

ANZRSAI Newsletter

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL

An interdisciplinary international organisation focusing on understanding the growth and development of urban, regional and international systems

September 2007

President's message

The emergence of a new association EDAA (Economic Development Association of Australia) has been greeted with enthusiasm by those who are engaged in this type of work and ANZRSAI look forward to working with them in future on regional issues.



The 2007 ANZRSAI conference will be in Manukau New Zealand from September 23rd to 26th. Once again this will be a great opportunity to mingle with practitioners and academics from diverse areas. In 2005 there were over 360 delegates at our conference in Manukau (jointly held with EDANZ) and many ANZRSAI members reported it was one of our best conferences ever, so we look forward to same great result in 2007.

The 2008 ANZRSAI Conference will be held in Adelaide in December. Hosted by the University of Adelaide, it has received support from Regional Development SA and DOT-ARS. Stay tuned for further details in forthcoming newsletters.

In 2009 we will have a great opportunity to combine the annual ANZRSAI Conference with the Pacific Regional Science Conference Organization (PRSCO) conference. The event will be held at the Gold Coast from July 19th to 22nd 2009. A number of ANZRSAI members attended PRSCO 2007 in Vancouver during May and experienced a great international conference on regional issues. PRSCO 2009 will be an outstanding event for all those with a passion for things regional so I urge all members to start thinking about the papers they would like to submit. See the website for further details:

www.uow.edu.au/conferences/PRSCO2009/home.html.

ANZRSAI conferences are a great opportunity for younger researchers, policy writers and practitioners to network with others in the field from across Australia, New Zealand and other international locations, and through membership they have access to the vast academic resources on regional issues of the local association and its international body RSAI.

A personal vote of thanks to all those ANZRSAI Councilors, who have represented their various states & nations over last 12 months and for the hard working members of the ANZRSAI executive, well done team and I hope to see you back in action again next year.

David Fuller
University of Wollongong

In this Issue ...

	page
President's message	1
What's on the web	1
LGA amalgamations	
- Northern Territory	2
- Queensland	3
What region is this?	4
Publications Review	5
ANZRSAI Council members	5
ANZRSAI publications	6
Noticeboard	8
Conference Calendar	9



What's on the web . . .

<http://www.anzrsai.org/>

Have you visited our website lately? On the site you will find:

- Information about ANZRSAI
- Upcoming conference details
- Contents of *Sustaining Regions* journal
- Contents of *Australasian Journal of Regional Studies (AJRS)*
- Frequently asked questions
- Council contact details

Members benefits:

- Access to full articles in *Sustaining Regions* journal
- Access to full articles in *AJRS*
- Access to International Regional Science Association



Special Feature: Local Government Amalgamations

Northern Territory

After it was first elected in 2001 the Northern Territory's Martin Labor Government decided to have a regional development strategy. A glossy brochure was produced and Regional Boards were appointed, comprising the "great-and-the-good" of the NT's sparsely populated regions. These Boards set about establishing wish lists of projects in a true local government style of regional economic development. Nothing much happened. After its emphatic re-election in 2005 the Government re-cast its regional economic development strategy. The business and industry department had its name changed to explicitly include regional economic development (from DBIRD to DBERD) and Regional Advisory Committees were established. More glossy brochures are probably imminent but serious funding is not. It seemed at the time that the political-administrative pattern of the previous 20 years was to be continued.

Then, six months ago, the NT Government suddenly announced the most comprehensive program of local government amalgamations since those enacted by Kennett in Victoria in 1992. In intent and scale they dwarf the supposedly controversial amalgamations currently underway in Queensland.

In 2008 the proposed amalgamations will completely replace the Territory's unique hybrid local government system. This currently comprises six municipalities, one special purpose town council, five regional local government authorities and about 56 local government councils; the latter incorporated either under the Community Government Council provisions of the NT's Local Government Act or under the Commonwealth's Associations Ordinance. In the place of these 68 local governments there will be thirteen, four municipal governments – Darwin, Palmerston, Katherine and Alice Springs – and nine "super Shires". Whereas the previous system of non-urban local governments had no spatial entity or authority the new system will mean that, as in Western Australia, the Territory's total land mass will be incorporated. The NT's bush local governments will in future be able to rate land.

