

ANZRSAI Newsletter

An interdisciplinary international association of researchers and practitioners on the growth and development of urban, regional and international systems

September 2010

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REGIONAL RESEARCH

Papers in Regional Science: Abstracts

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Page numbers given.

469-483

Economic geography and African development
Anthony J. Venables

Physical and economic geography both contribute to low levels of income in Africa. The small size of African countries and markets impedes growth through a number of mechanisms. The business environment is prone to monopoly and opportunistic behaviour. Cities are relatively small. Public goods (national and regional are undersupplied). The potential benefits of natural resources are not dispersed widely enough. Growth prospects require better use of natural resource revenues and the development of clusters of export oriented manufacturing in coastal economies.

485-511

Trade costs in empirical New Economic Geography

Maarten Bosker and Harry Garretsen

Trade costs are a crucial element of New Economic Geography (NEG) models. Without trade costs there is no role for geography. In empirical NEG studies the unavailability of direct trade cost data calls for the need to approximate these trade costs by introducing a

trade cost function. In doing so, hardly any attention is paid to the (implicit) assumptions and empirical consequences of the particular trade cost function used. Based on a meta-analysis of NEG market access studies as well as on the results of estimating the NEG wage equation for a uniform sample while using different trade costs functions, we show that the relevance of the key NEG variable, market access, depends nontrivially on the choice of trade cost function. Next, we propose an alternative way to approximate trade costs that does not require the specification of a trade cost function, the so called implied trade costs approach. Overall, our results stress that the specification of trade costs can matter a lot for the conclusions reached in any empirical NEG study. We therefore call for a much more careful treatment of trade costs in future empirical NEG studies.

513-536

The duelling models: NEG vs amenity migration in explaining US engines of growth
Mark D. Partridge

The new economic geography (NEG) has become a mainstay of regional science in the last two decades, as signified by the awarding of Paul Krugman, the Nobel Prize. Yet, most American regional scientists and urban/regional economists do not use NEG in determining regional growth patterns. Instead, they rely on factors such as natural amenity migration, whose roots lie back to the work of Philip Graves in the mid 1970s. Conversely, two of the world's leading economic geographers – Allen Scott and Michael Storper – have strongly argued that job availability not household amenities have determined US regional dynamics. Given the disparity of views over the largest developed economy in the world, we hold a competition to determine which of these leading contenders accurately predict US interregional growth dynamics over the last 40–60 years. The runaway winner of the duel is natural amenity led growth with the crown going to Graves. Implications are drawn for both empirical research and EU economic integration.

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537-561

The effect of migration on income growth and convergence: Meta-analytic evidence

Ceren Ozgen, Peter Nijkamp and Jacques Poot

We compare a set of econometric studies that measure the effect of net internal migration in neoclassical models of long-run real income convergence and derive 67 comparable effect sizes. The precision-weighted estimate of beta convergence is about 2.7 per cent. An increase of one percentage point in the net migration rate of a region increases the per capita income growth rate in that region on average by about 0.1 percentage points. Introducing a net migration variable in a growth regression increases the estimate of beta convergence slightly. Studies that use panel models or IV estimation methods yield smaller coefficients of net migration in growth regressions, while the opposite holds for regressions controlling for high-skilled migration.

563-585

Migration and innovation: Does cultural diversity matter for regional R&D activity?

Annekatrien Niebuhr

Recent theoretical research deals with economic costs and benefits of cultural diversity related to immigration. However, empirical evidence regarding the impact of cultural diversity on economic performance is still scarce. We analyse the effect of cultural diversity of the labour force on patent applications for a cross-section of German regions. The results suggest that differences in knowledge and capabilities of workers from diverse cultural backgrounds enhance performance of regional R&D sectors. As regards innovation, the benefits of diversity seem to outweigh the costs caused, for example, by communication barriers.

587-606

Differential labour mobility and agglomeration

Stephan Russek

This paper develops an analytically solvable new economic geography model in which not only skilled, self-employed labour is mobile, but also the unskilled labour force. Unskilled labour mobility increases the agglomeration incentive of skilled labour and influences the pattern of agglomeration. At high levels of trade costs, skilled and unskilled labour migration reinforce each other leading to agglomeration of both types of labour in the same region. For lower levels of trade costs,

unskilled labour remigrates, whereas skilled labour remains concentrated.

