

Contents

FOREWORD: The ANZRSAI Annual Conference	2
COMMENTARY	
From the Regional Australia Institute	3
From the Regional Universities Network	4
From the Conversation	4
From the Cockatoo Network	6
From the Productivity Commission	8
CONFERENCES and STUDY OPPORTUNITIES	
Regional Science Association International 12 th World Congress	9
Peter Nijkamp Research Encouragement Award	11
Recovering community, wellbeing and resilience from wild fires	12
Two Conferences of the Regional Studies Association	13
Monash Graduate Research Industry Partnership	14
CURRENT RESEARCH ABSTRACTS	
Regional Science Policy and Practice 9(2)	15
Papers in Regional Science	16
Australasian Journal of Regional Studies (Notes from the editors)	17
ABOUT ANZRSAI	
ANZRSAI Council Notes	18
ANZRSAI Council 2017	18



Foreword

The ANZRS AI Annual Conference

Our 41st annual conference will be hosted in December this year by the Institute for Resilient Regions at the University of Southern Queensland, Toowoomba. The theme of the conference is [Fostering Regional Resilience, Engagement and Innovation](#).

The conference will be held at the Toowoomba campus of USQ, from Wednesday December 6th to Friday December 8th. A document with a map of the conference venue and some accommodation options is available [here](#).

There will be two Best Paper Awards presented at the conference, sponsored by the Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics. The first award is for the Best Paper presented at the conference. The second award is for the Best Paper presented by a Student. There is a small cash grant given to the winners. Further details can be downloaded from the ANZRS AI homepage, or by the following links: [Best Conference Paper](#) and [Best Conference Paper by a Student](#).

Fees for this year's conference in Australian dollars are:

Early Bird Standard Registration (paid before 31 October)	\$600.00
Standard Registration for full conference (paid after 31 October)	\$700.00
Student or Emeritus Registration for full conference	\$325.00
Registration for one day of the conference	\$325.00
Conference Cocktail Reception (Wednesday 6 December, 6.00pm)	\$30.00
ANZRS AI Awards Dinner (Thursday 7 December, 7.00pm)	\$120.00

Technological change and regions

Among the conference plenary sessions will be presentations on the effects of technological change on remote and indigenous communities, on regional cities and on non-capital coastal cities.

The announcement that Amazon is establishing a retail offering in Australia suggested this plenary discussion.

The Amazon statement reads as follows:

Amazon today announced that it will create hundreds of new jobs with the opening of its first Australian fulfilment centre in Dandenong South. Amazon will begin recruiting immediately for a range of roles, including operations managers, pickers, packers, systems technicians and HR specialists.

Amazon recently announced its intention to bring a retail offering to Australia and the opening of this 24,000 square metre fulfilment centre is an integral early step in the move towards that goal.

“We are thrilled to be creating hundreds of new roles in Dandenong South,” said Robert Bruce, Amazon’s director of operations for Australia. “This is just the start. Over time, we will bring thousands of new jobs to Australia and millions of dollars of investment as well as opening up the opportunity for thousands of Australian businesses to sell at home and abroad through Amazon Marketplace.”

The new centre is located in the Pellicano’s M2 Industry Park in Dandenong South, providing easy access to the South Gippsland Highway, Monash [Freeway] and Eastlink. The building is also in close proximity to a wide range of amenities for employees. The lease of the centre was facilitated by CBRE’s Industrial & Logistics business.

“This new fulfilment centre will stock hundreds of thousands of products which will be available for delivery to customers across Australia when we launch our retail offering,” said Robert Bruce.

“We will be focusing on offering our Australian customers low prices on a great selection of products and can’t wait to get started.”

Source: https://www.mybusiness.com.au/sales/3183-amazon-confirms-australian-launch?utm_content=1.

Commentary

From the Regional Australia Institute

Digital Governance – Uber for regions?