The official rationale for this initiative is a quest for greater local government effectiveness, especially in Aboriginal communities where Councils have long been criticised for a lack of capacity. Also, lurking in the explanatory material issued by the Department is an assumption that economies of scale will be achieved by amalgamation. A more profane rationale for these reforms (sic) is in the conviction amongst some NT bureaucrats and politicians that the NT gets \$16 million less in Commonwealth roads funding than it would if were fully incorporated.

The abundant national and international evidence that amalgamations of councils in sparsely populated areas with widely scattered villages/townships do not achieve economies of scale has been ignored. The real problem with the NT's bush local governments is that they are grossly under-funded, mostly because the general purpose assistance they receive – under the Commonwealth's 1995 Financial Assistance (Local

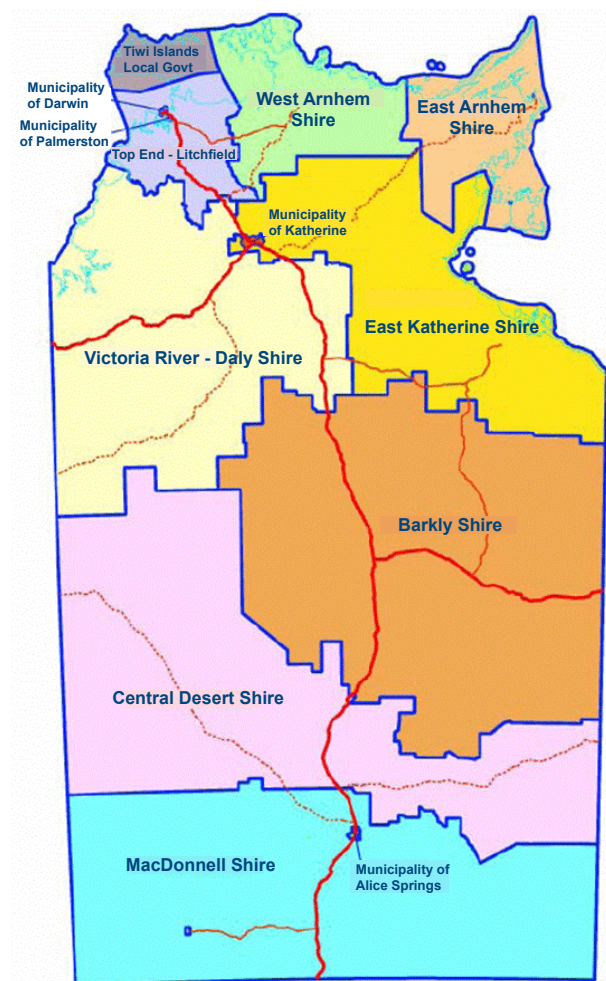
Government) Act – is at least less than one seventh, and probably as little as one fifteenth, what they would garner under a system of horizontal fiscal equalisation such as determines State/Territory shares of GST disbursements. That is because Commonwealth grants to local government are administered on a per capita basis. But that under-funding problem is not one the Territory government can solve. Hence, in lieu, the current program of amalgamations.

Notwithstanding the above caveats, the Territory's new system of local governance could in the future provide the institutional architecture that makes realistic "bottom-up" regional economic development possible. Your humble scribe will keep an eye on developments and report back.

Rolf Gerritsen

Tropical Savannas CRC, Charles Darwin University

Indicative map of proposed NT local government boundaries



*Map reproduced courtesy of the Northern Territory Government
Department of Local Government, Housing and Sport.*

For further information on NT local government reform, visit:

www.localgovernment.nt.gov.au/

Special Feature: Local Government Amalgamations

Queensland

Enforced state government amalgamation of local governments is not new in Australia. During the past three decades the number of local governments in Australia have been reduced from over 900 to just 600. Until recently, the most vicious attack on local government was made by the Kennett Liberal Government in Victoria which saw local governments dramatically reduced to a quarter of their previous number. For a while local government 'reform' had been off the agenda.

