2005 Annual Report

The Applied Geography Commission
Of the
International Geographical Union

Submitted by

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December 2005
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**Introduction.** During the 2004 year the AGC completed its ambitious 2000-2004 work program and launched an equally ambitious work program for the 2004-2008 period. The linchpins of the 2000-2004 program were first, a series of annual meetings of the Commission along with the organized paper sessions with scholarly papers which explored critical themes in applied geography. Second, we prepared a book, *Applied Geography: A World Perspective* edited by Antoine Bailly and Lay James Gibson. This book was 17 chapters and 320 pages in length. The book was published by Kluwer in 2004 and it was presented at the 2004 IGU Congress in Glasgow, Scotland.

The 2004-2008 work program of the AGU was initiated at the Glasgow Congress with a series of excellent paper sessions and a most productive business meeting. During the 2005 year we built on the work started in Glasgow and we made solid progress on two fronts. First, we reached out to the larger community of applied geographers and brought new colleagues into the circle of “Friends of AGC”. Second, we organized a two stimulating paper sessions in November and in doing this moved convincingly forward toward our goal of preparing another book on applied geography which is planned for presentation at the 2008 IGU Congress in Tunis.

The one sad note in an otherwise good year was the loss of our colleague Frans Dieleman. Frans was a distinguished applied geographer, member of the Faculty of Geographical Science of the Netherlands Graduate School of Housing and Urban Research, and a founding member of the AGC’s International Industry Advisory Committee. But perhaps more important, Frans was a good friend and valued colleague. We will miss him greatly.
**Applied Geography Book Project.** The book which the Commission presented in Glasgow has been very well received. Given the strong interest internationally in applied geography we have initiated a second book project. This book will be edited by Antoine Bailly, Lay James Gibson, and Kingsley Haynes. The book will be published in late 2007 or early 2008 and it will be presented at the IGU’s 2008 Tunis Congress.

The book will focus on three critical themes:

**Theme I.** Applied Geography in the Geography Curriculum: Issues for Undergraduate and Graduate Education

**Abstract.** Geographers in business and government often find themselves making the geography-applied geography connection after they have graduated and are on the job. We have selected this theme because we think that a more effective and efficient approach is to have the applied geography message be an explicit part of the undergraduate and graduate curricula. Among the approaches to be considered are internships; industry case studies; having applied geography themes embedded in “traditional” geography courses; “professional courses” that make explicit the use of geographic concepts and techniques for solving common problems found in government and business; student visits to employing firms and agencies; and campus visits by potential employers and industry allies.
Theme II. Industry Applications

Abstract. In every region of the World there are success stories – stories that can often best be told by geographers who have successfully made the move from the academy to positions of responsibility and leadership in business and government. In some cases the story involves the move from student status to post university employment. In other cases the success stories involve geographers who have successfully made the jump from professorships to corporate and civic environments.

Our intention here is to celebrate success while exploring the attributes of geographic education that seem to be especially valued by “those who know.” We also want to explore the differences in corporate cultures and value systems that sometimes stand between those in the academy and those in industry and government. Finally, we want to identify and better understand successful partnerships between academic geography, corporate geography and government-based geographic applications.
**Theme III.** Ethics: Should Applied Geographers be Objective Technocrats? Passionate Advocates? Or Can They be Both?

**Abstract.** Give widespread concerns about questionable practices by both corporate and civic officials it is appropriate that the Applied Geography Commission bring this debate to the discipline. Geographers can and have assumed a variety of postures when addressing questions of policy and practice. Are there rules governing those who serve as applied geographers? What have geographers done to assure that they are “credible professionals” and what have they done (or should they do) to avoid conflicts of interest. Does the behavior of geographers who do not work in the civic and corporate sectors have consequences for those who do?
2005 Meeting of the IGU Applied Geography Commission. The 2005 meeting of the AGC was held in conjunction with the 2005 North American Meetings of the Regional Science Association International. This, the 52nd Annual Conference, was held during the period November 10-12, 2005 at the Riviera Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas, Nevada. The AGC organized two paper sessions with a total of eight papers. Session 4 was convened on Thursday the 10th and Session 50 was held on Friday the 11th. The papers were of high quality and the discussion was lively. The two sessions are:

Entrepreneurship and Regional Science I: Applications for Business and Government (Capri 109)

Chair: Lay Gibson, University of Arizona
- Spatial Variation in Technologic Regimes: A Multivariate Poission-Binomial Approach, Hanas A. Cader, Kansas State University; John Leatherman, Kansas State University
- Small but Potentially Viable Growth Companies and Edogenous Growth in US Metropolitan Regions, Roger R. Stough, George Mason University
- The Business of Business (Re)Location, John R. Lombard, Old Dominion University
- A Proposed Graduate Program in Location Sciences, Technology and Business Management, Grady Meehan

Discussants: Kingsley E. Haynes, School of Public Policy, George Mason University; Grady Meehan, Burrell Montz, Binghampton University; Lay Gibson, University of Arizona
Sessions 10:30 AM-12:10 PM Entrepreneurship and Regional Science II: Applied Regional Science Curriculum (Capri 113)

**Chair:** Antoine Bailly, University of Geneva

- *Matching Geospatial Concepts with GeoEd Demands*, Reginald Golledge, University of California Santa Barbara; Sarah Battersby, University of California Santa Barbara; Meri Marsh, University of California Santa Barbara
- *Client Driven Education? Issues for an Applied Geography and Regional Science Curriculum*, Burrell Montz, Binghamton University
- *Planning of the New European Space Economy: Rethinking the Role of the Geography/Regional Scientist*, Jorge Gaspar, University of Lisbon

**Discussants:** Antoine Bailly, University of Geneva; Kingsley E. Haynes, School of Public Policy, George Mason University; John R. Lombard, Old Dominion University; Robert J. Stimson, University of Queensland
The 2006 Meeting of the Applied Geography Commission, International Geography Union. The 2006 meeting of the AGC will be held in conjunction with the IGU’s Regional Congress in Brisbane, Australia. The dates are July 3-7, 2006. The AGC have organized three paper sessions and a practitioner session. In addition, the AGC is organizing a business meeting and applied geography field seminar during the period just prior to the Brisbane Congress. The dates are June 30-July 2 and the venue is Noosa, Queensland. This is a coastal environment which has experienced rapid growth driven by tourism and retirement. The AGC’s Brisbane Sessions are as follows:
Entrepreneurship and Geography:

I. Industry Applications

II. Education and Ethics

III. Educating Applied Geographers

Three sessions organized for the Brisbane IGU 2006 Regional Conference

Regional Responses to Global Changes

3-7 July 2006
Brisbane, Australia

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Session I: Entrepreneurship and Geography: Industry Applications

1. Andrew Beer, Professor, School of Geography, Population and Environmental Management, Flinders University of South Australia and Dr. Emma Baker, School of Geography, Population and Environmental Management, Flinders University of South Australia, *Developing a Workable Model of Housing Need: Applying Geographical Concepts and Techniques to a Problem of Public Policy.*

2. Roger R. Stough, NOVA Endowed Chair and Professor of Public Policy, Director, Center for Entrepreneurship and Public Policy, School of Public Policy, George Mason University, *Small but Potentially Viable Growth Companies and Endogenous Growth in U.S. Metropolitan Regions.*


4. Andrew Beer, Professor, School of Geography, Population and Environmental Management, Flinders University of South Australia, *Understanding the Impacts of Employment Loss: Space, Place and Public Policy.*

5. Jorge Gaspar, Professor, University of Lisbon, Faculdad de Letras, Ciidade Universitaria *Planning the New European Space Economy: Rethinking the Role of the Geographer/Regional Scientist.*
Session II: Entrepreneurship and Geography: Education and Ethics

1. Richard Boehm, Jesse H. Jones Distinguished Chair in Geographic Education, Audrey Mohan, Ph.D. Research Assistant in Geographic Education, Department of Geography, Texas State University, Assessing the Validity of a Core Curriculum in Applied Geography.

2. Burrell Montz, Professor, Department of Geography, Binghamton University, Client Driven Education? Issues for an Applied Geography Curriculum.