607-623

Matching and settlement patterns: The case of Norway

Mikko Moilanen

This paper estimates the matching of job seekers and vacant jobs in Norwegian regional labour markets. The main goal of the study is to analyse whether differing settlement patterns across regions can explain the ability of regional labour markets to form new matches. The basic matching function is extended to account for spatial spillovers between regions. The paper finds that matching efficiency in regions with low average population density, but with few dense, urban settlements, is as high as in urbanized high-density areas. It is therefore important to take into account both population density and dispersion of population within a region when analysing matching in regional labour markets.

625-640

Geography and governance: Does space matter?

Harry Seldadyo, J. Paul Elhorst and Jakob De Haan

Studies on governance generally ignore spatial dependence among the observations. Employing spatial econometric methods, we find that governance in one country exhibits a positive relationship with governance in neighbouring countries. Consequently, a change in a single explanatory variable in a particular country not only affects the level of governance in that country itself, but also in neighbouring countries. Using maximum likelihood function values and Bayesian posterior model probabilities, we also find that the spatial arrangement of the countries in the sample is best described by a spatial weights matrix based on the 10 nearest neighbours of every country in the sample.

641-657

Does government fragmentation enhance or hinder metropolitan economic growth?

Georg Grassmueck and Martin Shields

Economic growth is an important priority for many local governments. There is a long-standing theoretical debate on how to best organize government for economic growth. There is surprisingly little empirical research focusing on how government organization affects regional growth. In this paper we

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forward several recent measures of government fragmentation in contrast to the common measure of government units per capita to examine how government competition influences growth, testing them in a metropolitan statistics area (MSA) growth model for 1992-2002. Going somewhat against the current embrace of regional collaboration, our results suggest that regions with relatively fragmented governments had stronger relative economic performance over the study's time frame.

659-668

Single capital, investment choices and preferential tax regimes

Kosuke Oshima

The assumption of separate tax bases on which the literature of preferential tax regimes has been based is not necessarily the case. In this paper we assume a single type of capital, or money, invested in different industries as well as in different countries. Tax elasticities can differ across industries depending on production technologies and therefore governments have incentives to provide preferential tax treatment to certain industries. Then it is shown that preferential regimes may not be desirable in different senses from the literature.

669-684

Methods to support policy evaluation of sex offender laws

Tony Grubestic and Alan Murray

The effective management of convicted sex offenders continues to challenge local law enforcement agencies and public safety officials. While recently enacted legislation at the federal level seeks to increase the monitoring and tracking of sex offenders, legislation at the state and local levels seeks to limit the residential options of convicted sex offenders through various geographic constraints. An issue that arises, however, is the extent to which some communities and/or neighbourhoods are exposed to a disproportionately high number of offenders, potentially placing vulnerable populations at risk. The purpose of this paper is to outline spatial optimization approaches to assess and benchmark spatial risk and the geographic distribution of sex offenders within a community. Results suggest that these approaches are useful decision support tools for crafting and evaluating sex offender residency policies.

BOOK REVIEWS

685-686

Moving people and knowledge: Scientific mobility in an enlarging European Union – By Louise Ackers and Bryony Gill

Høgni Kalsø Hansen

686-688

Ageing labour forces. Promises and prospects – Edited by Philip Taylor

Thomas Lindh

688-689

Flexibility and employment security in Europe: Labour markets in transition – Edited by Ruud J.A. Muffels

Brigitte Waldorf

Note: Papers in Regional Science is published on-line by Wiley InterScience for the Regional Science Association International. By courtesy of Wylie Interscience we can now publish abstracts from the journals of the Regional Science Association International. Ed.

Introducing ABARE-BRS

The Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics – Bureau of Rural Sciences (ABARE-BRS) is a research organisation within the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. ABARE-BRS was established on 1 July 2010 following the merger of the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE) and the Bureau of Rural Sciences (BRS).

Both ABARE and BRS had a strong history in contributing to private and public sector decision-making through their research, analysis and statistical collections. ABARE's history dates back 65 years (from 1945) and BRS's 24 years (from 1986).

ABARE-BRS will continue to provide the professionally independent economic and scientific analysis previously undertaken by ABARE and BRS. It will also provide a third capability of integrated socio-economic and biophysical analysis necessary to address the difficult policy issues facing Australia's primary industries today and into the future.