In Queensland, the pragmatic and cautious Beattie Labor Government elected in 1998 pursued a policy of co-operation with local government. This resulted in the State government supporting in 2005 the Local Government Association of Queensland's Size, Shape and Sustainability (SSS) review into the viability of local government and voluntary amalgamation.

However, in April the Beattie Government announced an unexpected review of local government and overnight dropped the SSS review. In August, the government cut the number of Queensland local authorities from 156 to 72 and sacked 724 elected councillors. Even by Queensland's executive government top-down decision making standards the Beattie Labor Government's enforced amalgamations have been breathtaking in their speed of execution and lack of consultation. That the Queensland Government sought to sack any council holding a referendum on the issue gave the issue special attention. This decision was only reversed following unprecedented Federal government intervention.

Why the Beattie Government embarked on amalgamation at this critical time in the federal electoral cycle is difficult to assess. Certainly, the Beattie Government's prime justification for amalgamation has been that the creation of larger councils will be more efficient, but such alleged efficiencies have long been hard to prove in relation to local government amalgamation. Critics of the amalgamations argue that there were serious flaws in the Beattie Government's evidence in this area.

Nor is amalgamation needed, as the State government contended, because local government boundaries have not changed for a hundred years. There have been many alterations over the years including some major ones made by the Goss Labor Government a decade ago.

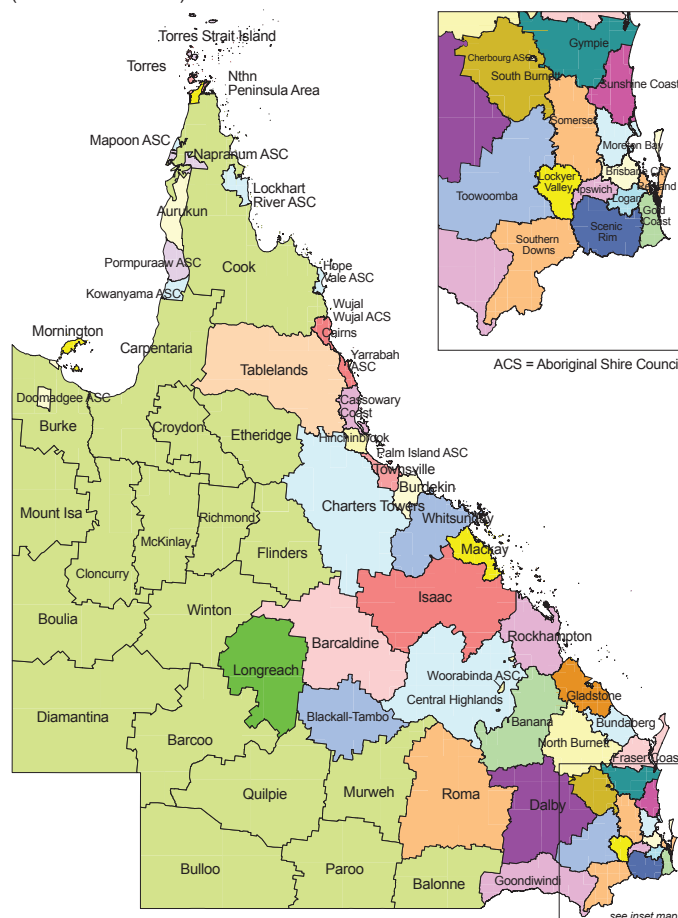
The recent amalgamations are about the exercise of power by a state government anxious to gain control over land, water, housing, and environment issues now so politically important in Queensland's burgeoning urbanised south-east corner and coastal regions. This, and the creation of larger and fewer local governments provides a possible means for the state government to manage more effectively these now urgent issues seem to be the prime drivers for the amalgamations.

All this highlights the vulnerability of local government in our system of government. Certainly, local government around Australia should take heed and alarm at the recent Queensland experience. The writing, is literally in the reports. Western Australia is about to go through a process of local government review, while during the last couple of years reports on local government have been tabled in Tasmania (2007), South Australia (2005) and New

South Wales (2005). The restructuring of local government has ramifications on regional economic development that has yet to be fully analysed.

