



ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN  
AUSTRALIA

# ANNUAL REPORT 2018



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# About the Academy

The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia (ASSA) promotes excellence in the social sciences and in their contribution to public policy. It coordinates the promotion of research, teaching and advice in the social sciences, promotes national and international scholarly co-operation across disciplines and sectors, comments on national needs and priorities in the social sciences, and provides advice to government on issues of national importance.

Established in 1971, replacing its parent body the Social Science Research Council of Australia (founded in 1942), the Academy is an independent, interdisciplinary body of elected Fellows. Fellows are elected by their peers for their distinguished achievements and exceptional contributions made to the social sciences across eighteen disciplines.

The Academy is an autonomous, non-governmental organisation, devoted to the advancement of knowledge and research in the various social sciences.

The Academy is comprised of four Panels of Fellows, each comprising several disciplines:

- **Panel A:** Anthropology, Demography, Geography, Linguistics, Sociology, Management.
- **Panel B:** Accounting, Economics, Economic History, Marketing, Statistics.
- **Panel C:** History, Law, Philosophy, Political Science.
- **Panel D:** Education, Psychology, Social Medicine.



# Strategic Statement

The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia is an independent, interdisciplinary body of leading social scientists recognised for their distinguished contributions to the nation.

## VISION

To enhance the quality, relevance, and impact of social science research in Australia.

## MISSION

To recognise and promote excellence in the social sciences through facilitating social science research and the awareness and uptake of social science knowledge.

## STRATEGIES

### **Facilitating excellence in social sciences research**

- Championing exceptional achievement in the social sciences.
- Fostering the development of early and mid-career social science researchers.
- Recognising outstanding social science scholars and practitioners and collaborations with contributors to national and international benefit.
- Collaborating with the other Australian and international learned academies.
- Enhancing social science research capacity.

### **Building awareness and uptake of social science knowledge**

- Providing evidence-based advice on national policy issues by providing government with ready access to social science researchers.
- Facilitating and supporting innovative multi-disciplinary Academy programs.
- Engaging with business, industry, non-government organisations, and the community to encourage debate on public policy matters.
- Engaging publicly with issues of national importance.
- Disseminating ASSA's work nationally and internationally.
- Acting as an accessible source of social science knowledge and advocacy in Australia.

# President's Report

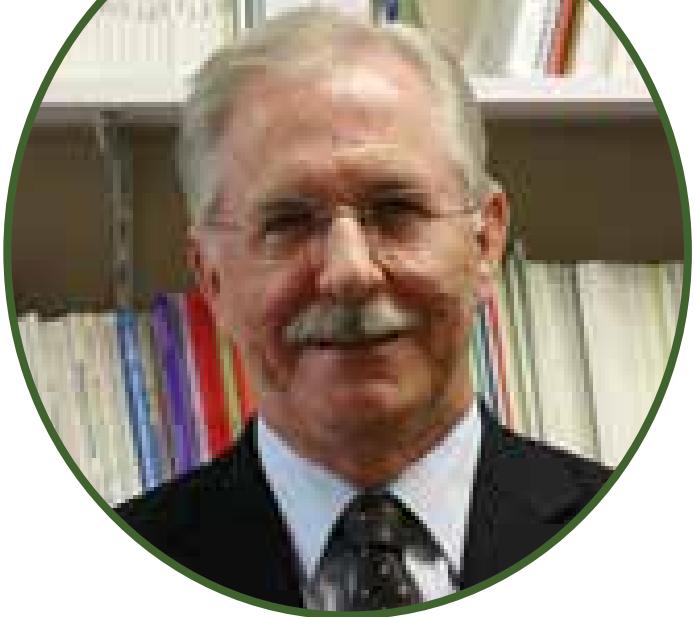
In an era where “truth isn’t truth” and “fake news” has become a concept of influence, and when leading political figures claim that “the people of this country have had enough of experts”, the contribution of a Learned Academy becomes even more important than before. In 2017-18 this Academy has sought to even more strongly enhance this contribution.

This Academy seeks to recognise the skills and achievements of Australians who pursue systematic and creative application of logic and evidence to any and all of our world’s important social, political and economic issues, and further cultural and environmental concerns. This is the essential focus of the work of the scholars of the Academy, based principally in the nation’s universities, but also from Fellows well versed in the practice of social science in national and world affairs. In this way, guidance is brought forward through the Academy’s work to what understandings can be openly and demonstrably supported in the marketplace of ideas for addressing the nature of things. The Fellows of the Academy are those who have achieved sustained excellence in Australian in pursuing such knowledge.

This Annual Report details the Academy’s efforts and activities for 2017-18 financial year. While some modest Commonwealth funding is received and gratefully acknowledged, it is important to also record that Fellows pay a healthy quantum of annual fees too. These subscriptions, combined with external funding, serve to further the fully honorary conduct of the intellectual contributions made by the Fellows.

The Academy’s activities range across workshops, forums, public lectures, working parties, outreach and more, and their financial dimension is documented in the financial statements in this report. We can also report that in 2017 Academy’s Fellows have contributed approximately **384 voluntary hours** towards the Academy’s operations, representing a value to Government and the community of over **\$460,800**.

To assist in fulfilling these functions the Academy in 2017-18 has added to its corpus of knowledge membership through an exhaustive process of election to Fellowship and has admitted 46 new members.



Further illustrative achievements worthy of note for the coming year include:

- **Active international engagement:** Working with Indonesia to assist in the development of a research grant assessment processes, collaborating with the Royal Society of New Zealand Te Apārangi and providing the Secretariat support for the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils.
- **Enhanced advocacy to help inform government policy and practice:** Providing a submission to the Research Funding Review on social science infrastructure needs, input to the Commonwealth Data Release legislation, and representations on low social science shares in ARC award processes.
- **Cross-Disciplinary co-operation with other Learned Academies:** Chairing both the Council and Board of the Australian Council of Learned Academies (ACOLA) and establishing new governance status and structures for that, and also contributing to each of the major ACOLA projects for government commissioned by the Chief Scientist Dr Alan Finkel. These and future projects are detailed in the box on the following page.
- **New forms of communication and partnership:** Providing a new social media presence through Twitter and Facebook, and working with other Social Science organisations including to establish and deliver the 2018 Social Sciences Week and pursuing a Parliamentary Friends of the Social Sciences Group.

## 2017-18 ACOLA Reports

- Australia's progress in the 21st century
- The Role of Energy Storage in Australia's Future Energy Supply Mix
- The Future of Precision Medicine in Australia

## Forthcoming ACOLA Reports

- Synthetic Biology in Australia: An outlook to 2030
- Deployment of Artificial Intelligence and what it presents for Australia
- The Internet of Things: Maximising the benefit of deployment in Australia

[www.acola.org.au](http://www.acola.org.au)

## Fellowship

In 2017, the Academy welcomed 46 new Fellows. This significant number of successful candidates demonstrates the ongoing achievement of the social sciences as a source of Australia's national advantage. It is telling, for instance, that social sciences in Australian universities deliver five of the nine university discipline rankings in the top ten across the globe. The full details of these new Fellows are provided within this report, but it is worth drawing attention to the ongoing achievement of gender balance, pursued in recent years by the Academy. In 2018, 53% of new Fellows elected are female.

The Academy has been pleased to recognise an increased number of emerging scholars through the expanded Paul Bourke Awards program, and to pay tribute to the five long-standing scholars who have achieved 40 years or more of Fellowship, through the Jubilee Fellows program.

We congratulate these emerging scholars and long-standing Fellows for their achievement, and all Fellows for their ongoing commitment and contribution, such that Australian social science is a genuine jewel in the national crown, and for less funding than is common in some other research areas.

## In Memorium

This year, the Academy has mourned the passing of Emeritus Professor Brian Crittenden, Emeritus Professor Ronald Gates, Emeritus Professor Robert Gregson, Emeritus Professor Peter Groenewegen, Emeritus Professor Barry Hindess, Emeritus Professor Ken Inglis, Emeritus Professor Laksiri Jayasuriya, Emeritus Professor Hal Kendig, Emeritus Professor Syd Lovibond, Professor Jock McCulloch, Rt Hon Sir Ninian Stephen, and Emeritus Professor Ian Zimmer. The Academy extends its condolences to their families, colleagues and friends. We will miss them.

Vale.

## Donations

Donations from Fellows and others are one of the important ways that ASSA seeks to fund its mission and provides us with a level of flexibility to fund innovative solutions for achieving our aims. We thank those who have made donations to the Academy this year for their generosity: Emeritus Professor Joe Isaac, Emeritus Professor Keith Hancock, Associate Professor David Stanton, Emeritus Professor Riaz Hassan, Emeritus Professor Geoff Harcourt, Professor Garry Rodan, Professor Sam Ricketson, Sir Anthony Mason, Professor Henry Jackson, Professor Neal Ashkanasy, and Professor the Hon Gareth Evans.

## Thanks

Our collective thanks are due to the Secretariat of the Academy, led by Dr John Beaton, for their huge contribution to enabling the Academy to contribute to the betterment of our country as it does.

I would also like to thank those Executive Committee Members who are completing their tenure at the end of 2018: Professor Sid Gray (Treasurer), Professor Diane Gibson (Chair, P&A), Professor Harry Bloch (Chair, Panel B), and Professor Jim Walter (Chair, Panel C), and all other outgoing Committee members for their service.

Finally, I extend a warm welcome to Professor Jane Hall as the Academy's next President, commencing in 2019.

**Professor Glenn Withers AO  
Academy President**

# Past Presidents

1943–1952	Kenneth Stewart Cunningham	1984–1987	Joseph Ezra Isaac
1952–1953	Sir Douglas Copland	1987–1990	Peter Henry Karmel
1953–1958	Sir Leslie Galfreid Melville	1990–1993	Peter Winston Sheehan
1958–1962	Sydney James Butlin	1993–1997	Paul Francis Bourke
1962–1964	Wilfred David Borrie	1997–2000	Gwendoline Fay Gale
1964–1966	William Matthew O’Neil	2000–2003	Leon Mann
1966–1969	Percy Herbert Partridge	2003–2006	Sue Richardson
1969–1972	Richard Ivan Downing	2006–2009	Stuart Forbes Macintyre
1972–1975	Geoffrey Sawer	2009–2012	Barry McGaw
1975–1978	Fred Henry George Gruen	2012–2015	Deborah Terry
1978–1981	Alan George Lewers Shaw	2015–2018	Glenn Withers
1981–1984	Keith Jackson Hancock		



📷 Past & Future Presidents of the Academy

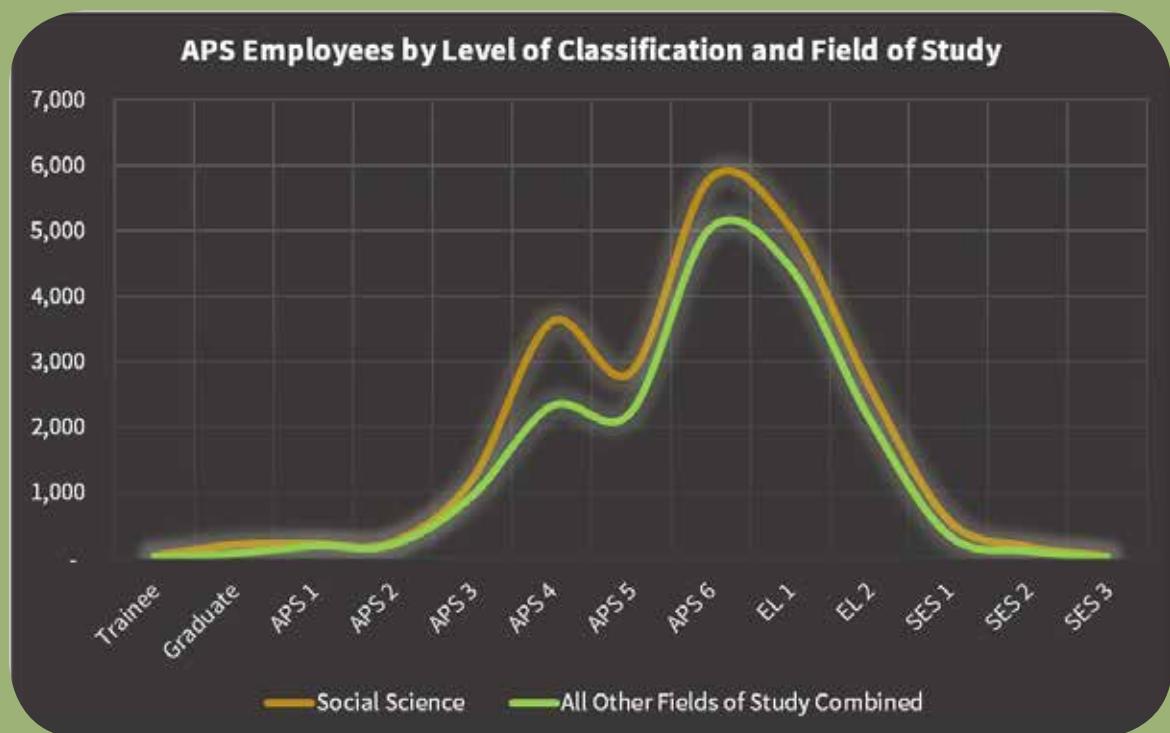
(left to right) Emeritus Professor Keith Hancock, Emeritus Professor Sue Richardson, Emeritus Professor Barry McGaw, Professor Glenn Withers, Professor Jane Hall

# HIDING IN PLAIN SIGHT

In 2017, *The Social Sciences Shape the Nation* first reported the impressive salience of the social sciences in government. The following graph provides an analysis of those with social science qualifications in the Australian Public Service.

56% of employees in the Australian Public Service (APS) have a social science background.

(62% of SES1 and above)



Source: APSED, Australian Public Service Commission, 30 June 2017.

# Executive Director's Report

This ASSA Annual Report, like all its predecessors has a phase problem. It is produced in September at the demand of the annual audit process. Thus it falls short of being able to do more than foreshadow this year's November annual events including the important Annual Symposium. In this, the 2018 Annual report, we will be reporting on the 2017 Annual Symposium (see Public Forums and Communications). I would like to add a few comments to that report.

The joint (with the nascent Australian Academy of Health and Medical Sciences, AAHMS) event was held in Adelaide, marking the first time an ASSA Annual Symposium has been held outside of Canberra, and the second time a joint-academies Symposium was offered. The venue was the newly refurbished Adelaide Oval, and it was an excellent choice for the assembled on a perfect November day. In the many months of the development of the joint Symposium there was interest from both the social science side and the medical folk as to just how the two might meet and engage with collaborators from unfamiliar disciplines. Initial fears were softened by the collegial actions of the few dual-academies Fellows and the intellectual generosity of both sides, and in particular the Academy Presidents, Ian Frazer and Glenn Withers. And in the end, had anyone still needed it, an ice-breaker it was provided by our Max Corden who at the Symposium Dinner introduced his new autobiography *Lucky Boy in the Lucky County* to us all. To say he charmed and delighted the dinner audience would be a miserable fleecing of his masterful and memorable performance. Max was a signal example to us all that one does not have to be sombre to be serious. The joint Symposium was a success. Some Fellows have asked if home and away Symposia are to become the fashion. That is under consideration, but we are reminded that the 2017 Adelaide experience was made possible by cost sharing and the excellent local administration of AAHMS. That may be difficult to reproduce, but we are always on the lookout for partnerships.

Communications with government remain primarily with the Department of Education and Training (DET), the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science, and the Office of the Chief Scientist. Increasingly, our joint body the Australian Council



of Learned Academies (ACOLA) joins with the four academies in discussions with government. A most important relationship exists between each of us and DET, our funding body. The annual grant-in-aid that each Academy and ACOLA receives has not been significantly adjusted in more than a decade. Historically, adjustments were made (or not) at the conclusion of five-year reviews. Those reviews ceased with the 2010 review. In their place, the four Learned Academies and Australian Council of Learned Academies (ACOLA) meet twice each year with our major funding body DET and their invited guests. These are comparatively large meetings and to my mind not as effective as the one (Academy)-on-one (DET) meetings we had following the extinguishing of the five-year reviews. Those half-decade reviews, while time-consuming and repetitive of what can be found in our annual reports had one great advantage, they provided an opportunity for government to review the grants-in-aid for the Academies. The most recent five-year review, scheduled for 2010 didn't happen until 2012 due to the workloads in the DET, the delay indicating perhaps the importance our reviews had in the minds of government. The Academies have raised the possibility of returning to five-year reviews, but we have been advised that if we want such reviews (and the opportunity to reconsider our base funding) we will be required to fund them ourselves. The Academies are unanimous in seeing the funding of a government review by the subjects of the review as a strange and possibly unprecedented approach to government business. Discussions with government will continue on this matter.

ASSA's international activities have not recovered from the loss (2011) of the International Science Linkage funding, but we maintain our long-standing relationship with the Chinese Academy of Social Science (CASS). The Vietnamese Academy of Social

Sciences (VASS) paid ASSA a most welcome visit in March. We met with the VASS President Dr Nguyen Quang Thuan and his seven colleagues. Our side was bolstered by Dr Dung Doan from the School of Economics ANU. Her research (education funding) and history (World Bank and Crawford School) were of great interest to our visitors. VASS is modeled on the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and has a similarly strong position in government, and like CASS it is orders of magnitude larger than ASSA. I am pleased to report that at the conclusion of our meeting VASS President Dr Nguyen agreed to become the President of the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC), the fourteen Asia-Pacific social science research council collaboration for which ASSA provides the secretariat. Thus, the 2019 AASSREC Biennial Conference will be held in Hanoi.

In August, we welcomed the visit of representatives Dr Andrew Cleland and Professor Wendy Larner, social scientist and President of the Royal Society of New Zealand Te Apārangi. A short but very spirited and agreeable discussion was had and we anticipate more collaborations in future.

Operationally, ASSA is benefiting from videoconferencing, a great cost-saving for meetings but also great convenience for Fellows who can join a meeting without having to leave their offices. We expect to exploit this technology more in our routine and ad hoc meetings. When we have face-to-face meetings we are blessed by the generosity of our kindly neighbours, the ANU Emeritus Faculty, who provide us with their new and very appropriate meeting space. We thank them most warmly.

Our landlord, the ANU, is reviewing our rental agreement and some negotiations will be in order.

In February Dr Dan Woodman, sociologist, visited our offices in search of support for an initiative, Social Science Week, to be held in September 2018. It is an analog to Science Week where the STEM community engages with government and promotes its wares. We considered it to be a very worthy initiative and as I write this paragraph we are now in the middle of Social Science Week and ASSA's contributions include the Peter Karmel Forum (Professor Deborah Lupton FASSA, Professor Linda Botterill FASSA, Associate Professor Carolyn Hendriks, and Ms Sarah Burr, facilitator Professor Michael Wesley) the two Fay Gale Lectures (Professor Genevieve Bell), the Keith Hancock Lecture (Professor Ross Homel FASSA) and Paul Bourke Lectures (Dr Daniel King) have all received rave reviews. ASSA Public Engagement

Manager Sunny Hutson was the organisational conductor that made it all work, and she is commended for her efforts.

ASSA Fellows have also been active in raising the Academy's profile. In early June ASSA partnered with the Institute of Public Affairs Australia (ACT) in "Evidence Perspectives: Redefining the research-policy interface, a partnered conversation with the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia" featuring ASSA Fellows Professors Meredith Edwards, Brian Head and Jim Walter. Professor Janet Chan is heading ASSA's ARC funded Learned Academies Special Projects grant "The Use of Big Data for Social Policy: Benefits and risks" involving a cast of many over three universities.

In November this year the ASSA Symposium will take up the loss of public trust in the public and private institutions of Australia. This vexing problem is daily headline fodder in the best media and competes with another damaging condition, the loss of trust in experts. Our social scientists will ask what can be done to reverse this pernicious trend. Criminologists Professor Adam Graycar FASSA and Dr Adam Masters are convening the Symposium.

During the 2017-18 year, the Secretariat bid farewell to Mr Murray Radcliffe (as Deputy Director) and Ms Sunita Kumar (as Public Forums & Communication Manager). We wish them all the best in their new endeavours.

I thank my colleagues Sunny, Dylan, Michelle, Rosemary and Liz here in the Academy and those in the Secretariat at ACOLA, Angus, Lauren and Fiona. Along with the Secretariats of the other Learned Academies, much good work gets done by not enough hands, a credit to them all.

**Dr John Beaton  
Executive Director**

# Committee Officers

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



### PRESIDENT

Professor Glenn Withers AO



### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dr John Beaton



### TREASURER

Professor Sid Gray



### PRESIDENT-ELECT

Professor Jane Hall



### FOREIGN SECRETARY

Professor James Fox



### CHAIR, PUBLIC FORUMS & COMMUNICATION COMMITTEE

Professor Richard Holden



### CHAIR, POLICY & ADVOCACY COMMITTEE

Professor Diane Gibson



### CHAIR, WORKSHOP COMMITTEE

Professor Michael Innes



### CHAIR, PANEL A

Professor Sharyn  
Roach Anleu



### CHAIR, PANEL B

Professor Harry Bloch



### CHAIR, PANEL C

Professor James Walter



### CHAIR, PANEL D

Professor Kevin McConkey

# The Secretariat

## **Executive Director**

Dr John Beaton (BA, MA, PhD)



## **Fellowship Manager**

Ms Michelle Bruce (BA)



## **Programs Manager**

Mr Dylan Clements (BA Hons, PhD\*)



## **Human Resource and Payroll Manager**

Mrs Rosemary Hurley



## **Public Engagement Manager**

Ms Sunny Hutson



## **Finance Manager**

Mr Mick Morris (BA Mng Sciences)



## **Deputy Director**

Ms Liz West (BA, MBA)



# PUBLIC FORUMS & COMMUNICATION

The Public Forums and Communication Program aims to raise awareness of the social sciences within the community, among policy-makers and opinion leaders, and to highlight the relevance of the social sciences for public policy. It does so by organising public lectures, the Annual Symposium, states-based Fellows events and managing the Academy's media activities.

## Media Activities

The Academy is active on social media, communicating via Twitter, LinkedIn, Facebook and YouTube. At the time of reporting the Academy had the following level of engagement:

**Twitter:** 799 Followers

**LinkedIn:** 110 Followers

**Facebook:** 40 Followers

**YouTube:** 14 Subscribers + 55 videos

**The Academy's tweets earned over 505,500 impressions n 2017-18.**

## The Academy's Public Lectures

### The 2017 Fay Gale Lecture

**What Matters in Social Change?: the uncertain significance of caring**

Presented by Professor Chris Beasley, on 15 September 2017 at the University of Adelaide, in Partnership with their Fay Gale Centre.

The intention of this Lecture was to theorise social change. This was undertaken initially by employing the feminist critique of the major theories of social relations in modernity – a critique which gives significance to care. The feminist critique was then itself reconsidered. By this means, some uncertainties were raised about exactly what is vital to social change. In particular, uncertainties arose concerning the place of care, of emotional caring bonds, in analysis of social change. Professor Beasley articulated an exploration of the place of care to enable a re-engagement with key insights in work by crucial men and masculinity scholars, as well as with feminist debates concerning the value of care as against justice.

### The 2017 Peter Karmel Forum

**Social Science Research: Making its mark on Australia**

The Panel included Professor Glenn Withers AO FASSA, Professor Ann Harding AO FASSA, Professor Don Nutbeam, and Professor David Grant, on 30 October 2017 at Australian National University in Canberra.

This Forum came about in response to an assessment being undertaken by the Australian Government, through the Australian Research Council and the Department of Education and Training, assessing how universities are translating their research into economic, social and other benefits and how to incentivize greater collaboration between universities, industry and other end-users of research. The Engagement and Impact Assessment being piloted in 2017 was to test and refine the methodology in preparation for the first full engagement and impact assessment in 2018.

The 2017 Peter Karmel Forum explored how one system can measure the impact of scientific discoveries and social science innovations and how to ensure that social science research is accurately recognized in the future. Panellists discussed how social science researchers in Australia already have a major impact on the everyday life of Australian citizens and the ways in which our research can be measured and assessed. Drawing on examples from the recently published ASSA Report *The Social Sciences Shape the Nation*, their international experiences and many years of distinguished research, the Panel provided deep insights into the power of the social sciences.

### The 2017 Cunningham Lecture

**A Social Science of Failure: Why I made mistakes and what I learned from them**

Presented by Professor Peter Shergold AC FASSA, on 19 October 2017 at Adelaide Oval.

The diverse disciplines of social science apply their methodologies and pedagogies to understanding human society: at best, the behavioural insights afforded help us to comprehend the manner in which people act, make decisions, wield power and seek to influence their world. Yet a primary characteristic of relationships, the experience of failure, arouses far less interest in academic treatises than in popular

culture. Books and television shows that feature the blunders of history are well-received. So too, stories of embarrassing mistakes that have been suffered by celebrities. Self-help manuals, replete with inspirational quotes from famous figures of the past and present, extol the value of failure as a crucial and necessary part of life. Risk-taking entrepreneurs are admired (and admire themselves) by virtue of the resilient manner in which they have overcome manifold obstacles on their road to success.

Managerial courses routinely espouse the need for corporate leaders to learn from their mistakes. The redemptionist and often self-congratulatory tone of this public discourse, and its focus on personal well-being and business acumen, does little to explicate the distinctive varieties of failure, their causes and impact.

A clip of Professor Shergold delivering the 2017 Cunningham Lecture can be found at: <https://www.assa.edu.au/event/cunningham-lecture-2017-a-social-science-of-failure-why-i-made-mistakes-and-what-i-learned-from-them/>

## **2018 Special Public Forum**

### **Fair Share: Competing claims and Australia's economic future**

The Panel included President Professor Glenn Withers AO FASSA, Dr John Hewson MP FASSA, Professor Stephen Bell FASSA, and Dr Mike Keating FASSA, on 19 March 2018 at the National Library, Canberra.

The forum's discussion pivoted around the topic that now is the time for significant economic reform if Australia is to adapt successfully to modern technological change and avoid becoming a country of winners and losers. In much of the western world, increased inequality, economic stagnation and financial instability are the consequences of technological change, globalisation and the massive increase in financial systems. Governments struggle to deal with the unrest this creates and to resolve competing claims for the spoils of growth. Australia's egalitarian traditions and past reforms have served this country well, but the risks of weakening demand, stagnating living standards and structural unemployment are ever present and require urgent attention.

Panellists posed the important questions: does Australia have the fiscal and political capacity to achieve a reform agenda, can the Australian political system manage these vital changes, and will voters support them? After Dr John Hewson's keynote address on *Fair Share*, written to ignite debate and instigate action by co-authors Michael Keating and Stephen Bell, they joined in conversation with the audience about the causes of growing income inequality and the economic reform we need to have now.



📸 Panellists for the 2018 Special Public Forum, *Fair Share: Competing Claims and Australia's Economic Future*, held at the National Library of Australia.