Importantly, the new organisation will retain the professional independence that has long been a feature of the work of ABARE and BRS. For example, the new organisation will continue to publish research for decision-

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makers covering the full gamut of policy options and will be available to undertake research funded by external parties, as has occurred in the past.

At the same time, ABARE-BRS plans to forge a stronger future and make new services publicly available.

Mission

The mission is to provide professionally independent, world-class research, analysis and advice for government and private sector decision-makers on significant issues affecting Australia's primary industries.

Capabilities

ABARE-BRS delivers independent economic and scientific research and analysis to a range of stakeholders. We also produce integrated socio-economic and biophysical analysis necessary to address the difficult policy issues facing Australia's primary industries.

ABARE-BRS provides innovative research outputs that combine current thinking from relevant disciplines for inclusion in publications and reports, compilations of data, databases, presentations, conferences and workshops.

ABARE-BRS has staff with skills across a range of economic, science and social-science disciplines. These include skills in the areas of scientific and economic analysis and modeling, data (including survey) collection and statistical analysis, risk assessment and management, geographical mapping particularly in areas related to natural resource management, commodity and market analysis, and integrated analysis.

People

Executive Director, Phillip Glyde, is supported by Deputy Executive Director, Paul Morris, Chief Economist, Dr Terry Sheales and Chief Scientist, Dr Kim Ritman.

Sourcing economists, scientists, researchers and analysts from leading Australian and international universities ensures that people are highly qualified and pride themselves on providing multi-disciplinary research and analysis.

Stakeholders

The vast diversity of clients is representative of industries in agriculture, food, forest, fisheries, energy, minerals, productivity and water. They include federal and state government

departments and agencies, portfolio-related companies and agencies, research and development corporations, and industry groups.

See latest releases at www.abare-brs.gov.au
Site accessed 4 September 2010.

REGIONS & PRACTICE

Tomorrow's Regions

The Queensland State Government's program to build sustainable, liveable and prosperous rural and regional communities in Queensland.

On Wednesday 14 July 2010, the Minister for Primary Industries, Fisheries and Rural and Regional Queensland, the Honourable Tim Mulherin MP, announced a new model for the Queensland Government's engagement with rural and regional Queensland.

Tomorrow's Regions: The Queensland Government's partnership regional communities brings together a number of engagement initiatives providing a more coordinated and comprehensive approach to regional engagement in Queensland.

Tomorrow's Regions includes the following key components:

Regional Development Australia: The RDA initiative has established 12 committees, made up of representatives from local councils and other local organisations across Queensland to work with all levels of government to address regional issues and to promote regional development.

"Tomorrow's Regions brings together the Blueprint for the Bush initiative and 12 Regional Development Australia (RDA) Committees to provide a stronger voice for rural Queensland," Mr Mulherin said.

Under the new model, RDA committees within Blueprint for the Bush areas will prepare a Regional Blueprint as part of their RDA Regional Roadmap. The Regional Blueprint focuses on the specific issues and priorities of rural and remote communities within the RDA region.

Blueprint for the Bush: In February 2005, then Premier Peter Beattie made a commitment at a Community Cabinet meeting in Charleville, to work in partnership with AgForce Queensland, a peak organisation representing rural producers, to develop a Blueprint for the Bush.

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In September 2005, the peak group representing the state's local councils, the Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ), joined AgForce and the government in developing the blueprint.

The Rural Economic Development and Infrastructure Plan augments the Blueprint for the Bush. It outlines the economic outlook for rural Queensland, as well as the significant investment in rural water, transport, energy, information and communication technology, social and community infrastructure, as well as Smart State research and development infrastructure. The plan also highlights major private sector projects across rural and regional areas of Queensland outside South-East Queensland. This wave of infrastructure will be the foundation for the future sustainability, live-ability and prosperity of rural Queensland.

Funding: On 14 July 2010 Minister for Primary Industries, Fisheries, Rural and Regional Queensland Tim Mulherin announced \$2 million in funding for rural community capacity building projects directly linked to Blueprint for the Bush priorities has been announced.

Communities outside Southeast Queensland and major regional centres will be eligible to apply for the funding, to implement projects that improve the economic, social and cultural capacity of their regions.

Under the plan funding of up to \$10,000 will be available for up to 100 recipients a year for projects in rural communities.