September 28 2017

In a recent inquiry submission, developed in partnership with SAP Australia, the RAI suggested that a platform allowing the sharing of data and information between Government, industry and communities could be extremely valuable to regional development and decision making for all parties involved.

We know that the emergence of social and peer-to-peer service networks like Uber, Airbnb and Kickstarter are changing the control and management of data, information and resources in many markets. These digital platforms help vast communities of people to communicate, interact, share ideas, reviews, experiences and provide feedback that constantly allows the platforms to keep refining and improving.

Could similar models be applied as successfully to government? And what could digital governance look like in regional Australia?

The RAI sees the potential for similar models to better prioritise and provide feedback on regional investment projects. Collective, real time feedback, would allow community leaders to assess attitudes and reactions during key decision making in much more sophisticated ways. It could assist in sharing and leveraging innovative regional development ideas based on the experience of others, reducing the cost and effort needed to execute similar projects from scratch. It also has the potential to help leaders make informed decisions at short notice in response to current events.

For example, this approach to digital governance would be useful in designing and delivering large, multi-million dollar rail infrastructure projects such as Inland Rail or the Regional Rail Fund investments announced at the last election. Managers could ask the community their opinions on where best to lay the tracks, while leveraging google maps traffic data and State Transport department datasets to assess which routes are the best, and what improvements rail might make to that area's economy.

Read the full submission here <http://www.regionalaustralia.org.au/home/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Digital-Governance-for-Sustainable-and-Scalable-Urban-Development-SAP-and-Regional-Australia-Institute.pdf>.

From the Regional Universities Network (RUN)

<http://www.run.edu.au/resources/Regional%20Dev%20and%20Decentralisation.pdf>

Submission to the House Select Committee on Regional Development and Decentralisation Inquiry on Regional Development and Decentralisation (September 2017)

The submission highlights the contribution to regions of the development of research and innovation precincts adjacent to regional universities, attracts regional students contributing to greater retention of graduates in the regions.

THE CONVERSATION

Australia's city/country divide is not as wide as you may think

August 3, 2017 6.21am AEST

Authors:

John Daley

John Daley is a Friend of The Conversation.
Chief Executive Officer, Grattan Institute

Carmela Chivers

Associate, Grattan Institute, Grattan Institute

Danielle Wood

Fellow, Australian Perspectives, Grattan Institute

<https://theconversation.com/australias-city-country-divide-is-not-as-wide-as-you-may-think-81099>.

Market-driven compaction is no way to build an ecocity

July 10, 2017 5.55am AEST

Author: Brendan Gleeson
Director, Melbourne Sustainable Society Institute, University of Melbourne

<https://theconversation.com/market-driven-compaction-is-no-way-to-build-an-ecocity-80199>.

We know innovation is key – but there’s little agreement on exactly what it is

July 10, 2017 5.55am AEST

Author: Giselle Rampersad
Senior Lecturer in Innovation, Flinders University

<https://theconversation.com/we-know-innovation-is-key-but-theres-little-agreement-on-exactly-what-it-is-80542>.

In the absence of national leadership, cities are driving climate policy

July 19, 2017 6.02am AEST

Lesley Hughes, Professor, Department of Biological Sciences, Macquarie University

<https://theconversation.com/in-the-absence-of-national-leadership-cities-are-driving-climate-policy-81108>.

Lessons from Adelaide in how a smart city can work to benefit everyone

August 18, 2017 6.20am AEST

Nick Falkner

Associate Professor and Director of the Australian Smart Cities Consortium, University of Adelaide

<https://theconversation.com/lessons-from-adelaide-in-how-a-smart-city-can-work-to-benefit-everyone-81824>

Explainer: what can Tesla's giant South Australian battery achieve?

July 11, 2017 12.25pm AEST



[Ariel Liebman](#) (Left), Deputy Director, Monash Energy Materials and Systems Institute, and Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Information Technology, Monash University.



[Kaveh Rajab Khalilpour](#) (Right), Senior Research Fellow, Caulfield School of Information Technology, Monash University.