## **The 2018 Keith Hancock Lecture**

### **Creating Pathways to Child Well-being in Disadvantaged Communities**

Presented by Professor Ross Homel AO FASSA, 8 March 2018, Brisbane. Attendance: 78

Children living in economically deprived areas, especially First Nations children in these areas, are more likely than those from more affluent communities to drop out of school, become trapped in inter-generational cycles of poverty and welfare dependence, or get caught up in the child protection or youth justice systems.

Despite the best efforts of governments and caring organisations, and the billions of dollars they have spent over several generations, the gap is not narrowing. Today, where children live has an even greater impact on their life chances than it did 30 years ago. The recent widespread adoption of collective impact frameworks for place-based initiatives is a promising innovation, but robust methodologies based on rigorous research have yet to emerge.

The challenge now facing Australia is to build prevention science methods and insights into large scale, sustainable, economically efficient, early prevention delivery systems. This will require the establishment of new types of infrastructure, including ‘intermediate organisations’ that can foster the methodological innovations and ‘triple helix collaborations’ between actors from research, government, and non-government organisations that are essential for achieving measurable, ongoing improvements in well-being across the life course.

The 2018 Keith Hancock Lecture discussed the achievements to date of one such collaboration, including the invention and implementation of new electronic measurement tools and other prevention science resources, and the formation of the new profession of ‘collective impact facilitator.’

## **State-Based Fellows Events**

The Academy provides support to each state to organise local events to engage local Fellows. Each state also has an elected Convenor or Co-convenors to coordinate these events.

### **New South Wales**

28 Nov 17: An evening reception with the NSW Governor, jointly hosted with the Royal Society NSW.

### **Queensland**

30 Oct 2017: A Public Lecture presented by Professor Adrian Raine, *The Anatomy of Violence: The Biological Roots of Crime*, followed by a QLD Fellows Dinner.

### **South Australia**

16 Aug 2017: Professor Keith Hancock AO, presented *The Infancy of Australian Wage Fixing: The Harvester Case, 1917* at a SA Fellows Dinner meeting.

4 Oct 2017: Professor Carol Johnson, presented *Expanding equality: A historical perspective on developments and dilemmas in contemporary Australian social democracy* at a SA Fellows Dinner meeting.

### **Western Australia**

WA Convenors Harry Bloch and Richard Robison organised a program of three meetings for WA Fellows to engage with Early Career Researchers and discuss common problems, as well as fostering connections (19 Jul 2017, 22 Aug 2017, and 3 Oct 2017).

# 2017 Annual Symposium

The Fellows of ASSA and the Australian Academy of Health and Medical Sciences (AAHMS) assembled together for their annual meetings in Adelaide (18-20 October 2017) culminating in a joint symposium, *Health Equity: Challenges and solutions*.

The Presidents of the Academies, Professors Ian Frazer (AAHMS) and Professor Glenn Withers (ASSA) lauded the opportunity for their members to engage on a topic of mutual interest and national importance. Both leaders pointed to the importance of experts across many disciplines exploring opportunities for providing robust and wide-reaching solutions to health concerns. An equitable and accessible national health system deserves a broad and constantly improving front of complementary public policies that provide for one and all. Experts from these two academies committed to help provide the national health system with cooperative and research-based knowledge for policy development and national well-being.

## Defining the Challenges

Worryingly, health inequity in Australia is increasing, and in easily identifiable ways. For instance, Indigenous peoples' death rates approach double those of non-Indigenous peoples, while avoidable deaths are significantly higher for more socio-economically disadvantaged people, particularly those in rural and regional areas. Health inequities also operate as a gradient in society whereby across five socio-economic quintiles there are distinct differences between each level.

One part of the problem is that Australia treats health as an issue for the health sector alone, while public health experts see health as embedded in many sectors of society, and as greatly affected by socio-economic conditions and the distribution of resources. Evidence from the social sciences shows that when a more embedded approach is taken, public policy levers can flatten the health gradient and close the health inequity gaps that exist. For instance, in New Zealand, the investment in policy initiatives, such as the implementation of a tobacco tax and colorectal cancer screening, have shown to be effective at reducing health inequalities. In Australia legislation mandating plain packaging of tobacco policies has had a positive impact in reducing smoking, while, medically driven HPV vaccination programs in subsistence economies have reduced inequalities in affected communities. In each successful case, the core goal has been improving access to health services for whole populations and reducing social, cultural and economic barriers to access for those for whom



📷 Panellists for the 2017 Annual Symposium, *Health Equity: Challenges and Solutions*, held in Adelaide, South Australia.

services are hard to reach. For Australia, encouraging policies that embed health equity objectives across all sectors could help flatten the health gradient and improve the health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and rural communities.

## Finding Solutions

The medical sciences are critical for treating persons who are already un-well. Similarly, the social sciences, in collaboration with the medical sciences, are critical for developing preventive strategies and in finding new measures to improve the health care system. All evidence suggests that health researchers collaborating with demographers, economists, statisticians, sociologists, psychologists, political practitioners, legal experts and other social scientists will not only be able to identify more detailed and robust solutions to existing problems of public health delivery, but their collaborations are likely to anticipate future needs and efficient means to address them.

The new age of big data collection and super-computers can assist analyses of data. When combined with collaborative research initiatives that will investigate patterns of health, associated social and environmental factors, life history and the complex interactions of factors leading to healthy or unhealthy lives, new technologies have the potential to have a profound impact on human health.

To best achieve these goals researchers and practitioners will do well to take a more systematic approach to strengthening collaboration across the disciplines. In some cases this will require radically different approaches to how research questions are asked methods are devised to include both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The social determinants of health are known to play a powerful part in determining how healthy people are, including in terms of access to health services. Government policies and programs will also need to adjust to changing health research needs. With increasing multidimensional and cross-sectoral research teams being developed funding bodies such as the National Health and Medical Research Council and the Australian Research Council will be challenged at their boundaries to accommodate new forms of robust collaboration. Balancing the needs of different communities, achieving health equity and establishing effective economic policies will challenge government and those experts who provide research based advice. Those challenges must be met.

## Indigenous Health – Can we close the gap?

In Australia, one of the most visible outcomes of health inequity are the persistent disparities in Indigenous health outcomes when compared with other Australians. Our health systems have been unable to meet the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health. Closing this gap has been established as a national priority with bi-partisan support. The symposium presenters showed evidence that for Indigenous Australians we must rethink how health is viewed, and how positive outcomes can be achieved. For example, often the focus for Indigenous communities is largely on acute health care, with the social determinants of health acknowledged but left unattended.

Developing multi-dimensional approaches to healthy individuals and their communities can achieve much in reducing inequality in population health. Also, engaging with Indigenous doctors and allied health professionals in partnership with communities will assist in eliminating inequalities and effectively help to “close the gap”. Prime Minister Turnbull said in the 2017 ‘Closing the Gap’ report: “While governments have a critical role in setting policies and implementing programs, true gains are made when Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are able to work with governments to set the agendas that impact on their well-being”.

Aboriginal community-controlled health services were highlighted as an effective model of care that improved health outcomes through focussing on both issues of identifying and addressing social determinants and also self-determination

Health sciences and social sciences share many common goals. At their foundations those goals are devoted to finding equitable means by which all people can share in national fortunes. This symposium focused on how equity can be promoted in the health of the Australian population. Valuable ideas were put forward, evidence aired and experts discussed. The job ahead has just begun.

# INTERNATIONAL

Through its international activities, ASSA promotes scholarly cooperation, facilitates intellectual and scholarly exchanges by Australian social scientists with their academic counterparts overseas, and acts as the Australian national member of international organisations concerned with the social sciences.

The Program aims to nurture researchers with potential for international impact in order to develop social science research in Australia. It also allows distinguished social scientists in Australia to support the development and expansion of their discipline by engaging early career researchers.

### **The Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC)**

The 23rd AASSREC Biennial Conference is currently scheduled for 2019, to be held in Hanoi, Vietnam. ASSA continues to act as secretariat for this important initiative.

### **Joint Action: Australia and China**

This grants program is jointly funded and organised by ASSA and the Chinese Academy of the Social Sciences (CASS). The program aims to provide Australian and CASS researchers the opportunity to collaborate in areas of interest to both parties. The grant is particularly suited to younger researchers who wish to investigate a research opportunity with an international colleague and pursue preliminary study of one year. These researches could lead to larger research projects. Proposals which encompass multiple disciplines are encouraged.

The strong relationship between ASSA and CASS was extended with the MOU between the organisations being extended from one to three years, in recognition of the stability of the relationship and program. Four new grants were provided for collaborative research projects for 2018. Outcomes and other observations from the research project are publicly available on ASSA's website.

The following projects were approved in the 2017 Round:

- Transition to Resilience Cities in China and Australia in the Context of Global Urban Transformation
- Exit Behaviors in Energy and Pollution-intensive Industries in China and Australia
- The Effects of Public Pension Reforms on Inequality of the Elderly in China between 1988 and 2013
- Civic Involvement in Social Media: A Case Study of Australia

A summary of two of the projects conducted in 2017-18 is provided in this report.



ASSA hosted a visiting delegation from the Vietnamese Academy of Social Sciences (VASS) in March 2018.

# Exit Behaviours in Energy and Pollution-intensive Industries in China and Australia

**Associate Professor Hao Tan, Newcastle Business School, Faculty of Business and Law, University of Newcastle Australia**

The project “Exit behaviours in energy and pollution-intensive industries in China and Australia” was supported by the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia (ASSA) under its Australia-China Joint-Action Program in 2017-18. The project aimed to investigate drivers and barriers of business exit in selected heavy industries in China and Australia, to provide a preliminary account for exit behaviours in those contexts. In China, excess capacity in energy and pollution-intensive industries, such as steel and cement, has caused considerable concerns both in the country and internationally. In Australia, the structural change of the economy has seen some profound industrial restructuring events over the past several decades, such as the closure of the BHP Newcastle Steelworks in the late 1990s. Whilst the two countries have very different institutional environments and are in different stages of economic development, their respective approaches in industrial restructuring and experiences in business exit can shed light to each other’s policies and practices. The following research activities have been carried out for the project.

In July 2017, my collaborator, Professor Bai Mei from the Institute of Industrial Economics (IIE), CASS, was invited to visit Newcastle. During her visit, a meeting was arranged with colleagues at the Tom Farrell Institute at Newcastle who had first-hand experience in the closure process of BHP Newcastle Steelworks. Through their introduction, we had an opportunity to get access to Pathways, a company developed from the employment program that played a key role in BHP Steelwork’s closure process, and were provided a copy of the presentation which details the approaches and practices adopted in the closure. We also held separate discussions with colleagues from Newcastle Institute of Energy and Resources, and the Faculty of Business and Law of University of Newcastle during Professor Bai’s visit. Professor Bai gave a seminar entitled “The Belt and Road Initiative

and the collaborative development” at Newcastle Business School.

With the funding support from ASSA, I took visits to China on two occasions, in September 2017 and April 2018. During those visits, Professor Bai and I held joint meetings with companies, including China Bond Rating Co. (<https://www.chinaratings.com.cn/>) and Beijing Ganglian Mardi E-Commerce Co. ([www.mysteel.net](http://www.mysteel.net)). The former is a bond rating agent established by all members of the National Association of Financial Markets Institutional Investors in China. The discussion with researchers from their industry research department was focused on the recent dynamics in the Chinese steel industry. The latter is one of the largest on-line steel trading platforms in China and world. The Chief Information Officer and his colleague in the company discussed with us the challenges in the Chinese steel industries arisen from the overcapacity and various responses of Chinese steel companies. During my visit to the CASS in Beijing in 2017, I also gave a seminar entitled “China-Australia Energy Cooperation, The Belt and Road Initiative, and A Global Industrial Rebalance Perspective”. I have met colleagues in the Energy Economics Centre within IIE, CASS where Professor Bai is based, and discussed potential collaborative projects with them during those visits.

I have also visited a number of relevant organisations during those two visits, including China Cement Association, Natural Resources Defense Council Beijing Office, Greenpeace Beijing, Tsinghua University, National Institute of Clean-and-Low-Carbon Energy (NICE), and North China Electric Power University. I held discussions with experts from those organisations on China’s energy transition and green industrial restructuring in general, and the issues in relation to overcapacity and business exit in particular.

During my first visit I also took the opportunity to attend two academic events held in China in Sep 2017, including the Eighth China Energy Economics and Management Annual Conference, at which I was invited as a discussant; and “Management Studies in China” 2017 Symposium. I had discussions with a number of colleagues at the two events on the topic related to the project.

## Project Outcomes and Research Findings

The discussions and meetings we had during the mutual visits have resulted in a much more in-depth understanding on the complex natures of the business exit behaviours in both countries, and

the strategies and practices adopted by companies and governments in those contexts. The visits have enabled the researchers to gain insights through the engagements with practitioners, researchers and policy-makers who are “on the ground” and have had direct experiences on the issues. The capacity reduction in heavy industries in China has been featured with a top-down approach with strong government policies. While the approach has made substantial achievements, especially during recent years in industries such as steel and coal mining, it also encounters challenges arisen from factors in relation to the tensions among various policy goals, the central-local government relationships, and the game behaviours among competitors. The industrial restructuring and business closures often entail significant economic, social and environmental implications, which are illustrated with the experience of Newcastle since the closure of BHP Steelworks two decades ago. It appears that a systematic approach and a wide range of support mechanisms are required to mitigate the adverse consequences. In this regard, the experience of Australia as an industrialised country seems useful for the Chinese heavy industries.

### Planned Project Outcomes

Since my first trip to China with the funding support of ASSA, I have had a paper accepted for publication by Asia Pacific Journal (a ranked B academic journal as per ERA), entitled “A Global Industrial Rebalance: China and Energy-intensive Manufacturing”. In this paper, I discussed the drivers of the reduction of energy-intensive producing capacity in China, and the economic and environmental implications of the relocation of the production activities from China to other countries. I am currently in the process of developing another paper in relation to this topic, which is to be submitted to a management journal later this year.

The mutual visits by Australian and Chinese researchers supported by the grant have also facilitated further international collaboration. In early 2018, with the official support of the Institute of Industrial Economics of CASS and joined by colleagues from Newcastle Institute of Energy and Resources, I submitted a funding application for the DFAT Australia-China Council Grant in its 2018 round, entitled “Australia-China regional cooperation and capacity building for energy transitions”. The application involved two other leading Chinese universities. The relationships with those Chinese institutes have been developed during my visits to China.



Photo Credit: Fanjianhua / Freepik

# The Role of Public Pensions in Income Inequality among Elderly Households in China 1988–2013

Jinjing Li, NATSEM, University of Canberra  
Xinmei Wang, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Jing Xu, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics

Chang Yuan, Beijing Normal University

## Aims of the Project and its Context

This project aims to enhance understanding of the functioning of the public pension regimes in China and their impacts on the increasing income inequality in China among the elderly population. Income inequality has been rising in China substantially over the past decades, with the Gini coefficient increasing from 0.30 in the 1980s to more than 0.50 in 2010 (Xie and Zhou, 2014), becoming one of the most unequal countries in the world. Despite the recognition that social inequality may have short and long-term implications for social cohesion and growth (Wilkinson and Pickett, 2009), relatively little is known about the sources of the changes in household income inequality, and to what extent the social security system affects the income distribution in China. With the gradual disappearance of the nuclear family and the changing family and economic structure over the past three decades, pension income is an increasingly important part of the income for elder people in China. However, the public pension system is commonly perceived as unfair (Wang, Beland and Zhang, 2014), with large differences in benefits between urban and rural residents, public and private sector retirees. Using data from the Chinese Household Income Project (CHIP) between 1988 and 2013, this project aims to investigate the changes in the public pension, one of the most important components of the social security system in China (Feldstein, 1999) and its impact on the inequality level among the elderly population over time. Existing studies often focus on the general population using cross-sectional data. Few have examined the policy impact on the elderly population, which is usually one of the more economically vulnerable groups (Cai, Giles, O'Keefe & Wang, 2012). The project is of particular relevance

for enhancing the understanding of the public pension as a policy tool for income redistribution and informing policy-makers about appropriate policy measures for increasing welfare in a rapidly ageing society.

## Summary of the Research Finding

Using data from the Chinese Household Income Project surveys for 1988, 1995, 2002 and 2013, we investigate the role of public pensions in income inequality among households with elderly members across two decades of pension policy reforms. We examine the distribution and role of public pensions at a national level. We analyse the evolution of the contribution of public pensions to national income inequality across a much more extended time period than earlier studies, which have generally focused on regional changes over short periods. Our findings suggest that public pensions have become the most important source of income for households with elderly members on average in China, but the distribution of pension income is highly unequal, with a Gini coefficient of 0.74 in 2013. Public pension income has been the largest source of income inequality for elderly households since 2002 and contributed to more than half of total income inequality in the most recent year of the survey. This finding is robust against variations in the income inequality measures used. Additionally, our analysis suggests unequal distribution of pension benefits is the primary driver of pensioners' income inequality. Among several hypothetical policy changes, ensuring a minimum pension benefit for all existing pensioners seems to be the most fiscally effective option in reducing income inequality, with a 0.8% reduction in the Gini coefficient for a 1% increase in public pension expenditure.

# Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils

Set up in 1973 to help promote the social sciences in the region and to create an Asian identity for the social sciences, AASSREC seeks to promote:

- collaborative research among scholars in the region
- the exchange of scholarly publications and information among Asian social science institutions and individuals, and
- exchange visits among researchers and scholars from its member-countries.

AASSREC's regular activities include:

- the conduct of biennial general conferences and the publication of conference papers and proceedings
- the conduct of collaborative research programs on specific problems of common interest to Asia-Pacific countries, and
- the assessment of trends in social science research and teaching in the Asia-Pacific region.



AASSREC is a member of:

- The International Social Science Council (ISSC) is an international non-profit-making scientific organisation with headquarters at UNESCO House in Paris. It is the primary international body representing the social and behavioural sciences at a global level.

## Member Institutions

Australia – Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia (ASSA)

Bangladesh – Social Science Research Council of Bangladesh (SSRC)

China – Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)

Indonesia – Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)

Iran – Iranian Sociological Association (ISA)

Japan – Science Council of Japan (SCJ)

Korea, Democratic Peoples' Republic of – Korean Association of Social Scientists (KASS)

Korea, Republic of – The Korean Social Science Research Council (KOSSREC)

Malaysia – Malaysian Social Science Association (PSSM)

New Zealand – Royal Society Te Apārangi

Phillipines – Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC)

Sri Lanka – National Science Foundation (NSF)

Thailand – National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT)

Vietnam – Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (VASS)

Academia Sinica Taipei (Associate Member)

# POLICY & ADVOCACY

The Policy and Advocacy Program is ASSA's main avenue for presenting its advice and recommendations to government policy-makers. However, the advocacy aspect of the Policy and Advocacy Program is not limited government and public service. It recognises the importance of advocating to other powerful voices from academia, community groups, the non-governmental sector, and business. So in addition to seeking input from Fellows with direct experience in government, it also engages Fellows with expertise relevant to particular policy areas, or who have a history of advocating for particular policies, perspectives, or disciplines. The program encourages co-operation between the Academy and external organisations, whether public service, research, or education entities, community organisations or the business sector, including senior public servants, research organisations, and university centres.

The program relies on ASSA's status as an independent and multidisciplinary social science organisation. ASSA is not attached to any single university or disciplinary interest, nor is its funding reliant on private sector interests—the terms of public funding for ASSA have always stipulated a separation between the advice we provide to the community and the resources underpinning the formulation of this advice.

This independence gives ASSA the potential to provide advice which may not be immediately popular or supportive of the government of the day. The vast majority of the work of the program is concerned with longer-term public interests. This can include recommending a particular policy interest be placed on the public agenda for more detailed consideration, rather than calling for a specific outcome. It can also include responding to topical calls for advice in government inquiries, where the identified expert opinions of relevant Fellows are provided.

The Program develops and oversees the development of ASSA's submissions to Government Inquiries. It also coordinates Policy Roundtables consisting of approximately 20–30 social scientists from ASSA, universities and the public service, as well as eminent retired people, gathering to discuss the various elements of a subject of importance to government.

ASSA has continued to focus on providing expert policy advice from the energetic and influential efforts of the Fellows of the Academy, especially those on the Policy and Advocacy Committee.

Excerpts from the following ASSA submissions can be found within this report:

- The Digital Economy: Opening up the Conversation
- Inquiry into the Australian Government's Role in the Development of Cities
- Funding for Social Science Research Pays Its Way

# The Digital Economy: Opening up the Conversation

## Our Digital Readiness

### 1. How are advances in digital technology changing the way you work, your industry and your community?

We are responding in terms of the community as a whole rather than our own organisation. The digital economy affects all industries but not equally. Technological change is a major driver of social change and the dominant source of economic growth. It encompasses the processes of invention, innovation and diffusion of technology. While often used, linear models of technological change (e.g. basic research leads to technological development which then leads to product commercialisation and diffusion), are rarely accurate. Technologies change through a complex web of factors with many feedback and feed-forward mechanisms. Interventions intended to enhance technological innovation are likely to be of little benefit if they are based on simplistic models.

For these reasons, predicting future technologies and their impacts is uncertain. Within certain constraints and sufficiently short timescales, it might be possible to predict narrow technological improvements, but one cannot accurately predict the long-term impact of a particular technology. Given the strengths and limits of prediction, it is valuable to identify the problems that need to be solved and allow technological innovators to find solutions, rather than attempting to forecast the impact of particular technologies.

"Half of all UK business leaders (50%) fear that their industries face significant digital disruption within the next two years, according to new research published by Microsoft today. The financial services sector, which employs 2.2 million people and contributes £66bn in taxes to the UK economy, is demonstrating the highest level of anxiety, with two-thirds (65%) of respondents fearing the impact of disruption on their markets over the course of the next 24 months. The report, the most extensive of

its kind, finds that whilst disruption is imminent for a wide range of industries, the shelf life of current business models is also extremely limited – nearly half of UK business leaders (44%) say their existing business models will cease to exist within the next five years" (TMT News 19 November 2017)

One thing that is more certain is that technologies for data will transform many industries, and be central in solving societal and technological problems. Data is becoming increasing available in digital form where they can be analysed including big data sets. Data analytics are already transforming industries such as agriculture and mining. This pervasive transformative trend will continue. For example, a combination of data on energy use by purpose, linked with climatic data and energy supply data will allow for much better management of a mixture of renewable and non-renewable data sources. Consequently, technologies for making sense of data (data analytics) are likely to have the one of the greatest impacts. Data scientists are one of the most in demand occupations in US. This is happening in Australia as well, and we should be prepared for that. The ABS Survey on Business Use of IT confirms the importance that businesses associate with data analytics to their industries.

The following is an example of how Data Analytics are translating industry:

"The Sense-T Sensing Tourist Travel Project tracked the precise movements of almost 500 visitors to Tasmania between January and May this year, as they travelled around the state between 4 – 14 day timeframes. Tourists were approached at two local airports and on board the Spirit of Tasmania to take part in the study. They were handed smart phones which recorded accurate, real-time data of their travel patterns through a purpose built app replaying GPS location information. The app also generated pop-up surveys to capture the personal insights of participants at different locations. Already we have identified areas where there are accommodation shortages and infrastructure bottlenecks and the data we have gathered during the first phase of the project will guide future infrastructure investment."

Beyond highlighting the future infrastructure needs the tracking data can be used for a wide range of industry applications.

Data Analytics are one example of the required changes in our skill base. There are many others. Some are obvious such as IT skills but other less obvious but are required for the translation of

research into actual practice, commercialisation, marketing, understanding the human elements, etc

Australia is slipping significantly in research translation including IT. We have traditionally been strong at IT and regarded as an early adaptor. This is no longer the case. According to OECD Innovation/research translation we are now 23rd on the innovation scale despite our world class education. In particular, the strength of the relationship between the research and business sectors is quite weak. There are faults on both sides. In areas where we are weak, such as commercialisation of innovation and research-industry collaboration, we should learn from world leaders. Moreover, our businesses need to be graduate ready and open to developing the industry specific skills needed, just as graduates need to be work ready.

## **2. What is your vision for an Australia that thrives in a digital economy? Where would you like to see Australia in five, 10 and 20 years' time?**

The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia (ASSA) believes that social science research has a major role to play in advancing the digital economy, and suggests the strengthening and enhancement of that contribution within policy and regulation as it evolves. A prosperous future is more than just technological advancement. Achievement will entail economic, social and cultural changes, facilitated by visionary leadership and by targeted investments in skill, infrastructure and innovation. One important aspect is a major investment in an integrated national data infrastructure. This includes the collection, analysis, curation, and the utilisation of Australian data. It should be an integral component of a Strategic Plan. This is addressed in more detail in our response to Question 5.

An effective Innovation Strategy will mean pursuit of both institutional reforms in political, legal and market institutions, ranging from federalism, through intellectual property to trade, taxation, workplace relations and competition policy, and also investments in infrastructure, education, research and development, innovation, labour participation and immigration. An Innovation Strategy is not of itself the sole answer to enhancing the level of innovation in Australia. The Innovation Strategy must be explicitly seen as part of much wider reform process that complements and enhances the impact of each component. An Innovation Strategy that does not address the whole context for innovation, including such factors as regulation and taxation, management culture and more, and improve these

settings and behaviours using analytic insight, will be sub-optimal.

Australia needs to have world class infrastructure, not just in physical terms, but also digital infrastructure that supports large data transfers and high speeds. Modelling has shown that upgraded infrastructure brings significant economic benefits.

We envisage a more effective use of social sciences in future innovation strategies. For example, the process, structure and organisation of learning, effective ways of funding education and training, are all rich fields of research knowledge where social science contributions can be sourced to improve outcomes. The transformation of learning under a National Innovation Strategy must include such contributions if Australia wants to be a leader in the future.

A National Innovation Strategy must support the continuation and enhancement of the exchange of ideas, and the policy settings needed for that to happen. Dealing with the impacts of the digital economy will require multidisciplinary research responses. All disciplines of knowledge know this and increasingly seek to work together to ensure Australian knowledge engagement with the world is at its best. Knowledge is one of the best ways of transcending the “tyranny of distance” for those in the Antipodes.

Technology that uses open platforms, including cloud computing, are more likely to be sustained over the longer term.

Technology should be a force for good through,

- Improving access for remote communities
- Environmental protection
- Assisting to develop an inclusive, cohesive society
- Supporting a flexible and resilient society.

It should not be forgotten that the services sectors employ more Australians than other sectors and are responsible for much of the recent employment growth. However, their potential to benefit from the digital economy is less well-recognised. These industries should be better understood to extend benefits to more Australians. For example, areas such as health, education, and professional services are capable of much future development.

According to a McKinsey report, there is huge potential for improving the use of technology in service industries especially now that we are in the cognitive era of computing. However, it will require redesign of the way we go about our work (business process redesign). Australia is not always good at this aspect on management practice.

Applications of machine learning are a very important aspect of the cognitive era of computing. This requires strong knowledge of statistical techniques and strengths in statistical science are a pre-requisite for taking advantage of developments in machine learning.

