

Research matters

ISSN: 1448-6881

ISSUE 47 SEPTEMBER 2008

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Supporting planning in the Hume region

Spatial Analysis and Research's Regional Analysis team has turned its skills to supporting integrated long-term planning in the Hume region. This work is being developed as part of the Hume Regional Management Forum's Sustainable Communities Strategy, and will assist government, councils, industry and communities to achieve common goals and develop sustainable communities into the future.

The Regional Analysis team is undertaking issues-led data analysis to form a basis for the development of four sub-regional plans that will enable the Hume region to manage its future, adjust to change and prosper over time. To this end, the team's investigations have looked at drivers of change and 'growth fundamentals' — those elements, like land supply and demand, that are critical to facilitating growth.

The Hume region is a diverse area. It extends across 40,000 square kilometres of north-east Victoria and the Goulburn Valley and

encompasses many communities across 12 local government areas. It includes Victoria's alpine areas, isolated farming communities and the major regional centres of Wodonga, Wangaratta and Shepparton. This diversity has driven the need for analysis, and ultimately planning, to be undertaken at the sub-regional level.

For further information, please contact fiona.mckenzie@dpcd.vic.gov.au.



New contact details

Spatial Analysis and Research has moved to 1 Spring Street, Melbourne, after almost three years at 8 Nicholson Street. The move to Spring Street has us located in close proximity to other DPCD business units and, most importantly, to the rest of the Strategic Policy, Research and Forecasting division, which we joined in April 2008.

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Hume Sub-Regions and Local Government Areas 2008



The movers and shakers

Young people are the movers and shakers when it comes to population change. They make up a large proportion of movers at all geographical levels: from international migration to short-distance moves.

Young people have driven one of the most remarkable changes seen in Victoria over the last twenty years — the transformation of the inner city. The city is becoming the focus of the ‘new economy’ and an emerging urban culture, be it the waterside café, the nightclub or the weekend sporting, entertainment or cultural event.

Young people have turned a century of population loss in the inner city into a population boom. Between the last two censuses, the City of Melbourne had the third fastest population growth rate in Australia (behind Victoria’s Melton Shire and the City of Perth). The inner city has always been a magnet for young adults in search of employment, tertiary education and ‘the bright lights’, but recently the drift has become a rush. Moreover as young adults delay or completely defer the time they partner and have families, they linger longer in the inner city.

These shifts are evident in work Spatial Analysis and Research has been doing for the last fifteen years on implied age specific migration across Victoria. This analysis compares the number of people in one five year age group with the number in the next five year age group five years later, subtracting the number of local deaths in that cohort. A comparison of the number of 15 to 19 year olds in inner Melbourne in 2001 with the number of 20 to 24 year olds in 2006 shows a sharp population increase. The chart above shows the implied migration of different age groups for inner Melbourne for the last five intercensal periods, which shows in-migration of young people increasing over time.

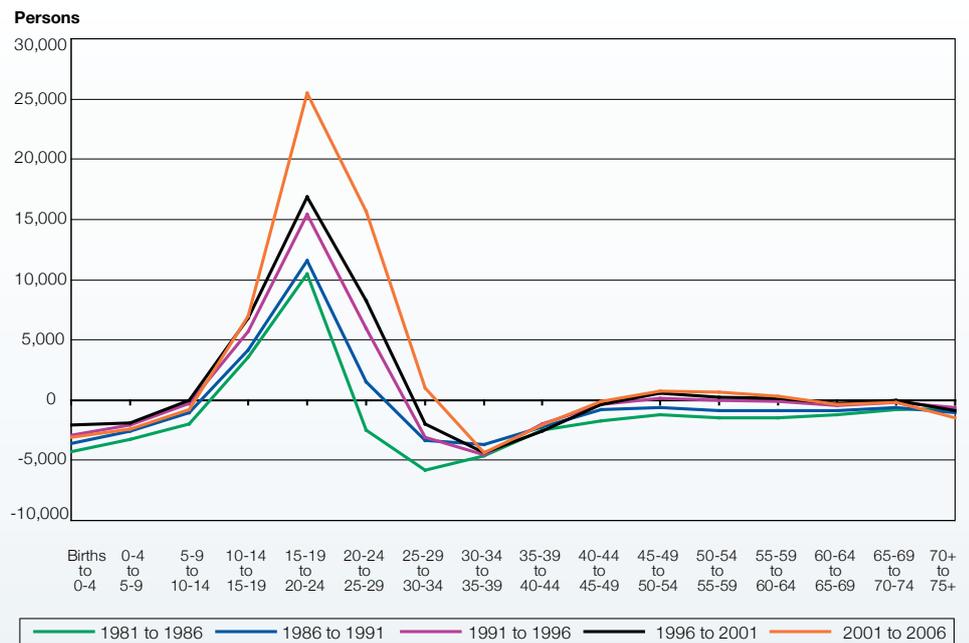
Spatial Analysis and Research undertakes this analysis as part of its background research for population projections, but the value of this work is broader. Who is moving into and out of an area tells a lot about the changing economic and social function of a place: who finds it attractive and who finds opportunity elsewhere. In

the case of inner Melbourne, we can see the general profile has changed little over the last thirty years. But the big change in inner city populations is that more and more young ‘movers and shakers’ are making inner Melbourne their home. Analysis of census migration data tells us where they are coming from. In the case of inner Melbourne they are coming

from everywhere — overseas, interstate, regional Victoria and Melbourne’s outer suburbs. The inner city melting pot is alive and well and has been a new lease of life in the post-modern city.