<https://theconversation.com/explainer-what-can-teslas-giant-south-australian-battery-achieve-80738>

From the Cockatoo Network

By courtesy of Rod Brown

Canada – you beauty

Canada's socio-economic set-up is very close to ours – Westminster system, European roots, middle-sized economy, abundant minerals and energy, the tyranny of distance and an industry policy trying to come to grips with strong competition from Asian and other low cost nations.

So it was extraordinary to learn that Canada has recently established the Innovation Superclusters Initiative (ISI) with \$950 million funding over 5 years – yes you heard right! (Canadian dollar is about the same as ours).

The ISI aims to strengthen Canada's most promising clusters and accelerate economic growth in highly innovative industries, while positioning its firms for global leadership.

The ISI is inviting industry-led consortia to lead and to invest in bold and ambitious proposals that will supercharge their regional innovation ecosystems. By pulling in large firms, innovative small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and industry-relevant research institutions, business leaders will come together - with partners and in new ways - to build business-led innovation superclusters at a large scale. Their plans must build on shared private sector commitment, demonstrated through matched industry funding.

The initiative will be paying particular attention to building a shared competitive advantage for the various clusters, by attracting cutting-edge research, investment and talent by addressing gaps, aligning strengths, enhancing attributes, and positioning the clusters as world-leading innovation hotbeds. This in turn will generate new companies, and commercialise new products, processes and services that position firms to scale, integrate them into global value chains, and transition them to high-value activities.

What I find fascinating is that Canada is unashamedly using public funds on a huge scale to grow clusters.

Why hasn't Australia embraced clusters?

Here in Australia the federal government has consciously avoided the cluster word lest folk conclude that it's picking winners. The problem is exacerbated by most departmental heads coming from a Treasury/Finance background these days.

The second possible reason is that clusters are seen as management mumbo jumbo. But there are supporters. Professor Michael Porter (the Harvard cluster guru) attracted 1,000 people at \$1,000/head to hear him in Sydney a few years back. And the OECD, World Bank and UN agencies are active in the cluster space.

The third reason is that folk don't understand collaboration. This is probably the main reason. For example, an Ausindustry bloke in Darwin did stiffly remarked to me that 'clusters are a load of bullshit because companies aren't interested in collaborating.' (Well may he gravitate to a back office job).

But as the cluster experience shows, collaboration between companies, and between the research and business sectors, can happen when there is 'enlightened self-interest' – in other words, when the parties realise that acting collectively can get results not possible by acting alone.

A fourth reason is that federal and state governments in Australia haven't fully understood that that smart specialisation is critical in the 21st Century, and that governments have a crucial role in bringing the parties together. To be fair, Australia is dipping its toe in the water with its Growth Sectors program (food, advanced manufacturing, medical technology, mining equipment/services, oil/gas and now cyber security) but with the exception of food, clusters are rarely mentioned.

Role for local government

While the Canadian cluster program is shaped around companies, the fact remains that successful clusters are inherently localised. Why? Because it's the contacts and collaboration between companies that chase new business opportunities and drive their growth. Local councils are thus beautifully placed to assist these processes if they choose to do so.

Indeed, certain local councils have a good track record in the cluster game e.g. City of Playford (SA), Cairns City Council, Newcastle City Council (Hunternet etc.), Geelong City Council and those in the south-east of Queensland. The opportunity is for other councils to note their accomplishments and learn from them.

A further role is for councils to not only build specialisation and cluster principles into their economic development strategies, but to walk the talk. I see lots of ED strategies with the right jargon, but little evidence of doing anything about it. If you want to engage expertise to this end, I can point you to local and international experts.

Yet another role for councils is to hammer specialisation and cluster themes when interacting with, or lobbying the federal government. The reason is that the federal Minister Sinodinis (and his shadow Senator Carr) are both well across clusters and both would be interested to know that your council is demonstrably on the same page. And it will be ministers, and not bureaucrats, who will decide whether to follow the Canadian cluster program.