3. John Lombard, Assistant Professor Urban Studies and Public Administration, Old Dominion University, The Business of Business Relocation.

4. Kingsley Haynes, Dean and Professor, George Mason University and Robert Stimson, Professor, Geographical Sciences and Planning, Centre for Research into Sustainable Urban and Regional Futures, Making Geographic Findings Matter.

5. Grady B. Meehan, Consultant, Reston, Virginia, A Proposed Graduate Program in Location Science, Technology and Business Management.
Session III. Entrepreneurship and Geography: Educating Applied Geographers.


3. Meredith J. Marsh, Reginald G. Golledge, Professor, Sarah E. Battersby, Department of Geography and Research Unit on Spatial Cognition and Choice, University of California Santa Barbara, *Abstract vs. Real World Understanding of Spatial Relationship Concepts Among K-Undergraduate Students: Implications for a “Minimal” GIS.*


5. Antoine Bailly, Professor, Departemente de Geograpgie, University of Geneva, *An Epistemology of Applied Geography*
Abstract. Governments increasingly seek to target public sector welfare expenditures to those most in need. In Australia this has resulted in a shift away from the direct provision of social housing to models of assistance that rely upon private sector provision, with cash subsidies to those in housing stress (Beer and Paris 2003). In Australia attention has increasingly focused on the question of housing need: its conceptualization, measurement, application to policy and expression across space. This paper reports on work undertaken by geographers for the Government of South Australia on the development of a workable model of housing need as a way of establishing priorities for public sector expenditures. The paper considers the history of research into housing need within the geographical and related literature, the emerging focus on housing need – and its variants, complex need, extreme need et cetera – amongst Australian governments and the challenges of developing putting into operation the multi-faceted concepts embedded within the notion of “need”.
Small but Potentially Viable Growth Companies and Endogenous Growth in U.S. Metropolitan Regions

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Abstract. There are many factors that influence how much entrepreneurial activity occurs in a metropolitan region. Cyclical and other exogenous factors are certainly noteworthy in this regard in that it is known that the rate of company start ups varies with recessionary and boom periods but not always in the same way from place to place. However, in this paper the concern is with the relationship of the level of enterprise development activity to endogenous factors. The paper examines the relationship between enterprise development patterns in U.S. metropolitan regions and endogenous growth. Specifically the hypothesis that enterprise development is an increasing function of endogenous induces growth is examined. Endogenous induced growth is measured as the regional shift component from shift-share analysis for the metropolitan regions. Various instrumental or intervening variables such as size, industry structure, income, education, etc. are controlled in different regression models used to examine the hypothesis. The research may identify critical links between regional and community effort and company formation. This is important because rate of company formation is a known positive correlate of regional economic performance and thus may be hypothesized to be a control variable in regional economic development strategy and policy.
Abstract. Geographers who find themselves working in the economic development profession are in a position to see the “disconnect” that sometimes stands in the way when regional analysis forms the basis for regional policy. This case study focuses on the role of political infighting that upsets the process of moving from theory to practice.
Abstract. Economic globalization has contributed to substantial change in the
distribution of manufacturing industry across the globe. Since the year 2000 there have
been a number of high profile plant closures in Australia as both local firms and multi-
nationals have sought relocated to lower wage countries such as China, Indonesia, Fiji,
and India. This paper discusses some of the outcomes of a research project examining
the health, housing and labor market outcomes of the closure of the Mitsubishi Motors
Australia Ltd. (MMAL) plant at Lonsdale, in the southern part of metropolitan Adelaide.
The paper considers some of the ways in which location has affected the responses of
retrenched employees to their new circumstances. It also draws out the implications for
public policy.
Planning the New European Space Economy: 
Rethinking the Role of the Geographer/Regional Scientist