Scott Prasser
University of the Sunshine Coast

Local government areas in Queensland
(from 15 March 2008)



Source: www.strongercouncils.qld.gov.au

For further information on Qld local government reform, visit:

www.strongercouncils.qld.gov.au/

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AMALGAMATION: THE NEW ZEALAND EXPERIENCE

Read the latest edition of *Sustaining Regions* for a
NZ perspective on local government amalgamation

"Alternatives to amalgamation in Australian local
government: lessons from the NZ experience"
by **Brian Dollery, Ciaran Keogh and Lin Crase**

See page 6 of this Newsletter for the abstract

What region is this?

The seagull sign in June's Newsletter (editorial section) sparked the interest of Kate Alder from the Victorian Department of Planning and Community Development. Here is Kate's contribution to the 'strange regional signs' category.

The artificial beach on the south bank of the Brisbane River was temporarily closed for renovations when I went to see how it was going. Huge piles of sand, covered with black plastic, obscured the view of the river, and the swimming areas had no water.



Along the safety fence around the pools were a series of signs warning not to climb over the fence etc., and then there was this one in between all the other signs - saying that all the renovations were because someone had lost an earring. I assume it was a joke - but you never know.



The second picture was taken near a lookout nearer Montville in the Sunshine Coast hinterland, inland from Mooloolaba. The sign provides a timely warning to hanggliders to avoid the powerlines leading to the first house after the jump.

As you look towards the coast you can see the creeping urbanisation, heading towards the hills around Montville, and a number of rural residential plots. I thought this was a good example of the clash between land uses that you get from creeping urbanisation!

Do you have a photo of a favorite location that you could share with readers? If so, send it to the editor:

fiona.mckenzie@dse.vic.gov.au.

ANZRSAI Council

Executive Team

President

David Fuller, University Development Officer University of Wollongong. dfuller@uow.edu.au

Vice President Australia

John Martin, Centre for Sustainable Regional Communities, Latrobe University Bendigo. John.Martin@latrobe.edu.au

Vice President New Zealand

James Rowe, Senior Planner Economic Development Manukau City Council. jrowe@manukau.govt.nz

Secretary

Ann Hodgkinson, University of Wollongong. annh@uow.edu.au

Treasurer

Tony Sorenson, University New England. asorense@une.edu.au

Executive Officers

Hazel Jones & Greg Jones, School of Economics and Information Systems, University of Wollongong. anzrsai@anzrsai.org

Australian State Representatives

New South Wales

Robbie Collins, Head of Shoalhaven campus, University of Wollongong. robbie@uow.edu.au

Victoria

Fiona McKenzie, Regional Analyst, Department of Planning & Community Development. fiona.mckenzie@dse.vic.gov.au

Queensland

Christine Smith, School of Economics, Griffith University. Christine.Smith@mailbox.gu.edu.au

South Australia

Leon Mills, SA Office of Regional Affairs. Leon.Mills@state.sa.gov.au

Western Australia

Fiona Haslam-Mackenzie, Curtin University. F.McKenzie@curtin.edu.au

Tasmania

Jane Wardlaw, Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association. tfgajwardlaw@bigpond.com

Northern Territory

Rolf Gerritsen, Charles Darwin University. Rolf.Gerritsen@nt.gov.au

New Zealand Representative

Paul Dalziel, Commerce Division, Lincoln University, Canterbury. dalzielp@lincoln.ac.nz

Other Office Holders

RSAI President

Bob Stimson, School of Geographical Sciences, University of Queensland

Publications Review

Tertiary Education Strategy 2007-2012

Tertiary Education Commission
P O Box 27-048, Wellington, New Zealand

Available free from:

www.tec.govt.nz/templates/standard.aspx?id=1183



Lincoln University, New Zealand

After its victory in New Zealand's general election at the end of 1999, the new Labour-led coalition government announced a major review of the country's tertiary education system. The review resulted in the creation of the Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) in January 2003, and the adoption of the Tertiary Education Strategy 2002-2007, New Zealand's first explicit statement linking the tertiary education system directly to broad national economic and social goals.