As a concluding comment, society must be brought along on this exciting journey. It should not be seen as only relevant to a more technically adept sub-set of society.

### **3. What is the role of government in achieving this vision?**

Given the underlying importance of technological progress for Australia's future, governments clearly have a role in facilitating technological change. Specifically, governments should play a facilitative role in technological change by creating an economy, a culture, and a society where new technology is encouraged through multiple experiments.

Governments are inherently risk averse and find it difficult to deal with the unpredictability of new technologies, the risks of failure and the need for experimentation. Consequently, governments should avoid the temptation to become directly involved in the development of specific technologies by picking technology winners. It is better to focus on building the foundations well.

One exception is where the economies of scale have led to governments becoming the monopoly provider or purchaser of a technology, such as in electricity, telecommunications or defence. In these few instances governments have to invest in particular technologies, which subsequently may have flow-on effects for other technologies and businesses.

With respect to facilitation, governments can:

- Ensure Australia has an educated and skilled population able to embrace and adapt to the opportunities that new technologies provide.
- Invest in a strong research and development base and require research institutions to be

more open with the intellectual property they generate.

- Seek solutions that appreciate the interrelationships between technology and humanity.
- Regulate the effects due to the use of a technology rather than regulate the technology itself. Technologies regulated in terms of the technology itself can stifle technological progress.
- Mitigate any negative social impacts of technology; by assisting with the transition to alternative employment opportunities through reskilling.
- Require that technology evaluation is transparent and independent.
- Facilitate interoperability in technologies, systems and organisations. This can encourage innovation and help to avoid the negative effects of technological lock-in.
- Implement mechanisms that allow for explicit, efficient and adaptive experiments and trials, which will help deal with uncertainty and unforeseen (and unforeseeable) impacts.
- Develop the education system to help facilitate the above.
- Develop governance protocols that provide an appropriate balance between accessibility, transparency, security and privacy.

It is important that the focus include human outcomes not just economic results. Indeed the former are a pre-requisite of the latter. A progressive and interesting world lies ahead and this is the message that should guide the Digital Economy.

### **4. What key disruptive technologies of business models do you see? What do you predict is on the horizon in five, 10, 20 years' time?**

Rather than attempt to predict disruptive technologies, it is better to be ready to react and experiment with emerging technologies especially those that are already disruptive. Flexibility and resilience are extremely important. In most cases, it will be necessary to adapt existing business models to take full advantage of these technologies. These will cut across traditional government/institutional safeguards and therefore challenge them.

The Government could provide a useful facilitation role. It also has a role of monitoring potential adverse effects of emerging technologies so that appropriate arrangements for consumer protection can be put in place.

Business, in turn, needs to be deeply committed to improving their performance including forward thinking of the kind that can be reflected for example in scenario planning. This leads to better practice from all firms including those that have fallen behind.

## Digital Infrastructure

### 5. What communication services, and underlying data, platforms and protocols, does Australia need to maximise the opportunities of the digital economy?

Our response only deals with the ‘underlying data’ aspect to the question. Humanities, Arts and Social Science (HASS) research enhances our understanding of humanity, and its history, ideas, cultures, economies, languages and social structures. It is a central part of a knowledge-based economy, and in developing interdisciplinary solutions to complex challenges such as climate change, social cohesion, new technological development, future workforce solutions, resource management, health and welfare. Developing the ‘science’ is not sufficient – it requires a strong knowledge of the human interactions.

The 2016 National Research Infrastructure Roadmap (the Roadmap) identified the need for national-scale infrastructure to support Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences (HASS) research to drive transformations in the way researchers discover, access, curate and analyse social and cultural data.

The Australian HASS research sector is large and diverse comprising 41 per cent of the university-based research system and more than 50 disciplines at the four-digit field of research level, with fields ranging from economics, political science, management studies, geography and demography, to languages, archaeology, history, arts and media studies.

Australia’s HASS researchers draw on an array of data to underpin their work on Australian society, culture and economy. The data needed for advanced research is dispersed across public sector organisations, collecting institutions, and individual researchers and projects. Much of this information is ‘hidden’ from view, or in a variety of ‘unstructured’

formats – such as texts, maps, artefacts, and audio-visual documents – or semi-structured formats in the case of research and field records. Only a fraction of research data is in digital form where it can easily be accessed. Data employed in HASS research is often culturally sensitive, and/or has ethical, security and privacy considerations and those aspects have to be protected.

While there are some National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy (NCRIS) funded facilities which provide some services to the HASS domain, and significant investment in major (non-NCRIS) enabling infrastructure across public sector organisations and cultural and collecting institutions, these assets are only available to support HASS research in fragile and disconnected ways. Furthermore, security and privacy constraints can severely restrict access.

Australian HASS infrastructure is largely operating at an institutional or project-based level. Limited investment and fragmented funding means much of the existing effort has been developed according to individual researcher and institution priorities, leading to uncoordinated activity, generally small-scale effort, limited integration across research infrastructure, and with an ad hoc approach to skills and workforce development.

A number of countries (particularly the US and many European nations) have invested in coordinated and well-resourced HASS data infrastructures, generally provided via coordinated publicly funded national centres. Australian HASS research infrastructure is rapidly falling behind internationally, and there is no national contact point for international collaboration and leverage. A national strategic approach to coordination, planning and collaboration is urgently needed.

The case for Australian National Research Infrastructure (NRI) investment for HASS is strong. The limited investment to date has delivered value and demonstrates the merit of further investment. There are existing models of nascent institutional NRI being effectively scaled up to operate as ‘non-NCRIS estate’ NRI. Shared interests in HASS research and data creation, reuse, curation and preservation are leading to collaborative working relationships, within and across jurisdictions and domains (notably between the NCRIS eResearch capabilities and other NRI operators). National and international trends in NRI can inform investment in HASS NRI capability.

The Integrated Platforms for HASS infrastructure proposed here aim to create strong social benefits by supporting HASS research needs and priorities at a national-scale, collaboratively and strategically. An Integrated Platform for HASS agenda will:

- transform data discovery, access, mining, curation, retention, re-use, analysis and interpretation through platform interoperability, integration, collaboration, and coordination of tools;
- leverage existing investment and build towards networked platforms and facilities through a staged process;
- drive efficiency, productivity, and quality across disciplines by enabling data comparability and a coordinated approach to metadata standards, data management standards, and shared protocols (including licences);
- promote innovation in research practice across HASS and into other domains through skills and workforce development;
- build strategic connections with other areas of the 2016 NCRIS Roadmap;
- support research outputs that are FAIR (findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable);
- ensure accessibility of data, with open data where possible but with strong protocols for data protection and security where required; and
- provide a coordinated approach to international engagement to optimise the benefits of international memberships and partnerships.

The infrastructure should enable data linkage under agreed conditions that provide appropriate protections to the individuals involved. There are ways of doing this technically. The ABS does this with its Census linkage project and there are applications with health data. The ABS and AIHW should be consulted if you want more detail.

Within an integrated HASS data research infrastructure, there will be elements that are both common and distinct to the humanities, arts and social science research communities. Coordination will be key, with a strong governance and advisory structure to ensure sector buy-in, establishment of common policy frameworks, priority-setting, planning and collaboration across research domains (including provision of digitisation technology

and digital content management), and planning for integration across the HASS Platform from the outset.

In establishing an Integrated HASS Platform, it will be vital to learn from existing research infrastructure initiatives and operational principles regarding approaches to sustainability/future proofing, reducing duplication, common services, and consolidating and clustering efforts. There are several applicable models for development, including selected NCRIS-funded facilities and platforms, international infrastructures, and existing HASS platforms with NRI capability and potential.

An Integrated HASS Platform will maximise the value of existing Commonwealth investments in data, the digital transformation agenda and the benefits of the big data revolution. Users and beneficiaries of Platforms for HASS will include academic researchers, government, business, industry (including creative industries, ICT, life sciences and health), NFPs, community organisations, and the wider public.

On the basis of a preliminary assessment undertaken for this exercise, the investment scenarios outlined in this strategy reflect staged research infrastructure development for Platforms for HASS. Key elements include:

- Formal facilitation processes for the integrated HASS Platform, and for the three constituent elements:
  - An Integrated Research Infrastructure for the Social Sciences (IRISS),
  - Integrated Research Infrastructure for the Humanities and Arts (IRIHA), and
  - Indigenous Platforms. The facilitation process for the Indigenous Platforms will require additional consultation with the Indigenous community.
- Establishment of a HASS Research Infrastructure Governance Board
- Capability audit and needs analysis
- A cross-sector engagement program
- Development of protocols around researcher access and their responsibilities.

**6. What opportunities do we have to accelerate the development of technologies that will underpin Australia's digital economy?**

The successful development and use of new technologies is very dependent on the skills base. This should start at the 'bottom' and not just focus on those with greater capability. Countries that have been successful in technology (eg Finland) have put considerable effort into skilling or reskilling those that are less capable. This is important to adaptation. It is also important for the employability of those who are displaced because of technology change.

Education is crucial. It should provide for all children to participate in digital economy education in schools. It should also provide 'second chance' options for adults. Indeed, skilful use of technology can enhance the ability to learn.

Improved research translation is also extremely important to the acceleration of technology development. Australia currently performs poorly compared with other developing countries.

**Standards and Regulation**

**7. What opportunities do we have in standards development and regulation?**

**8. What digital standards do we need to enable Australian businesses to participate in global supply chains and maximise the opportunities of the digital economy?**

Roundtables of experts can be a useful way of identifying risks, their importance and how they might be mitigated. They will have access to international developments. ASSA and the other research academies are generally well placed to set up these roundtables in collaboration with government.

There should be a focus on outcome-based regulatory frameworks, as has been done for Health and Safety. It will be difficult to predict all the likely risks and their causes. The government's best practice regulatory guidelines might provide some useful direction.

**Trust, Confidence and Security**

**9. What opportunities do we have to build trust and community confidence through resilience to cyber threats, online safety and privacy?**

**10. What roles should government, business and individuals play in protecting the community in a digital economy?**

**11. What integrity and privacy measures do we need to ensure consumers can protect their data?**

**12. What are barriers for business, particularly small business, in adopting cyber security and privacy practices?**

**13. What integrity measures do the Australian Government and the private sector need to take to ensure business- consumer transactions are secure?**

There is a need for balance. Trust, confidence and security are essential but there is also a public interest in utilising digital data. With the appropriate protections, it should be possible to obtain a balance. This will require:

- An underlying legislative framework that builds on existing protective measures and allows access to data for approved and worthwhile purposes under conditions that protect privacy.
- Financial security requires special consideration. It is probably the area of most concern to Australians.
- The nature of the protections should be informed by a good knowledge of what is concerning the public. There is some evidence that the Australian population is becoming more cautious about providing more personal details on digital data bases.
- Some members of the public are concerned about providing their name on the Census questionnaire where there are very strong protections but are happy to provide information to Facebook, participate in Flybys and competitions where it is necessary to provide name, address and personal details. The private sector provides much greater risk to security and privacy than the public sector.

ACCC should have a role in any institutional framework given their responsibility for consumer protection.

It goes without saying that cyber security should be a high priority area for consumer protection. The loss of productivity because of cyber security issues is likely to be substantial. International collaboration is essential and effective international standards may emerge.

Algorithmically mediated data is taking all Australians into a new world, a world in which more companies will know more about each of us than we might ever imagine and in which cyber threats to our privacy, finances and safety will be real. We must be prepared.

Two ways in which we could build trust and community confidence in this challenging new world include open banking, and a new model for use of consumer data.

**Open Banking** – With open banking control over the data about customers that currently sits in their banks, will be returned to the customer. When a FinTech offers a new service to a customer of a bank, that customer will be able to direct their bank to share the relevant data with the new company. Likewise, the customer will be able to direct the sharing of their data with another bank to which the customer may consider switching. This is done through APIs – application programming interfaces – and should promote competition throughout the sector. APIs will also enable customers to check and verify the data held on them. Rising levels of trust in data would be a natural outcome of returning control

over the data to customers in his way.

**Consent Model for Data Use** – Presently, consumers consent to a service provider using data about them, when they tick a box agreeing to the provider's privacy policy, or are taken to have consented merely by proceeding to use the service on offer. This model for providing consent made sense in a world in which a consumer had a real choice and if the consumer didn't like what was going to be done with the data about them, they could choose another provider. That world ceased to exist long ago. Today for a young person to not be on Facebook means not learning about parties and social events in their life. For late teenagers and people in their 20s, to not be on Facebook is typically to be socially isolated. Likewise, to exist without enabling the geo-locate function on the Google search engine or Google maps is difficult today. Yet our laws still apply a consent model in these situations where people have no real option but to consent.

We need a new model for the authorisation of the use of data about us. The EU is making sizable steps in this direction with its GDPR, which comes into effect in May 2018, and for which a useful summary can be found at: <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/data-protection-reform/overview-of-the-gdpr/individuals-rights/the-right-to-restrict-processing/>

We need more realistic, and nuanced, approaches to the authorisation of data, and more sophisticated limitations on what companies can do with what they know about us. Such approaches and limitations would go a long way to promoting trust and consumer confidence.



## **Building on our Areas of Competitive Strength**

- 14. What is holding Australian businesses back in terms of benefiting from digital technologies?**
- 15. What would help Australian businesses to embrace digital technologies?**
- 16. What efforts are you or your organisation making to respond to digital transformation? Why?**
- 17. What opportunities do we have to use digital technologies to improve linkages into export markets and global supply chains?**
- 18. What opportunities do small and medium-sized businesses have to embrace digital innovation to drive customer value, improve their services and unlock their potential?**
- 19. What are the key new growth industries that Australia should be tapping into? In what technologies and sectors should Australian business take the lead and where should we be a ‘fast follower’ of international trends?**

The ABS has conducted surveys that are relevant to this question – Business Use of IT (catalogue 8129.0), and Summary of IT Use and Innovation in Australian Business (8166.0).

Some of the major findings are:

- A large number of businesses experienced internet security incidents.
- Cloud computing is starting to be used extensively (and perhaps more than many businesses realise). They also note that insufficient knowledge of cloud computing and concerns about security are limiting further application.
- Enhanced digital skills and capabilities are very important.
- Cyber attacks and spam are affecting productivity.
- Data analytics are increasingly being recognised for their importance to certain industries.

As noted above, significant opportunities exist in the service industries. They are major employers as well as being the sector that provides the skills to use digital technologies.

Universities are making significant efforts to create open data resources. As these are a major source of research data, more funding and stronger leadership may be needed if the full benefits are to be achieved.

While the services sectors employ most Australians, they are a less well-recognised source of potential which should be better tapped to extend benefits to more Australians. Great gains can emerge from created advantage based on the skills of Australians in these fields. Areas such as health and education and professional services are capable of much future development.

The strength of past employment growth in Australia in the services sector demonstrates the potential to tap this distinctive feature of the long-term evolution of the Australian economy. The challenge for such growth will be accommodating automation-driven productivity improvements without reducing employment. The historical record suggests that this can be done, especially as demand shifts to these services as average incomes grow.

## **Empowering all Australians Through Digital Skills and Inclusion**

- 20. What opportunities do we have to equip Australians with the skills they need for the digital economy, today’s jobs, and jobs of the future?**
- 21. What opportunities do we have to bridge the ‘digital divide’ and make the most of the benefits that digital technologies present for social inclusion?**
- 22. What opportunities do we have to ensure digital technology has a positive impact on the cultural practices and social relationships of Australia?**

All sectors of the Australian economy, society and environment can substantially benefit from a firm foundation of excellence in the nation’s intellectual and skill capital complemented by a culture of knowledge transfer. For an advanced industrial economy such as Australia that is facing structural transition and a range of national and global challenges, knowledge ideas, and their application are the real key to creation of sustainable comparative advantage.

While Australia has been considered an innovative nation in many ways, reform is needed to ensure that the national capacity for utilising that innovation is increased. In order to remain a competitive and prosperous nation, the understanding of innovation

needs to be broadened from a focus on research and development to one that encompasses both non-scientific innovations as well as the application of appropriate new research.

While Australia has a workforce whose skills are widely and internationally respected, it must be able to operate in an environment of global integration of trade and fragmentation of production. Furthermore, there are some concerns that the Australian education system may not be fully imparting the skills required for a competitive knowledge economy. A multi-dimensional approach is needed where STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) skills are built strongly, but are properly complemented by capability in areas such as humanities, arts, and social sciences (HASS) in order to understand the culture and societies in which Australia seeks to operate or engage.

Ideas and the sharing of information are also areas that are underdeveloped. The cooperation between industry and universities has been found to be inadequate. There are also fewer institutions or think tanks to enable the fostering and exchange of ideas outside of government than in other nations such as the US or UK.

The labour market is always changing. There is no evidence that overall unemployment rises because of digital disruption although inequality has an opportunity to increase if displaced workers are not transitioned into good jobs. It is important to devote special effort into reskilling displaced workers.

There is an ASSA Workshop that may be relevant in this regard.

<http://www.assa.edu.au/event/robotics-artificial-intelligence-and-the-future-of-employment/>

There could be better development of reciprocal responsibilities – tertiary and secondary education to teach generic skills or industry to provide on-the-job skills. Employers are increasingly wanting graduates to be ‘job ready’ but some of their expectations are unrealistic and show unawareness of the role of tertiary institutions in education.

# Inquiry into the Australian Government's Role in the Development of Cities

On Tuesday 30 May 2017, The Hon. Darren Chester MP, Minister for Infrastructure and Transport, asked the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Infrastructure, Transport and Cities, to conduct an Inquiry into the Australian Government's role in the development of cities. The Committee invited interested persons and organisations to make submissions addressing the terms of reference.

What follows is the response of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, seeking to assist in several aspects of the Inquiry.

## Commendation of Reports

The peak body for Learned Academies in Australia, namely the Australian Council of Learned Academies, coordinated the preparation of twelve reports on issues of national importance as part of the Securing Australia's Future (SAF) program. These were prepared for submission to Australia's Chief Scientist. They can be found at the following URL:

<https://acola.org.au/wp/securing-australia-s-future/>

Two of the reports from the SAF program are salient to the present inquiry.

The first and most pertinent ACOLA report is 'Sustainable Urban Mobility', which was published in 2015. This report can be found at the following URL:

[https://acola.org.au/wp/PDF/SAF08/SAF08\\_FullReport\\_web.pdf](https://acola.org.au/wp/PDF/SAF08/SAF08_FullReport_web.pdf)

The Academy suggests the Committee will find the whole report relevant to its inquiry.

The second important report is 'Australia's Comparative Advantage', which was also published in 2015. This report can be found at the following URL:

<https://acola.org.au/wp/PDF/SAF01/SAF01%20full%20lo%20res.pdf>

The Academy would especially like to draw the

attention of the Committee to Chapters Two and Four from this report, and also to a commissioned consultancy report that informed these chapters in turn. The consultancy from two Monash University urban geographers is: 'Culture, Creativity, Cultural Economy: A Review', by Professor Justin O'Connor and Associate Professor Mark Gibson. It can be found at the following URL:

<https://acola.org.au/wp/PDF/SAF01/6.%20Culture%20creativity%20cultural%20economy.pdf>

## ASSA Recommends Expert Witnesses

In addition to the preceding reports, the Academy commends two expert witnesses to the Standing Committee on Infrastructure, Transport and Cities: Professor Brendan Gleeson FASSA (Director of the Melbourne Sustainable Society Institute, University of Melbourne) and Professor Graeme Davison FAHA FASSA (Emeritus Sir John Monash Distinguished Professor of History, Monash University).

# Funding for Social Science Research Pays Its Way

The response of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia to the Standing Committee on Employment, Education and Training Inquiry into Funding Australia's Research

## Summary

Innovation is necessary to sustain prosperity in economic life in Australia. We must ensure we invest in all forms of innovation, not merely in technological development. For innovation also takes place at the level of policy - indeed merely implementing new technology presupposes policy development. This form of innovation is the accomplishment of the social sciences.

Social science research is a wise investment. It adds value not only to cultural life in the familiar ways, but it is also financially prudent, repaying its investment at rates comfortably exceeding hurdle rates. This submission adduces two case studies which illustrate this: The Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS) and Australia's universal health insurance system. Both programs are of great economic value, and are the result of relatively inexpensive social science research. Numerous other cases reinforcing the point clearly have been documented in a wider still study of social science contributions by the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia: *The Social Sciences Shape the Nation*.

These case studies are snapshots of a general trend which is crucial for any serious understanding of quality research and social science: relative to the economic return which investment in the social sciences yield, they are underfunded. The rate of return on research overall is 25%, while the Department of Finance has a hurdle rate of 7%. This gap is further exaggerated for social sciences by system biases that particularly limit social science research. This loss is embedded within the metrics analysing the impact of social science research. These metrics have an inbuilt tendency to underestimate the impact and engagement of social science, yet they are the predominant mechanism

for distribution of Commonwealth competitive grant research funding.

In addition, there is also much Commonwealth funding of research through institutions such as DSTO, CSIRO, Bureau of Meteorology, and others, which have little social science content, and which arguably should have much more. This raises even wider issues that the Inquiry will hopefully examine.

This submission draws attention to several initiatives that could enhance research productivity, and to specific suggestions that could help redress the adverse positioning of social science research. None of these would require large outlays - all could be implemented immediately:

1. Institution of income-contingent loans for conducting university research including beneficial social science research in particular
2. Investment of Education Investment Fund in social science research and social science research infrastructure
3. Enhancement of research impact and engagement metrics to reduce system biases against social science research

## Introduction

Innovation is an important driver of Australian economic life. Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) are correctly seen as disciplines essential for innovation. Innovation in these disciplines often takes the form of technological development. But the notion of innovation should not be limited to technological development. Regarding innovation, the social sciences play every part as important a role as STEM - the two are complementary. This is tacitly recognised by the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science, for whom:

*Innovation generally refers to changing processes or creating more effective processes, products and ideas ... this could mean implementing new ideas, creating dynamic products or improving your existing services ... Being innovative does not only mean inventing. Innovation can mean changing your business model and adapting to changes in your environment to deliver better products or services.*

This definition is instructive because it does not restrict innovation to the kind of progress made by STEM, but acknowledges adaptation to environment

in the form of process and policy change also constitutes innovation. Technological developments are the achievements of STEM - but progress in policy development is the achievement of the social sciences. This sentiment is echoed by the Hon. Arthur Sinodinos AO (Minister for Industry, Innovation and Science):

The advancement of the Australian economy relies on robust research from physical science and social science alike. The social sciences have been instrumental in assisting government to design public policy. They also provide valuable insight into how to turn a scientific discovery into an informed policy for the nation, and how to implement that policy to ensure effectiveness. Innovation is most successful when it further integrates social and scientific knowledge .

Many achievements in the social sciences show return on investment in ways not easily commensurated: often the payoff comes a long way down the track, and the causal chains initiated by social science research can be complex and inscrutable. But this is not always true. The following two examples will illustrate for the Standing Committee the ways in which social science contributions pay their way, and bear witness to the claim that such research investment should be increased.

### **Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS)**

In 1989, an income-contingent loan program for higher education was introduced: The Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS). This program resulted in more equitable enrolment outcomes for students across different socioeconomic backgrounds, and an overall increase of enrolments by around 70%. These effects produce substantial financial payoff .

HECS brings in significant wealth . So far it has generated some \$18.24 billion in government revenue through repayments . It presently recoups around \$2 billion directly each year , in addition to what it recoups through greater tax on more skilled, more productive, and better paid labour. Moreover, it generates an additional stream of income for the government, and saves it from fully funding higher education. HECS is cheap to run, since loan repayments are collected through the tax system. Administration costs come in at barely 4% of overall revenue.

The highly skilled workforce of Australia continues to grow, and HECS is an important cause of this growth. Those who complete higher education stand to earn significantly more than those who do not. Over the course of their lives, a university graduate will earn more than \$1.5 million, or 70% more, than those whose highest qualification is Year 12 .

HECS illustrates how social science research can save billions in public wealth, and create billions more through increased productivity. Investment in this research is inexpensive in the light of this significant financial gain. Yet while this program is clearly successful, it can be further enhanced. For instance, the HECS debts of graduates working overseas are around \$30 million per year, and this costs is incurred by graduates. This represents around 2% of HECS repayment revenue lost annually . Policy development underpinned by high quality social science research can assess the viability of policies requiring repayments from Australians overseas.

Further social science research is required to maximise the benefits of HECS policy for students and government - and indeed to appraise the possibility of further applications of the income-contingent loan model which underpins HECS.

Research on the possibility of applying this loan model to other public policy issues is being undertaken in earnest . Areas of inquiry include: paid parental leave, legal aid, business innovation, unemployment support, aged care provisions, health care, drought relief, Indigenous business investment, housing loans for the disadvantaged, residential solar energy devices, payment of white collar criminal fines, and drought relief - the latter of which Professor Bruce Chapman FASSA argues is highly likely to be more equitable than a grants system financed by taxpayers . In fact the application of research into income-contingent loans to the field of research and development investment is a topic of current research - it should be considered in inquiries like this one.

### **Australia's Universal Health Insurance System (Medicare)**

Of 51 developed nations, Australia's health system ranks sixth . Its outcomes in terms of longevity, well-being, and overall satisfaction in life are exemplary - Australia ranks first in the OECD's metric designed to track this, The Better Life Index . Apart from enhancing life quality, universal health care creates social opportunities and promotes sustained economic growth.

Since its inception, Medicare has paid around \$235 billion to Australians, in order for them to access a range of health care services, including general practitioner, specialist, surgery, pathology, radiation therapy, midwifery, mental health, and diagnostic imaging services . This outlay is significant but the return on the investment is strong. Studies demonstrate public health interventions show strong payoff - they repay their investment at rates of return of 20-25% . The Department of Finance stipulates 7% as an annual rate of return hurdle - the contrast illustrates Medicare's value.

Policy innovation will ensure Medicare continues to provide healthcare universally and cost-effectively. Professor Stephen Duckett FASSA argues the greatest threat to Australia's public health system is 'the power of vested interests which stifle policy innovation in health' . Against these interests, he argues 'the long-term solution to Medicare sustainability lies not in higher co-payments but in cost-effective prevention and in a better designed primary care system'. This is crucial, for it points to social science research - which underpins implementable knowledge of prevention and primary care system improvement - as necessary for improving economically the Medicare system.

Duckett goes further, noting Australia lacks clear and precise knowledge of what is achieved by healthcare spending, therefore of where it could be optimised . Research is necessary to:

- Develop and implement better performance reporting, particularly around equity and outcomes that include patient perspectives
- Develop new approaches to reducing the health risks from poor lifestyle choices
- Design payment methods that move the focus from volume to greater efficiency
- Build better co-ordination with social care that can reduce downstream health care costs
- Encourage community debate about what Australia wants from its health care system, including expectations for end of life care and dying.

Medical sciences cannot achieve informed policies to address these needs do this alone - they require complementary work by the social sciences . Investment in social science research is financially wise, and greater investment in public health would pay for itself many times over .

