 to 2002/03), considers changes over that time period and sets about attributing identified changes to a range of different components. A shift-share approach has been used for the empirical analysis.

Shift-Share Analysis

Shift-share analysis is a method of analysing regional growth, a technique that compares regional growth with growth at the state level. The method enables disaggregation of structural change into three components, namely the share, differential shift and

proportionality shift components.

Share (or state growth) component:

This component of change indicates the extent to which growth in the state economy has influenced growth at the regional level. The state growth component shows the amount by which total employment in the region would have grown during the period studied, if it grew at precisely the same rate as total employment in the state as a whole.

Proportionality shift (or industry-mix) component:

This effect arises from the fact that some sectors, at a state level, grow more quickly than others. Thus a region that specialises in ‘slow-growth’ sectors is likely to show a net downward proportionality shift. Conversely, a region favoured by a high proportion of ‘rapid-growth’ sectors will, most likely, show a positive proportionality shift. The industry-mix component identifies the influence of state sectoral growth rates on the regional economy.

Differential shift (or regional) component:

Regions that have positive differential effects will have locational advantages for particular activities that have improved relative to other regions. Sectors at the regional level do not necessarily grow (or decline) at the same rate as the same sector at the state level due to circumstances which provide regional comparative advantage (or disadvantage). The differential shift component identifies the region-specific element of structural change in the regional economy between the base-year and the end-year.

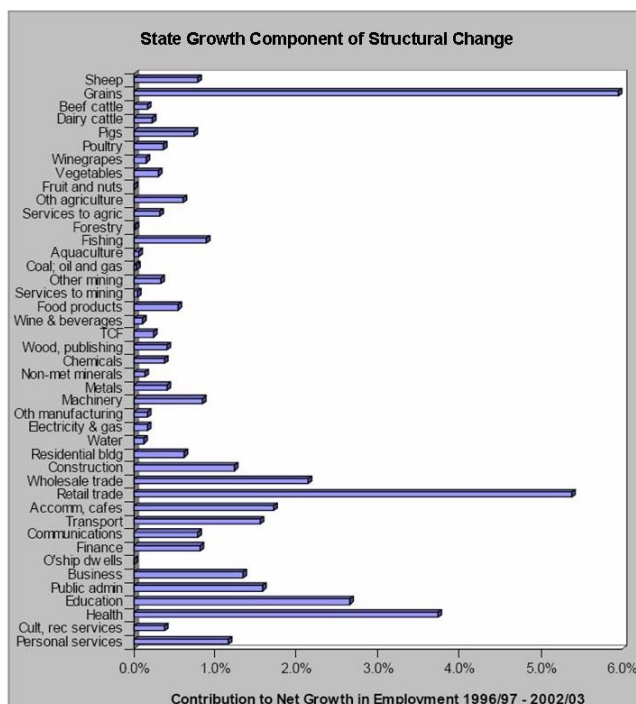
The aggregation of the three components, the share, differential shift and proportionality shift components, indicates total structural change in the regional economy over the study period. That is to say, it shows the difference between the end-year employment structure and the base-year employment structure.

The analysis shows:

- an overall picture of significant regional growth with non-metropolitan areas outperforming Adelaide during this period, not because of state growth or industry mix, but by making the most of comparative advantages (regional growth component);
- strong investment in the grape growing and winemaking regions – Mid North, Barossa, Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu, Limestone Coast – although not the Riverland;
- Whyalla and Riverland as the two most vulnerable regions, because of declines (or slower than state level growth) in important regional industries because of

Leon Mills

*South Australia Representative
ANZRSI Council*



Copy me!

Feel free to make copies of the ANZRSI Newsletter for your office colleagues or others who may be interested in learning more about regional issues or about the ANZRSI.