Last year the government announced a further review, which has produced the Tertiary Education Strategy 2007-2012, published by the Tertiary Education Commission just before Christmas. A key component of this strategy is that 'distinctive contributions' are now expected from different types of tertiary institutions. These distinctive contributions are generally unsurprising – universities are expected to provide research-led degrees, for example, while adult and community educators are expected to target learners whose initial learning was not successful.

The strategy does create, however, a new role for institutes of technology and polytechnics (ITPs), who are now expected to act as a regional facilitator in determining education and training needs. This new task takes place against a background of emerging skill shortages throughout New Zealand, with employers reporting that labour shortages are seriously constraining their growth and development.

Consequently, ITPs have been funded to facilitate a process of strategic consultation among regional stakeholders, leading to regional statements of tertiary education needs, gaps and priorities. These are reasonably substantial documents, providing overviews of regional labour markets and identifying skill gaps. The statements are intended to be used by TEC for evaluating three year investment plans submitted by tertiary education organisations seeking public funding for their programmes.

This process is of great interest to regional scientists, for two reasons. First, it is not clear that the ITPs have access to the technical expertise and raw data required to prepare a sophisticated regional labour market analysis. The following extract from the Central South Island statement is typical of difficulties the ITP authors have faced:

There is concern that the data collection and its timeliness may not reflect the training needs, in a timely manner. It is believed that much of the data will be anecdotal, as many needs will be considered minor in the 'big picture' and may not be captured in the data. Likewise the data captured will often be historic and often one to two years old thereby not reflecting future needs, our concern is the data will often not be reflective of the present situation.

The second reason for interest is the important policy question of how education and training policies are integrated with regional development objectives. This issue is this. Suppose a particular occupation in a particular industry in a particular region (fruit harvesting in the horticulture sector in the Bay of Plenty, for example) is experiencing labour shortages. The question that needs to be asked is: Does this reflect a genuine skills shortage to be remedied by funding further training places in the local polytechnic, or does this reflect that new and more productive jobs are attracting labour to other sectors of the regional economy?

This question was a major concern in a recent New Zealand Country Report I prepared for an international project coordinated by the LEED Programme at the OECD, Integrating Employment, Skills and Economic Development. This report, available on the Department of Labour's website www.dol.govt.nz, makes a series of recommendations, including one specifically targeted at the regional facilitation role of ITPs:

Policymakers should note the concerns that current skills and vocational training policies at the regional level are tending to be driven by existing labour market shortages without always being integrated with regional economic development strategies. Specific guidelines should be developed for the TEC Stakeholder Engagement Managers to require the high level statements of regional tertiary education needs, gaps and priorities to take into account relevant regional economic development strategies.

New Zealand has achieved a great deal in promoting regional development over the last decade. The next step, however, will not be easy. It will require people with expertise in the tools of regional science able to create sophisticated analyses of regional labour market trends and prospects. After years of neglect in New Zealand, these skills are in short supply.

Paul Dalziel
Professor of Economics
Lincoln University, NZ

Copy me!

Feel free to make copies of the ANZRSI Newsletter for your office colleagues or others who may be interested in learning more about regional issues or about the ANZRSI.

ANZRSai Publications: Sustaining Regions

Sustaining Regions

Volume 6, Issue 1, Winter 2007

Guest Editor: James Rowe



Contents

“Population Driven Development in the City of Casey: Is it Sustainable?” by **Ameeta Jain**

The City of Casey is the fourth fastest growing region in Australia. Thus far its success is population driven. This paper reviews the recent trend in regional development policies in Australia with particular reference to Casey. A new model based on the Regional Innovation System framework for the analysis of development in the region is constructed. Questions are raised about whether this region can have economically sustainable and innovation driven development in the future.

“Managing for a Prosperous Auckland? Critical Reflections on Regional Interventions for Growing New Zealand’s Economic Centre” by **Dr Steffen Wetzstein**

In the context of a peripheral, small and largely resource-based economy, New Zealand’s policy makers face the key challenge of facilitating local-global economic connections of firms and regions. Auckland has become a key site for policy development and institutional creativity in this context recently. This paper provides critical insights from a doctoral dissertation into the changing institutions, state processes and policy practice that have characterised regional economic intervention into Auckland’s economy under neoliberalising political-economic conditions over the last decade.