Energy the big issue

Meanwhile, hats off to the PM Turnbull for his leadership on the energy debate. Some commentators say he's on a hiding to nothing, but he's having a go at correcting the mess. And it was interesting to see Senator John 'Whacka' Williams drag the Parliamentary Library into the debate by quoting its findings of the big number of coal-fired electricity plants still in the pipeline e.g. China 299, India 132, Indonesia 32. The Library must be totally objective, so a smart move by Whacka.

Forwarded by Rod Brown

From the Productivity Commission

Inquiry on Transitioning Regional Economies

The purpose of this study is to examine the regional geography of Australia's economic transition since the mining investment boom, and to identify those regions and localities that face significant challenges in successfully transitioning to a more sustainable economic base as the investment phase is completed. The study will also consider the factors that influence their capacity to adapt to changes in economic circumstances.

More detailed information can be found in the terms of reference.

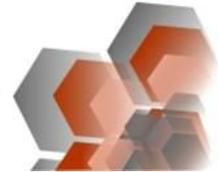
Data Availability and Use

Members of ANZRSAI with an interest in regional may like to review the Productivity Commission Inquiry Report on Data Availability and Use.

The Inquiry Report on Data Availability and Use was released in May 2017. The Australian Government has established a cross-portfolio taskforce to prepare the Government's response to the Productivity Commission's inquiry report. www.pmc.gov.au/public-data/data-availability-and-use-taskforce

CONFERENCES and STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

From the RSAI



RSAI NEWS

12th Regional Science World Congress, May 29 - June 01, 2018, Goa, India

Call for applications: Peter Nijkamp award for a midcareer researcher from a Developing Country

12th Regional Science World Congress, May 29 - June 01, 2018, Goa, India

Abstracts Submission Process

Authors submit abstracts for special sessions through session Organizers.

The organizers of the special session should ask for:

- title;
- authors(s);
- affiliations and emails (indicate the presenter and corresponding author);
- three keywords;
- abstract (400-500 words).

Abstract submission deadline: **November 30, 2017**

Notification of acceptance of abstract: **January 12, 2018**

After the abstract submission deadline the organizer(s) should send all the submissions to secretariat of the Congress at 2018worldcongress@regionalscience.org.

The secretariat will insert the data in the [CONFERENCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM](#) and give full access to the organizer for the management of the abstracts.

Call for Abstracts

The Regional Science Association International (RSAI) and the Regional Science Association of India invite regional scientists, economists, economic geographers, urban planners, policy makers, and researchers of related disciplines to participate in the 12th World Congress of the Regional Science Association International, with the main theme "Spatial Systems: Social Integration, Regional Development and Sustainability". The Congress will be hosted by the Regional Science Association of India.

We invite formal paper presentations (deadline of **November 30, 2017**). Organizers of special session are also welcome. The abstract submission portal is now open. Full information on the venue, abstract submission, registration, schedule of events, accommodation and travel information is posted at <http://regionalscience.org/2018worldcongress>

SUBMIT AN ABSTRACT

About the Focal Theme

Across the world, communities are striving to achieve an ecologically and socially secure future. The intricately linked ideas of sustainability and integration are the key to achieving our development goals. As regional scientists, our common pursuit of a sustainable future may be attained with more efficient understanding of the 'region' as a spatial unit. Keeping this objective in mind, the theme of the 2018 Congress highlights the importance of analyzing spatial systems as not just physical space or social space, but shared space. The sub-themes will be aimed at providing a platform for debates and discussions around the key issues of contemporary regional science and carve out the way to future research agenda.

Sub themes

- Big Data for Regional Science
- Cooperation and Development
- Environmental Issues
- Infrastructure, Transportation and Accessibility
- Innovation and Entrepreneurship
- Location of Economic Activity
- Methods in Regional Science and Urban Economics
- Migration and Labor Markets
- Real Estate and Housing
- Regional and Urban Policy and Governance
- Regional Finance, Investment or Capital Markets
- Rural Development
- Social Integration
- Spatial Planning
- Spatial Systems in Transitional economies
- Tourism

We look forward to welcoming you in the dazzling city of Goa in May 2018.