Mobile Populations and Second Home Owners

Special ANZRSAI Forum

held at the Victorian Department of Sustainability & Environment
Melbourne, Friday, 2nd March 2007, 9.00am to 1.30pm

Second Homes Research

Chris Paris

Professor Chris Paris is from the School of the Built Environment at the University of Ulster and is currently visiting La Trobe University in Melbourne as a Distinguished Fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study. Chris has recently been undertaking research on second home development in Northern Ireland.



There has been rapid growth of second homes in Great Britain and, more recently in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. In debates surrounding second home development, a number of suggested impacts are often discussed. These include:

- spoiling of valued landscapes;
- rapid localised house and land price inflation;
- problems associated with housing affordability;
- displacement of local first-home buyers;
- destruction of communities through increasing part-time residence; and,
- sustainability impacts.

The expansion of second home ownership in many developed countries is a function of growing incomes and wealth. Our communities now have much higher levels of outright home ownership than in the past and this makes the purchase of a second or subsequent home more likely. Property investment is also seen by many as 'safer' than superannuation funds thus favouring this kind of purchase. Second homes combine leisure use and asset accumulation. Unlike other leisure goods such as boats and recreational vehicles, house (land) values are expected to appreciate over time.

There is clear evidence that the nature of second home ownership has changed over the past few decades. Three phases may be identified in this process:

Phase 1: Elite & vernacular forms of second home ownership

Elite forms of second home ownership have been evident throughout history, for example the use of country palaces and estates by the aristocracy. Vernacular forms of second home ownership can be seen in many countries, for example: Australian and New Zealand beach shacks, Nordic summer cottages; Canadian cottages, and Russian proletarian dachas. In the UK and Republic of Ireland there were few vernacular forms before the 1990s but second home ownership has boomed since then.

Phase 2: Rural gentrification & transfers from permanent use

In Britain, gentrification of abandoned properties occurred in Wales in the 1960s however Welsh Nationalists opposed this on the grounds that many of those moving into the region were not Welsh. As well as gentrification of abandoned rural properties, there was also a trend towards transfer of properties from permanent to part time use. Areas where strict planning controls limited new development, such as near National Parks or in high amenity coastal zones have been typical locations for such transfer of use as second home owners buy dwellings from permanent occupiers. As a result, coastal and country villages become gentrified leisure sites with new businesses such as fancy restaurants and wine bars.

Phase 3: Developer-led mass consumption, transnational second homes and mobility

In recent years second home ownership has been influenced by developer-led consumption. Combinations of resorts, marinas and residential development have become more common and these are often marketed on environmental and socio-economic quality (every apartment is a 'luxury' apartment). Affluent gated developments have been built in both countryside and seaside locations across Great Britain and Northern Ireland and, increasingly, such products are being promoted at a transnational level.

There has been an extension of spatial mobility as people travel more frequently and over great distances. This now has a global dimension and there has been a consequent increase in second home ownership across international borders. Residents of wealthy countries like the UK and USA buy across borders in order to access locations that are cheaper, warmer, or have more reliable snow than their home location.

There are various factors contributing to this trend:

- bigger 'rent gap' b/n domestic assets & overseas purchases
- falling cost of transport (budget airlines & better motorways)
- household retirement & migration trends
- marketing strategies of transnational real estate businesses.

But there are also risks associated with transnational second home ownership although these are rarely (never?) acknowledged by

Ballintoy Harbour; Causeway Coast Northern Ireland



Mobile Populations and Second Home Owners

salespersons (think Thailand!). Buyers often lack knowledge of legal systems or social practices. Many scandals, corruption, money-laundering and crime have emerged from international property dealings. Furthermore, markets dominated by second homes are potentially very volatile. Finally there are potential risks associated with environmental risks: rising sea levels, desertification, and pollution.

There are some interesting sociological debates around the meaning of 'home' and the changing nature of household arrangements. The categories of first or second homes are increasingly blurred especially for affluent households. From this perspective, 'dwellings' may be seen as 'livings-in-places' rather than physical objects. To put it another way, residences are 'durations of being there' not structures. Household members use various residences and their patterns of use will vary seasonally and over time: think fluidity not categories.