“Alternatives to Amalgamation in Australian Local Government: Lessons from the New Zealand experience” by **Brian Dollery, Ciaran Keogh and Lin Crase**

Amalgamation has traditionally represented the most important instrument of local government reform in Australia. However, over the recent past large sections of the Australian local government community have begun to question not only

the economic outcomes of council mergers, but also their divisive social effects and adverse impact on local democracy. Across Australia, municipal councils have begun developing alternative models of local governance that seek to achieve more efficient local service provision without the ill effects of amalgamation. In many respects New Zealand local government has already undergone a similar process. This paper examines the New Zealand experience and attempts to draw lessons for Australian local government reform.

“Community Newspapers and Social Capital: The Power to Empower” by **Rosa McManamey**

This article outlines findings from a recently completed longitudinal study which explored community newspapers in Tasmania – their content and the timing and establishment of their production. Data were gathered through a content analysis of the community newspapers, as well as semi-structured interviews with newspaper editors/coordinators. This article presents findings relating to the importance of community newspapers as cohesive and developmental structures empowering and sustaining communities. The paper concludes by discussing future possibilities for research and the implications for practice and policy from the research.

“Heritage and Regional Development: An Indigenous Perspective” by **Robbie Collins and Kimberley McMahon-Coleman**

Heritage is important to regional development in terms of promoting a sense of place and a sense of identity for those in the region. Heritage is often expressed through culture and the arts as a means of manifesting a community’s sense of what the community or region is about. For Indigenous communities this is particularly relevant given the lack of social capital as a result of colonialism and displacement. This paper seeks to explore the interrelationship between an individual’s sense of cultural heritage, the creative ways in which this identity is demonstrated, and the impact that this may have on the region with which the individual identifies. Rather than seeking to be a definitive analysis of Indigenous perspectives on heritage, this paper explores the boundaries of regional science theory.

If you would like to contribute to

Sustaining Regions

please contact the editor at the address below:

Editor Sustaining Regions

PO Box U236 University of Wollongong
Wollongong NSW 2500 Australia

anzrsai@anzrsai.org

ANZRS AI Publications: AJRS

Australasian Journal of Regional Studies

Volume 13, no. 1, 2007

Edited by Christine Smith

“The Infrastructure Crisis in Australian Local Government: A Proposed Federal Asset Fund Solution” by **Brian Dollery, Joel Byrnes & Lin Crase**.

The worsening crisis in Australian local infrastructure planning, maintenance and renewal has finally captured the attention of public policy makers. While uncertainty still surrounds the magnitude of the crisis, several recent public inquiries have investigated the problem and advanced recommendations for its remediation. This paper considers the dimensions of the problem as well as various suggestions aimed at rectifying the situation.

“Regional Aspects of Heritage Economics: Analytical and Policy Issues” by **David Throsby**

This paper considers recent advances in the economics of cultural heritage that have relevance for regional analysis. Concepts of cultural capital, cultural value and culturally sustainable development are defined, and their implications for the evaluation of benefits and costs of heritage projects in a regional context are discussed, with particular reference to the evaluation of non-market benefits and costs. The paper discusses some regional implications of the findings and recommendations of Productivity Commission Inquiry into conservation of Australia's built heritage places.

“The Historic Environment as a Contributor to Regional Competitiveness: Evidence from Wales” by **Stephen Hill & Diane O'Sullivan**

Regional competitiveness may be poorly defined and lack an underpinning theoretical framework but it is undeniably a goal pursued in regions around the world. In Wales, as in other countries, the historic environment is regularly cited in contemporary government literature as a contributor to economic growth. This paper argues that whilst the historic environment in Wales may have capacity for contribution to regional competitiveness, any contribution thus far would seem to be incidental rather than strategic.