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Abstract. Globalisation and the so-far main answer to it in macro-regional terms, the construction of the European Union, are two processes with numerous interactive facets, with profound consequences on spaces and territories and implying a wide range of challenges facing geographers. In addition, the traditional organization of academic knowledge has not yet revealed capacity to address all emerging problems, either in social, economic or cultural terms, or in terms of spatial and territorial restructuring. As long as it demands an assessment of consequences at the global level, it is also necessary to measure as well as know how to evaluate regional-local interactions - in order to manage threats and opportunities. The role of the geographer in addressing these issues is the central theme of this paper.
Assessing the Validity of a Core Curriculum in Applied Geography

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Abstract: In an earlier paper, the authors developed a core curriculum in applied geography by surveying the course requirements of ten applied geography degree-granting programs in North America. A core curriculum in applied geography will serve to ensure students are appropriately educated and trained in applied geography coursework. The current research involves a survey of members of the specialty group in applied geography of the Association of American Geographers to determine if the core curriculum established during previous research is appropriate or if it needs to be modified with the addition of other courses. This research should be useful to geography departments as faculty plan programs that address “societal problems with spatial dimensions,” a definition of applied geography offered by past AAG President Reginald Golledge.
Abstract. Applied geography has become well accepted as an approach that utilizes geographic methods, tools, and concepts to address real world problems, frequently for a client. Much early discussion centered on what applied geography is, but it is hoped that we have moved beyond that and can address another pressing issue: how to balance “client” needs with disciplinary foundations? In an era where professional masters’ degrees are being promoted both within and beyond universities, and certification programs, especially for GIS, are widely available, the distinction made in 1998 by Gibson and Wellar between client driven research and curiosity driven research becomes particularly relevant. This paper evaluates the advantages and disadvantages of these two emphases as examples of important initiatives in education. Specific curricula are compared based on a set of criteria, and recommendations are made for how to balance approaches and needs.
The Business of Business Relocation

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Abstract. This paper explores the two primary opportunities for a career in business location: the private sector based business site selection consulting industry and the public sector based business attraction field, typically found within public economic development agencies. The paper focuses on the participants in the comprehensive business relocation process and discusses the central role of the relocating business. It will also describe the entities in the private sector that make a living by supporting there locating business, and the players in the public sector who benefit both economically and politically from the new business investment. Within both sectors, several specialists work to perform the business of business relocation. These specialties include numerous opportunities for geographers. The paper will discuss these opportunities and comment on the differences between those that exist in the private and public sectors.
Abstract. Applying geography is not just using geography and geographic procedures and principles in relevant research. Conducting applied research in geography places onerous responsibility on the practitioner. It involves a complex mix of ethical and scientific issues. It includes being concerned and sensitive to local circumstances, making the research methodology and findings open and transparent. It may include reporting on results that may be controversial and assuring that the data, procedures and interpretations are open to all interested parties. As the famous political scientist and budget analyst Aaron Wildawsky once wrote, this is learning to “speak truth to power”. It is something that we do not teach our students and often only comes with considerable experience. Often feedback on the impact of results is rapid and easy to measure but at other times results have long gestation periods and only become important as they are accumulated with other findings (i.e., become a preponderance of evidence). This is where meta-analysis plays a critical role. However in all cases it is “evidence based” research that is central to making geography matter in the real world if it is to be informative for policy and planning decisions and for business decisions.
Abstract. Geographers have explored all areas of the world in the past two centuries. Currently, our “terra incognita” is in most management offices of the large corporation. Efforts to introduce geographic technology have been usually directed toward the information technology, real estate and site selection departments for somewhat limited applications. Grant Thrall’s definition of business geography emphasizes the integration of geographic reasoning, technology and data in support of decision-making. Since the typical business manager often lacks a formal background in geographic reasoning, a graduate program focusing on geographic core concepts supported by geographic technology will be the foundation of business process transformation. A graduate program that infuses the culture of business with a geographic perspective will lead to better business questions that can be leveraged by geographic technology and data. Geographic inputs to business strategy, planning and operations to optimize the business model will support the improved competitive position of companies that are able to leverage geography.
Abstract. The general application of geospatial knowledge to problem solving in everyday activities is at times limited by a lack of understanding of the geospatial concepts that are necessary to the problem solution process. For example, GIS are being used extensively throughout the world as a “most favored” problem solving method. But many users do not understand the complex abstract concepts in GIS and are still taught “buttonology.” Without an appropriate concept and task-based ontology, attempts to integrate Applied Geography into a K-12 curriculum will suffer the same problem faced by geographers generally throughout the recent history of the discipline. This is the problem of matching concepts and tasks with acceptable and known age and developmental levels that facilitate comprehension and use. Many school programs today (including the US Geography Standards) are guilty of this mismatching. They do not examine the “inherited structure and content” of a concept or task before introducing it. For example, the “maps” concept is introduced before concepts of “grid,” “coordinate,” “scale,” “legend,” “symbolization,” etc., whereas the reverse should be the case. Little prior testing has been done to see what levels of concept and task complexity can be reliably and validly introduced at what grade, and even less has been done to specifically examine which type of support system (low vs. high tech; verbal/written vs. map/graphic) is most appropriate to host such introductions. In this paper, we present a task ontology and empirical examples of K-12 and college testing of tasks to suggest the order in which concepts should be introduced. Since we develop a task-based structure, we also use these results to suggest the types of applied problems that can be profitably integrated into geographic (or other) teaching areas that will eventually produce ways of thinking and reasoning geospatially that support appropriate ways and means for solving applied geography problems in job-related scenarios.
Abstract. Through examination of results from studies with primary, secondary, and university age students, we evaluate several key geospatial concepts to determine how abstract and real-world understanding of geospatial concepts is developed incidentally throughout the curriculum. This work is a portion of a larger project aimed to create a geospatial task ontology and a hierarchical organizational system for concepts based on the complexity of the task. This paper will specifically discuss results from experiments at the primary, secondary, and university level to examine how students innately understand a variety of geospatial concepts ranging from simple location description tasks to more complicated tasks such as interpolating values, and answering complex questions using map overlay. This discussion will extend to include how students were able to successfully (or not) show understanding of geospatial concepts through "real-world" application style questions and through the students own description of the concepts involved in different tasks. In addition, the results of these studies will be framed in terms of suggested methods for improving geospatial education at all levels of the curriculum using geographic tools such as a "Minimal GIS."
Abstract vs. Real World Understanding of Spatial Relationship Concepts Among K-Undergraduate Students: Implications for a “Minimal” GIS

