Exploring the Great Divide: How regions relate to cities
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What is a ‘region’? What is a ‘city’?
Our Cities

Is a physical definition useful?
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What happens if we look at people first and place second?

Order in the Animal Kingdom
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
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</table>
| **Skills**                   | 30-49TAFE  
30-49Uni  
19-21TAFE  
19-21Uni  
Degree/Higher  
Cert I Adv Dip  
Cert III Adv Dip  
Qualifications   Completed Year 12 |
| **Social Profile**           | SMR  
Low Income Families  
Single Parent Families  
English Spoken at Home  
Born Overseas  
Indigenous |
| **Social Geography**         | Working in SLA  
Remoteness Index  
Land Area/ERP  
Mobility |
| **Population Structure**     | ADR  
65+  
25-64yo  
15-24yo  
0-14yo  
ERP |
| **Industry**                 | Industry Shift Share  
Industry Diversity |
| **Income**                   | ARTI Share  
ARTI  
RIPT Share  
RIPT |
| **Economic Activity**        | Building Approvals  
Unemployment Rate  
Employed Persons  
Non-assessable Taxpayers  
Assessable Taxpayers |
Our Cities

More measures means more accuracy but the downside is a lot more complexity
## Order in Australia’s Regions (SLAs)

### First Level (Clusters)
1. Kogarah, Newtown, Monash, Subiaco, Prospect
2. Mt Isa, Weipa, Roxby Downs, Broome, Katherine, Nhulunbuy
3. Ballina, Byron, Bundaberg, Palm Beach, Busselton, Mandurah
5. Bingara, Central Darling, Croydon, Herberton, Mount Morgan, Central Highlands
6. Barcoo, Bouli, Etheridge, Flinders, Tambo, Winton
7. Fannie Bay, Aranda, Barton, Chapman, Gordon, Yarralumla, South Townsville
8. Brighton, Chermside, Manly Virginia, Currajong, Garbutt, Bass Strait Island
9. Lady Julia Percy Island, Bass Strait Island, Russell

### Second Level (SubClusters)

#### Cluster 1
- Albury, Camden, Wollongong, Wodonga, Gladstone, Belmont
- Wyong, Inala, Loganlea, Kwinana, Brighton
- Bega Valley, Broken Hill, Nambucca, Orange, Roma, Narrogin Town
- Aurukun, Torres, Halls Creek, Gulf, West Arnhem
- Taroom, Kojonup, Lake Grace, Perenjori, Wagin
- Bogan, Bombala, Urana, Magnetic Island, Flinders Ranges, Toodyay
- Hamilton, South Brisbane, Windsor, Benowa, Claremont, Deakin
- Hope Vale, Lockhart River, Napranum, Yarrabah
AUSEG represents a new way of looking at Australian socio-economic geography. Instead of ranking regions on a hierarchical scale of advantage/disadvantage, it views regions as components in the system.

The system is complex but orderly. These have uncovered deep socio-economic structures in Australia.

Regions are linked to each other in both obvious and subtle ways.
• History is a powerful flywheel and change in regions generally happens slowly.
• The drivers of regional change are usually interlinked and context specific. However, the most common are changes in industry structure, education levels and family structure and income.
• This indicates that industry policy is social policy and education policy is both.
Migration in Australia can be characterised by a river of people moving between areas with similar socio-economic conditions with less than a few percent of the total moving to a different type of region.

Larger regional centres are a key ‘switchyard’ in Australian migration patterns.

Although Australia is often characterised as a deindustrialising economy, a more accurate picture may be that new industries are being bolted on to the existing industry superstructure as the division of labour process continues.
• The propensity for change in industrial conditions is largely a function of structural complexity

• The tide of employment is slowly moving away from non metropolitan Australia towards the capital cities but

• The tide is also moving away from the mid ring suburbs in the older capitals.
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Development of a National Urban Policy

State of Australian Cities
- 2010
- 2011

Discussion and Background Papers
- Our Cities – building a productive, sustainable and liveable future
- Our Cities – the challenge of change

National Urban Policy
- Release in 2011
Order in Australia’s Industry Structure

FIRST LEVEL
(INDUSTRY CLUSTERS)

1
2
3
4
5

SECOND LEVEL
(INDUSTRY SUBCLUSTERS)

11
31
32
33
34
35
36
40
51
52
53
54

THIRD LEVEL

111 Grain, Sheep, Beef Farming
112 Coal Mining
310 Machinery and Equip. Mfg
312 Petrol, Coal, Chemical Mfg
313 Water Transport
314 Ceramic Mfg
316 Flour Mills and Cereals
317 Geological Exploration
318 Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Mfg
319 Oil and Gas Extraction
320 Fruit and Veg Processing
321 Food, Bev and Tobacco Mfg
330 Dairy Prod Mfg
340 Transport and Storage undefined
350 Beverage and Malt Mfg
360 Vehicle and Parts Mfg
362 Industrial Equip Mfg
363 Furniture Mfg
364 Iron and Steel Mfg
365 Chemical Prod. Mfg
366 Fabricated Metal Mfg
367 Rail Transport
368 Other Food Mfg
369 Electrical Equip. and Appliance Mfg
370 Plastic Prod. Mfg
371 Wholesale trade Storage
372 Paper Mfg
373 Scientific Equip Mfg
374 Sheet Metal Prod. Mfg
375 Glass Mfg
400 School Education
401 Government Admin
402 Hospitals and Nursing Homes
403 Supermarkets and Grocery Stores
404 Cafes and Restaurants
405 Legal Services
406 Accounting Services
407 Building Construction
408 Vehicle Services
510 Post School Ed
511 Marketing Serv.
512 Business Serv.
513 Technical Serv.
514 Computer Serv.
515 Department Stores
516 Real Estate
517 Film and Video
518 Defence
519 Sport
520 Other Ed.
521 Finance
522 Investment Serv.
523 Insurance Serv.
524 Publishing
525 Research
526 Gambling
530 Libraries
531 Water Transport Services
532 Education undefined
533 Libraries
534 Interest Groups
535 Justice
536 Air Transport Services
537 Business Serv.
538 Property Serv.
540 Health and Community Services
541 Financial Investors
542 Business Serv.
543 Property Serv.
Our Cities

Migration patterns
What are the change drivers?
Is there a Great Divide and if so what is its nature?

- There are populations with socio-economic profiles that are only found in certain types of areas. These particular profiles are like different species in an ecosystem.
- Industry gives structure to the system. Like species, many industries are found only in certain types of areas.
- We can look at social linkages through migration patterns. This indicates that there is a greater difference between cities than between regions.
- Industry structure *does* show a difference between metros and non metros.
- Education and family structure are important drivers of change but industry structure is the dominant agent most times and most places.