Individuals may live between two or more locations: an urban location during the week but a second home – country or coastal 'living' on weekends. Research has shown that place attachment and family/social networks can even be higher in the 'second' home location than in the primary home location. Because of this it is better to think in terms of homes and multiple residences rather than 'the' primary home and 'the' second home

Factors influencing this fluid pattern of residence include:

- Changing work-life-residence patterns
- Socio-economic and demographic changes
- More flexible life styles and life style choices
- Life course planning combining investment & consumption
- Post-Fordism and differential 'mobilities'

Survey-based research undertaken along the Causeway Coast in Northern Ireland indicated that second home owners in that region were very affluent in terms of having both substantial housing assets and high incomes. Interestingly, many of these second home owners had a strong attachment to the second home area. There was evidence of regular use of homes as well as local shops and facilities. Furthermore these people had networks of associations with family and friends in the region. As a result, one could conclude that they are occasional 'locals' rather than 'outsiders'. Findings from the study suggest that second home ownership is not 'affecting' a local market, but rather it *is* the local market in some locations (albeit developer-driven). Such developer-dominant markets have a transnational dimension, and are potentially volatile. However, the degree to which such explosive growth is sustainable remains to be seen.

Having good relations with neighbours can help non-residents maintain their property. Fifty-nine percent of survey respondents in the Mansfield study ask their neighbours to keep an eye on their property when they are not there, while 18% rely on them for assistance in maintenance issues such as putting out the bin. The Goughs Bay Local Progress Association has set up a scheme whereby non-residents living in that region of the Shire can pay a small levy to have their bins placed out during the week.



Understanding the absent community: a study of non-resident ratepayers in Mansfield Shire

Fiona McKenzie

Fiona McKenzie is a Senior Regional Analyst with the Victorian State Government and a member of ANZRSAL Council. Working for the Spatial Analysis and Research Unit within the Department of Sustainability and Environment she is currently investigating non-resident populations in regional Victoria.



The Shire of Mansfield is located 185 kilometres north east of Melbourne. It's alpine scenery has proven to be a popular draw-card for visitors and second home owners alike. In fact 50% of the municipality's ratepayers have their main residence outside the Shire.

The DSE Spatial Analysis and Research Branch has an ongoing interest in these kinds of population groups. They are mobile and therefore hard to count yet they are significant in terms of their potential use of services and expectations regarding the place in which they have bought a second property or home.

Mansfield Shire Council has a good relationship with their non-resident ratepayers and hold an annual meeting for them in Melbourne (reflecting the fact that most are located there). Council is keen to know more about their non-residents, in particular their use of, and demand for, local services, and whether they are likely to move permanently to Mansfield in the future.

DSE was keen to pursue a study of the Mansfield non-resident ratepayers and, in partnership with the Council, a joint project brief was developed.

A questionnaire containing 33 questions was developed and mailed out by Council to the 3,100 non-residents in November 2006 and a response rate of 39% was obtained.

A review of respondent characteristics revealed:

- 80% are based in Melbourne; 14% in country Victoria
- 68% work full time, 40% part time and 21% are retired
- 34% recorded their industry of employment as manufacturing, construction or wholesaling (Vic average = 27.5%)
- A further 17% were employed in finance, insurance, property or business services (Vic average = 15%)

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- The majority of respondents were aged 40-plus (55% aged 40-54 and 33% aged 60-plus)

The main reason for purchasing a property in the Shire was to use it as a holiday home, or a weekender. Close to half (45%) cited this as their main use of the property.

Almost all respondents (96%) had visited Mansfield during the previous year. Thirty percent had visited more than once a month with 19% visiting at least fortnightly. Those most likely to visit frequently included: owners of working farms; people with large land holdings and people with multiple properties. This suggests that an important component of Mansfield's non-resident community are actually farmers.