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Abstract. As Geographical Information Systems (GIS) are increasingly implemented in K-12 classrooms, the risk becomes one of teaching “buttonology” or simply how to point and click to complete certain functions. Three years of research has culminated in greater insight into age and grade related differences in geospatial concept recognition and understanding. Simple paper and pencil tasks were given to 3rd grade, 6th grade, high school, and undergraduate students to provide insight into different levels of concept understanding, specifically in terms of descriptions of spatial relationships, which exist between each age/grade level. Results indicate significant differences in geospatial concept recognition and understanding among the age groups tested. Additionally, results indicate that students at every age level tested more easily identify and understand spatial relationship terms in real-world depictions as opposed to abstract diagrams. This data has been used in the argument for a “Minimal” GIS in which age and grade appropriate concept understanding becomes the driving force behind the GIS, in turn making it an effective support system for spatial thinking.
**Abstract:** Education and training in geography can equip college graduates to contribute to a wide range of societal needs. Geography as part of a broad liberal arts education fulfills the societal need for citizens who can contextualize their lives, jobs, and actions within broader social and philosophical frameworks. Training in applied geography meets the societal needs of (1) ensuring that students obtain employment after graduation, and (2) staffing positions in both public and private sectors with capable geographers who bring important geographic understanding to corporate and public decision-making processes. This paper focuses on training in applied geography for meeting societal needs, and it suggests two research paths, the first related to marketing applied geography and the second to product development of an applied geography curriculum.
Abstract. This paper deals with the links between fundamental research and applied research. The focus is on the ways that geographical knowledge is constructed and then transferred to politicians or institutions for decision making.
The 2007 meeting of the Applied Geography Commission, International Geography Union. The venue of the 2007 meeting of the AGC has tentatively been set for San Francisco. The proposal is to hold the meeting in conjunction with the April 17-21 meeting of the Association of American Geographers.
Appendix A

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