That money will be used to fund projects like plans for developing local sporting facilities or strategies to develop local shows or volunteer organisations.

“We want to help rural and regional communities become places that people want to live, work and raise families and these grants are part of a plan to help make that happen.”

Organisations who wish to register their interest in the new funding program should email Blueprint@deedi.qld.gov.au

Regional Engagement Network: Queensland Government Ministers have been assigned to partner with specific regional communities.

Mr Mulherin said Tomorrow's Regions assigns Bligh Government Ministers to specific regional communities to work in partnership with communities, to help achieve the outcomes specific areas want from Government.

“Communities have been vocal about wanting more effective and direct interaction with Ministers,” he said.

“This new approach provides an opportunity for Ministers, including myself, to engage directly with communities through recently established RDA Committees.”

The plan assigns a specific Government Minister to regions across the State to act as a dedicated Government point of contact for local councils and community organisations.

Regionalisation Plan: “Following the recent Queensland Growth Management Summit the Government has committed to a regionalisation plan.

Tomorrow's Regions will complement the new Bligh Government Regionalisation Strategy to be released by the end of the year.

Extracts from the website of Queensland Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.
www.regions.qld.gov.au/dsdweb/v4/apps/web/content.cfm?id=16121

Site accessed 4 and 7 September 2010

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What Region is This?

The favourite place of David Wilson is Rangiputa, located on the Karikari Peninsula in Northland, the far North of New Zealand. The village is on the Northeastern shore of a large shallow bay, Kohanga Bay and features white sands, safe swimming and fishing, and a range of accommodation from resort to bed and breakfast. More on David in *About ANZRSAI*

UPCOMING CONFERENCES (Second Call for Papers for the ANZRSAI Annual Conference on page 9 et seq below)

Beyond Periphery Symposium

PART 1: Darwin, NT. 26-28 October, 2010.
PART 2: Whyalla, SA. 2-4 November, 2010

Aims of the Symposium

- ▶ To investigate new ways of dealing with the regional development challenge in sparsely populated areas of developed nations;
- ▶ To hear from prominent researchers and practitioners from around the World who will present case examples of the big demographic, community, and economic issues;
- ▶ To actively workshop strategies and policies for addressing the challenges to effective regional development.

The symposium will include an opening plenary in each location, a set of workshops around particular regional development issues,

and field trips to observe and discuss the challenges with regional development organisations and researchers in situ.

Who is it for?

The Symposium is aimed at policy makers, programme managers, community leaders, funding agencies, community organisations and academic researchers.

The opening plenaries in Darwin and Whyalla are open to the public. Delegate numbers for the subsequent workshop sessions and field trips will be limited to ensure active participation. Delegates can choose to enrol for the entire event, one of the Parts, or for specific workshop sessions and field trips depending on their specific areas of interest.

Contact for sponsorship or participation.

Darwin: dean.carson@cdu.edu.au.0447085520.
Whyalla: jen.cleary@unisa.edu.au 0429699387.

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Regions in a Shifting Global Landscape

Regional Studies Ass'n
Conference
University of Manchester,
UK

Tuesday 2nd November 2010

Conference Objectives:

To explore, within a shifting global landscape, the role that regions play in furthering economic growth, innovation and an improved quality of life for future generations. Those individuals just beginning their career, whether students, researchers, or practitioners are uniquely placed to examine and define the future role of regions, both from a practical perspective and a visionary one.

Target Audience:

The conference is open to all: academics; policy makers and practitioners; but particularly to early career researchers who are currently undertaking an academic degree, post-doctoral studies or are in the early years of their career.

Programme:

The day will consist of both parallel workshop sessions and plenary sessions. Plenary speakers and Conference Themes are:

Governance and Regional Policy

Dr Tassilo Herrschel, Centre for Urban and Regional Governance, University of Westminster

Innovation and Regional Development

Professor Jeremy Howells, Director of the Manchester Institute of Innovation Research, University of Manchester (tbc)

Spatial Planning and Policy

Professor Gordon Dabinett, Department of Town and Regional Planning, University of Sheffield

Registration and submission:

The submission site for abstracts and registration is available now at: www.regional-studies-assoc.ac.uk

For more details contact:

Lisa Bibby-Larsen

Conference Officer

Regional Studies Association

PO Box 2058 Seaford BN25 4QU

tel: 0044 (0) 1323 899 698

fax: 0044 (0) 1323 899 798

Third National Country Towns Conference 2010

30 September and 1 October 2010

Presented by the Centre for Sustainable Regional Communities and the Community Planning & Development Program

At this, the third Country Towns conference we will explore how the diversity of country towns across the nation are responding to the call for a sustainable future. We will use the many different perspectives to build a framework that shows the choices communities have working together and with governments to realize this outcome.