“Short Run Impacts of Trade Liberalisation on the Regional Economy in Indonesia” by **Ketut Sukiyono & Mahinda Siriwardana**

This paper examines the impact of trade liberalisation on regional and national economies in Indonesia using the computable general equilibrium (CGE) modelling approach. The study found that the liberalisation of Indonesian trade has a positive impact on both regional and national economies. Tariff reforms would result in an increase in welfare as indicated by

the increased real household consumption at both regional and national levels. The liberalisation of trade provides an overall expansion of foreign exports even though it results in significant increases in foreign imports, deterioration in the terms of trade and the worsening of inter-regional trade.

“Common Cycles in Labour Market Separation Rates for Australian States” by **Robert Dixon**

There is a considerable body of evidence showing that it is the inflow into unemployment that drives the unemployment rate up and down. This paper reports the results of using principal components analysis to search for a common cycle in time series data for the rate at which people are leaving employment and moving to unemployment in the six states of Australia. It is concluded that there is a common cyclical component to each of the state's separation rates but that it accounts for only a small part of the total variation we observe in the data set. In addition there are large idiosyncratic variations especially in the case of three of the six states. These findings strengthen the case for regional labour market policy in Australia.

“Improving Capacity for the Kangaroo Industry to benefit South Australian Regional Communities and Rangeland Environments” by **Dana Thomsen & Jocelyn Davies**

Commercial kangaroo harvest contributes to sustainable regional communities and rangeland environments by bringing social, economic and environmental benefits. However, the South Australian kangaroo industry is not delivering these benefits to its potential capacity. South Australian harvest rates are lower than any of the other states, but demand from South Australian kangaroo meat processors for product is high. This paper describes the factors that contribute to low harvest rate in South Australia. Institutional reform of the South Australian kangaroo management system, including the introduction of competition, incentives and training, is required for the industry to provide greater environmental, social and economic benefit to South Australian regional communities.

The Australasian Journal of Regional Studies (AJRS) is a refereed journal published three times yearly. Its interests cover a wide range of Australian and international regional issues with a major focus on the Asia-Pacific region. Its goal is to provide a platform for a multidisciplinary approach to regional analysis. Submissions which fall within this general framework of regional analysis, policy, practice and development are welcome.

Editorial Correspondence should be addressed to:

Christine Smith, Editor (AJRS)
Department of Accounting, Finance & Economics
Griffith University, Nathan QLD 4111

Noticeboard

Australasian Journal of Regional Studies
is looking for a new

EDITOR

Expressions of interest are called from suitably qualified and experienced academic members who are interested in becoming a joint editor of the Australasian Journal of Regional Studies from 2008, with a view to subsequently taking over as editor from the current editor Professor Christine Smith.

Professor Smith can be contacted via email
christine.smith@griffith.edu.au.

Community Economic Development

4-6 May 2008 Moama NSW

This Conference will explore new ways of achieving sustainable economic development in regional areas and showcase community and business projects. The conference attracts community economic development practitioners, representatives from local councils, community and event organisations, tourism and business groups.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATIONS

Climate change: opportunities and challenges for regional communities

Prof Ian Lowe, President Aust. Conservation Foundation

Obstacles only make you stronger

Khoa Do, 2005 Young Australian of the Year

How to achieve a work-life balance

Paul Wilson, international author & meditation teacher

Gaining TV coverage to grow tourism in your town

Ernie Dingo, TV presenter

FIELD TRIPS

Historic havoc and haven - visit one of Australia's finest heritage icons, the Port of Echuca

Making Moama a mecca - see why Murray Shire's population is increasing so rapidly

Mathoura metamorphosis - find out how a small community has survived and thrived

For more information:

Manager, CED Programs. DSRDced@business.nsw.gov.au
www.business.nsw.gov.au/community/ced+conference/

Local Government

Economic Development Conference

16th and 17th November 2007

Arts Centre, ANZ Pavilion, Melbourne

This national conference will provide insights into economic development management strategies being adopted by local governments across the nation. It will examine how councils have been able to deliver positive outcomes in their communities in terms of attracting investment and creating jobs. The conference is being supported by Economic Development Australia (EDA) which is the newly formed national professional body for economic development managers and practitioners in local government.