## The Already Strong Payoffs of Social Science Research Could Be Further Enhanced

The payoffs of social science research are great. Potential payoffs are greater yet, since the current strong performance of the social sciences occurs despite structural biases against this research. That said, what is needed is not any diminution in the overall support for all quality research in Australia, but indeed its substantial expansion. It does pay its way and can do more. But there is particular need to improve social science support and participation in this latter respect. This submission will outline the following three related matters that inhibit social science research in particular:

## Small Funding Shares for Social Science Research

In 2012, humanities and social science (HASS) research received 16% of Australia's research income. Yet it contributed 44% of the total Units of Evaluation in the Australian Research Council's Excellence in Research for Australia (ERA) report, and produced 34% of the research outputs in the university sector. The 2015 edition of this report suggests the trend continues in the same vein. The report also notes 62 disciplines are recording growth rates above average in Australia, and more than half of these are HASS disciplines . HASS in Australia is performing strongly against global standards.

HASS attracts a significant share of public research funding, however investment from business and universities is comparatively low. There has also been minimal government or individual university investment in HASS research infrastructure. HASS does not have the same immediate access to government-funded research initiatives as STEM. This has significant consequences for the research income of HASS, impacting its capacity to develop international collaborations. The current industry tax concessions for research and development expenditure also explicitly exclude research in HASS, which restricts opportunities to engage in collaborative and industry-based research .

## Deficiencies in University Research Metrics

Public research funding is distributed in the light of perceived research impact and engagement. This is measured through various metrics. Most of these metrics exhibit systematic tendencies to underestimate the real impact and engagement of research from HASS disciplines. One reason is that the metrics tend to favour journal publications.

The commonly used ‘cost-per-cited-reference’, for instance, puts journals which publish issues containing relatively many articles per year at an advantage. These journals tend to be in STEM disciplines . HASS relies more heavily on books or book chapters than do STEM disciplines. While indexing services like Web of Science and Scopus reliably measure citations of journal articles, they measure books and book chapters unreliable.

Moreover, these services have historically indexed STEM journals more often than HASS journals. And in a similar spirit, researchers who coauthor articles are at yet further an advantage: being coauthor of a paper, which is the orthodoxy in STEM, tends to be weighted as heavily as being sole author of a paper, which is the orthodoxy in HASS.

Finally, metrics specifically measuring ‘impact’ tend to show STEM research performs better than HASS research. Metrics measuring ‘engagement’, on the other hand, do not generate this result - they show HASS research performs as well as STEM research. Yet impact metrics are often used at the exclusion of engagement metrics in the distribution of research funding.

All in all, research metrics exaggerate the impact of STEM research , while underestimating the real impact and engagement of HASS research. As York University puts it: ‘At the very least, disciplinary particularities do not allow for cross-disciplinary comparisons of impact’ . This is consistent with the best contemporary social science research into the efficacy of these metrics: research demonstrates certain disciplines are inherently less likely to publish at the same quantum as others, and this yields a comparative disadvantage which necessitates a corrective mechanism - for example, interdisciplinary ‘exchange rates’ . Yet precisely these unadjusted cross-disciplinary comparisons of impact are used to justify funding HASS research at lower rates than STEM research.

### Structural Issues in University Research Management

Vice-chancellors from STEM backgrounds are currently overrepresented in Australian universities. In 2012, Vice-Chancellors from 18 of Australia’s 37 universities had a HASS background, and by 2017 only 13 of 37 came from HASS. This is despite the fact Australia produces more HASS than STEM graduates: HASS comprises 65% of all undergraduate and postgraduate course enrolments in Australia . If enrolment patterns were reflected in management,

there would be 24 Vice-Chancellors with HASS backgrounds - close to double the current number.

More concerning, STEM graduates are yet more strongly represented than this in the ranks of deputy vice-chancellors of research (DVCRs) in Australian universities. DVCRs are directly responsible for administering research, including distributing funding amongst STEM and HASS. Thus the fact only 10 current DVCRs come from a HASS background, while 30 come from a STEM background, is an immediate concern for HASS research.

### Australia’s Overall Research Investment is Too Low

It is not correct to simply claim Australia’s overall investment in research is sufficient, and the problem is distributive, with STEM being funded at the expense of the social sciences. Rather, Australia’s overall investment in research is too low. Proper funding for social science research should not come at the expense of current STEM research funding, but should be equivalent to it.

Australian investment in research and development is below OECD averages. Sweden, Japan, Switzerland, US, Germany, and Singapore have relatively high levels of research investment, ranging between 2% and 4% of GDP. In Australia, investment is under 1.5% of GDP. Australia should seek to redress this underinvestment and better approximate OECD best practice. If it did, major benefits would follow . Not least among these is the overall contribution it would make to fiscal sustainability.

A Universities Australia report, Economic Modelling and Improved Funding and Reform Arrangements for Universities, found the real return on research is around 25% . The government’s hurdle rate of return is 7% . The significance of this is easy to see: Australia is underinvesting in research.

This submission also notes the lack of investment in HASS research infrastructure in recent years, including in the last Federal Budget. It agrees with the response to this budget by the Council for the Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences, which pointed out - with ‘deep disappointment’ - this investment plan runs counter to the 2016 National Research Infrastructure Roadmap, which clearly recognised HASS research as a top priority .

## **Australia's Overall Research Investment Can Be Increased Without Increasing Net Outlays**

Increasing Australia's research investment would be financially prudent. It could also be done while exercising fiscal restraint. This submission recommends two sustainable funding options which are immediately available: i) Use of income-contingent loans to fund research, and ii) Deployment of endowment funds. It also recommends the correction of problems in research metrics.

### **Income-Contingent Loans for Social Science Research**

The first recommendation is for the establishment of income-contingent loans for research and development, for start-ups working with partner universities. Approval of income-contingent loans for research would require collaboration between industry and universities for funding. This scheme is attractive because the investment guarantees revenue flow back to the Australian Government - not only in the form of general economic benefit, but also in the form of loan repayments. This scheme could be linked to universities, which are managed well enough to ensure proper selection procedures and financial oversight. This is how HECS works - the scheme suggested here is analogous with HECS in this respect. To redress the bias against HASS, the scheme could either impose a large quota for HASS research under this approach, or ask all projects funded to be multi-disciplinary and so always include HASS.

### **Deployment of Endowment Funds to Social Science Research and Social Science Research Infrastructure**

The second recommendation is for the deployment of existing and new endowment funding. There currently exist endowment funds for future investment in education, including the Education Investment Fund. We recommend this fund be dedicated solely to social science research and social science research infrastructure, in order to redress the absence of strong commitment for such infrastructure in other funding areas. The allocation of this funding to social science research and social science research infrastructure would provide for social needs, including disability and health. The funding could thus be used to this end with good rationale - allocation of this funding for research retains the budgeting principle of using endowments for investment and not recurrent purposes. Targeting

some or all of the research to high priority social and health research - backed by big investment in a new national data archive - would be fully consistent with the best intent of those also suggesting diversion of such funds to areas such as NDIS. Currently NDIS has budget allocated in excess of outlays being made, and it will benefit substantially from health social science research.

Other options are available for immediate social needs in redirecting what are currently termed recurrent outlays. These suggested options do not compromise future fiscal sustainability, as they repay their investment. A recent Australian Council of Learned Academies report looks at economic effects and public attitudes to alternative spending priorities, showing how reconfigurations across budgets are feasible . The report also shows how knowledge investment as part of a package of reforms can enhance Australia's prospects substantially, adding more than 20% to living standards by 2030 .

### **Correct Problems with Research Impact and Engagement Metrics and Their Application in Research Funding Distribution**

The third recommendation is for the correction of research impact and engagement metrics which are used to distribute public research funding. In particular, metrics should only be used if they meet the following conditions:

- They recognise books and book chapters in calculation of impact and engagement
- They weight co-authorship of journal articles on a proportional basis
- They weight articles in journals which publish at a higher rate on a proportional basis
- They weight impact and engagement equally, rather than the former at the expense of the latter
- They make cross-disciplinary comparisons of impact with caution, and only after correcting comparative disadvantages inherent within these comparisons through interdisciplinary 'exchange rates' or something similar

All these would improve the funding situation of the social sciences in both the short and longer term.

## Conclusion

Social science research is in reality the beating heart of policy development. It is a fiscally sound investment which returns more than three times what is required by the Department of Finance hurdle rate. Yet the metrics which are used to decide distribution of research funding ensure social science research remains underfunded despite this strong return. Even if this were not so, and the inaccurate metrics currently under use were accepted as accurate, social science research investment would still be underfunded. Policy measures should be introduced to address this immediately.

Three presently available and easily affordable opportunities to address this exist: i) The use of income-contingent loans to fund social science research, ii) the deployment of endowment funds - including the Education Investment Fund - to fund social science research and social science research infrastructure, and iii) the correction of research metrics to include books, book chapters, to appropriately weight co-authorship and publications from high-volume journals, to correct comparative disadvantages built into standardly used interdisciplinary comparisons of impact, and recognition of engagement alongside impact. These options for increasing Australia's social science research funding are cost-effective, sustainable, and consistent with restraint in public spending. Details of how these investment funding ideas could operate can be provided by this Academy, and social science research more broadly.

# WORKSHOPS

The Workshop Program is a principal component of ASSA's promotion of excellence in social science research. Through the Workshop Program, ASSA facilitates collective intellectual work in the social sciences in Australia. Workshops are gatherings of those working at the forefront of social science research. They are held so these people may share ideas and discuss arguments with one another, as often the ordinary course of things will not bring these people into face to face contact. A diversity of perspectives is presented from across various disciplines within the social sciences, and there is emphasis on active researchers in lists of invited participants.

The Workshop Program provides an arena for intellectual exchange and innovation, a mechanism for exploring connections between research and policy, and as a valuable means of supporting early career researchers. An indirect outcome of the program is the establishment of continuing research collaborations and networks.

The Workshop Program's main activity is an annual competitive grants program which funds two-day workshops. These are interdisciplinary gatherings of around 20 experts, primarily academic, but often also including government, community, and private sector representatives, as well as at least two early career researchers. They meet for two days to discuss and debate an issue of contemporary importance to the social sciences and public policy.

Workshop attendance is by invitation only. Each workshop produces an analytical summary intended to be accessible to people with no special knowledge in the topic of inquiry. Furthermore, most workshops result in a publication.

ASSA encourages participants to develop policy statements out of workshop discussions. Policy statements act as signposts rather than detailed prescriptions—for instance, offering advice grounded in social science research which suggests appropriate responses to social problems, or offering advice which advances the debate on issues requiring policy intervention or consideration by government. Policy statements can also raise awareness of social science research and highlight its relevance for policy development and implementation.

All workshops, even those with a clear intention to produce a policy outcome, will be rooted in the social sciences.

In December 2017, the Australian Academy of Humanities, the Academy of Social Sciences in Australia, the Australasian Council of Deans of Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities and the Australian Research Council convened a one-day workshop for potential HASS applicants for the forthcoming ARC Centres of Excellence rounds.

The workshop featured presentations from the ARC and Centre Directors and Chief Investigators, who shared insights on the application and assessment process, along with advice on developing bids and strategies for success.

We invited researchers and research teams applying in the 2018 round and those preparing for 2023 to attend. The workshop was also open to institutional representatives with a remit to support research funding bids, including Deputy Vice-Chancellors, Deans and research office staff.

Excerpts from the following ASSA Workshops can be found within this report:

- [Why Microfinance as Aid Isn't Enough to Empower Women](#)
- [Implementing Basic Income in Australia?](#)
- [Theorising the Dynamics of Social Service Markets: risk, regulation and rent-seeking](#)
- [Cry Me a River: Going beyond the crisis response - building trust](#)

# Why Microfinance as Aid Isn't Enough to Empower Women

Sara Niner, Lecturer and Researcher, School of Social Sciences, Monash University

Giving small loans to people for small household purchases or to invest in businesses has been an integral part of Australian, American and other aid programs for decades. This is called “microfinance”, and the aim is not only to alleviate poverty, but to empower women.

But simply improving a woman’s economic situation does not necessarily result in greater equality. Increasing women’s economic engagement often increases their work burden on top of all the unpaid labour they do. It can also challenge established gender roles and power hierarchies, causing conflict in the home and even domestic violence.

Empowering women needs to be about more than economics and requires changing the power dynamics and other cultural factors that repress women. So that they can make decisions about their life and mobility, control their money and have access to information, transport, tools and land.

Several studies have shown a link between women’s increased access to credit and increased domestic violence. Development agencies have been forced to develop “do no harm” procedures to try to prevent this.

Santi Rozario from Cardiff University found that after 25 years of microfinance programs in Bangladesh, “ingrained gender values are still essentially unchanged”. And on top of all this, some microfinance programs only have a minimal impact on development outcomes like health and education.

## Not Tackling the Problem

Microfinance programs do nothing to challenge or transform the structural conditions that create poverty in the first place. It is like putting a band-aid over a deep wound.

Indeed, microfinance shifts responsibility for poverty

alleviation onto the poor and marginalised. This is particularly concerning in places such as Cambodia and Myanmar, where vulnerable post-conflict populations can become easily trapped in debt cycles, using one loan to repay another.

Empowerment requires addressing women’s lack of control over their own lives. Professor Naila Kabeer defines empowerment, as “the ability to exercise choice” where previously people could not.

This kind of empowerment requires structural change within both families and societies. This includes greater access to and control of resources, as well as new norms for women both individually and within families and society.

If development programs don’t challenge the structural causes of gender inequality, at best, microfinance will just continue to reinforce poverty and inequality.

## A More Considered Approach

We shouldn’t write off microfinance entirely. It can work if returned to its grassroots, and run for the benefit of participants rather than to create profit.

There has been a trend toward profit-making microfinance institutions that charge higher interest rates, extracting the little surplus poor people are able to raise from their meagre livelihoods.

Microfinance must be culturally sensitive and driven by the community. If nothing else, we know that there is no such thing as a one-size-fits-all model, and results in one region don’t necessarily transfer across regions or cultures.

There are some microfinance variations that appear to work better than others, such as Oxfam’s Saving for Change. This program operates in rural villages throughout 13 countries, with 680,000 members.

This model focuses on supporting small groups of women who save money together and then extend credit amongst themselves and then their communities.

But these alternatives to mainstream microfinance models require further investigation and support as to the impact on women’s empowerment. In the meantime the development sector needs to be more self-critical about the impact of their programs.

# Implementing Basic Income in Australia?

Dr Tim Dunlop

A Guardian article on this topic prepared by the author of this analysis can be found at <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2017/sep/08/something-big-has-to-change-could-australia-afford-a-universal-basic-income>

This two-day workshop at the University of Melbourne was a dive into the issue of the Universal Basic Income (UBI). In attendance were academics, political organisers, economists, writers, union and welfare-provider representatives, students, and other interested observers. Participants were joined via teleconferencing from elsewhere in Australia, as well as from Canada.

The keynote speaker was Karl Widerquist. Widerquist is a philosopher and economist from Georgetown University. He was recently vice-chair of the Basic Income Earth Network (BIEN), which is the largest and most active organisation advocating for the implementation of a basic income. The workshop culminated in a commitment by participants to form an Australian affiliate organisation linked to BIEN.

Much of the discussion was driven by a so-called ‘values-based’ approach to social policy. One of the major areas of agreement amongst participants was the idea that wealth in society is socially generated, and we therefore all have a right to share in that wealth. That is to say, no single person or corporation is successful without access to a broad range of factors such as our common investment in physical infrastructure, education, healthcare, the judicial system and the rule of law, systems and institutions which have developed over generations and been paid for by citizens in general.

We felt this basic fact of economic life should be reflected in the way wealth is distributed, and most thought UBI may be the mechanism to achieve this. Because of this, discussion about UBI in Australia should be framed as a question of human rights: UBI as an inheritance rather than a grant bestowed

on residents. The objection to the neoliberal model which prioritises the market as the primary means of redistribution is that it tends to concentrate wealth in the hands of the few, and thus precludes distribution equitable enough that it reflects the way in which wealth has been socially generated. As Charles Samford said in his presentation, “the logic of ‘Basic Income’ and ‘Guaranteed Minimum Income’ schemes [recognises] a right to resources based on citizenship ...”

Below is a summary of the conclusions drawn from the workshop.

## The State of Debate About UBI in Australia

- Australia’s political class (major parties excluding the Greens, trade unions, welfare providers, et al.) is showing little interest in the idea of a UBI, and some are openly hostile. Support is strongest outside the technocracy, amongst voters themselves.

## UBI as a Response to Neoliberalism

- UBI, because it is universal and unconditional, helps remove the stigma of welfare payments and challenges the idea the only valuable work is that transacted within markets. It has potential to undermine neoliberal economic policy and reinvigorate civil society as a place of integrated community.

## UBI is not a Silver Bullet

- A Universal Basic Income alone is not enough to address issues of redistribution and inequality. It should only be seen as one part of a suite of options.

## UBI Trials

- A UBI trial may not be the best pathway to understanding the effects of such a scheme since the outcomes of trials are likely to be qualitatively different to the outcomes of a full implementation. A staged approach to full implementation is a better option. Nonetheless, trials are likely to remain strategically important in discussions of UBI.

## UBI and Work

- “Work” describes much more than the idea of a paid job, and UBI might be the best mechanism for acknowledging and rewarding the otherwise unremunerated work on which the health of society and the economy depends.

## Designing and Implementing a UBI

- The introduction of UBI in Australia is challenging but possible.

The feeling amongst participants was that this was a successful forum which advanced their understanding of the issues surrounding a UBI. As noted, a few participants expressed misgivings about the concept and implementation of the UBI, but there was no outright rejection of the idea. Even amongst the small number of people who were sceptical, there was a desire to learn more and remain open to the concept. Indeed, the effect of any scepticism was the desirable one of forcing the conversations into more detail and compelling participants to more clearly articulate their positions.

The mood of the room was positive, with a large majority in favour of a basic income being implemented in Australia. There was a feeling the idea of basic income was arousing genuine interest amongst sections of the general public—if not the political class—and that this presented an opportunity for developing the idea: indeed, an opportunity for addressing broader notions of trust and participation within society. Everyone was committed to further discussion, to engaging with key organisations including political parties and business groups, and to reaching out to wider communities through ongoing public events and the formation of a BIEN-affiliated organisation.



# Theorising the Dynamics of Social Service Markets: risk, regulation and rent-seeking

**Professor Gabrielle Meagher (Macquarie University), Professor Mark Considine, FASSA (University of Melbourne) and Professor Valerie Braithwaite, FASSA (Australian National University).**

Contemporary developments in Australian social policy point to the increasing use of market mechanisms and approaches to the provision of social services. While these approaches have a long history in Australia, in recent decades marketisation appears to have accelerated in some sectors and taken new forms in others. In healthcare, for example, the privatisation of hospital assets and the outsourcing of health services has expanded the role of commercial operators and public-private partnerships. Meanwhile, in the disability and aged care sectors marketisation is occurring through the phased withdrawal of contracted provision, and the introduction of individualised, demand-driven funding schemes allowing competition and choice between providers. The vocation education and training (VET) sector has likewise been opened up to competition through comprehensive funding reforms centred on deregulation and ‘consumer choice’. Governments have pursued these strategies with the goals of cost-containment and service quality improvement. Yet these strategies carry with them substantial risks and challenges, including the possibilities for resource leakage, regulatory capture, rent-seeking and market failure.

## Aim of the Workshop

The aim of this workshop was to stimulate discussion about marketisation and social services. Researchers from across the social sciences with expertise in specific service systems were brought together to share insights from their field and develop theoretical and practical understanding of how markets in publicly-funded social services work. In addition, participants would examine the risks and challenges that these developments pose to service quality and stability, and the specific mechanisms involved in ‘thin’ markets and market

failure. Participants were invited to explore the thematic of change over time, with a particular focus on the policy instruments used to coordinate the service market in which they have expertise. This would include that market’s sources and levels of funding; the structural composition of the supply side of the market (i.e., the mix of public and private provision) and issues of concentration/fragmentation; market stability and organisational change; the extent and nature of private and industry stakeholder engagement in market coordination and policy development; and experiences (if any) of market failure. The workshop also aimed to forge links between researchers and civil society groups engaged in this space, and to consider opportunities for future collaboration.

## Thematic Overview

The workshop presentations covered a range of issues related to the practical workings of publicly funded social service markets, as well as their broader political and social significance. A number of common themes emerged. First, an obvious but important point to note is that such markets are not naturally occurring. They are, rather, constructed through various mechanisms, strategies and tools of government. In the last three to four decades, market-based and market-like approaches to governing have become pervasive in the provision of a broad range of social services. Yet the instruments policy-makers use to create markets in social services have changed over time and vary considerably across different sectors. By tracing the evolution of such markets in their respective fields of interest, workshop participants were able to distinguish different ‘faces’ and phases of marketisation and explain why certain strategies and instruments have come to dominate in recent years.

Presentations by Mark Considine, Bob Davidson, Gabrielle Meagher together with Richard Baldwin, and Eleanor Malbon on behalf of Gemma Carey, each located current changes in aged care, disability, education and child care in a paradigm shift away from the post-war welfare model towards a more flexible, demand-driven system that promotes competition through consumer choice. In this new phase of marketisation, individualised voucher instruments have become a key mechanism through which governments create and sustain markets in these areas. The individual allocation of funds is still government-administered. However, the state is able to withdraw from the production of services and reframe its role as market regulator or ‘steward’. An alternative model, which has been used in the

VET, employment and prison services sectors, is to make public funds available to not-for-profit and commercial operators on a fee-for-outcome basis. In this case, providers are incentivised to compete with each other for funds attached to the performance outcomes specified by government. Under both of these models, government often opts for a ‘light touch’ approach to regulation, focused largely on provider registration and performance measurement.

A second theme was the risks and challenges associated with these market models. Phil Toner gave an illuminating account of the development of Australia’s VET market and the risks it posed in terms of deterioration in the quality of education, exploitation of students and rent-seeking by some providers. The problem with these markets, Toner suggested, is that the availability of public funds, combined with a soft approach to regulation, has precipitated a rapid growth in the number of private VET providers, and incentivised the supply of cheap, sub-standard training programs by profit-seeking enterprises. Toner also pointed to weak demand for high quality training from both employers and students, who undervalue returns to education, and seek to obtain expeditiously accreditation required to access particular occupations. Together, these have resulted in a significant loss of public funds to ‘sham’ operators, in addition to the resource leakage that has occurred through lost productivity and labour market immobility resulting from poor quality education and training. An additional concern raised by Considine, Meagher and Baldwin was the so-called ‘creaming’, or cherry-picking, of clients who are easier and cheaper to support, which is also linked to the profit motive.

Related to the problem of market failure is the issue of ‘thin’ markets. As Carey’s paper revealed, this is a live issue in the context of disability. Here, government-provided and commissioned services are currently being phased out, ostensibly to promote choice and empowerment under the new National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS). Yet Carey points out that what is often referred to as the ‘disability marketplace’ is in fact an aggregate of many smaller, local markets, some of which are insufficiently diversified to allow choice of providers. This is often the case in regional and remote areas, where lack of choice may compound existing socio-economic inequalities, including those disproportionately affecting Indigenous Australians. Geographical variation in the way markets work, and how well they work, can therefore potentially impede equitable access, choice and empowerment for disabled Australians.

A third theme was the issues related to market functionality and social inequality. This was more salient when considering the withdrawal of public providers from the coalface of service delivery. Evidence suggests varying, and in some sectors very high, levels of public support for direct public provision of services. This is in tension with government policies stressing the need to eliminate public operators for competition and efficiency’s sake. Bob Davidson suggested that even judging by those standards – that is, economic as opposed to social or ethical criteria – public providers are essential to the proper functioning of markets, in that they are often needed as, (a) a ‘provider of last resort’ for clients deemed risky and unprofitable, and/or (b) market players themselves, who can provide the leadership necessary to support open competition and market innovation.

A fourth important theme was emphasised in a collection of papers presented by Siobhan O’Sullivan, Natasha Cortis, Jane Andrew and Max Baker. These addressed issues of organisational change and managerialism in the workplace. Jane Andrew and Max Baker looked at the specific mechanisms used in privatised service settings – in this case, prisons – to regulate workplace behaviour and discipline workers in the interests of the employer, and perhaps at odds with the ultimate goals of the service. They described how, within private prisons, contracts require correctional officers are required to ‘case manage’ prisoners, which involves producing monthly ‘file notes’ on prisoner rehabilitation. These file notes are subsequently used to measure the officer’s performance output and optimise fee revenue for the firm. Andrew and Baker highlighted how prisoner rehabilitation becomes defined in terms of the efficacy of individual officers as case managers, and the officers’ file notes become the measure of prisoner rehabilitation. These practices and measures are thereby disconnected from other hindrances and drivers of rehabilitation, including broader issues of socio-economic disadvantage and the actual availability of services and support with prisons that enable rehabilitation, such as vocational training and personal development programs. Siobhan O’Sullivan discussed how similar managerial methods are utilised in the not-for-profit (NFP) employment services sector following the staged privatisation of these services in the late 1990s and early 2000s. NFP employment agencies are also incentivised by the model of service contracting to become more business-like in their approach to management, service delivery and organisational governance. Key points to draw from these papers are that marketisation engenders its own forms

of managerialism and bureaucracy due to the heightened need for regulation at arms-length, and that these rules and ways of working may undermine the effectiveness of services.

Finally, in her presentation Janine O'Flynn raised overarching moral and ethical questions regarding the proliferation of what she terms 'markets for misery'. These encompass markets for the containment and maintenance of incarcerated populations, including felons and those held within immigration detention. It also denotes the incursions made by private contractors and corporations into areas such as military security, emergency services, youth justice, homelessness, and crisis helplines for victims of rape and domestic violence. O'Flynn made the case that in outsourcing these functions to private operators, governments have created the conditions for markets in human misfortune. She raised question about not only about the ethics of this profiteering, but about the transition it signals in terms of the shift from a market economy to a market society.

### **Policy Recommendations**

A range of policy recommendations are suggested by the contributions to the workshop.

First, there may be some services in which the application of market norms and practices is simply inappropriate, including the 'markets for human misery' identified by Janine O'Flynn.

Second, policy-makers need to moderate their optimism about the extent to which choice, competition and private provision can deliver on equity, efficiency, efficacy and quality. Predictable problems have emerged as various social service markets have been successively opened, suggesting a lack of learning from past market failures.

Third, where supply of publicly funded services is opened to private provision, regulation of entry; that is, careful assessment of the organisations awarded market access, is likely to be much more effective than assuming competition will weed out poor performers or that post hoc regulation can ensure optimal or even good enough provider behaviour. Evidence suggests that there are particular risks with for-profit provision, although business organisation and practices of non-profit organisations also require careful assessment.

Fourth, the instruments used to create and regulate social service markets must be carefully designed to avoid perverse incentives that distort the quality

and/or distribution of services.

Fifth, maintaining a public provider can improve market operation in a range of ways, including enhancing choice and ensuring all who need a service can access one.