Call for applications: Peter Nijkamp award for a midcareer researcher from a Developing Country

Call for applications

The Peter Nijkamp Research Encouragement Award

The award recognizes the outstanding potential of a *mid-career researcher* from a nation in the *developing world* in which there is a section of RSAI. Conditions for applications are:

- No more than 10 years from the doctoral qualification (by Dec 31, 2017);
- Live in developing nations continuously for at least three years as at Dec 31, 2017;
- Be a member of RSAI;
- Submit a written formal research paper on a topic in Regional Science;
- Submit an updated version of CV

Nominees will be judged in part on the evaluation of the paper and in part on an evaluation of the research track record and performance (CV).

The winner(s) will receive support, up to 750 Euro, to participate in a Supra-Regional meeting or in the World Congress, at which the paper will be presented.

The jury will comprise the Immediate Past-President of RSAI as Chair, an Editor of Papers in Regional Science, and two Fellows of RSAI.

Deadline: November 30, 2017

(An eligible mid-career researcher from an eligible developing nation may submit a paper and their CV to the [RSAI Executive Secretary](#) for consideration for the Award at any time up to the end of November of that year)

More News in www.regionalscience.org or



Call for Abstracts



How to recover/heal communities, wellbeing and create resilient places from the ashes of wild fires?

Regional Science, assumed as Territorial Medicine, has to react and think about Forest Fires that are increasingly occurring and hurting particular places around the world: California, Norwest of Iberia and Southeast Australia.

Our hope is that the interdisciplinary and open approach of regional science, its methodological capability and its multi scale and diverse spatial scope can contribute to help the cure of unhealthy and suffering places and their peoples.

The journal [Regional Science Policy and Practice](#) in collaboration with the [Portuguese Regional Science Association](#) and other journals and associations that want to join the initiative, promote a seminar on Forest Fires at the Faculty of Economics of the University of Coimbra on December the 20th of 2017.

The idea is to stimulate the production of scientific papers to publish in a special issue of the journal [Regional Science Policy and Practice](#) and other publication (books, articles). The attitude is to overcome the phase of identification of the causes and causers of forest fires that is done and should be included in the literature review.

Beyond that, the aim is to collect scientific contributions that can help the cure of the territory acknowledging that places are the cumulative outcome of the will and action of many agents in their institutional, economic and environmental context recreated through time and space; which resilience, sustainability and development is constantly tested by disruptive phenomena.

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the phase of identification of the causes and causers of forest fires that is done and should be included in the literature review.

Beyond that, the aim is to collect scientific contributions that can help the cure of the territory acknowledging that places are the cumulative outcome of the will and action of many agents in their institutional, economic and environmental context recreated through time and space; which resilience, sustainability and development is constantly tested by disruptive phenomena.

The call for abstracts to the Symposium are open and your participation is very welcome!

Deadline for Abstracts submissions: 30th November 2017

All information at the event website: <http://symposiumwildfires.weebly.com/>

Two Conferences of the Regional Studies Association

Contributed by Paul Dalziel

I had the pleasure of being able to attend two of this year's conferences being organised by the Regional Studies Association.

The first was its annual conference, held at Trinity College in Dublin at the beginning of June. This was a large event, with the organisers recording 606 participants from 47 countries. Despite its size, the



conference retained the RSA tradition of a very friendly gathering, with a lot of vibrant conversation between sessions and at the social programmes.

Prior to the conference there was a walking tour of Dublin led by Dr Philip Lawton, a human geography researcher recently appointed as an Assistant Professor at Trinity College. Philip spoke to us about the transformation of the city, visible in its buildings and developments, including Temple Bar, Smithfield Square, O'Connell Street and the Dublin Docklands.