Visits to Mansfield by non-residents are quite frequent on average while the length of stay is short. This suggests a great deal of travel is occurring to and from the Shire. One outcome is that, when asked about issues which Council should address in the near future, 22% of non-residents highlighted roads, particularly sealing of roads, as very important.

Non-residents reported having a limited level of community involvement with Mansfield Shire residents. While 16% of respondents indicated some level of involvement with the local Mansfield community, only 2% stated that they were very involved. Non-involvement is reported by 50% of respondents although the figure is higher among those under 40 years of age.

Neighbours provide support for some non-residents with 36% of respondents indicating that they knew their Mansfield neighbours very well, and a further 43% who knew their names or at least said "hello" to them. Fifty-nine ask their neighbours to keep an eye on their property when they are not there, while 18% rely on them for assistance in maintenance issues such as putting out the bin. Nevertheless, many don't really know their neighbours (10%) or don't know them at all (12%). Curiously, the proportion who don't know their neighbours at all rises to 40% for those owning properties in Mansfield township.

The survey showed that retail businesses are the main beneficiaries from non-residents with those most commonly used by non-residents including those selling groceries, hardware, clothing or homewares. In terms of service use, nearly half the respondents had used the hospital and a third had used property maintenance services and a similar proportion had used tourism businesses.

Apart from roads, non-residents also reported being concerned about water-related issues. Some of these related to water management and environmental concerns while others were concerned about the low levels of water in Lake Eildon – a major economic and recreational attractor. While bushfire issues ranked low (the survey was conducted in November 2006), this is likely to have changed following the major bushfires during December and January. An interesting outcome of these fires, as reported

by Council members and staff, is that the fire emergencies may have brought residents and non-residents closer together. The role of community meetings and the common focus of activity were cited as important factors in bringing the groups together.

Findings from the Mansfield survey are being used by both Mansfield Shire Council and by DSE to inform research and planning. Already interest is strong from other Councils who have large numbers of non-residents or visiting populations. The Spatial Analysis and Research Unit is continuing work and will be undertaking further investigation of mobile populations in both metropolitan and non metropolitan (especially coastal) locations.

Here, there and everywhere: planning for mobile populations

Jeremy Reynolds

Jeremy Reynolds currently holds the position of Acting Director, Spatial Analysis and Research Unit within the Victorian State Government. Over the past decade, the Unit has produced publications on population, urban and regional change.



The study of population is a useful entry point for urban and regional research as well as for planning purposes. This is because:

- there is good data;
- there are established techniques for looking at the future;
- there are many clients so it helps open doors; and,
- population reflects broader urban and regional change

Much of the work we do is focussed on resident populations. However, these provide only part of the story. For example, consider the population of Lorne. The resident population is measured by the Census on a week night in winter. In 2001 this showed a population of around 1,200 persons. A conservative estimate of summer time population, based on allocating people to vacant houses and tourist accommodation provides a figure of around 9,000 persons. Yet at the highest peak, for example during the Pier to Pub ocean swimming race in January, the figure is likely to exceed 20,000 due to additional tourists and day tripper visitors. This additional population can be regarded as Lorne's service population, that is the population that utilises local services at various times, but is not part of the permanent resident population of the town.

Service populations are not just a phenomenon of coastal regions. A visit to the Mallee region in 2006 by our Chief Demographer, John O'Leary, revealed a variety of service population in that part of Victoria. Along the River Murray, harvest workers moved according to seasonal opportunities and, elsewhere in the region, a construction workers were involved in a number of projects which had limited lifespans and therefore, created a temporary

Mansfield township main street



Mobile Populations and Second Home Owners



The population of Lorne can vary from a winter population of less than 2,000 to a peak population of over 20,000.



population of workers. Tourists are another type of service population and in places like Mildura they can compete for housing at times of peak demand from other service populations such as harvest workers.