For further information about implied age specific migration for Victorian regions and local government areas contact jeremy.reynolds@dpcd.vic.gov.au.

Implied net migration to Inner Melbourne (SSD)



Source: DPCD, 2008, based on ABS Census data, births and deaths data, 1981–2006

Insuring our places in a time of climate change

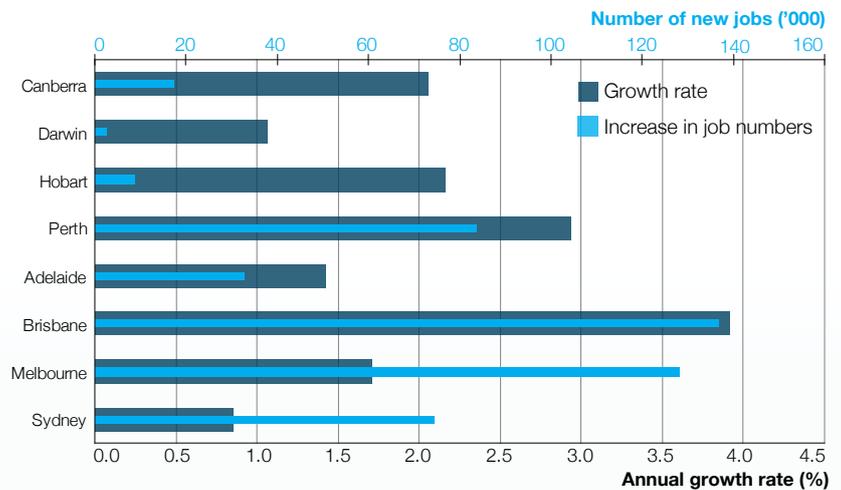
Climate change poses new challenges. Projected sea level rises, increased frequency and severity of natural disasters, effects of heat and reduced availability of water will undoubtedly influence the future sustainability of some Victorian communities. Spatial Analysis and Research’s Sustainability Analysis team is currently researching the impacts of climate change on the insurance industry, and potential flow on effects for households and communities.

Underinsurance is an issue whose impacts need to be monitored, whether on the coast or inland. Without suitable financial tools to protect property, households and businesses may not be adequately insured into the future and particular communities may be impacted significantly.

The Sustainability Analysis team welcomes input from readers as they research these issues. To contribute to the discussion, email christine.kilmartin@dpcd.vic.gov.au.

Getting down to business: Capital cities compared

New jobs and average annual jobs growth, 2001–06



Source: Unpublished employment data, DPCD, based on ABS Census 2001–2006

Jobs growth was strong across Australia’s capital cities between 2001 and 2006, with nearly half a million additional people employed. Sydney and Melbourne remained the nation’s two largest job centres — with 1,822,843 and 1,625,373 jobs respectively. However, Brisbane grew by more jobs than either centre, adding 136,567 additional jobs from a smaller employment base.

Average annual jobs growth rates over the 2001–2006 intercensal period were highest in Perth and Brisbane. Despite having more jobs than any other Australian capital, Sydney had the lowest average annual jobs growth rate (0.9%).

A snapshot of jobs growth by industry shows that the majority of Australian capitals saw strong job gains in mining, construction, utilities, government administration and defence, and health and community services. Many industries that lost jobs in some cities saw growth in others — for example, manufacturing lost jobs in Sydney, Melbourne and others but gained jobs in Brisbane, Perth and Darwin.

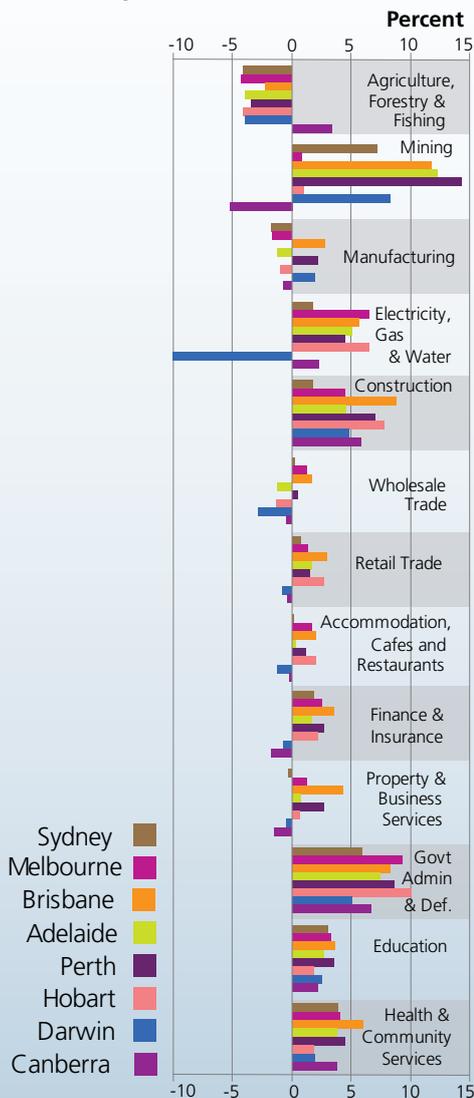
Further information on job locations within Melbourne to 2001 can be found in the Melbourne Atlas — visit www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/melbourneatlas. The Melbourne Atlas is also available to purchase in hard copy (A4 or A3 size) from Information Victoria in person at 505 Little Collins Street, Melbourne or call 1300 366 356 for delivery.