Overall, evidence suggests that marketisation is not the quick-fix or panacea that market-making governments have hoped, and a more careful approach to design, implementation and oversight is required.

# Cry Me a River: Going beyond the crisis response - building trust

Dr Erin O'Donnell, Dr Avril Horne, Professor Lee Goddena, and Professor Brian Head FASSA

## Where are the people?

Water for the environment in Australia has overwhelmingly focused on the ecological needs for water. Over the past thirty years, major law and policy reform that recovered water for the environment was driven by repeated ecological crises. Blue-green algae blooms and salinity in the 1990s resulted in the Murray-Darling Basin Cap. In the early 2000s, widespread drought and decline in river health gave rise to the Living Murray agreement, which was rapidly followed by the unprecedented extreme water scarcity of the Millennium drought from 2007-2010, and the eventual Murray-Darling Basin Plan. At each critical moment, there was broad political support for the emergency response, culminating in the 2010 commitment from the Commonwealth government to spend \$13.8 billion to increase environmental flows and improve water security throughout the Murray-Darling Basin.

But does this crisis response reflect an enduring acceptance of the environment as a legitimate user of water, or even understanding of the need for environmental flows? Recent market research conducted by the VEWH suggests that it does not, with the complex language of water policy acting as a barrier to both understanding and support, even in communities with a close relationship to water sources and water-dependent industries. Without this basic level of awareness, it is difficult to engage communities and build legitimacy for environmental flows.

Building ongoing support requires understanding, but also the ability to personally identify with the issue. One of the big challenges in Australia has been making the connection between people and the environment. When given a copy of the latest Reflections booklet published by the Victorian

Environmental Water Holder (VEWH) in 2013, the response of environmental water managers in the western USA was telling: how could Australian environmental water managers get away with placing a bird on the front cover? Where were all the people? Over the past decade of reporting on how and where environmental water has been used in Victoria, people have only featured once on the front cover, and that was in 2017. At the national level, of the ten 'snapshot' reports released by the Commonwealth Environmental Water Holder (CEWH) in 2017, only one featured a person on the front cover. Although there is a core sector of the community who values the environment for its own sake, broadening the basis of support requires more people to understand and accept the problem, and the solution offered by environmental flows.

In November 2017, twenty environmental flows specialists from government, academia, and non-government organizations gathered in Melbourne for two days, to share insights and develop a new approach for building and maintaining lasting support for environmental flows programs across Australia. The following discussion draws on the presentations, small groups, and facilitated discussions at the workshop (see Acknowledgements below).

## Lasting Support is Essential for Environmental Flows Programs

Good water governance is globally recognized as being critically dependent on efficacy, efficiency, and trust and engagement (legitimacy). Water governance is often shaped by a top-down legal framework, but successful policies also require a high level of participation from a diverse range of stakeholders over the long term. This is especially true for environmental flows programs, which explicitly connect social and ecological values for healthy rivers and communities.

In 2007, environmental flows were defined as: "the quantity, timing, and quality of water flows required to sustain freshwater and estuarine ecosystems and the human livelihoods and well-being that depend on these ecosystems". Ten years on, environmental flow assessment methods are now more focused on stakeholder participation and co-design, and recognize the dual role of environmental flows in supporting ecological and societal values, especially for those who rely on instream values to support their livelihood. However, environmental flows programs continue to be framed as technological 'fixes' for a specific problem, rather than recognizing

that successful environmental management requires ongoing operation over a long period, which requires a continued investment in building, and maintaining, legitimacy.

Australia is widely recognized as a world leader in water governance, particularly in environmental flows and water markets, but Australia has been less successful in maintaining the legitimacy of environmental flows programs over the long term (as demonstrated by the backlash to the Murray-Darling Basin Plan, ongoing political disagreements, and the recent experiences of ‘theft’ of environmental water in New South Wales). As momentum builds for increasing Indigenous access to and ownership of water rights around Australia, it is increasingly urgent to develop a strategy for water law and governance that recognizes the legitimacy of the perspectives and interests of Indigenous Australians. With the support of Indigenous People, traditional ecological knowledge can also contribute to building connections between ecological and socio-cultural values in water through concepts such as cultural flows.

### What is a ‘Legitimate’ Environmental Flows Program?

‘Legitimacy’ is a complex concept. In law, legitimacy stems from authority: the power of a particular person or organization to make particular decisions. However, while this will demonstrate legitimacy at a particular point in time, it will not necessarily maintain legitimacy through time, which requires continued investment in building support for these (or other) sources of authority.

Political legitimacy can be achieved by focusing on the effectiveness of service delivery (instrumental legitimacy), or by emphasizing shared values (substantive legitimacy). In the environmental flows context, this means there is a need to build a shared understanding and acceptance of the problem, and a shared vision of success. To do so, it can help to acknowledge the multiple dimensions of success, including legitimacy, scientific validity, and implementation capacity.

Crucially, this doesn’t mean that there needs to be consensus on the issue of environmental flows, but rather, that even if someone doesn’t like a decision, they can still accept it as a valid decision. Building support for the ‘rules of the game’ is a stronger basis for enduring legitimacy than relying on populist policies.

### Building Trust and Legitimacy

Legitimacy needs to be a core component of environmental flows programs. The building blocks of legitimacy are:

1. The process: including explicit consideration of access, equal representation, transparency, accountability, consultation and cooperation, independence and credibility;
2. The outcomes: whether the intervention actually solved the problem, or otherwise achieved its goal; and
3. Why the outcomes matter, and to whom.

We propose an approach centred on these core elements: (1) building relationships; (2) demonstrating outcomes and why they matter; and (3) building understanding and engagement with science and research, and other diverse systems of knowledge .

### Who is ‘the Community’?

To overcome historical and systemic barriers to effective engagement, it is worth considering who has been excluded from the process of environmental flows allocation and management (and water management more broadly). In Australia, this means acknowledging the ongoing role of settler laws and legal frameworks in disenfranchising Indigenous Australians, which is exacerbated by their historical exclusion from water rights. Moving beyond the standard view of the community to engage more widely with other sectors is an important step in broadening community awareness and support.

The next step is to consider who is affected by environmental flows allocation and management? The following questions can help identify the broader community:

- Who (potentially) benefits? Who is (potentially) harmed? (e.g. irrigators, rural towns, recreational fishers, tourists, people who value healthy rivers even if they don’t visit them)
- Who can contribute to environmental flows?
- Who is operationally involved in environmental flows? (e.g. water authorities, land owners, storage managers, irrigators, compliance officers)
- Who delivers the mandate for environmental flows? (e.g. key influencers, sector leaders, peak

- bodies, local champions)
- Who maintains the legal and regulatory frameworks?
- Who can demonstrate the outcomes? (e.g. researchers, citizen science)
- Any strategy for building trust also needs to include re-assessment of and re-engagement with communities over time.
- Building trust and engagement
- Strategies to engage and build trust with a particular community should:
  - Demonstrate outcomes, including environmental, economic, social, and cultural;
  - Build confidence in the credibility of the evidence base, for example, by using community derived data, or citizen science processes;
  - Have transparent and accountable processes that minimise harm to others;
  - Develop relationships, especially local relationships that show personal credibility;
  - Establish ambassadors and find champions in the relevant community;
- Manage the squeaky wheels (for example, by addressing perceived as well as actual harm);
- Build baseline literacy with simple repeated messages.

### **Power Relationships**

Building trust and legitimacy requires investing in building capacity across the community to contribute to, and even challenge, the operation of environmental flows programs. Engagement strategies also need to consider the different responses required to manage ‘squeaky wheels’ (individuals or organizations with the ability to make their opinions known), the often silent ‘middle ground’ (individuals and organizations with limited exposure to environmental flows, and who can become a powerful source of support or skepticism), and historically disenfranchised minorities (where lack of access can compound their exclusion).

### **Learning Lessons**

Building on the success of others is a powerful tool for developing best practice. One of the success stories in river health is the Glenelg-Hopkins Catchment Management Authority ‘Percy the Perch’ engagement program, which successfully used innovative and eye-catching video, and leveraged local values (and a love of Warrnambool) to drive



donations to fish habitat.

In the Murray-Darling Basin, the Murray-Darling Wetlands Working Group (MDWWG) has established long-term relationships over 25 years. By building credibility over time, the MDWWG has invested in innovative environmental water management, while largely avoiding the community backlash that so often accompanies the use of the water market to enhance environmental flows.

### A Future Agenda

The increasing unwillingness of the public to rely on subject matter experts as sources of authority shows the crucial importance of building a broader, lasting base for community support of environmental flows. Technical expertise can help to answer specific questions, but on its own, is no longer a reliable currency with which to purchase broader acceptance of the answers. There is no policy reform that cannot be reversed, and recent increases in environmental flows over the past decade across Australia remain vulnerable.

Achieving lasting legitimacy for environmental flows programs will need significant investment in new skill sets, beyond the traditional science, technology and engineering approach to water resource management. We need to invest in social scientists, and communications and engagement experts. This investment needs to occur at intersecting vertical (e.g. local, state, or federal) and horizontal (e.g. different river basins, or irrigation districts) spatial scales.

Perhaps most importantly, while building trust and maintaining legitimacy needs to be part of the core activities of environmental flows programs, it cannot be simply another line item on an annual report. Measuring and reporting on trust and engagement should form part of adaptive management processes, but with the focus on driving improvement rather than reporting on outcomes. Legitimacy is a state that needs to be maintained, rather than an output that can be delivered.

A full report from this workshop can be found at  
<http://www.assa.edu.au/academy-workshop-report-cry-me-a-river/>

# PAUL BOURKE AWARD FOR



Associate Professor Mark Humphrey-Jenner, Dr Amy King, Dr Elise Sargeant, Dr Daniel King displaying their Paul Bourke Award certificates.

## Dr Elise Sargeant

**Griffith University**

Since completing her PhD in Criminology in November 2012, Dr Elise Sargeant has developed an international reputation for excellence in research, specifically in the sociological study of policing, procedural justice and informal social control. Dr Sargeant's research is published in top-ranking criminology, sociology and policing journals and has significant scholarly impact with over 430 citations. Dr Sargeant's work has a significant policy impact and is cited in the 2015 Final Report of the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing presented to President Obama. She has also received numerous prestigious awards and grants including the 2017 Excellence in Research on Improving Policing for Women Award (presented by the Queensland Government Public Safety Portfolio); a 2016 Queensland Police Service Award for Excellence; and a 2017 Australian Research Council Discovery Project (DP170101149).

## Associate Professor Mark Humphrey-Jenner

**The University of New South Wales**

Mark Humphrey-Jenner's research focuses on corporate governance, and law and finance. His research aims to understand how to prevent CEOs from acting self-interestedly at the expense of shareholders and the broader community. His research has appeared in leading business journals and he has disseminated this media to the public through television and radio interviews, and through media pieces. He has been awarded several ARC grants, and won many prizes, for his research, as well as a sizeable impact. He has published 17 pieces in leading finance, management, and law journals since 2012. In finance, this includes publications in the *Journal of Financial Economics*, *Review of Financial Studies*, *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis*, and *Review of Finance*. Mark has actively disseminated his research to the public. The Conversation ranks Mark as one of the 'top 10' authors at UNSW in terms of reads in the past year.

# EARLY CAREER RESEARCH

## Dr Amy King

### **The Australian National University**

Awarded a prize-winning doctorate (Oxford) in 2013, Amy King rapidly became a rising star internationally in the field of China-Japan relations, especially the intersections between politics and economics. She has won \$937,000 in research funding and is one of only two ECRs nationally to hold concurrently a DECRA and a Westpac Research Fellowship (the first awarded in the Australia-Asia field). Her publications, anchored in her exceptional fluency in Mandarin and Japanese, speak to both theoretical and practical/policy issues. Her book *China-Japan Relations after World War Two* (CUP, 2016) has been described as 'pathbreaking', and 'a compelling piece of historical research'. One article in *Asian Forum* has been downloaded over 63,000 times and cited in The Wall Street Journal and Foreign Affairs. Amy is a powerful role model for young women scholars, a role she complements through being an Instigator of a Gender Equity Working Group at the ANU.

## Dr Daniel King

### **The University of Adelaide**

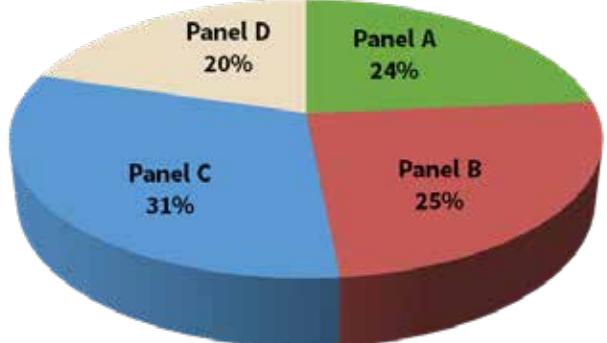
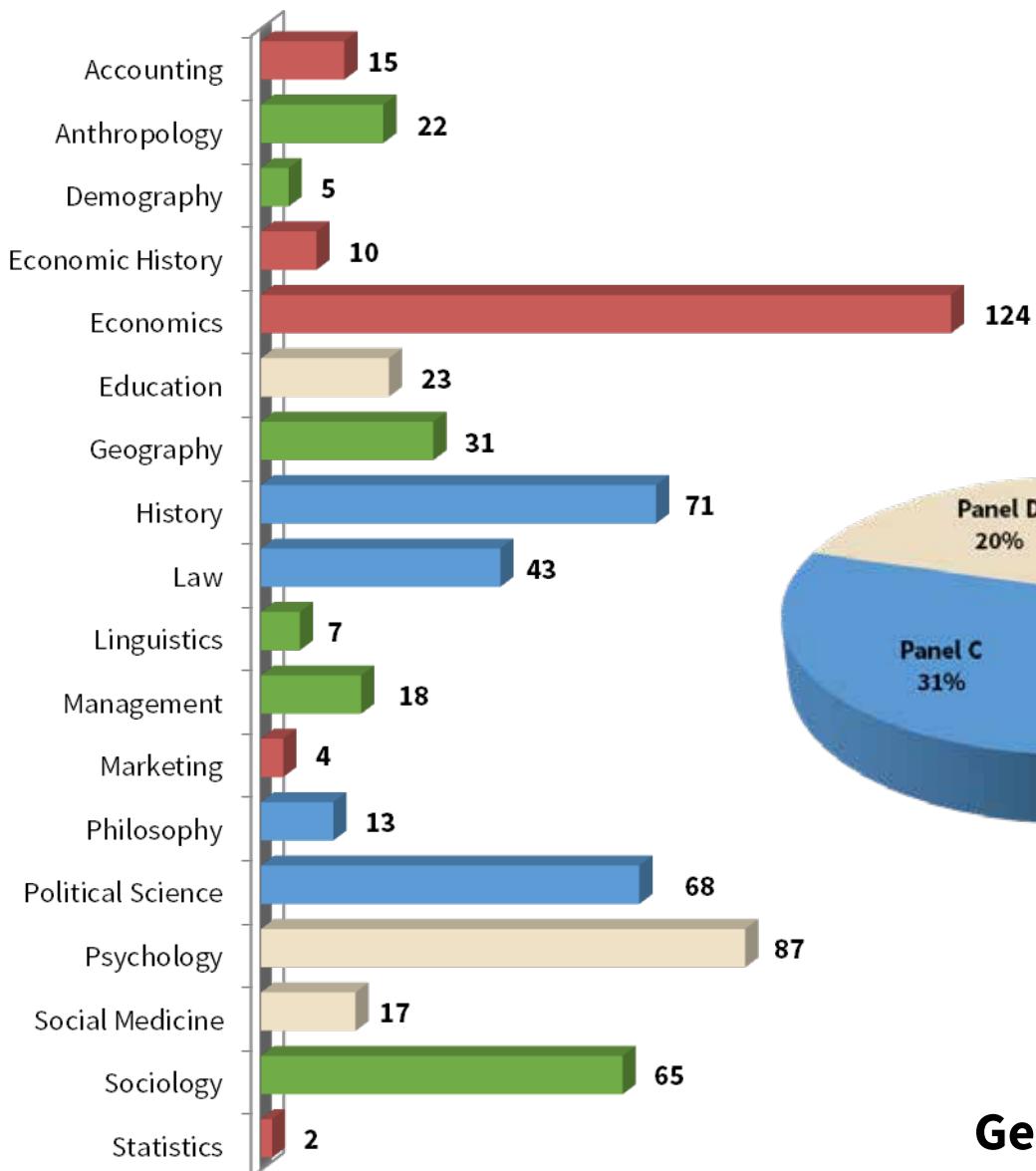
Dr Daniel King is an ARC Research Fellow and clinical psychologist in the School of Psychology at the University of Adelaide. His main research interests are in the conceptualisation, assessment, and treatment of Internet gaming disorder. Daniel has authored more than 90 peer-reviewed publications, including highly-cited papers on gaming and gambling in leading international journals including *Addiction* and *Clinical Psychology Review*. He has received three national awards for his research, including the 2013 AACBT Tracy Goodall Early Career Award and 2014 APS Early Career Research Award. Daniel along with Paul Delfabbro received a 2015 Thomson Reuters Citation Award for their contributions to the Social Sciences based on Australian citation and impact metrics. He has provided consulting on gaming addiction for national and international authorities, including the World Health Organisation meetings on ICD-11 gaming disorder. He is an invited keynote speaker for the next International Conference on Behavioral Addictions in 2018.

## Past Award Recipients

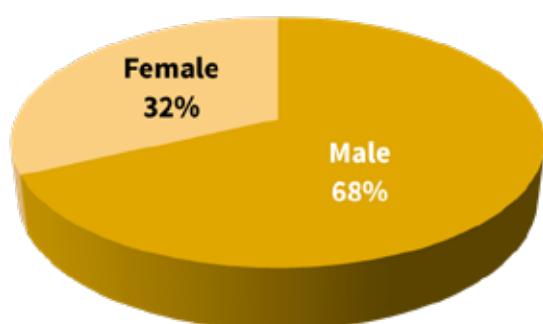
- 2016: Muireann Irish
- 2015: Philip Batterham
- 2014: Emma Kowal
- 2013: Anina Rich
- 2012: Paul Dux
- 2011: Linda Graham
- 2010: Christy Newman
- 2009: Mark A Bellgrove
- 2008: Murat Yucel
- 2007: Jason Sharman
- 2006: Andrew Leigh, Jennifer Hudson
- 2005: Thomas Suddendorf
- 2004: Alex Bellamy
- 2003: Lisa Maher
- 2002: Jason B Mattingley
- 2001: Robert Hill, Kaarin Anstey
- 2000: Andrea Whittaker
- 1999: Richard Bryant
- 1998: Chandran Kukathas
- 1997: Jeff Borland
- 1996: Tony Aspromourgos
- 1995: Kay J Anderson
- 1994: Debbie Terry
- 1993: John Quiggin
- 1992: Robert Cribb
- 1991: Peter Higgs
- 1990: Vicki Lee
- 1989: Gregory Whitwell
- 1988: Wojciech Sadurski
- 1987: Richard Fox

# 695 FELLOWS

## Disciplines



## Gender



# The Fellowship

# New Fellows

The following 46 distinguished scholars were inducted to the Academy at the 2017 Annual General Meeting. The total number of Fellows at 30 June 2018 was 625.



## Professor Xuemai Bai

Professor of Urban Environment and Human Ecology, Fenner School of Environment and Society, ANU College of Science, The Australian National University.

**Expertise:** Urbanization, urban environment, urban governance, urban metabolism, sustainability experiments and transition

## Professor Eileen Baldry

Deputy Vice Chancellor Inclusion and Diversity and Professor of Criminology, The University of New South Wales.

**Expertise:** Social justice, criminal justice, critical disability criminology, Indigenous justice, cumulative and compounding disadvantage, criminalisation, social and community development



## Professor Michael Blakeney

Winthrop Professor, Faculty of Law, The University of Western Australia.

**Expertise:** Intellectual property; traditional knowledge; traditional cultural expressions; legal history; agricultural biotechnology



## Professor Roland Bleiker

Professor of International Relations, School of Political Science and International Studies, The University of Queensland.

**Expertise:** International relations, conflict, reconciliation, visual politics, emotions.





## Emeritus Professor Sidney Bloch AM

Emeritus Professor of Psychiatry, Department of Psychiatry, The University of Melbourne.

**Expertise:** Psychiatric ethics, psychosocial therapy and psycho-oncology

## Professor Frank Bongiorno

Professor of History, School of History, Research School of Social Sciences, ANU College of Arts and Social Sciences, The Australian National University.

**Expertise:** Australian history, Australian historiography, labour history, political history, contemporary history



## Professor Peter Bossaerts

Redmond Barry Distinguished Professor and Professor of Experimental Finance and Decision Neuroscience, Faculty of Business and Economics, The University of Melbourne.

**Expertise:** Decision neuroscience, experimental finance, financial economics, neuroeconomics

## Professor Nicholas Brown

Professor and Head, School of History, Research School of Social Sciences, ANU College of Arts and Social Sciences, The Australian National University.

**Expertise:** Australian History; environmental and social history; history of public policy; twentieth century international history



## Professor Rebekah Brown

Director, Monash Sustainable Development Institute, Monash University.

**Expertise:** Integrated urban water management, institutional analysis, urban water governance, natural resource management, urban sustainability, sustainable development, socio-technical, urban water management, cities, capacity building, transition, extreme events, past climates of Australia, climate change policy, drought, fire and flood, adaptive governance



## Professor Ross Buckley

Scientia Professor, Faculty of Law, The University of New South Wales.

**Expertise:** Financial regulation, FinTech, RegTech

## Emeritus Professor Victoria Burbank

Senior Honorary Research Fellow, School of Social Sciences, The University of Western Australia.

**Expertise:** Psychological anthropology, Aboriginal Australian ethnography



## Professor Linda Connor

Chair, Department of Anthropology, School of Social and Political Sciences, The University of Sydney.

**Expertise:** Environmental change and energy transitions; ontologies and mythologies of climate change; rural and regional Australia; visual anthropology and ethnographic film; ethnographic methods in interdisciplinary projects

## Professor Kim Cornish

Head of School of Psychological Sciences and Director, Monash Institute of Cognitive and Clinical Neurosciences (MICCN), Monash University.

**Expertise:** Fragile X, development, atypical, typical, attention, trajectory, CADLAB, Williams, ADHD, children



## Professor Megan Davis

Pro Vice Chancellor Indigenous and Professor of Law, The University of New South Wales.

**Expertise:** Public law; public international law; indigenous peoples and constitutional law; indigenous peoples and democratic theory; indigenous women's legal issues; violence against aboriginal women and sentencing; UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.



### Professor Heather Douglas

ARC Future Fellow, TC Beirne School of Law, The University of Queensland.

**Expertise:** Criminal law and procedure, domestic and family violence.

### Professor Lata Gangadharan

Professor, Department of Economics, Monash University.

**Expertise:** Economic experiments, environment and sustainability, social preferences, development



### Professor Christopher Gibson

Director, Global Challenges Program and Professor of Human Geography, Australian Centre for Cultural Environmental Research, School of Geography and Sustainable Communities, University of Wollongong.

**Expertise:** Cultural economy, creative industries, regional development, economic geography, tourism

### Professor Cristina Gibson

Professor, Management and Organisations, UWA Business School, The University of Western Australia.

**Expertise:** Work teams, international management, organizational structure, collaboration, cultural identity



### Professor Katharine Gelber

Professor of Politics and Public Policy, School of Political Science and International Studies, The University of Queensland.

**Expertise:** Free speech, hate speech, comparative politics, political theory, Australian politics



### Mr Ross Gittins AM

Economics Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald and Economic Columnist of The Age.

**Expertise:** Journalism, economics, economic policy, Australian economy, Australian politics

### Professor Lee Godden

Director, Centre for Resources, Energy and Environmental Law, Melbourne Law School, The University of Melbourne.

**Expertise:** Critical race theory; environmental law; indigenous law and human rights; legal history; legal theory; native title law; natural resources law; planning law; post-colonial theory; property law; science & technology regulation; water law



### Professor Vedi Hadiz

Professor of Asian Studies, Asia Institute, The University of Melbourne.

**Expertise:** Political economy, political sociology, Indonesian politics and society, Southeast Asian politics and societies, Islamic politics

### Professor Charmine E.J. Härtel

Chair in HRM & Organizational Development, UQ Business School and Senior Research Fellow, Australian Institute for Business and Economics (AIBE), The University of Queensland.

**Expertise:** Occupational health psychology, leadership learning and development, organisational change and development, workforce diversity and social inclusion, social and public policy



### Professor John Hewson AM

Honorary Professorial Fellow and Chair, Tax and Transfer Policy Institute, Crawford School of Public Policy, ANU College of Asia and the Pacific, The Australian National University.

**Expertise:** Public policy, economics, finance, climate



## Professor Craig Jeffrey

Director of the Australia India Institute, The University of Melbourne.

**Expertise:** Youth, development, politics and social change in south Asia and globally (power, culture, cities, geography, anthropology)

## Professor Carol T. Kulik

Research Professor in Human Resource Management, Centre for Workplace Excellence, UniSA Business School, University of South Australia.

**Expertise:** Workforce diversity; human resource management; organisational behaviour; organisational justice; cognitive processes in organisations



## Professor Anne Lillis

Fitzgerald Chair of Accounting, Department of Accounting, Faculty of Business & Economics, The University of Melbourne.

**Expertise:** Management control systems, performance measurement, cost management, field study methods in accounting research

## Professor Deborah Lupton

Centenary Research Professor, News & Media Research Centre, Faculty of Arts & Design, University of Canberra.

**Expertise:** Digital sociology, sociology of health and medicine, sociology of risk, sociology of food cultures, sociology of parenting and childhood



## Professor Elinor McKone

Research School of Psychology, ANU College of Health and Medicine, The Australian National University.

**Expertise:** Face recognition in humans



### Professor Klaus Neumann

Professor of History, School of History, Faculty of Arts and Education, Deakin University.

**Expertise:** Memory studies; historical justice; forced migration studies; contemporary history



### Professor Melanie Oppenheimer

Chair of History, College of Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences, Flinders University.

**Expertise:** Twentieth century Australian history; history of voluntary action; women, war & volunteering; gender, imperialism & biography



### Professor Alan Petersen

Professor of Sociology, School of Social Sciences, Monash University.

**Expertise:** Health sociology; science and technology studies



### Professor Jane Pirkis

Director, Centre for Mental Health, Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, The University of Melbourne.

**Expertise:** Mental health, suicide prevention



### Professor Jason Potts

Professor of Economics, School of Economics, Finance and Marketing, College of Business, RMIT University.

**Expertise:** Evolutionary economics, institutional economics, complexity theory, blockchain, innovation economics



## Professor Rick Richardson

Professor, School of Psychology, The University of New South Wales.

**Expertise:** Memory development, extinction, pharmacological adjuncts, neural mechanisms, learning

## Professor Garry Robins

Professor of Psychology, Melbourne School of Psychological Sciences, The University of Melbourne.