In order to better understand the different types of service populations in Victoria and the ways in which they can have an impact on local communities, the SAR Branch of DSE has begun to coordinate a number of studies around the theme. An important part of the process is to develop a conceptual framework for identifying and categorising service populations. A preliminary version of this is being presented by me today.

Many types of service population have been identified (refer table). It is important to note that many of these categories will not be mutually exclusive. Rather they can overlap in time and space, as can their impacts.

Service populations	Characteristics	Potential impacts
Working populations	The Monday to Friday working population may be several times the resident population	Creates demand for further employment in retailing and other services but can also create congestion
Seasonal workers	May number in their thousands as they roam around following seasons: fruit pickers, harvesters, shearers and other contractors, seasonal tourist workers	Creates demands for tourist or temporary accommodation – hotels, caravan parks. Creates demands for schools, retail and other personal services
Roaming skilled workers	Professional and semi-professional workers filling skills shortages by acting as contractors and consultants	Creates demand for rental accommodation and motels. Fills the local skills gap and can keep remoter communities viable
Construction crews	Can be large influx of workers for a limited period of time	Can choke tourist capacity but create local employment and other benefits
Weekend populations	Weekend holidaymakers utilising second homes or commercial accommodation.	Weekend tourism creates demand for tourist accommodation and retail services thereby creating local employment and wealth generation
Holidaymakers	January population along coasts and in national parks may be several times resident populations.	Often creates congestion and can stretch capacity of local shops, services and infrastructure but also adds to economy
Daytrippers	Daytrippers to coasts and other attractions	Can create road congestion and high demand on services
Festival attendees	One-off events that attract thousands of extra people	Taxes local accommodation and infrastructure but boosts occupancy rates and can have major positive impacts on local economy
Children in 'split homes'	Children spent part of their time with each parent	Impacts on house size as both parents need to maintain family-sized dwellings
Living together apart	People who are a household unit but work in different places and need two or even more bases	Levels of household commuting may be high if locations of various workplaces and residences are widely spread

For further details about any of these presentations, please email:

fiona.mckenzie@dse.vic.gov.au



PRSCO 2007
20th Pacific Regional Science Conference
Vancouver, BC, Canada 6-9 May, 2007

Australian Census 2006

The ABS 2006 Census is Coming ...from Page 1

Census Products

QuickStats

First Release: June/July 2007; Second Release: October 2007

QuickStats is a summary of key Census data relating to persons, families and dwellings and also contains a small textual description of the statistics contained within the tables. QuickStats is not inclusive of all Census topics, instead providing a selection of general topics and data about a chosen area.

QuickMaps

First Release: June/July 2007; Second Release: October 2007

QuickMaps are designed to provide users with quick and easy access to thematically mapped Census statistics. The maps will be available for larger geographies and will depict selected population, ethnicity, education, family, income, labour force and dwelling characteristics.

CDATA Online

First Release: T.B.A.; Second Release: T.B.A.

CDATA Online combines comprehensive information on Australian society from the 2006 Census, with powerful web mapping application software. CDATA Online provides instant access to valuable data topics such as - age, education, housing, income, transport, religion, ethnicity, occupation and more, from a single Collection District to an entire State/Territory or all of Australia.

Table Builder

Release T.B.A.

Table Builder is a SuperWeb product which allows users to construct their own tables via an interactive web interface, using a database containing the 2006 Census Unit Record File. Person, family and dwelling classifications will be available for users to select. The categories available for each classification are yet to be determined. Table Builder will be a 'fee for service' product.

Census Dictionary

Available now

The 2006 Census Dictionary is a comprehensive reference guide to the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. It contains information about the 2006 Census classifications, which are the standard output variables for which data can be produced. The Dictionary also describes the new topics introduced in the 2006 Census and summarises classification changes that have occurred since the 2001 Census.

2006 Datapacks

First Release: from August 2007; Second Release: from October 2007

The 2006 Datapacks is a CD-ROM product containing 2006 Census of Population and Housing Profile data, down to Collection District (CD) level, and digital boundaries in generic formats. It is available for purchase for all of Australia, however if desired it can also be provided, upon request, at a state level.