Updated information on jobs in Melbourne and other capital cities between 2001 and 2006 is forthcoming in the 2006 Melbourne Atlas updates. Contact spatialanalysis.research@dpcd.vic.gov.au for details.

Australia’s eight State and Territory capitals continued to dominate the jobs market, comprising around 63% of the nation’s employment (64% in 2001). Data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing shows that Melbourne has a higher than average proportion of that state’s jobs (72%) than other Australian capitals (63%), and this pattern holds across all industry groups.

The following is a look at the different industry and job growth patterns in our capitals over the last intercensal period

Average annual jobs growth by industry in Australian capital cities, 2001–2006



Source: Unpublished data (using selected 2001 industry categories), DPCD, based on ABS Censuses, 2001–2006

Out and about: UDP forums

Spatial Analysis and Research, together with the Urban Development Program (UDP) team, held forums in July to present preliminary findings from the 2008 UDP data. Presentations included analysis of residential redevelopment data and broadacre and industrial land supply, as well as an overview of Victoria's growth trends.

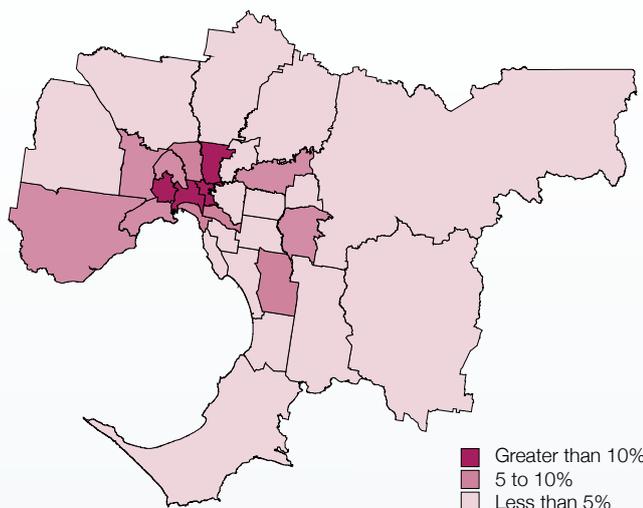
One initial finding from the UDP data, presented at the forums, is that in the next 10 years the highest rates of residential redevelopment in Melbourne (as a proportion of existing dwellings) will be seen in the municipalities of Melbourne, Yarra, Maribyrnong and Darebin.

The forums, held in Geelong and Melbourne, were attended by more than 300 people in total. To download a copy of the presentations visit

www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/urbandevelopmentprogram.

If you would like more information on the UDP or to be put on the invitation list for next year's forums, please email spatialanalysis.research@dpcd.vic.gov.au.

Ten year projected residential redevelopment, as proportion of total dwellings, Metropolitan Melbourne LGAs



Source: DPCD, forthcoming, UDP data; ABS, 2006, Census of Population and Housing

A fitting tribute

John O'Leary has left the building — and Spatial Analysis and Research — to take up a position with the Commonwealth Treasury. *Research Matters* does not usually comment on personnel movements but John merits an exception. To most of us, John has been the brains behind our operation ever since he joined the Research Unit in 1993. John came to us via the Victorian Treasury and the Government of Tonga where he had been an economic adviser for two years.

John's impact on the unit was immediate. He brought experience and professionalism to the complex task of developing population projections for two hundred local areas across Victoria. John knew the methodologies. He knew Victoria and its diversity. He had the technical programming skills to develop projection models. He had an eye for both the detail and the big picture.

Across Australia John is considered a leader in his profession. We are sure readers will join us in wishing John well in his new role.



What's new online

www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/research/urbanandregional

- Maps of comparative area disadvantage for each of Victoria's Local Government Areas are now available. The maps use the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, one of the Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA). To download maps, visit our main page (see URL above) and follow the links under 'What's new'.
- The much anticipated Towns in Time 2006 is now available! Towns in Time is a time-series data set that shows changes in population and other demographic characteristics over the last 25 years for every Victorian town, no matter how big or small. To download a profile for your town, visit our main page (see URL above) and follow the links.

Published by the Victorian Government Department of Planning and Community Development September 2008.

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Printed by Stream Solutions, 157 Spring Street, Melbourne VIC 3000.

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