**Expertise:** Social network research; quantitative and mathematical psychology



## Professor John Rolfe

Professor of Regional Economic Development, School of Business and Law, CQ University.

**Expertise:** Agricultural, environmental and resource economics

## Professor Louise Sharpe

Professor of Clinical Psychology, School of Psychology, The University of Sydney.

**Expertise:** Clinical health psychology



## Professor Naomi Soderstrom

Professor of Managerial Accounting, Department of Accounting, The University of Melbourne.

**Expertise:** Management accounting, sustainability performance measurement, sustainability disclosures, performance measurement, compensation



### Mr David Stanton AM

Honorary Associate Professor, Social Policy Institute, Crawford School of Public Policy, ANU College of Asia and the Pacific, The Australian National University.

**Expertise:** Public administration, social research and policy (social security, tax and transfers, poverty measurement, comparative studies)

### Professor Adrienne Stone

ARC Kathleen Fitzpatrick Australian Laureate Fellow, Redmond Barry Distinguished Professor, and Director, Centre for Comparative Constitutional Studies, Melbourne Law School, The University of Melbourne.

**Expertise:** Comparative constitutional law, free speech law, legal theory



### Professor Joffre Swait

Research Professor and co-Director, Institute for Choice, UniSA Business School, University of South Australia.

**Expertise:** Goal-based choice, choice set formation, choice modeling, consumer behaviour, brand equity

### Professor Stephen Taylor

Professor of Accounting, UTS Business School, University of Technology Sydney.

**Expertise:** Financial reporting, capital markets, audit markets, corporate governance, corporate finance



### Professor Russell Tytler

Alfred Deakin Professor and Chair in Science Education, Faculty of Arts and Education, Deakin University.

**Expertise:** Science education, student reasoning and learning in science, science curriculum, school-community partnerships, teacher learning and school change



## Professor Beth Webster

Director, Centre for Transformative Innovation, Faculty of Business and Law, and Pro Vice-Chancellor, Research Policy and Impact, Swinburne University of Technology.

**Expertise:** Innovation; knowledge economics; firm performance

## Professor Stephen Zubrick

Winthrop Professor, Graduate School of Education, The University of Western Australia and Senior Principal Research Fellow, Telethon Institute for Child Health Research.

**Expertise:** Child development; child and adolescent mental health; longitudinal surveys; data linkage; indigenous child development



Group photo of the 2017 New Fellows inducted at the 2017 Annual Dinner, in Adelaide, South Australia .

# Jubilee Fellows

In 2017, the Academy extended the honour of Jubilee Fellowship to five Fellows who were elected to the Academy in 1977. Over 40 years, these Fellows have made significant contributions not only to the Academy but also to the social sciences in Australia and abroad. Reflections from these distinguished scholars can be found on the Academy's website.

**Emeritus Professor Harold Brookfield**

**BA, PhD (London), FASSA**

Panel A: Geography

**Professor Max Corden AC**

**MCom (Melbourne), PhD (London), MA (Oxford), HonDCom (Melbourne), FBA, FASSA**

PANEL B: Economics

**Dr John Keeves AM**

**BSc (Adelaide), DipEd (Oxford), MEd (Melbourne), PhD (ANU), Fil Dr (Stockholm), FACE, FASSA**

Panel D: Education

**Emeritus Professor Louis Waller AO**

**LLB (Melbourne), BCL (Oxford), Barrister and Solicitor (Victoria), Hon LLD (Monash), FASSA**

Panel C: Law

**Emeritus Professor Ken Wright**

**BMetE, DCom (Melbourne), FCPA, FASSA**

Panel B: Accounting



Emeritus Professor Max Corden (right) accepting his Jubilee Award from Academy President Glenn Withers (left) at the 2017 Annual Dinner.

# Fellow's Awards

## **2018 Queen's Birthday Honours**

### Companion (AC) in the General Division

Emeritus Professor Geoffrey HARCOURT AO

### Officer (AO) in the General Division

Professor John FREEBAIRN

### Member (AM) in the General Division

Professor Shurlee SWAIN

## **2018 Australia Day Honours**

### Companion (AC) in the General Division

Professor Janet McCALMAN

Professor Maree TEESSON

### Officer (AO) in the General Division:

Professor Marilyn LAKE

Emeritus Professor Russell LANSBURY

## **Australian Research Council (ARC) Laureate Fellowship 2018**

Professor Jonathon Barnett

Professor Jolanda Jetten

## **Australian Mental Health Prize**

Professor Allan Fels

# Academy Fellows

ABERNETHY, Margaret Anne

BEc (Hons), PhD (La Trobe).

Elected: 2011 Panel B

State: VIC

ADAMS, Philip David

BEc (Hons) (Monash), MCom (Melbourne), PhD (Economics) (Melbourne).

Elected: 2016 Panel B

State: VIC

AGGLETON, Peter

MA (Oxford), MEd (Aberdeen), PhD (London).

Elected: 2015 Panel A

State: NSW

AHLUWALIA, Davinder Pal

BA (Advanced), MA (Saskatchewan), PhD (Flinders).

Elected: 2004 Panel C

State: Overseas

AITKIN, Donald Alexander AO

MA (New England), PhD (ANU), Hon DUniv (Canberra), Hon DLitt (UNE).

Elected: 1975 Panel C (Jubilee Fellow)

State: ACT

ALDRICH, Robert

BA (Emory), MA, PhD (Brandeis), FAHA, Chev. O. Palms Acad..

Elected: 2008 Panel C

State: NSW

ALLARS, Margaret

BA (Hons), LLB (Hons) (Sydney), DPhil (Oxon).

Elected: 1998 Panel C

State: NSW

ALLEN, Michael Richard

BA (Dublin), PhD (ANU).

Elected: 1981 Panel A

State: NSW

ALTMAN, Dennis AM

BA (Hons) (UTAS), MA (Cornell), Hon Dr. Letters (Macquarie).

Elected: 2000 Panel C

State: VIC

ALTMAN, Jon Charles AM

BA, MA (Hons) (Auckland), PhD (ANU).

Elected: 2003 Panel A

State: VIC

ANDERSON, Jock Robert

BAGRSc (Hons), MAGRSc (UQ), PhD, DEc (New England).

Elected: 1999 Panel B

State: Overseas

ANDERSON, Kym AC

BAGEc (Hons) (New England), MEC, Hon.Doc. (Adelaide), MA (Chicago), MA, PhD (Stanford).

Elected: 1994 Panel B

State: SA

ANDERSON, Heather Margot

BSc (Mathematics) (UNE), Grad Dip (Economics) (ANU), MEcon, PhD (Economics) (UC San Diego).

Elected: 2005 Panel B

State: VIC

ANDERSON, Kay

BA (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (Geography) (UBC).

Elected: 2007 Panel A

State: NSW

ANDERSON, Vicki

BA (Hons), MA, PhD (Melbourne).

Elected: 2007 Panel D

State: VIC

ANDERSON, Warwick Hugh

BMedSc, MB, BS, MD (Melbourne), MA, PhD (Pennsylvania).

Elected: 2013 Panel C

State: NSW

ANDREWS, Sally BA (Hons), PhD (UNSW). Elected: 1998 Panel D State: NSW	BACCHI, Carol Lee BA (Hons), MA, PhD (Montreal). Elected: 2000 Panel C State: SA
ANDRICH, David BSc, MEd (UWA), PhD (Chicago). Elected: 1990 Panel D State: WA	BADCOCK, David BA (Hons) (UTAS), DPhil (Oxon). Elected: 2002 Panel D State: WA
ANSTEY, Kaarin Jane BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (UQ). Elected: 2011 Panel D State: ACT	BAI, Xuemei PhD (Tokyo), MEng (Tokyo), BSc (Peking). Elected: 2017 Panel A State: ACT
APPLEYARD, Reginald Thomas AM BA (UWA), MA, PhD (Duke). Elected: 1967 Panel B (Jubilee Fellow) State: WA	BAIRD, Marian Pam AO BEc (Hons), DipEd, PhD (Sydney). Elected: 2015 Panel A State: NSW
APPS, Patricia MED (Yale), PhD (Cambridge). Elected: 1994 Panel B State: NSW	BALDRY, Eileen BA, Dip Ed, Dip TEFL (Sydney), MWP. PhD (UNSW). Elected: 2017 Panel A State: NSW
ASHKANASY, Neal M OAM BE (Civil) (Monash), MEngSc (Water Eng) (UNSW), DipCompSci, BA (Hons) (Psychology), PhD (Psychology) (UQ). Elected: 2010 Panel A State: QLD	BAMBER, Greg J Cert in French Language, BSc (Hons) (University of Manchester), PhD (Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh). Elected: 2012 Panel A State: VIC
ASPROMOURGOS, Anthony BEc (Hons) (UQ), MComm (Econ) (Melbourne), MA (Pol Sci) (Chicago), PhD (Econ) (Sydney). Elected: 2011 Panel B State: NSW	BANKS, Gary Ronald AO BEc (Hons) (Monash), MEc (ANU). Elected: 2010 Panel B State: VIC
ATHUKORALA, Prema-chandra BCom (Hons) (Ceylon), PhD (La Trobe). Elected: 2003 Panel B State: ACT	BARNETT, Jonathon Richard BPD, MApprelim (Melbourne), PhD (ANU). Elected: 2016 Panel A State: VIC
AUSTIN-BROOS, Diane BA, MA (ANU), MA, PhD (Chicago). Elected: 1990 Panel A State: NSW	BARNIER, Amanda Jane BA (Hons), PhD Elected: 2016 Panel D State: NSW
	BAUM, Frances Elaine AO BA (Hons) (Wales), PhD (Nottingham). Elected: 2006 Panel A State: SA

BAXTER, Janeen BA (Hons), MA (ANU), PhD (UQ). Elected: 2009 Panel A State: QLD	BILLETT, Stephen Richard PhD (honoris causa) (Jyvaskyla, Finland), Doctor of Philosophy (Griffith), Master of Educational Studies (UQ), BA (UQ), Diploma of Teaching (TAFE) (Brisbane College of Advanced Education). Elected: 2015 Panel D State: QLD
BEAUMONT, Joan Errington BA (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (London). Elected: 1997 Panel C State: ACT	BITTMAN, Michael Paul BA (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (RMIT). Elected: 2006 Panel A State: NSW
BECKETT, Jeremy BA (University College), MA, PhD (ANU). Elected: 1995 Panel A State: NSW	BLACKMORE, Jillian Anne AM BA (Hons), DipEd (Melbourne), MEd Studies (Monash), MA, PhD (Stanford). Elected: 2013 Panel A State: VIC
BEHRENDT, Larissa LLB/B. Juris (UNSW), LLM, LLD (Harvard). Elected: 2006 Panel C State: NSW	BLAINEY, Geoffrey Norman AC MA (Melbourne), DLitt (Ballarat). Elected: 1970 Panel C (Jubilee Fellow) State: VIC
BEILHARZ, Peter Michael BA, DipEd (Rusden College), PhD (Monash). Elected: 1997 Panel A State: VIC	BLAKENEY, Michael Leslie BA, LLB. Elected: 2017 Panel C State: WA
BELL, Stephen BSc (Hons), PhD (Griffith). Elected: 2011 Panel C State: QLD	BLANDY, Richard John BEc (Adelaide), MA, PhD (Columbia). Elected: 1981 Panel B State: SA
BELLAMY, Alex BA (Hons) (Hull), MA (Staffs), PhD (Wales). Elected: 2010 Panel C State: QLD	BLEIKER, Roland PhD (ANU), MA (UBC), BA (Toronto). Elected: 2017 Panel C State: QLD
BENNETT, Jeffrey William BAgEc (Hons) (UNE), PhD (ANU). Elected: 2011 Panel B State: ACT	BLEWETT, Neal AC BA (UTAS), MA, DPhil (Oxford), DipEd, Hon LLD (UTAS), Hon DLitt (Hull), FRHS. Elected: 1998 Panel C State: NSW
BENSON, John William BEc, MEd (Monash), MA, PhD (Melbourne). Elected: 2010 Panel B State: VIC	BLOCH, Harry Benjamin BA (Michigan), MA, PhD (Chicago). Elected: 2012 Panel B State: WA
BEWLEY, Ronald Anthony BA (Sheffield), PhD (UNSW). Elected: 1995 Panel B State: NSW	

BLOCH, Sidney AM Elected: 2017 Panel D State: VIC	BOTTERILL, Linda Courtenay PhD (Political Science and International Relations) (ANU), Grad Dip Int Law (ANU), BA (Honours) (Griffith). Elected: 2015 Panel C State: ACT
BOAKES, Robert Alan BA (Hons) (Cantab), PhD (Harvard). Elected: 2005 Panel D State: NSW	BRADLEY, David AB (Magna cum Laude) (Columbia), PhD (London), FAHA. Elected: 1993 Panel A State: ACT
BONGIORNO, Francis Robert BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (ANU), GradCertHigherEd (UNE), FRHistS. Elected: 2017 Panel C State: ACT	BRAITHWAITE, Valerie BA (Hons), PhD (UQ). Elected: 2009 Panel D State: VIC
BOOTH, Alison L B.Arch, MTCP, MSc (Econ), PhD (LSE). Elected: 2005 Panel B State: ACT	BRENNAN, Geoffrey H BEc, PhD (ANU). Elected: 1985 Panel B State: ACT
BORLAND, Jeffrey BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Econ) (Yale). Elected: 2002 Panel B State: VIC	BRENNAN, Deborah BA (Hons) (Sydney), MA (Macquarie), PhD (Sydney). Elected: 2009 Panel C State: NSW
BORLAND, Ronald BSc (Hons) Monash, MSc (Monash), PhD (Melbourne). Elected: 2015 Panel D State: VIC	BREWER, Neil BA (Hons), PhD (Adelaide). Elected: 2007 Panel D State: SA
BOROWSKI, Allan B.Com, Dip. Social Studies, MA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Brandeis), FGSA, FAAG, FACSW. Elected: 2006 Panel A State: VIC	BROCK, Margaret BA (Hons), Dip.Ed, PhD (Adelaide). Elected: 2005 Panel C State: SA
BOSSAERTS, Peter PhD (Management) (UCLA) Elected: 2017 Panel B State: VIC	BROOKFIELD, Harold Chillingworth BA, PhD (London). Elected: 1977 Panel A (Jubilee Fellow) State: ACT
BOSWORTH, Richard James Boon MA (Sydney), PhD (Cambridge). Elected: 1995 Panel C State: Overseas	BROOM, Dorothy Howard AM BA (Hons) (Carelton College), MA (U. Illinois), PhD (ANU). Elected: 1997 Panel A State: ACT
	BROWN, Philip Ronald AM BCom (UNSW), MBA, PhD (Chicago). Elected: 1979 Panel B State: WA

BROWN, Nicholas Peter BA (Hons) (ANU), PhD (History) (ANU). Elected: 2017 Panel C State: ACT	BUTOW, Phyllis AM BA (Hons), DipEd (Macquarie), M.Clin.Psych. (ANU), PhD, MPH (Sydney). Elected: 2008 Panel D State: NSW
BROWN, Rebekah Ruth BEng (Civil) (Hons) (Monash), PhD (Environmental Studies) (UNSW). Elected: 2017 Panel A State: VIC	BYRNE, Don Glenn BA (Hons), PhD (Adelaide), FAPS. Elected: 1995 Panel D State: ACT
BRYANT, Richard AC BA (Hons) (Sydney), MClinPsych, PhD (Macquarie), DSc (UNSW). Elected: 2005 Panel D State: NSW	CALLAN, Victor James BA (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (ANU). Elected: 2004 Panel D State: QLD
BRYCE, Quentin Alice Louise AD, CVO BA, LLB (UQ), Hon LLD (Macquarie), Hon DLitt (Charles Sturt), Hon DUniv (Griffith), Hon DU (QUT), Hon LLD (UQ), Hon DUniv (JCU), Doctor of Laws (honoris causa) (Sydney). Elected: 2010 Panel C (Honorary Fellow) State: QLD	CAMERON, Lisa Ann BComm, MComm, MA, PhD (Princeton). Elected: 2014 Panel B State: VIC
BRYSON, Lois BA, DipSocStud, DipEd (Melbourne), PhD (Monash), DUniv (Newcastle). Elected: 1998 Panel A State: VIC	CAMILLERI, Joseph Anthony OAM BA (Melbourne), MA (Mon), PhD (London). Elected: 2002 Panel C State: VIC
BUCKLEY, Ross Philip LLD (Melbourne), PhD (UNSW), LLB (Hons) (UQ), BEcon (UQ). Elected: 2017 Panel C State: NSW	CAMPBELL, Tom D BA (Oxon), MA, PhD (Glasgow), FRSE. Elected: 1994 Panel C State: ACT
BURBANK, Victoria Katherine PhD (Rutgers), Postdoctoral Study (Harvard). Elected: 2017 Panel A State: WA	CANE, Peter BA, LLB (Sydney), MA, BCL, DCL (Oxford). Elected: 2007 Panel C State: NSW
BURGMANN, Verity BSc (Econ) (London), PhD (ANU). Elected: 1999 Panel C State: VIC	CAPLING, Ann BA (York), MA (Calgary), PhD (Toronto). Elected: 2014 Panel C State: VIC
BURNLEY, Ian Harry BA (UNZ), MA(Hons) (Canberbury), PhD (Victoria University of Wellington). Elected: 2010 Panel A State: NSW	CARR, Barry BA (Hons), MA, D.Phil (Oxon). Elected: 2009 Panel C State: VIC
	CARRINGTON, Kerry Lyn PhD (Macquarie). Elected: 2016 Panel A State: QLD

CASS, Bettina AO BA, PhD (UNSW). Elected: 1989 Panel A State: NSW	CHISHOLM, Anthony Hewlings BAGrSc (New Zealand), MAgSc (Massey), PhD (ANU). Elected: 1997 Panel B State: VIC
CASTLES, Stephen MA, DPhil (Sussex). Elected: 1997 Panel A State: NSW	CHRISTENSEN, Helen BA (Hons) (Sydney), M Psychol, PhD (UNSW). Elected: 2004 Panel D State: NSW
CASTLES, Anne Edwina BSc (Hons) (ANU), PhD (Macquarie). Elected: 2010 Panel D State: NSW	CHUA, Wai Fong AM BA (Hons), PhD (Sheffield), FCA, FCPA. Elected: 2008 Panel B State: NSW
CHALMERS, David BSc (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (Indiana), FAHA. Elected: 2011 Panel C State: NSW	CLARK, Gordon Leslie BEc, MA (Monash), MA (Oxford), PhD (McMaster), DSc (Oxford), FBA. Elected: 1993 Panel A State: Overseas
CHAN, Janet B L BSc, MSc, MA (Toronto), PhD (Sydney), MArt, MFA (UNSW). Elected: 2002 Panel A State: NSW	CLARK, Christopher Richard BA, BA (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (Flinders). Elected: 2009 Panel D State: SA
CHAPMAN, Bruce AM BEc (ANU), PhD (Yale). Elected: 1993 Panel B State: ACT	CLARKE, Philip B.Ec (Newcastle), M.Ec (Sydney), PhD (ANU). Elected: 2015 Panel B State: VIC
CHAPMAN, Simon AO BA (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (Sydney). Elected: 2008 Panel D State: NSW	CLEGG, Stewart Roger BSc (Hons) (Aston), PhD (Bradford). Elected: 1988 Panel A State: NSW
CHAPPELL, Louise Annette BA (Hons) (UNE), PhD (Sydney). Elected: 2016 Panel C State: NSW	CLEMENTS, Kenneth BEc (Hons), MEC (Monash), PhD (Chicago). Elected: 1998 Panel B State: WA
CHARLESWORTH, Hilary AM BA, LLB (Melbourne), SJD (Harvard). Elected: 2003 Panel C State: VIC	COADY, C A J BA (Sydney), MA (Hons) (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxon), MA (Cambridge). Elected: 2000 Panel C State: VIC
CHENHALL, Robert Hunter B.Ec (Monash), M.Sc. (Southampton), PhD (Macquarie). Elected: 2015 Panel B State: VIC	

COBB-CLARK, Deborah Ann BA (Michigan State), MA, PhD (Michigan). Elected: 2009 Panel B State: NSW	CORDEN, Warner Max AC MCom (Melbourne), PhD (London), MA (Oxford), HonDCom (Melbourne), FBA. Elected: 1977 Panel B (Jubilee Fellow) State: VIC
COLTHEART, Max AM FAA FBA BA, MA, PhD (Sydney), DSc (Macquarie), DLitt h.c. (Macquarie). Elected: 1988 Panel D State: NSW	CORNISH, Kim BSc (Hons) (Lancaster), PhD (London). Elected: 2017 Panel D State: VIC
CONDREN, Conal Stratford BSc, MSc, PhD (London), FAHA. Elected: 2001 Panel C State: NSW	COWLISHAW, Gillian BA (Hons), PhD (Sydney). Elected: 2013 Panel A State: NSW
CONNELL, Raewyn BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Sydney). Elected: 1996 Panel A State: NSW	CRAIG, Lyn Patricia PhD (UNSW), BSocSc (Honours) (UNSW), BA (Sociology) (Massey), DipBusStuds (Massey), DipSocWk (Victoria University of Wellington). Elected: 2015 Panel A State: NSW
CONNELL, John BA, PhD (London). Elected: 2001 Panel A State: NSW	CRAIN, Stephen BA (UCLA), PhD (UC Irvine). Elected: 2006 Panel A State: NSW
CONNOR, Linda Helen PhD (Anthropology) (Sydney). Elected: 2017 Panel A State: NSW	CULLITY, Garrett Michael BA (Hons) (WA), BPhil, DPhil (Oxford). Elected: 2014 Panel C State: SA
CONSIDINE, Mark BA (Hons), PhD (Melbourne). Elected: 2005 Panel C State: VIC	CUNNEEN, Christopher BA, DipEd (UNSW), MA, PhD (Sydney). Elected: 2014 Panel A State: NSW
COOKE, Fang Lee PhD (Manchester). Elected: 2016 Panel A State: VIC	CURTHOYS, Ann BA (Hons) (Sydney), DipEd (Sydney Teachers College), PhD (Macquarie). Elected: 1997 Panel C State: WA
CORBETT, Jennifer Marjorie BA (Hons) (ANU), MA (Oxon), PhD (Michigan). Elected: 2016 Panel B State: ACT	CUTLER, Elizabeth Anne BA, Dip Ed, MA (Melbourne), PhD (Texas), HonFAHA. Elected: 2009 Panel D State: NSW

DALY, Kathleen	DAY, Ross Henry
B.A. (summa cum laude), M.Ed, PhD (Sociology) (UMass).	BSc (UWA), PhD (Bristol), DUniv (La Trobe), HonDSc (La Trobe), FAPsS, FAA.
Elected: 2007 Panel C	Elected: 1967 Panel D (Jubilee Fellow)
State: QLD	State: VIC
DAMOUSI, Joy	DAY, David Andrew
BA (Hons) (La Trobe), PhD (ANU).	BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge).
Elected: 2004 Panel C	Elected: 2004 Panel C
State: VIC	State: VIC
DANAHER, Peter	DE VAUS, David
BSc (Hons), MS, PhD.	BA (Hons), Dip Ed, PhD (La Trobe).
Elected: 2015 Panel B	Elected: 2007 Panel A
State: VIC	State: VIC
DARIAN-SMITH, Kate	DEACON, Desley
BA (Hons), Dip Ed, PhD (Melbourne).	BA (English) (UQ), PhD (Sociology) (ANU).
Elected: 2008 Panel C	Elected: 2002 Panel C
State: VIC	State: NSW
DAVIES, Martin	DEANE, William AC, KBE
BA (Monash), DPhil (Oxford), FAHA.	BA, LLB (Sydney), DipIntLaw (The Hague), QC, HonLLD (Sydney, Griffith, Notre Dame, Dublin, UNSW, UTS (Syd)), HonDUni (Sthn Cross, Aust Catholic Univ, QUT, UWS), HON. DR Sac. Theol. (Melb Coll of Divinity).
Elected: 2002 Panel C	Elected: 2001 Panel C (Honorary Fellow)
State: ACT	State: ACT
DAVIES, Margaret	DEGENHARDT, Louisa
BA (Hons), LLB (Hons) (Adelaide), MA, D.Phil (Sussex).	BA (Hons) (Psychology), MPsyCh (Clinical), PhD.
Elected: 2006 Panel C	Elected: 2016 Panel D
State: SA	State: NSW
DAVIS, Glyn Conrad AC	DEMUTH, Katherine
BA (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (ANU).	BA (New Mexico), MA, PhD (Indiana), FRSN.
Elected: 2003 Panel C	Elected: 2015 Panel A
State: VIC	State: NSW
DAVIS, Megan	DIEWERT, Walter Erwin
Elected: 2017 Panel C	BA (Honours), MA (Math) University of British Columbia, PhD (Economics) (UC Berkeley).
State: NSW	Elected: 2015 Panel B
DAVISON, Graeme John AO	State: Overseas
BA, DipEd (Melbourne), BA (Oxford), PhD (ANU), FAHA.	DIXON, Peter Bishop AO
Elected: 1985 Panel C	BEc (Monash), PhD (Harvard).
State: VIC	Elected: 1982 Panel B
DAWKINS, Peter John AO	State: VIC
BSc (Hons) (Lough), MScLon, PhD (Lough), FIPAA, FACEL(Hon).	
Elected: 2001 Panel B	
State: VIC	

DODGSON, Mark BSc (Middlesex), MA (Warwick), PhD (Imperial College). Elected: 2004 Panel A State: QLD	DUCKETT, Stephen BEc (ANU), MHA, PhD, DSc (NSW), DBA (Bath), FAHMS, FAICD. Elected: 2004 Panel B State: VIC
DODSON, Michael AM BJuris, LLB (Monash), DLitt h.c (UTS), LLD h.c (UNSW). Elected: 2009 Panel C State: ACT	DUNGEY, Mardi BEc, BEc Hons (UTAS), PhD (ANU). Elected: 2013 Panel B State: TAS
DOUGLAS, Heather BA (Monash), LLB (Monash), LLM (QUT), PhD (Melbourne). Elected: 2017 Panel C State: QLD	DUNNE, Tim BA (Hons) (E.Anglia), MPhil (Oxon), DPhil (Oxon). Elected: 2016 Panel C State: QLD
DOVERS, Stephen Robert BAppSc (Canberra), BLetters, PhD (ANU). Elected: 2013 Panel A State: NSW	DUNPHY, Dexter AM BA (Hons), DipEd, Med (Sydney), PhD (Harvard). Elected: 2001 Panel A State: NSW
DOWDING, Keith BA (Hons) (Keele), D.Phil (Oxford). Elected: 2008 Panel C State: ACT	DUTTON, Michael Robert BA (Hons) (Griffith), Grad.Dip. Chinese (Beijing Languages Institute), PhD (Griffith). Elected: 2009 Panel C State: QLD
DOWSETT, Gary Wayne BA, DipEd (UQ), PhD (Macquarie). Elected: 2008 Panel A State: VIC	ECKERSLEY, Robyn B Juris, LLB (UWA), M Phil (Cambridge), PhD (UTAS). Elected: 2007 Panel C State: VIC
DRAHOS, Peter LLB/BA (Hons) (Adelaide), Grad. Dip in Legal Practice (South Australia), LLM (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (ANU). Elected: 2007 Panel C State: Florence	EDWARDS, Anne Rosalie AO PhD, BA (Hons) (London). Elected: 2000 Panel A State: SA
DRYSDALE, Peter David AO BA (New England), PhD (ANU). Elected: 1989 Panel B State: ACT	EDWARDS, Meredith AM BCom (Melbourne), PhD (ANU), FIPPA. Elected: 1994 Panel B State: ACT
DRYZEK, John Stanley BA (Hons) (Lancaster), MSc (Strathclyde), PhD (Maryland). Elected: 1997 Panel C State: ACT	EDWARDS, Louise BA (Auck), BA (Hons) (Murdoch), PhD (Griffith). Elected: 2008 Panel C State: NSW