Census Fact Sheets

Released Progressively

Census Fact Sheets are a quick reference product, one to two pages long, designed to assist in the use and interpretation of Census data. They provide a summary of conceptual and data issues, and any changes that have occurred since the last Census.

Census Snapshots

Released Progressively

Census Snapshots are single pages of general textual information for selected regions.

Picture of the Nation : The Statistician's 2006 Report

Release May 2008

The Statistician's Report is a national compendium publication containing key Census information relating to persons, families and households. The publication contains tables and graphs with analytical commentary about the statistics presented. The report also includes thematic mapping of data, where appropriate.

Social Atlas Series

Release late 2007

The Social Atlas Series has been expanded to include key social, demographic and economic information on selected regional centres of each state or territory as well as each capital city in Australia.

Census Sample File

Release March 2008

The 2006 Census Sample File (CSF) is a comprehensive Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) of Census variables, containing a small random sample of private households and associated persons, and a small random sample of persons in non-private dwellings.

SEIFA 2006

Release March 2008

This is a product developed especially for those interested in the assessment of the welfare of Australian communities. The ABS has developed indexes to allow ranking of regions/areas, providing a method of determining the level of social and economic well-being in that region.

Census Guide

Available now

The Census Guide is a CD-ROM product, containing a range of useful 2006 Census reference material including the Census Dictionary and historical information; product information and demonstrations; and Census on line. Information on the contents of the Basic Community, Indigenous and Time Series Profiles and Census Snapshots and QuickStats is provided.

For further information refer the ABS website

www.abs.gov.au

Conference Calendar

DEPARTMENT OF
PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

PLACE & PURPOSE –



SPATIAL MODELS FOR NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

Wednesday 30th May – Thursday 31st May 2007 at The Capital, Bendigo Victoria

The conference is an initiative of the Our Rural Landscape project ‘New Dimensions for Agricultural Landscapes’ and is being sponsored by the Victorian Government Departments of Primary Industries and Sustainability and Environment, in conjunction with Land and Water Australia.

The conference will include exhibits, hands-on demonstrations, interactive workshops, a 3D virtual reality studio, presentations and panel sessions.

International and National keynote speakers have been confirmed, including Professor Keith Clarke from the University of California and Professor Richard Klosterman from the University of Akron, Ohio.

For further information about Place and Purpose, or to express interest in giving a presentation, holding a workshop or running a demonstration, please contact Gemma Nichol on (03) 5430 4335 or email Gemma.Nichol@dpi.vic.gov.au.

For further information, visit the website at:

www.dpi.vic.gov.au/vro/placeandpurpose

EXCELLENCE
Defining the Essence

The Association for
Manufacturing Excellence
Pacific Rim 2007
Annual Conference

Association for Manufacturing Excellence (AME) Melbourne 2007 Conference

Sofitel Hotel Collins Street Melbourne 14-17 August

The Association for Manufacturing Excellence will meet in August for the largest manufacturing conference in the Pacific Rim. The theme “Excellence: Defining the Essence” will address the contentious issues facing businesses in the challenging local and global environment. The conference will cover the many changing dynamics in the industry to empower organisations to achieve manufacturing excellence.

The conference will include:

- Workshops, factory tours, presentations & networking events
- Presentations on a broad range of topics from visual management to culture change
- Overseas and local presenters

Registration IS NOW OPEN. If you are a leader in the manufacturing or service sector, we urge you to set aside the dates in your diary now, for what promises to be the most thought provoking and educational conference you will attend in 2007.