The programme of plenary sessions and special sessions was very stimulating. The Regional Studies Association is interested in addressing important practical issues, including thorny issues like economic development, conceptions of territorial governance, and how to promote equity and justice. This is reflected in a broad-ranging programme where a large number of academics and practitioners meet to share evidence on these issues.

The RSA Conference at the University of Sydney was a more relaxed occasion, but equally enjoyable. There were just over 50 participants, mostly from Australia, but with people also travelling from China, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and the United States.



The strong organising team was led by Bill Pritchard, Phil McManus, Andrew Beer, Lee Pugalis and Amanda Tattersall. A highlight was the opening plenary panel comprised of Mia Gray (University of Cambridge, UK), Phillip O'Neill (WSU), Andrew Beer (UniSA) and Hugh Campbell (University of Otago), who all addressed the topic of regional fragmentation in the context of changing political landscapes in 2016-17.

Another highlight was the stimulating contribution by Tony Sorensen and Lee Pugalis (both well-known to readers of this newsletter) on remaking rural regions in the presence of ten transformative technologies.

Know anyone who wants to take their career in a new direction?

This looks an excellent program. There may well be ANZRSAI colleagues with capable students ready to take on this level of research. This text was made available by the kind thought of Dr John Martin.

For the first time ever, Monash University is offering 18 behaviour change PhD scholarships through the Monash Graduate Research Industry Partnership (GRIP) program.

The Behaviour Change GRIP, which is supported by leading government agencies, seeks to fill a gap in the market for graduates who are able to straddle the worlds of government and academia and fulfil a strong demand for behavioural experts to work on public policy issues.

Successful candidates will be able to select projects that reflect their research interests and have the opportunity to work on real-world problems. They will be supported by leading academics from BehaviourWorks Australia, the Monash Sustainable Development Institute, the Faculties of Arts, Engineering, Health, Arts, Business, Law, Design and other Monash institutes.

As a brand new cohort, students will also learn from each other and gain practical skills and experience for a career in this fascinating field. This is an exciting opportunity with plenty of career scope.

Students from suitable disciplines are invited to submit an Expression of Interest by 12 October 2017. Please share this opportunity with your peers and colleagues.

Details here. <https://www.monash.edu/behaviour-change-grip>. The editor apologises for the late notice.

BRADLEY JORGENSEN, Senior Research Fellow, **BehaviourWorks Australia**, Monash University, Monash Sustainability Institute, Clayton Campus, 8 Scenic Blvd, Clayton VIC 3800.

T: +61 3 9905 9656; M: 0431827996, E: bradley.jorgensen@monash.edu

Recent publication: Jorgensen, B. S., Martin, J. F. & Nursey-Bray (forthcoming). Managerial career choices: Evidence from South Australian local government. *Australian Journal of Public Administration*.

CURRENT RESEARCH ABSTRACTS

Regional Science Policy and Practice

9(2) June 2017

Pages 63-81

Andrés Rodríguez-Pose, Gilles Cols

The determinants of foreign direct investment in sub-Saharan Africa: What role for governance?

Abstract: For the past quarter of a century, foreign direct investment (FDI) flows have grown exponentially across the world. Sub-Saharan Africa has, however, lagged behind and only lured on average a mere 2 per cent of global FDI. The investment that the region attracts tends, moreover, to be concentrated in a number of commodity-rich countries. Natural resources and the size of national markets have generally been considered as the main drivers of FDI. The quality of local institutions has, by contrast, attracted less attention. This paper uses institutional data for 22 countries in order to demonstrate that the quality of governance plays a far from negligible and enduring role in the distribution of FDI in sub-Saharan Africa. It is shown that factors such as political stability, government effectiveness, lower corruption, voice and accountability, and the rule of law not only are more important determinants of FDI than the size of local markets, but also that their influence on the capacity of African countries to attract FDI is long-lasting. DOI:

10.1111/rsp3.12093

Pages 83-99

Nuno Ornelas Martins

Spatial dimensions of Antonio Gramsci's contribution

Abstract: In this article I explore the spatial dimension of Antonio Gramsci's thinking, which possesses an innovative methodological approach to spatial analysis, within what can be

termed an ethnographical or anthropological approach. Such an approach engages in an analysis of an overall form of life in each spatial context, in order to overcome the absence of statistical data that can adequately describe the socio-economic processes Gramsci is attempting to characterize. Furthermore, Gramsci's category of organic intellectual also helps bridging the gap between hegemonic forces and spatio-ethnographic context, thus helping to understand the permanent reproduction and reconfiguration of the economy and society. DOI:

10.1111/rsp3.12092

Pages 101-120

Tony H. Grubestic, Kurt Fuellhart, Fangwu Wei and Kevin O'Connor

Regional perspectives on general aviation and reliever airports: A case study of the Phoenix metropolitan area

Abstract: Reliever airports hold a special place within the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) in the United States. Established in the 1960s, the purpose of reliever airports was to draw general aviation traffic away from congested primary airports located in larger metropolitan areas. In time, many of these airports evolved from simply relieving local air traffic congestion to functioning as both operational and economic hubs for the communities they serve. The purpose of this paper is to highlight the development of the reliever airport network in the United States and to explore their role (existing or potential) in the larger air transport system, as well as the associated regions that they serve. Specifically, a case study of the Phoenix Arizona metropolitan area and its reliever network is conducted. The results suggest that although many relievers are destined for their original purpose, others may

have the opportunity to diversify their form and function. DOI: 10.1111/rsp3.12091

Pages 121-140

S. Niggol Seo

Beyond the Paris Agreement: Climate change policy negotiations and future directions

Abstract: At the conclusion of the Paris conference, this paper provides a review of the history of international negotiations on global warming for the past three decades with an emphasis on details of Paris agreements. Founding documents of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) are reviewed. Major outcomes as well as conflicts on the stringency of global mitigation efforts observed from the series of Conferences of the Parties (COP) since 1992 are explained: Rio Earth Summit, Kyoto Protocol, Copenhagen Accord, Cancun Agreement, Durban Platform, and Paris Agreement. The development of the financial instrument called the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the tensions among the parties on the fund are reviewed. The paper describes the current states of the global negotiations on various fronts at the aftermath of the Paris COP. The paper concludes by putting forth future directions of the negotiations and the ideal policies that can be agreed upon at the international level, which focus on adaptation, technologies, incentives, and exchanges. DOI: 10.1111/rsp3.12090

Papers in Regional Science

96(3) August 2017

Pages 451-476

Elias Giannakis and Adriana Bruggeman

Economic crisis and regional resilience: Evidence from Greece

Abstract: Shift-share and input-output models are combined to explore the resilience of Greek regions to economic crisis. Model results indicate that rural regions are more resistant to recessionary shocks than urban regions. The analysis of the space-specific ability of sectors to withstand economic shocks portrayed the resilience of agriculture, while food industry, although its impact overtime declined, managed to increase its employment in seven out of thirteen regions. The tourism sector contracted but showed more resilience in the island regions than in the continental regions. The spatial heterogeneity in the effects of the recessionary shocks re-emphasizes the need for targeted and differentiated regional development policies. DOI: 10.1111/pirs.12206

Pages 477-494

Víctor Hugo Torres-Preciado, Mayrén Polanco-Gaytán and Miguel A. Tinoco-Zermeño

Crime and regional economic growth in Mexico: a spatial perspective

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to examine the effects of crime on regional economic growth in Mexico. We estimate a growth model using a spatial panel data model and test for the presence and type of spatial interaction, as proposed by Elhorst. Our results suggest that a two-way spatial Durbin model best fits the data, crime exerts a negative total effect on economic growth across Mexican states, particularly homicides and robbery, and significant spillover effects seem to reinforce the negative impact on regional growth. DOI: 10.1111/pirs.12205