ELKINS, John OAM BSc, DipEd, BEd, PhD (UQ), FACE. Elected: 1996 Panel D State: QLD	FIEBIG, Denzil Gwydir BCom (Hons), MCom (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (Economics) (USC). Elected: 2003 Panel B State: NSW
ELLIOTT, Anthony BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge). Elected: 2009 Panel A State: SA	FINCHER, Ruth AM BA (Hons) (Melbourne), MA (McMaster), PhD (Clark). Elected: 2002 Panel A State: VIC
ENGLISH, Lyndall Denise DipT, BEd, MEd (Maths) (BCAE), PhD (UQ). Elected: 2003 Panel D State: QLD	FINDLAY, Christopher AM BEc (Hons) (Adelaide), MEc, PhD (ANU). Elected: 2002 Panel B State: SA
ETHERINGTON, Norman Alan AM BA, MA, MPhil, PhD (Yale). Elected: 1993 Panel C State: SA	FINN, Paul Desmond BA, LLB (UQ), LLM (London), PhD (Cambridge). Elected: 1990 Panel C State: SA
EVANS, Gareth John AC QC BA, LLB (Hons) (Melbourne), MA (Oxford); LLD h.c. (Melbourne; Carleton University, Canada; Sydney; Queen's University, Ontario), FAIIA. Elected: 2012 Panel C (Honorary Fellow) State: VIC	FINNANE, Mark BA (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (ANU). Elected: 2013 Panel C State: QLD
EVANS, Nicholas BSc (Hons), MA (Linguistics), PhD (ANU), FAHA. Elected: 2016 Panel A State: ACT	FISHER, Brian Stanley AO, PSM BScAgr (Hons) PhD (Sydney) DSc Agr (Honoris Causa). Elected: 1995 Panel B State: ACT
FEATHER, Norman Thomas AM BA, DipEd (Sydney), MA (Hons) (New England), PhD (Michigan), HonDLitt (UNE), HonDLitt (Flinders), Hon FAPsS. Elected: 1970 Panel D (Jubilee Fellow) State: SA	FORBES, Dean BA (Flinders), MA (UPNG), PhD (Monash). Elected: 1994 Panel A State: NSW
FELS, Allan AO BEc (Hons), LLB (UWA), PhD (Duke). Elected: 2005 Panel B State: VIC	FORGAS, Joseph Paul AM BA (Macquarie), DPhil, DSc (Oxford). Elected: 1987 Panel D State: NSW
FENSHAM, Peter James AM MSc (Melbourne), DipEd (Monash), PhD (Bristol, Cambridge). Elected: 1985 Panel D State: VIC	FORSTER, Kenneth I MA (Melbourne), PhD (Illinois). Elected: 1984 Panel D State: Overseas

FOSTER, John BA (Hons), Business (Coventry), MA (Econ), PhD (Econ) (Manchester). Elected: 2001 Panel B State: QLD	FREIBERG, Arie AM LLB (Hons), Dip.Crim. (Melbourne), LLM (Monash), LLD (Melbourne). Elected: 2005 Panel C State: VIC
FOX, James J AB (Harvard), BLitt, DPhil (Oxford), KNAW. Elected: 1992 Panel A State: ACT	FRENCH, Robert Shenton AC BSc, LLB (WA), Hon LLD (ECU). Elected: 2010 Panel C (Honorary Fellow). State: WA
FOX, Kevin John BCom, MCom (Canterbury), PhD (University of British Columbia). Elected: 2010 Panel B State: NSW	FRIEL, Sharon PhD (Public Health), MSc (Health Promotion) (National University of Ireland, Galway). Elected: 2015 Panel D State: ACT
FRANCES, Raelene BA (Hons), MA (UWA), PhD (Monash). Elected: 2011 Panel C State: VIC	GALLIGAN, Brian BCom, BEc (UQ), MA, PhD (Toronto). Elected: 1998 Panel C State: VIC
FRASER, Barry BSc (Melbourne), DipEd, BEd, PhD (Monash). Elected: 1997 Panel D State: WA	GALLOIS, Cynthia BSL (Georgetown), MA, PhD (Florida), MAPsS. Elected: 2000 Panel D State: QLD
FRECKELTON, Ian Richard Lloyd QC LLD (Melbourne), PhD (Griffith), BA (Hons), LLB (Sydney), Dip Th M (ANH). Elected: 2012 Panel C State: VIC	GAMMAGE, William Leonard AM BA, PhD (ANU). Elected: 1995 Panel C State: ACT
FREEBAIRN, John W BAgEc, MAGEc (New England), PhD (California, Davis). Elected: 1991 Panel B State: VIC	GANGADHARAN, Lata PhD (USC), MA (Delhi), BA (Hons) (Delhi). Elected: 2017 Panel B State: VIC
FREEBODY, Peter Raymond BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Illinois), DipEd (Sydney Teachers' College). Elected: 2011 Panel D State: NSW	GANS, Joshua BEc (Hons) (UQ), PhD (Econ) (Stanford). Elected: 2008 Panel B State: Overseas
FREESTONE, Robert BSc (UNSW), MA (UMinnesota), PhD (Macquarie). Elected: 2008 Panel A State: NSW	GAO, Jiti BSc (Anhui, China), MSc, DSc (University of Science and Technology, China), PhD (Econometrics) (Monash). Elected: 2012 Panel B State: VIC

GARDAM, Judith LLB (UWA), LLB (Monash), LLM, PhD (Melbourne). Elected: 2010 Panel C State: SA	GIBSON, Cristina PhD (Business) (California), BA (Psychology) (Scripps College). Elected: 2017 Panel A State: WA
GARNAUT, Ross Gregory AC BA, PhD (ANU). Elected: 1991 Panel B State: VIC	GILL, Graeme BA (Hons), MA (Monash), PhD (London). Elected: 1994 Panel C State: NSW
GARRETT, Geoffrey BA (Hons) (ANU), MA, PhD (Duke University). Elected: 2011 Panel C State: PA	GILLAM, Barbara BA (Sydney), PhD (ANU). Elected: 1994 Panel D State: NSW
GARTON, Stephen BA (Sydney), PhD (UNSW), FAHA, FRAHS. Elected: 2002 Panel C State: NSW	GITTINS, Ross Roderick AM BCom (Newcastle), Hon DLitt (Macquarie), Hon DSc (Economics) (Sydney), FCA, FRSN. Elected: 2017 Panel B State: NSW
GATENS, Moira BA (Hons) (NSW), PhD (Sydney). Elected: 1999 Panel C State: NSW	GLEESON, Brendan BRTP (Hons) (Melbourne), MURP (S.Calif.), DPhil (Melbourne). Elected: 2008 Panel A State: VIC
GEFFEN, Gina Malke AM BA (Rand), PhD (Monash), DSc hon (Flinders), FAPS, FASSBI. Elected: 1990 Panel D State: QLD	GLOW, Peter BA (Melbourne), PhD (London). Elected: 1974 Panel D (Jubilee Fellow) State: VIC
GELBER, Katharine Patricia PhD (Sydney). Elected: 2017 Panel C State: QLD	GODDEN, Lee Carol PhD (Law) (Griffith); GDLP (ANU); BLegS (Macquarie), MA (Geography) (Melbourne); GradDip (Education) (Melbourne State College); BA (Hons)(Melbourne). Elected: 2017 Panel C State: VIC
GIBSON, Diane Mary BA (Hons), PhD (UQ). Elected: 2001 Panel A State: ACT	GOLDSMITH, Andrew John LLB (Adelaide), LLM (LSE), MA (Criminology) (Toronto), MA (Social Theory) (Monash), SJD (Toronto), LLD (LSE). Elected: 2016 Panel C State: SA
GIBSON, Katherine Dorothea BSc (Hons) (Sydney), MA, PhD (Clark University). Elected: 2005 Panel A State: NSW	GOLDSWORTHY, Jeffrey LLM (Hons) (Adelaide), LLM (Illinois), MA, PhD (UC Berkeley), LLD (Adelaide). Elected: 2008 Panel C State: VIC
GIBSON, Christopher Robert BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Sydney), FIAG, FGS. Elected: 2017 Panel A State: NSW	

GOODALL, Heather BA (Hons), PhD (Sydney), Grad. Dip in Adult Education (Community) (Inst. of Technical and Teacher Education, Sydney CAE). Elected: 2007 Panel C State: NSW	GRAY, Sidney John BEc (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Lancaster). Elected: 2006 Panel B State: NSW
GOODIN, Robert Edward BA (Indiana), DPhil (Oxon), FBA. Elected: 1990 Panel C State: ACT	GRAYCAR, Adam AM BA, PhD, DLitt (UNSW). Elected: 1998 Panel A State: SA
GOODMAN, David S G BA (Hons) (Manchester), DipEcon (Peking), PhD (London). Elected: 2000 Panel C State: NSW	GREGORY, Robert George AO BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London). Elected: 1979 Panel B State: ACT
GOOT, Murray BA (Hons) (Sydney). Elected: 2003 Panel C State: NSW	GREIG, Donald Westlake MA, LLB (Cambridge), LLD (ANU), Barrister Middle Temple and Supreme Court of New South Wales, Register of Practitioners of the High Court and Federal Court of Australia. Elected: 1992 Panel C State: ACT
GRABOSKY, Peter BA (Colby College), MA, PhD (Northwestern). Elected: 2003 Panel C State: ACT	GRIFFITHS, William Edwards BAgEc (New England), PhD (Illinois). Elected: 1995 Panel B State: VIC
GRAFTON, Rupert Quentin BAgEc (Massey), MS (AgEc) (Iowa State), PhD (Econ) (University of British Columbia). Elected: 2013 Panel B State: ACT	GRIMSHAW, Patricia Ann AO BA, MA (Auckland), PhD (Melbourne). Elected: 1992 Panel C State: VIC
GRANT, Simon Harold BEc (Hons), BSc (ANU), PhD (Harvard). Elected: 2002 Panel B State: ACT	GRUNDY, Bruce David PhD (Chicago), BCom (Hons) (UQ). Elected: 2015 Panel B State: VIC
GRANT, David BA (Syd), MSc, PhD (London). Elected: 2008 Panel A State: NSW	GUNNINGHAM, Neil LLB, MA (Criminology) (Sheffield), PhD (ANU). Elected: 2006 Panel C State: ACT
GRATTAN, Michelle AO BA (Hons). Elected: 2002 Panel C State: ACT	GUNSTONE, Richard F BSc (Melbourne), BEd, PhD (Monash). Elected: 2003 Panel D State: VIC

HAAKONSEN, Knud CandArt, MagArt (Copenhagen), PhD (Edinburgh), DrPhil (Copenhagen), FBA, FRSE. Elected: 1992 Panel C State: Overseas	HARDING, Ann AO BEc (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (London). Elected: 1996 Panel B State: ACT
HADIZ, Vedi Renandi PhD (Murdoch). Elected: 2017 Panel C State: VIC	HARDY, Cynthia BSc (Management Science), PhD (Warwick). Elected: 2010 Panel A State: VIC
HAEBICH, Anna Elizabeth BA (Hons) (UWA), BA (Fine Arts) (Curtin), PhD (Murdoch). Elected: 2007 Panel C State: WA	HARPER, Ian Ross BEcon (Hons) (UQ), MEC, PhD (ANU). Elected: 2000 Panel B State: VIC
HAINES, Fiona Sally BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Melbourne). Elected: 2016 Panel A State: VIC	HARRIS, Stuart Francis AO BEc (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (ANU). Elected: 1982 Panel B State: ACT
HALFORD, Graeme Sydney MA (New England), PhD (Newcastle), FAPS. Elected: 1986 Panel D State: QLD	HÄRTEL, Charmine E.J. PhD (Industrial and Organizational Psychology) (CSU); MA (Industrial and Organizational Psychology) (CSU); BA (Psychology) (Hons) (UCB). Elected: 2017 Panel A State: QLD
HALL, Wayne Denis AM BSc (Hons), PhD (UNSW), FAHMS. Elected: 2002 Panel D State: QLD	HASLAM, Nick BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (UPenn). Elected: 2013 Panel D State: VIC
HALL, Jane BA (Macquarie), PhD (Sydney). Elected: 2005 Panel B State: NSW	HASSAN, Riaz Ul AM BA (Punjab), MA (Dacca), PhD (Ohio State). Elected: 1996 Panel A State: SA
HANCOCK, Keith Jackson AO BA (Melbourne), PhD (London), HonDLitt (Flinders), HonDCom (Melbourne), Honorary Fellow (LSE). Elected: 1968 Panel B (Honorary Fellow, Jubilee Fellow) State: SA	HATTON, Timothy J BA, PhD (Warwick). Elected: 2009 Panel B State: ACT
HARCOURT, Geoff Colin AO BCom (Hons), MCom (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge), LittD (Cambridge), LittD (Honorary, De Montfort University), DCom (Honorary, University of Melbourne), D.h.c.rer. pol. (Honorary, University of Fribourg, Switzerland), AcSS (2003). Elected: 1971 Panel B (Jubilee Fellow) State: NSW	HAZARI, Bharat Raj BA (Hons), MA (Delhi), AM, PhD (Harvard). Elected: 2005 Panel B State: VIC

HEAD, Brian William BA (Hons), MA (Monash), PhD (London - LSE). Elected: 2012 Panel C State: QLD	HICKIE, Ian BM, BS, MD (UNSW). Elected: 2007 Panel D State: NSW
HEAD, Lesley BA (Hons), PhD (Monash). Elected: 2011 Panel A State: NSW	HIGMAN, Barry William BA (Sydney), PhD (Hist) (University of the West Indies), PhD (Geog) (Liverpool). Elected: 1997 Panel C State: ACT
HEATHCOTE, Andrew BSc (Hons) (UTAS), PhD (Queens University, Canada). Elected: 2012 Panel D State: TAS	HILL, Hal Christopher BEc (Hons), MEd (Monash), DipEd (La Trobe), PhD (ANU). Elected: 2011 Panel B State: ACT
HEMELRYK DONALD, Stephanie Jane BA (Hons) (Oxford), MA (Soton), DPhil (Sussex), DipTh (Drama Studio), FRSA. Elected: 2008 Panel A State: VIC	HILL, Lisa BA, PolSci (Hons) (Tasmania), DPhil (Oxford). Elected: 2011 Panel C State: SA
HENRY, Ken AC BEc (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (Canterbury). Elected: 2012 Panel B (Honorary Fellow) State: NSW	HOCKING, Jenny BSc (Monash), BEc (Monash), PhD (Sydney). Elected: 2010 Panel C State: VIC
HENSHER, David Alan BCom (Hons), PhD (NSW), FCIT, Comp IE Aust, FAITPM, MAPA. Elected: 1995 Panel B State: NSW	HOGG, Michael BSc (Birmingham), PhD (Bristol). Elected: 1999 Panel D State: Overseas
HESKETH, Beryl B Soc Sci, BA (Hons) (Cape Town), MA (Victoria Uni of Wellington), PhD (Massey). Elected: 2002 Panel D State: NSW	HOLDEN, Richard BEc (Hons) (Sydney), AM, PhD (Harvard). Elected: 2016 Panel B State: NSW
HEWISON, Kevin John BA, DipEd (WAIT), BA (Hons), PhD (Murdoch). Elected: 2014 Panel C State: WA	HOLMES, Leslie Templeman BA (Hull), MA, PhD (Essex). Elected: 1995 Panel C State: VIC
HEWSON, John Robert AM BEc (Hons) (Sydney); MA (USASK); MA, PhD (JHU). Elected: 2017 Panel B State: NSW	HOLMES, John Harvey MA, DipEd (Sydney), PhD (New England). Elected: 2000 Panel A State: QLD
	HOLTON, Robert John BA, DPhil (Sussex), MA (Trinity College, Dublin). Elected: 1995 Panel A State: SA

HOMEL, Ross AO BSc, MSc (Sydney), PhD (Macquarie), HonFAEC. Elected: 2004 Panel A State: QLD	JACKSON, Frank C AO BA, BSc (Melbourne), PhD (La Trobe). Elected: 1998 Panel C State: ACT
HORNER, David Murray AM Dip Mil Stud (Merit) (RMC Duntroon), MA (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (ANU). Elected: 2015 Panel C State: ACT	JACKSON, Henry James BA, MA (Auckland), MA (Clinical Psychology) (Melbourne), PhD (Monash). Elected: 2009 Panel D State: VIC
HUMPHREYS, Michael S BA (Reed College), PhD (Stanford). Elected: 1991 Panel D State: QLD	JALLAND, Patricia BA (Bristol), PGCE (London), MA, PhD (Toronto). Elected: 1988 Panel C State: ACT
INNES, John Michael MA (Aberdeen), PhD (Birmingham). Elected: 1997 Panel D State: SA	JEFFREY, Robin Bannerman BA (Victoria, Canada), DPhil (Sussex), FAHA. Elected: 2002 Panel C State: VIC
IRONMONGER, Duncan Standon AM BCom, MCom (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge). Elected: 2001 Panel B State: VIC	JEFFREY, Craig Jonathan BA (Cambridge), MA (Cambridge), PhD (Cambridge), Professional Cert in University Teaching (ILT Accredited). Elected: 2017 Panel A State: VIC
IRVINE, Dexter Robert Francis BA Hons (Sydney), PhD (Monash). Elected: 1996 Panel D State: VIC	JETTEN, Jolanda Honours (Radboud University Nijmegen), PhD (University of Amsterdam). Elected: 2015 Panel D State: QLD
IRVING, Helen BA (Hons) (Melbourne) MPhil (Camb) LLB (Hons) PhD (Sydney). Elected: 2013 Panel C State: NSW	JOHNSON, Carol Ann BA (Hons) (Adelaide), MA (Econ) (Manchester), PhD (Adelaide). Elected: 2005 Panel C State: SA
ISAAC, Joseph Ezra AO BA (Hons), BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London), Hon DEcon (Monash), Hon DCom (Melbourne), Hon LLD (Macquarie), Honorary Fellow (LSE). Elected: 1971 Panel B (Honorary Fellow, Jubilee Fellow) State: VIC	JOLLY, Margaret BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Sydney). Elected: 1999 Panel A State: ACT
IZAN, Izan H Y BEcon (Hons) (Monash), MBA, PhD (Chicago). Elected: 2004 Panel B State: WA	JONES, Frank Lancaster BA (Sydney), PhD (ANU). Elected: 1974 Panel A (Jubilee Fellow) State: QLD

JONES, Gavin W BA (New England), PhD (ANU). Elected: 1983 Panel A State: WA	KAVANAGH, David BA (Hons), Dip Psychol (Sydney), MA, PhD (Stanford). Elected: 2016 Panel D State: QLD
JONES, Barry AC MA, LLB (Melbourne), DLitt (UTS), DLitt (Wollongong), DSc (Macq), FAA, FAHA, FTSE, FRSA. Elected: 2003 Panel C (Honorary Fellow) State: VIC	KEANE, Michael P BS (MIT), MA, PhD (Econ) (Brown University). Elected: 2012 Panel B State: NSW
JONSON, Peter David BCom, MA (Melbourne), PhD (London School of Economics). Elected: 1989 Panel B State: VIC	KEATING, Michael AC Bcom (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (ANU), DUniv Hon (Griffith), FIPAA. Elected: 1995 Panel B State: ACT
JORM, Anthony Francis BA (UQ), MPsychol, PhD (NSW), GDipComp (Deakin), DSc (ANU). Elected: 1994 Panel D State: VIC	KEEVES, John Philip AM BSc (Adelaide), DipEd (Oxford), MEd (Melbourne), PhD (ANU), Fil Dr (Stockholm), FACE. Elected: 1977 Panel D (Jubilee Fellow) State: SA
JUPP, James AM MSc (Econ), PhD (London). Elected: 1989 Panel C State: ACT	KELLY, Paul BA, DipEd (Sydney), Doctor of Letters (Melbourne). Elected: 1997 Panel C State: NSW
KANE, John BSc (UQ), BSocSc (Bristol University), PhD (London School of Economics and Political Science). Elected: 2015 Panel C State: QLD	KENWAY, Jane Edith BA (UWA), B.Ed (Hons), PhD (Murdoch). Elected: 2006 Panel A State: VIC
KAPFERER, Bruce BA (Sydney), PhD (Manchester). Elected: 1981 Panel A	KESSLER, Clive S BA (Sydney), PhD (London). Elected: 2000 Panel A State: NSW
KASHIMA, Yoshihisa BL (Tokyo), BA (UCSC), MA (Illinois), PhD (Illinois). Elected: 2013 Panel D State: VIC	KING, Maxwell Leslie BSc (Hons), MCom, PhD (Canterbury). Elected: 1997 Panel B State: VIC
KAUR, Amarjit BA (Hons), MA, DipEd (Malaya), Cert. SE Asian Studies, MPhil, PhD (Columbia). Elected: 2000 Panel B State: NSW	KING, John E BA (Hons) (Oxford). Elected: 2005 Panel B State: VIC

KING, Stephen Peter	KRYGIER, Martin Evald John
BEc (Hons) (University Medal) (ANU), MEC (Monash), AM, PhD (Harvard).	BA (Hons), LLB (Sydney), PhD (ANU), Knights Cross Poland. Elected: 2002 Panel C
Elected: 2005 Panel B	State: NSW
State: VIC	
KINGSTON, Beverley Rhonda	KULIK, Carol T
BA (UQ), PhD (Monash).	PhD (Business Administration; Organizational Behavior) (Illinois), BSc (Industrial-Organizational Psychology) (Illinois).
Elected: 1994 Panel C	Elected: 2017 Panel A
State: NSW	State: SA
KIPPAX, Susan	LAKE, Marilyn AO
BA (Hons), PhD (Sydney).	BA (Hons), MA (UTAS), PhD (History) (Monash), HonDLitt (UTAS), FAHA.
Elected: 2000 Panel A	Elected: 1999 Panel C
State: NSW	State: VIC
KIRBY, Michael Donald AC CMG	LANGTON, Marcia AM
BA, LLM, BEc (Sydney), Hon D Litt (Newcastle, Ulster, JCU), Hon LLD (Macquarie, USyd, National LSU, Bangalore, India, Buckingham, ANU, UNSW, Murdoch, Melbourne, Indiana, UTS, Bond, Colombo, Victoria Univ, Deakin, Monash, Queen's University Ontario, Wollongong); Hon D Univ (S. Aust., SCU, Griffith, La Trobe).	BA Hons (ANU), PhD (Macquarie).
Elected: 1996 Panel C (Honorary Fellow)	Elected: 2001 Panel C
State: NSW	State: VIC
KIRKBY, Diane	LANSBURY, Russell AO
BA (UNSW), MA, PhD (UCal Santa Barbara).	BA, DipEd, MA (Melbourne), PhD (London), Hon DLitt (Macquarie) Hon DTech (Lulea).
Elected: 2005 Panel C	Elected: 1999 Panel A
State: VIC	State: NSW
KIRSNER, Paul Kim	LAWRENCE, Geoffrey Alan
BCom (Melbourne), BSc, PhD (London).	BSc Agr (Sydney), Dip Soc Sci (UNE), MS (Sociology) (Wisconsin-Madison), PhD (Griffith).
Elected: 1997 Panel D	Elected: 2004 Panel A
State: WA	State: QLD
KITCHING, Gavin Norman Kitching	LAWSON, Stephanie
BSc (Econ) (Hons) (Sheffield), DPhil (Oxford).	Dip Teach, BA, PhD (New England).
Elected: 2006 Panel C	Elected: 2008 Panel C
State: NSW	State: NSW
KOHN, Robert	LEDER, Gilah
BSc (Melbourne), M.Econ, PhD (ANU).	BA, DipEd (Adelaide), MEd, PhD (Monash).
Elected: 2007 Panel B	Elected: 2001 Panel D
State: NSW	State: VIC
KOMPAS, Tom	LEIGH, Andrew MP
PhD (University of Toronto).	BA (Hons), LLB (Hons) (Sydney), MPA, PhD (Harvard).
Elected: 2015 Panel B	Elected: 2011 Panel B
State: ACT	State: ACT

LEWIS, Mervyn Keith BEc (Hons), PhD (Adelaide). Elected: 1986 Panel B State: SA	LOUVIERE, Jordan Joseph BA (Distinction) (Lafayette, Louisiana), MA (University of Nebraska), Masters Cert in Urban Transportation, PhD (University of Iowa). Elected: 2010 Panel B State: NSW
LILLIS, Anne Maree B.Com (Melbourne), M.Com (Melbourne), PhD (Melbourne). Elected: 2017 Panel B State: VIC	LOVIBOND, Peter BSc (Psychol), MSc (Clin Psych), PhD (UNSW). Elected: 2007 Panel D State: NSW
LINGARD, Robert Leslie Cert Teach (now QUT), BA, BEdSt (UQ), MA (Durham UK), PhD (UQ). Elected: 2011 Panel A State: QLD	LOWE, David Michael BA (Hons) (Monash), PhD (Cambridge). Elected: 2015 Panel C State: VIC
LIPP, Ottmar Volker DipPsych, Dr Phil (Psychology) (Germany), Grad Cert Ed (Higher Ed) (UQ). Elected: 2008 Panel D State: WA	LUPTON, Deborah BA (ANU), BLitt (ANU), MPH (Sydney), PhD (Sydney). Elected: 2017 Panel A State: ACT
LLOYD, Peter John AM MA (Victoria University of Wellington), PhD (Duke). Elected: 1979 Panel B State: VIC	LUSZCZ, Mary A BA (Dayton), MA (George Peabody), PhD (Alabama), FGSA, FAPS, AAGF. Elected: 2001 Panel D State: SA
LOCKIE, Stewart BAppSc (Agric) (Hons) (UWS), PhD (Charles Sturt). Elected: 2012 Panel A State: QLD	MACINTYRE, Stuart Forbes AO BA (Melbourne), MA (Monash), PhD (Cambridge), FAHA. Elected: 1987 Panel C (Honorary Fellow) State: VIC
LOGAN, William Stewart BA (Hons), MA (Melbourne), PhD (Monash), DipEd (Melbourne). Elected: 2011 Panel A State: VIC	MACINTYRE, Andrew James BA (Hons), MA, PhD (ANU). Elected: 2010 Panel C State: ACT
LONGWORTH, John William HDA (Western Sydney), BScAgr, PhD (Sydney), GradDipFP (Sec Inst). Elected: 1992 Panel B State: QLD	MACINTYRE, Martha BA (Hons) (Melbourne), Certificate of Social Anthropology (Cambridge), PhD (ANU). Elected: 2012 Panel A State: VIC
LOUGHHRAN, Jeffrey John BSc, DipEd, MEd Studies, PhD, DLitt. Elected: 2009 Panel D State: VIC	MACKIE, Vera Christine BA (Hons), MA (Monash), PhD (Adelaide). Elected: 2004 Panel C State: NSW