To register: fax (03) 9530 8911, phone (03) 8534 5000 or email: registration@halledit.com.au

National Economic Development Conference

31st Oct to 1st Nov 2007 - Sydney Australia



Photo: Chris Wight

The National Economic Development Conference has been designed to allow economic development practitioners and decision-makers from local government, Area Consultative Committees, regional economic development organisations and state and federal government to learn from leading examples of best practice being developed and implemented across Australia.

International speakers from economic development organisations will share their experiences. Prominent private sector representatives will outline how cooperative projects with councils have benefited the broader community. Case studies in attracting investment, rebuilding local economies, developing more entrepreneurial approaches within local businesses will be outlined.

The roles and priorities of economic development practitioners will be examined in the light of the first major survey conducted of ED professionals by Economic Development Australia.

www.halledit.com.au/conferences/

Conference Calendar

Forthcoming Conferences

October 2007

26th Urban Data Management Symposium

October 10-12, Stuttgart, Germany

www.udms.net

National Economic Development Conference

Economic Development Australia

October 31 - November 1, Darling Harbour, Sydney

www.halledit.com.au/conferences/details.php?id=62

ABARE Northern Australia Regional Outlook Conference

October 31, Darwin, Australia

www.abareconomics.com/regional

November 2007

Indonesian Regional Science Association

“Sustainable Regional Development: The Role of Infrastructure in Achieving Millennium Development Goals”

November 1-3, Bandung, Indonesia

www.irsa.or.id/1st_institute/

North American Meeting of the RSAI

November 7-10, Savannah, Georgia

www.narsc.org/conference.html

Recruitment and Retention In The Health Workforce

November 12-14, Gold Coast, Queensland

www.nursingone.com

Local Government Economic Development Conference

November 16-17, Arts Centre, Melbourne

Email registration@halledit.com.au

The 13th Asia Pacific Management Conference

November 18- 20, Monash University Melbourne Australia

www.infotech.monash.edu.au/research/centres/cdsesr/apmc/

RSA Winter Conference

“Transport, Mobility and Regional Development”

November 23, London

www.regional-studies-assoc.ac.uk/

January 2008

ANZALS Leisure & Recreation Conference

Australian & New Zealand Association for Leisure Studies

January 9-11, Melbourne, Australia

www.staff.vu.edu.au/anzalsconference/

February 2008

Western Regional Science Association Annual Meeting

February 17-20, 2008, Hawaii

<http://geog.arizona.edu/wrsa>

March 2008

RSAI World Congress

“Integration, Emerging & Lagging Regions, Sustainability”

March 17-19, Sao Paulo Brazil

Abstract deadline: October 30, 2007

www.aberfea.usp.br/rsai2008

March 2008

International Conference

“A Suburban World? Global Decentralization and the New Metropolis.”

April 6-8, Reston, Virginia, USA

Abstract deadline: April 30, 2007

www.mi.vt.edu

May 2008

The Art and Science of Impact Assessment

International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA)

May 4-10, Perth Australia

www.iaia.org

Community Economic Development Conference

May 4-6, Moama, NSW

www.business.nsw.gov.au/community/ced+conference/

Canadian Regional Science Association

May 20-24 Quebec City, Canada

http://eratos.erin.utoronto.ca/crsa-acsr/anmeeting_en.htm

RSA Annual International Conference

“The Dilemmas of Integration and Competition”

May 27-29, Prague, Czech Republic

www.regional-studies-assoc.ac.uk/

June 2008

Innotown. Eighth International Innovation Conference

June 2-4, Ålesund, Norway

www.innotown.com

December 2008

ANZRSAI Annual Conference

University of Adelaide, Australia

July 2009

ANZRSAI and PRSCO conference

July 19-22, Gold Coast Australia

www.uow.edu.au/conferences/PRSCO2009/home.html

ANZRSAI membership

If you know of people who would like to join ANZRSAI, please download a membership form from the website:

www.anzrsai.org

Membership fees 2005-06 (GST Inclusive)

Standard	AUD \$ 160.00
Student	AUD \$ 87.50
Emeritus	AUD \$ 108.50
Institution	AUD \$ 337.50