REGISTRATIONS OPEN.

For more details please contact the Conference Manager Patricia Ibbotson on 03 5444 7859 or p.ibbotson@latrobe.edu.au

A draft program and registration details are at: <http://www.latrobe.edu.au/csarc/conferences/ctc2010/index.html>

Regional Studies Association

WINTER CONFERENCE 2010

Regions and the Environment

Friday 26th November 2010, London

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Resource Centre, London, UK

Submissions now closed

For further information please go to:

www.regional-studies-assoc.ac.uk

Register now for the ANZRSAI Annual Conference in Melbourne. 7-10 December Early Bird registration closes on 24 September.

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ABOUT ANZRSAI

David Wilson **Vice President** **(New Zealand)**

David is Director of the Institute of Public Policy, at AUT University and specialises in economic development. He has led and been involved with numerous research and consultancy projects, directly and tangentially related to economic development. These have encompassed projects from local and regional economic development, metropolitan development, business and industry sector development, corporate citizenship, governance, sustainable economic development to examining the interaction and integration of social, economic and community development.



He had an integral role in the design and implementation of the 'Metro Auckland Project', being a member of the international review team that authored the "Metro Report" that formed the basis for the 'Metro Action Plan'. David was on the governance team and took part in various work-streams in the prelude to the Action Plan being led by Auckland Plus.

David designed and teaches the only academic programme in New Zealand dedicated to economic development practice. David has come to academia from a commercial background attracted to the "public good" aspects and challenge and complexity associated with economic development.

His prior commercial experience ranges from working in small, medium and corporate businesses in sales, marketing, product management, business unit management to owning and operating his own successful retail business for 17 years.

Most importantly the school boy Basketball team he coaches took out the 2010 Auckland North Harbour Under 19 championships last month by 1 point in extra time.

ANZRSAI Council 2009-10

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34th Annual Conference of the Australia and New Zealand Regional Science Association International

Rydges on Swanston Melbourne, Australia, 7-10 December 2010

SECOND CALL FOR PAPERS

Following our successful hosting of the Pacific Regional Science Conference last year, ANZRSAI is calling for presentations at our 34th annual conference, which will take place at the Rydges on Swanston Melbourne hotel, 7-10 December 2010. This is a wonderful venue in easy walking distance from the Melbourne central business district and the famous cafes and restaurants of Lygon Street. The conference theme is:

Innovation and Regions: Theory, Practice and Policy

The committee invites contributions from academics, practitioners and policy advisors on any aspect of regional science for presentation at the conference. The programme will include *academic papers* (which may be peer reviewed), *PowerPoint presentations* and *special sessions* on topics in regional science theory, regional development practice or regional planning policy. The conference includes an Awards Dinner at the venue on Thursday 9 December, at which the following awards will be made.

- The John Dickinson Memorial Award for Best Paper in AJRS
- The Award for Best Paper in Sustaining Regions
- The ANZRSAI Award for Best Conference Paper
- The ANZRSAI Award for Best Conference Paper by a Student

The home page for the 2010 conference is hosted at the Association's own home page at www.anzrsai.org. There are two separate websites available to submit an abstract and to register, as follows:

A. To submit an abstract, please go to:

<https://www.conferenceonline.com/index.cfm?page=booking&object=abstract&forceHB=1&id=180>

B. To register for the conference, please go to:

<https://www.conferenceonline.com/index.cfm?page=booking&object=conference&id=15319&categorykey=0815D35A%2D1DD6%2D4BC9%2DBF15%2D762FC2189981&clear=1>

Please note: Abstracts must be submitted by 3 September and early bird registration ends on 24 September.

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Abstract Submission:

The programme committee welcomes contributions in the form of a PowerPoint presentation, an academic paper or a special session (made up of three presentations). Papers that are submitted in full by the 1st of October will be double-blind peer reviewed for publication in formal conference proceedings on the ANZRSAI website. Papers submitted to the conference may also be submitted to the Association's journal, the *Australasian Journal of Regional Science*, which is ranked as a tier B journal by the Australian Research Council.