Pages 495-518

Xiyan (Jamie) Wang

Subway capitalization effect in Beijing: Theory and evidence on the variation of the subway proximity premium

Abstract: This paper analyses the relationship between community attributes and the subway home-price capitalization effect, asking whether the magnitude of the subway proximity premium is affected by neighbourhood economic status and location. Using longitudinal data from Beijing, the paper estimates that decreasing a community's distance to a subway station by 10 per cent increases the housing price per square metre by 0.2 per cent ~ 0.9 per cent. The paper also shows that, subway capitalization effect is around 0.1 per cent ~ 0.2 per cent lower for communities that have higher quality and charge a 1 Yuan higher property management fee. Moreover, the analysis also reveals that the subway capitalization will decrease by around 0.08 per cent as a community's distance to the central business district (CBD) increases by 1 km. DOI: 10.1111/pirs.12203

Australasian Journal of Regional Studies

Vol. 23, No. 2, 2017

In this edition, the Journal continues its two-fold objectives of presenting quality Regional Science research papers while also ensuring that the content will have wide applicability to Australia's diverse regions and to our readership. Again, we thank contributors and particularly our reviewers whose input, though remaining anonymous, is critical to the journal's ongoing success and sustainability. As well as the new research papers, this edition includes a literature review of an important area of regional science studies, that being regional comparative advantage. We believe its inclusion provides our readership and particularly our academic community with an important, contemporary platform upon which more specific research papers can later be based. While such a review is unusual for this journal, we believe that the occasional inclusion of such generic contributions in key areas is something that should be considered for further editions. In summary of specific papers in this edition, the

research by Clarke and Burns considers the use of joint-use (shared) facilities in the roll out of specific health service programs. It is based on the evaluation of a program in the sensitive and very topical area of mental health, drawing examples from regional Victoria. There are hopefully important lessons in this for the delivery of comparable services elsewhere, in the face of growing and diverse regional demands mixed with the realities of limited budget allocation. The paper by Cameron and Cochrane suggests a quantitative approach to address the commonly encountered problems of matching the scale of the data with the (often smaller size) of the area or population under investigation. Fleishman et al.'s paper highlights the growing importance of creative industries in the development of new, knowledge based sectors in regional areas. Anecdotally, these sectors are often associated with major city/inner city land uses, physical precincts and clusters. This paper, based on the experience in Townsville, North Queensland, argues that the emergence of these activities is not simply the domain of densely populated, inner-urban locations in the state capitals. While such regional nodes are not without specific challenges, the paper identifies how such 'new wave' businesses do emerge, based on the evolution of a number of existing and new service and professional firms and networks. Powell et al.'s paper recognises the observation that, in regional economies particularly, there can be important co-relationships between sectors and business activities which, on first observation, would appear to have little in common. In this case, the paper investigates the surprisingly strong and multi-faceted relationship between high growth rates of prepared food outlets of various types and the mining boom in Western Australia over recent years. Using input-output analysis, the study establishes a high correlation and then ponders the post-mining boom environment now being

experienced. As regards natural resources and policies governing their use, Rochford's paper considers changing water usage and its evolution in the face of dwindling populations in certain regional locations. Any subsequent realignment of water usage and its infrastructure needs to take a longer term and strategic view to demand changes which will almost certainly change again into the future. The Editors.

ABOUT ANZRSAI

ANZRSAI Council Notes

ANZRSAI Council has been discussing ways to strengthen links with members of RSAI in South America, the Pacific (particularly Papua New Guinea and Indonesia) and Africa.

Council is discussing a joint conference in Indonesia with the Indonesian Regional Science Association in 2020.

The 2018 ANZRSAI conference will be held in Canberra from 4 to 7 December, at ANU.

The 2019 ANZRSAI conference is to be held in Cairns in the first week of December.

Enjoy the 2017 ANZRSAI Conference at University of Southern Queensland, Toowoomba 6-8 December 2017.

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