For further information, visit the conference web site at:

www.ame2007.com.au



Special issue of Economic Geography

CALL FOR PAPERS

**The Economic Geography of the Cultural Economy:
What can economic geographers learn by studying the cultural industries?**

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Social scientists and economic geographers are increasingly turning their attention to the study of cultural industries. Over the last decade a wide range of case studies have demonstrated the dominant tendency for cultural industries to cluster in major world cities. Many cities in Asia and Latin America are also focusing on cultural industries as instruments generating economic development and prestige. This special issue of Journal of Economic Geography aims to consolidate current thinking about the geography of the cultural economy, and to move the discussion forward in theoretical terms. Accordingly, we invite papers that focus on the growth, development, spatial order, and social significance of the cultural industries in modern capitalism. Submitted papers may have a strong empirical content, but are expected to be fundamentally addressed to theoretical concerns.

Manuscripts should be no longer than 8000 words and follow the style requirements of Journal of Economic Geography (see <http://joeg.oxfordjournals.org>). All manuscripts will be peer reviewed.

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Conference Calendar

Forthcoming Conferences

April 2007

Association of American Geographers Annual Meeting
April 17-21, San Francisco, USA
www.aag.org

2007 International Conference on Strategic Management
“Entrepreneurial Strategy Innovation & Sustainable Devpt.”
April 19-20, Chengdu, P.R. China
www.icsm2007.com

May 2007

Planning Institute of Australia National Congress
May 1-4, Perth Western Australia
www.pia2007.com

Pacific Regional Science Conference Organization (PRSCO) & Canadian Regional Science Association Conference
May 6-9, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
<http://prSCO2007.confmanager.com/main.cfm?cid=647>

AESOP - 9th Conference of the Network on European Communication and Transportation Activities Research
May 9-12, University of Porto, Portugal
www.nectarporto.com

June 2007

38th Mid-Continent Regional Science Assoc. Conference
June 7-9, Marriott County Club Plaza Kansas City, Missouri
www.oznet.ksu.edu/mcrsa/annual_conference.htm

10th Uddevalla Symposium
“Institutions for Knowledge Generation & Knowledge Flows: Building Innovative Capabilities for Regions”
June 14-16, University West, Uddevalla, Sweden
www.symposium.hv.se

July 2007

16th International Input-Output Conference
July 2-6, Istanbul, Turkey
www.io2007.itu.edu.tr

Annual Portuguese Regional Science Association Meeting
“Recreating and Valuing Territories”
July 5-7, Terceira Island, Azores, Portugal
www.apdr.pt

ICA Workshop on Geospatial Analysis & Modelling
July 12-13, Athens, Georgia, USA
www.ggy.uga.edu/people/faculty/xyao/Workshop2007/

World Conference of the Spatial Econometrics Association
July 12-14, Cambridge, UK,
www.sea2007.com/index.html

Consortium for Western China Development Studies
“Increasing Growth in Underdeveloped Regions & Construction of a Harmonious Society”
July 24-26, Guiyang, Guizhou, China
<http://chinadatacenter.org/westchina2007/>

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August 2007

International Conference on the Geography of Europe
“Europe’s Geographical Challenges: Science Meets Policy,”
August 20-23, Amsterdam, Netherlands
www.EUGEO2007.org

European Regional Science Association (ERSA) Congress
August 29-September 2, Paris, France
<http://sadapt.inapg.inra.fr/ersa2007/>

September 2007

Small Enterprise Conference
Jointly hosted by: SEAANZ, EDANZ and ANZRS AI
23-26 September, Auckland, New Zealand
www.mngt.waikato.ac.nz/seaanz

October 2007

26th Urban Data Management Symposium
October 10-12, Stuttgart, Germany
www.udms.net

March 2008

RS AI World Congress
“Integration, Emerging & Lagging Regions, Sustainability”
March 17-19 2008, Sao Paulo Brazil
www.aber.fea.usp.br/rsai2008

March 2008

International Conference
“A Suburban World? Global Decentralization and the New Metropolis.”
April 6-8, 2008, Reston, Virginia, USA
Abstract deadline: April 30, 2007
www.mi.vt.edu

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