In all cases, the first step is to submit an *Abstract* giving a brief introduction to the content of the contribution or proposed special session. The Abstract should be no more than 150 words, explaining the topic of the contribution and its main points or conclusions. The Abstract should make clear that the topic is suitable for a conference of people engaged in regional science theory, practice or policy. Decisions on submitted abstracts will be made within **three weeks** of receipt.

To submit an abstract, please go to:

<https://www.conferenceonline.com/index.cfm?page=booking&object=abstract&forceHB=1&id=180>

The Committee welcomes papers on any aspect of regional science, but is particularly interested to receive papers reporting research or case studies on any of the following:

- Innovation and regional development
- Entrepreneurship and regional development
- Population policy, urbanisation and the “big Australia” debate
- Global cities in the twenty first century
- Metropolitan and regional planning
- Regional governance
- New regional structures in Australia
- Drivers of regional growth and decline
- Local economic development
- Networks, clusters and regional development
- Regional policies in Australia and New Zealand
- Sustainability and natural resource management
- Rural futures
- Human capital and regional development
- Liveability and population attraction strategies
- Regional labour markets
- Urban and regional economics
- Regional impacts of climate change and climate policy

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Conference Registration:

The 34th Annual Conference will open with a cocktail reception at the conference venue on Tuesday 7 December. This will be followed by two and a half days full of stimulating plenary addresses, a plenary panel, parallel sessions of submitted papers and the conference dinner on Thursday 9 December. This is an opportunity for ANZRSAI members and others interested in regional science or regional policy to share experiences and network with each other, to keep up-to-date with the latest developments in regional research, and to address important issues in regional planning.

At the time of issuing this second request for papers, the programme of plenary speakers is still being finalised. Once this is finalised, details will be published on the conference website at www.anzrsai.org.

Registration for the conference includes morning tea, lunches and afternoon tea as well as admission to all plenary and parallel sessions. There are two social events: an opening cocktail reception on the evening of Tuesday 7 December and the ANZRSAI Awards Dinner on Thursday 9 December. There is also an option for participants to include their annual ANZRSAI subscription (which includes subscription to the Regional Science Association International) with their conference fee.

Standard Registration for full conference	\$625.00
Early Bird Standard registration (must be paid before 24 September)	\$525.00
Student or Emeritus Registration for full conference	\$250.00
Registration for one day of the conference	\$300.00

Conference Cocktail Reception (Tuesday 7 December, 6.00pm) \$30.00

ANZRSAI Awards Dinner (Thursday 9 December, 6.00pm) \$120.00

Standard annual ANZRSAI Subscription for 2011 \$160.00

Emeritus annual ANZRSAI Subscription for 2011 \$60.00

Student annual ANZRSAI Subscription for 2011 \$30.00

To register for the conference, please go to:

<https://www.conferenceonline.com/index.cfm?page=booking&object=conference&id=15319&categorykey=0815D35A%2D1DD6%2D4BC9%2DBF15%2D762FC2189981&clear=1>

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Conference Accommodation

There is a wide range of accommodation options available close to the conference venue of Rydges on Swanston. The conference organisers have arranged for reduced accommodation rates of \$180 per night at Rydges on Swanston, and this is also the venue for the conference dinner on 9 December. A description of the hotel can be downloaded from:

http://www.rydges.com/images/pdf/RVCARL/gen_factsheet.pdf

Details on how to book this special rate, and details of other accommodation options, will be posted on the conference website at www.anzrsai.org by the end of July.

Indicative Timetable

The indicative timetable for submitted papers and registration is as follows:

3 September 2010	Final date for submission of abstracts
24 September 2010	Final date for early bird registration Draft conference programme on website
29 October 2010	Final date for submission of full paper by authors wanting their contribution to be peer reviewed for the conference proceedings
12 November 2010	Final date for conference registration for paper presenters, for paper to be confirmed in the programme
26 November 2010	Final conference programme on website
7 December 2010	Conference opens

Queries about abstracts can be sent to the programme coordinator at the address below:

Professor Paul Dalziel
AERU, Lincoln University
New Zealand
paul.dalziel@lincoln.ac.nz

For further information on the conference, please contact the conference convenor:

Dr Paul Collits
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