MACKINNON, Alison AM BA, DipEd (Melbourne), MEd, PhD (Adelaide), PhD (Hons) (Umea University, Sweden). Elected: 2005 Panel C State: SA	MALCOLM, Elizabeth BA (Hons) (UNSW), MA (Sydney), PhD (Trinity College, Dublin). Elected: 2006 Panel C State: VIC
MACKINNON, Andrew BSc (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Melbourne). Elected: 2016 Panel D State: VIC	MALEY, William AM BEc, LLB, MA (ANU), PhD (UNSW). Elected: 2009 Panel C State: ACT
MACLEOD, Roy AB (Harvard), PhD (Cambridge), LittD (Cambridge), FAHA, FSA, FRHistS. Elected: 1996 Panel C State: NSW	MANDERSON, Lenore Hilda BA (Asian Studies) (Hons), PhD (ANU). Elected: 1995 Panel A State: Overseas
MACLEOD, Colin BSc (Glas), MPhil (Lond), DPhil (Oxon). Elected: 2002 Panel D State: WA	MANN, Leon AO MA, DipSocSt (Melbourne), PhD (Yale), FAPS, Hon Fellow and Life Governor (Hebrew University), Hon D.Sc (Melbourne). Elected: 1975 Panel D (Honorary Fellow, Jubilee Fellow) State: VIC
MACMILLAN, Malcolm Bruce BSc (UWA), MSc (Melbourne), DSc (Monash). Elected: 2005 Panel D State: VIC	MANNE, Robert BA (Hons) (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxford). Elected: 1999 Panel C State: VIC
MADDOX, William Graham BA, MA (Sydney), BScEcon, MSc (London), DipEd (Sydney), HonDLitt (UNE). Elected: 1998 Panel C State: NSW	MARCEAU, Felicity Jane BA (London), PhD (Cambridge). Elected: 1989 Panel A State: NSW
MADSEN, Jakob Brochner Cand.Oecon University of Aarhus, PhD (ANU). Elected: 2015 Panel B State: VIC	MARGINSON, Simon BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Melbourne), MAE, FACE. Elected: 2000 Panel A
MAGAREY, Susan Margaret AM BA (Hons), DipEd (Adelaide), MA, PhD (ANU). Elected: 2005 Panel C State: SA	MARKUS, Andrew BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (LaTrobe). Elected: 2004 Panel C State: VIC
MAHER, Lisa AM PhD, MA (Rutgers University), BA (UQ). Elected: 2015 Panel D State: NSW	MARSH, Herbert BA (Hons) (Indiana), MA, PhD (UCLA). DSc (UWS). Elected: 1994 Panel D State: NSW

MARTIN, Nicholas BSc (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (Birmingham). Elected: 2003 Panel D State: QLD	McALLISTER, Ian BA (Hons) (CNA), MSc, PhD (Strathclyde). Elected: 1992 Panel C State: ACT
MARTIN, Andrew James BA (Hons) (Psych) (Sydney), MEd (Hons) (Ed Psych) (Sydney), PhD (Ed Psych) (UWS). Elected: 2016 Panel D State: NSW	McCALLUM, John BEcon (UQ), BEcon Hons Psych (UQ), MPhil (Oxford), DPhil (Oxford). Elected: 2003 Panel A State: ACT
MASON, Anthony AC, KBE BA, LLB, HonLLD (Sydney), HonLLD (ANU), HonLLD (Melbourne), HonLLD (Griffith), HonLLD (Monash), HonLLD (UNSW), HonLLD (Deakin), Hon DCL (Oxford). Elected: 1989 Panel C State: NSW	McCALMAN, Iain AO BA, MA (ANU), PhD (Monash), FAHA, FRHS. Elected: 1992 Panel C State: NSW
MASULIS, Ronald William BA (Hons) (Northeastern), MBA, PhD (Chicago). Elected: 2014 Panel B State: NSW	McCALMAN, Janet Susan AC BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (ANU), FAHA. Elected: 2005 Panel C State: VIC
MATTINGLEY, Jason BSc (Hons) (Monash), MSc (Melbourne), PhD (Monash), FAPS. Elected: 2007 Panel D State: QLD	McCONKEY, Kevin Malcolm AM BA (Hons), PhD (UQ), Hon FAPS, FAICD, FAmericanPA, FAmericanPS. Elected: 1996 Panel D State: NSW
MAYNARD, John Mervyn Dip Aboriginal Studies (Newcastle), BA (SA), PhD (Newcastle). Elected: 2014 Panel C State: NSW	McDONALD, Ian Martin BA (Leicester), MA (Warwick), PhD (Simon Fraser). Elected: 1991 Panel B State: VIC
MAZEROLLE, Lorraine BA (Hons) (Flinders), MA, PhD (Rutgers). Elected: 2014 Panel A State: QLD	McDONALD, Skye BSc (Hons) (Monash), MSc (Melbourne), PhD (Macquarie). Elected: 2014 Panel D State: NSW
McADAM, Jane BA (Hons), LLB (Hons) (Sydney), DPhil (Oxford). Elected: 2016 Panel C State: NSW	McDONALD, Peter AM BCom (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (ANU). Elected: 1998 Panel A State: ACT
McALEER, Michael John BEc (Hons) (Monash), MEc (Monash), PhD (Queen's, Canada), FIEMSS, FMSSANZ, FJE, DFIETI. Elected: 1996 Panel B State: WA	McEACHERN, Douglas BA (Hons), MA (Adelaide), PhD (Leeds). Elected: 2001 Panel C State: SA

McGAW, Barry AO BSc, BEd (UQ), MEd, PhD (Illinois), FACE, FAPS. Elected: 1984 Panel D (Honorary Fellow) State: VIC	McNICOLL, Geoff BSc (Melbourne), MA, PhD (California, Berkeley). Elected: 1993 Panel A State: Overseas
McGORRY, Patrick AO MBBS (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Monash), HonMD (Melbourne). Elected: 2006 Panel D State: VIC	McPHEE, Peter AM BA (Hons), DipEd, MA, PhD, Hon DLitt (Melbourne). Elected: 2003 Panel C State: VIC
McGRATH, Ann AM BA (History) (Hons) (UQ), PhD (La Trobe). Elected: 2004 Panel C State: ACT	McSHERRY, Bernadette LLB (Hons), BA (Hons) (Political Science), LLM (Melbourne), PhD (York University, Canada), Grad Dip (Psychology) (Monash), Barrister and Solicitor, Supreme Court of Victoria and High Court of Australia. Elected: 2010 Panel C State: VIC
McGUIRK, Pauline Mary BA (Hons) (Dublin), H.Dip.Edu (Dublin), PhD (Human Geography) (Dublin). Elected: 2016 Panel A State: NSW	MEMMOTT, Paul Christopher BArch (Hons), PhD (UQ). Elected: 2014 Panel A State: QLD
McKENZIE, Beryl BA (Melbourne), PhD (Monash). Elected: 1993 Panel D State: VIC	MENEZES, Flavio BEc (UERJ), MEc (FGV/EPGE), PhD (Illinois). Elected: 2016 Panel B State: QLD
McKIBBIN, Warwick James AO Bcom (Hons) (NSW), AM (Harvard), PhD (Harvard). Elected: 1997 Panel B State: ACT	MENG, Xin B Econ (Beijing Economics University), M Econ (CASS), Grad Dip in Econ, M Econ, PhD (ANU). Elected: 2008 Panel B State: ACT
McKONE, Elinor Elected: 2017 Panel D State: ACT	MICHIE, Patricia T BA (Hons) (UNE), PhD (Macquarie). Elected: 2013 Panel D State: NSW
McLAREN, Keith Robert BEc (Hons), MEc (Monash), MA, PhD (Northwestern). Elected: 2000 Panel B State: VIC	MILBOURNE, Ross AO BCom, MCom (NSW), PhD (UC Berkeley). Elected: 1994 Panel B State: NSW
MCLENNAN, Andrew BA (Chicago), PhD (Princeton). Elected: 2011 Panel B State: QLD	MILLS, Martin B.Econ (UQ), Dip Ed (Charles Sturt), B.Ed (Hons) (UQ), PhD (UQ). Elected: 2016 Panel A State: QLD
McLEOD, Julie B.A (Hons), Dip Ed (Melbourne); M.Ed, PhD (LaTrobe). Elected: 2016 Panel A State: VIC	

MILNER, Anthony AM BA (Monash), MA, PhD (Cornell), FRHistS. Elected: 1995 Panel C State: ACT	NEUMANN, Klaus PhD (ANU). Elected: 2017 Panel C
MITCHELL, Philip Bowden AM MB BS (Hons) (Sydney), MD (UNSW). Elected: 2015 Panel D State: NSW	NEVILLE, John AM BA (UWA), MA, PhD (UC Berkeley), Hon DSc (UNSW). Elected: 1972 Panel B (Jubilee Fellow) State: ACT
MOSKO, Mark S BA (magna cum laude) (California), MA, PhD (Minnesota). Elected: 2004 Panel A State: NSW	NEWTON, Peter Wesley BA(Hons), MA (Newcastle), PhD (Caterbury). Elected: 2014 Panel A State: VIC
MÜHLHÄUSLER, Peter BA (Hons) (Stellenbosch), MPhil (Reading), PhD (ANU), MA (Oxon). Elected: 1992 Panel A State: SA	NG, Yew-Kwang BCom (Nanyang), PhD (Sydney). Elected: 1981 Panel B
MULVEY, Charles MA (Aberdeen). Elected: 1998 Panel B State: WA	NICHOLAS, Stephen BA (Syracuse), MA (Iowa) PhD (honoris causa) Superior University. Elected: 1997 Panel B State: NSW
NAFFINE, Ngaire May LLB, PhD (Adelaide). Elected: 2006 Panel C State: SA	NICKELS, Lyndsey BA (Hons) (Reading), PhD (London). Elected: 2014 Panel D State: NSW
NAIRN, Tom Cunningham Diploma of Art (Edinburgh College of Art), MA (Hons) (Edinburgh). Elected: 2009 Panel C State: Overseas	NIEUWENHUYSEN, John AM BA (Hons), MA (Natal), PhD (London). Elected: 1996 Panel B State: VIC
NAJMAN, Jake BA (Hons), PhD (UNSW). Elected: 2002 Panel A State: QLD	NILAND, John AC BCom, MCom Hon DSc (UNSW), PhD (Illinois). Elected: 1987 Panel B State: NSW
NEAVE, Marcia AO LLB Hons (Melbourne). Elected: 1989 Panel C State: VIC	NOLAN, Melanie Claire BA (Canterbury), MA (Hons) (Canterbury), PhD (ANU). Elected: 2016 Panel C State: ACT
	NOLLER, Patricia BA (Hons), PhD (UQ). Elected: 1994 Panel D State: QLD

O'DONOGHUE, Thomas Anthony BA (National Council of Educational Awards, Ireland), MA (University College Dublin), MEd (Trinity College Dublin), PhD (National University of Ireland). Elected: 2010 Panel D State: WA	PACHANA, Nancy Ann AB (Hons) (Princeton), MA, PhD (Case Western Reserve). Elected: 2014 Panel D State: QLD
O'FAIRCHEALLAIGH, Ciaran BA (Hons), MA, PhD. Elected: 2013 Panel C State: QLD	PAGAN, Adrian Rodney AO BEc (UQ), PhD (ANU). Elected: 1986 Panel B State: VIC
O'MALLEY, Pat BA (Hons) (Monash), MA(Dist) (Victoria University of Wellington), PhD (LSE). Elected: 2012 Panel A State: VIC	PAISLEY, Fiona BA Hons (Monash), Dip Ed (Monash), MEd (Melbourne), PhD (La Trobe). Elected: 2016 Panel C State: QLD
O'NEILL, Robert John AO BE (Melbourne), MA, DPhil (Oxford). Elected: 1978 Panel C State: NSW	PAKULSKI, Jan MA (Warsaw), PhD (ANU). Elected: 2006 Panel A State: TAS
OFFICER, Robert AM BAGSc (Melbourne), MAgEc (New England), MBA (Chicago), PhD (Chicago). Elected: 1988 Panel B State: VIC	PALMER, Ian BA (Hons) (ANU), PhD (Monash). Elected: 2011 Panel A State: VIC
OLEKALNS, Mara BA (Hons), PhD (Adelaide). Elected: 2010 Panel D State: VIC	PANNELL, David James BSc (Agric) (Hons), BEc, PhD (UWA). Elected: 2012 Panel B State: WA
OPPENHEIMER, Melanie Nivison PhD (Macquarie), M.Litt (UNE), Acting Diploma (Webber Douglas Academy of Dramatic Art, London), BA & Dip. Ed (UNE). Elected: 2017 Panel C State: SA	PARKER, Gordon AO MB, BS (Sydney), MD, PhD, DSc (UNSW). Elected: 2007 Panel D State: NSW
ORFORD, Anne Margaret BA (UQ), LLB (Hons) (UQ), LLM (Lond), PhD (Adelaide), LLD (hc) (Lund), LLD (hc) Gothenburg. Elected: 2016 Panel C State: VIC	PARKER, Sharon Kaye BSc (Hons) (UWA), PhD (Sheffield). Elected: 2014 Panel A State: WA
OVER, Raymond BA, PhD (Sydney). Elected: 1975 Panel D State: VIC	PARKINSON, Martin Lee AC, PSM BEc (Hons) (Adelaide), MEC (ANU), MA (Princeton), PhD (Princeton). Elected: 2016 Panel B State: ACT

PATAPAN, Haig BEcon, LLB (UQ); MA, PhD (Toronto). Elected: 2016 Panel C State: QLD	PETTIT, Philip AC MA (National University of Ireland), MA (Cambridge), PhD (Queen's); Hon DLitt (National University of Ireland), Hon DLitt (Queen's, Belfast), Hon DPh (Lund, Sweden), Hon PhD (Crete), Hon PhD (Montreal), Hon PhD (Athens). Elected: 1987 Panel C State: Overseas
PATTISON, Philippa AO BSc, PhD (Melbourne). Elected: 1995 Panel D State: VIC	PIGGOTT, John BA (Sydney), MSc, PhD (London). Elected: 1992 Panel B State: NSW
PAUWELS, Anne Licentiate Germanic Philology, Aggregaat Hoger Onderwijs (Antwerp, Belgium), MA, PhD (Monash). Elected: 1995 Panel A State: Overseas	PINCUS, Jonathan James BEc (Hons) (UQ), MA, PhD (Stanford). Elected: 1996 Panel B State: SA
PAXINOS, George AO BA (California), PhD (McGill), DSc (UNSW). Elected: 1996 Panel D State: NSW	PIRKIS, Jane BA (Hons) (UTAS), MAppEpid (ANU), PhD (Melbourne). Elected: 2017 Panel D State: VIC
PEEL, Mark BA (Hons), MA (Flinders), MA (John Hopkins), PhD (Melbourne). Elected: 2008 Panel C	PLATOW, Michael BA (UCLA), PhD (UC Santa Barbara), M HigherEd (ANU). Elected: 2012 Panel D State: ACT
PEETZ, David B Economics (Hons), PhD. Elected: 2013 Panel A State: QLD	POCOCK, Barbara Ann AM BEcon (Hons), PhD (Adelaide). Elected: 2009 Panel B State: SA
PETERSEN, Alan Robert B.A, M.A, PhD. Elected: 2017 Panel A State: VIC	PODGER, Andrew AO BSc (Hons) (Sydney). Elected: 2011 Panel B State: ACT
PETERSON, Candida BA (Adelaide), PhD (California). Elected: 1997 Panel D State: QLD	POLLARD, John Hurlstone BSc (Sydney), PhD (Cambridge), FIA, FIAA. Elected: 1979 Panel A State: NSW
PETERSON, Nicolas BA (Kings College, Cambridge), PhD (Sydney). Elected: 1997 Panel A State: ACT	POOLE, Millicent Eleanor BA, BEd (UQ), MA (New England), PhD (La Trobe). Elected: 1992 Panel D State: QLD

POTTS, Jason PhD (Economics) (Lincoln). Elected: 2017 Panel B State: VIC	QUIGGIN, John Charles BA (Hons) (Maths), BEc (Hons) (Econ), MEc (ANU), PhD (New England). Elected: 1996 Panel B State: QLD
POWELL, Alan Anthony AM BScAgr, PhD (Sydney). DEcon (honoris causa) (Monash). Elected: 1973 Panel B (Jubilee Fellow) State: VIC	QUINLAN, Michael Garry B.Ec (Hons), PhD (Sydney). Elected: 2015 Panel A State: NSW
POWELL, Joseph Michael MA (Liverpool), PhD, DLitt (Monash). FBA. Elected: 1985 Panel A State: VIC	RANDOLPH, Bill BSc (Hons) (London School of Economics), PhD (London School of Economics). Elected: 2015 Panel A State: NSW
POYNTER, John Riddoch AO OBE Chevalier des Palmes Académique Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Academiques, MA (Oxford), BA, PhD (Melbourne), FAHA. Elected: 1971 Panel C (Jubilee Fellow) State: VIC	RAO, DS Prasada BA, MA (Andhra University), Dip Econometrics and Planning, PhD (Indian Statistical Institute). Elected: 1997 Panel B State: QLD
PREScott, John Robert Victor BSc, MA, DipEd (Durham), PhD (London), MA (Melbourne). Elected: 1979 Panel A State: VIC	RAPEE, Ron Michael AM BSc (Psych), MSc (Psych), PhD (UNSW), FRSN. Elected: 2012 Panel D State: NSW
PREST, Wilfrid BA (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford). Elected: 1988 Panel C State: SA	RAPHAEL, Beverley AM MBBS, MD (Sydney), MD (Hon) (Newcastle), DPM, MANZCP, MRC Psych, FRANZCP, FRC Psych. Elected: 1986 Panel D State: ACT
PRIOR, Margot Ruth AO BMus, BA (Melbourne), MSc, PhD (Monash), DSc (Honoris Causa) (Melbourne). Elected: 1992 Panel D State: VIC	RAVENHILL, Frederick John BSc (Econ) (Hons) (Hull), AM (Indiana), MA (Dalhousie), PhD (UC, Berkeley). Elected: 2009 Panel C State: Overseas
PROBYN, Elspeth BA (University of British Columbia), GradDip (Media Theory and Production), MA, PhD (Concordia University). Elected: 2011 Panel A State: NSW	READ, Peter John Reath BA (Hons) (ANU), DipEd (Sydney Teachers' College), MA (Toronto), Certificate in Radio, Film & Television (Bristol), PhD (ANU). Elected: 2003 Panel C State: ACT
PUSEY, Michael Reginald BA (Melbourne), DEd (Harvard). Elected: 1994 Panel A State: NSW	REID, Elizabeth Anne AO BA (Hons) (ANU), BPhil (Oxford). Elected: 1996 Panel C (Honorary Fellow) State: ACT

REID, Janice Clare AC BSc (Adelaide), MA (Hawaii), MA (Stanford), PhD (Stanford), Hon D.Litt (UWS). Elected: 1991 Panel A State: NSW	RICKETSON, Staniforth BA (Hons), LLB (Hons) (Melbourne), LLM, LLD (London). Elected: 2003 Panel C State: VIC
REILLY, Sheena B App Sc (Curtin), PhD (University of London, UK). Elected: 2011 Panel D State: QLD	RIMMER, Malcolm MA (Oxford), MA (Warwick). Elected: 1997 Panel B State: VIC
REUS-SMIT, Christian BA (Hons), MA (La Trobe), Dip Ed (Melbourne), MA, PhD (Cornell). Elected: 2008 Panel C State: QLD	RIMMER, Peter James AM BA (Hons), MA (Manchester), PhD (Canterbury), Grad Cert Education (Cambridge), DLitt (ANU). Elected: 1992 Panel A State: ACT
REYNOLDS, Henry BA (Hons), MA (UTAS), DLitt (James Cook), Honorary DLitt (UTAS). Elected: 1999 Panel C State: TAS	RIZVI, Fazal Abbas Dip Teaching, BEd (Canberra), MEd (Manchester, UK), PhD (Kings College, University of London). Elected: 2011 Panel A State: VIC
RHODES, Roderick Arthur William BSc (BFD), Blitt (Oxon), PhD (Essex). Elected: 2004 Panel C State: Overseas	ROACH ANLEU, Sharyn BA (Hons), MA (UTAS), PhD (Connecticut), LLB (Hons) (Adelaide). Elected: 2006 Panel A State: SA
RHODES, Gillian BSc (Canterbury NZ), MSc (Hons) (Auckland), PhD (Stanford). Elected: 2013 Panel D State: WA	ROBERTS, John Heath BA (Hons), MCom (Melbourne), MSc, PhD (MIT). Elected: 2013 Panel B State: NSW
RICHARDS, Eric Stapleton BA, PhD (Nottingham), FRHistS, FAHA. Elected: 1984 Panel C State: SA	ROBINS, Garry BSc (Hons), BA (Hons), PhD (Melbourne). Elected: 2017 Panel D State: VIC
RICHARDSON, Sue AM BCom (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (La Trobe). Elected: 1994 Panel B (Honorary Fellow) State: SA	ROBINSON, Kathryn BA (Hons) (Anthropology) (Sydney), PhD (ANU). Elected: 2007 Panel A State: ACT
RICHARDSON, Rick PhD (Kent State University), MA (Kent State University). Elected: 2017 Panel D State: NSW	ROBISON, Richard BA (ANU), MA, PhD (Sydney). Elected: 2009 Panel C State: WA

RODAN, Garry BA (Social Sciences) (WA Institute of Technology), BA (Hons), PhD (Murdoch). Elected: 2012 Panel C State: WA	SANDERS, Matthew Roy BA, MA, PostGradDip (Auckland), PhD (Clinical Psychology) (UQ). Elected: 2016 Panel D State: QLD
ROLFE, John BComm (UQ), BEcon (Hons) (UQ), PhD (UNSW). Elected: 2017 Panel B State: QLD	SANDERSON, Penelope Margaret BA (Hons) (UWA), MA, PhD (Toronto). Elected: 2004 Panel D State: QLD
ROOM, Robin Gerald Walden Ph.D. (Sociology), M.A. (Sociology), M.A (English), (UC Berkeley); B.A (Princeton). Elected: 2015 Panel A State: VIC	SAUNDERS, Cheryl AO BA, LLB (Hons), PhD (Melbourne). Elected: 1994 Panel C State: VIC
ROSENTHAL, Doreen Anne AO BA (Hons), PhD (Melbourne). Elected: 1998 Panel D State: VIC	SAUNDERS, Peter Gordon BSc (Hons), DipEc (Southhampton), PhD (Sydney). Elected: 1995 Panel B State: NSW
ROWE, David BA (Hons) (Sociology) (Nottingham), MA (Sociology) (York), PhD (Sociology) (Essex), FAHA. Elected: 2016 Panel A State: NSW	SAWER, Marian AO BA (Hons), MA, PhD (ANU). Elected: 1996 Panel C State: ACT
ROWSE, Tim BA (Hons), PhD (Sydney), MA (Hons) (Flinders). Elected: 2007 Panel C State: ACT	SCATES, Bruce BA (Hons), PhD (Monash), DipEd (Melbourne). Elected: 2014 Panel C State: VIC
RUBINSTEIN, William David BA, MA (Swarthmore College), PhD (Johns Hopkins). Elected: 1992 Panel C State: VIC	SCHEDVIN, Carl Boris PhD (Sydney), HonDCom (Melbourne). Elected: 1987 Panel B State: VIC
RUSSELL, Lynette BA (Hons) (La Trobe), PhD (Melbourne). Elected: 2012 Panel C State: VIC	SCHWARTZ, Steven AM BA (Brooklyn), MSc, PhD (Syracuse). Elected: 1991 Panel D State: NSW
SAIKAL, Amin AM BA, PhD (ANU). Elected: 2013 Panel C State: ACT	SCOTT, Anthony BA (Hons) (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), MSc (York), PhD (Aberdeen). Elected: 2016 Panel B State: VIC

SEDDON, Terri BSc (Hons) (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), PGCE (Bristol), GradDip (Sydney Teachers College), BA (Hons), PhD (Macquarie). Elected: 2013 Panel A State: VIC	SINCLAIR, William Angus MCom (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford). Elected: 1974 Panel B (Jubilee Fellow) State: VIC
SELLECK, Richard Joseph Wheeler BA, BEd, PhD (Melbourne). Elected: 1978 Panel D State: VIC	SINGER, Peter Albert David AC MA (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxon). Elected: 1989 Panel C State: VIC
SHARPE, Ann Louise Louise BA (Hons) (Sydney), MPsych (Sydney), PhD (London). Elected: 2017 Panel D State: NSW	SKILBECK, Malcolm AO BA (Sydney), MA (Illinois), Academic Diploma of Education and PhD (London), D.Litt. (Hon) NUI. Elected: 1988 Panel D State: VIC
SHAVER, Sheila AB (Stanford), PhD (La Trobe). Elected: 1998 Panel A State: NSW	SLAUGHTER, Virginia BA (Sarah Lawrence College, New York), PhD (UC Berkeley), GradCert (Higher Ed) (UQ). Elected: 2016 Panel D State: QLD
SHEEHAN, Peter Winston AO BA, PhD (Sydney). Elected: 1978 Panel D (Honorary Fellow) State: QLD	SMITH, Robert Henry Tufrey AM BA (New England), MA (Northwestern), PhD (ANU). Elected: 1974 Panel A (Jubilee Fellow) State: QLD
SHERGOLD, Peter AC BA (Hons) (Hull), MA (Illinois), PhD (London). Elected: 2005 Panel B State: ACT	SMITH, Laurajane BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Sydney), GradDip (HigherEd) (UNSW). Elected: 2016 Panel C State: ACT
SHLOMOWITZ, Ralph BA, BCom (Cape Town), BCom (Hons) (Econ) (Witwatersrand), MSc (Econ) (LSE), PhD (Chicago). Elected: 2004 Panel B State: SA	SMITHSON, Michael BSc (Harvey Mudd), PhD (Oregon). Elected: 1998 Panel D State: ACT
SIDDLE, David Alan Tate BA, PhD (UQ). Elected: 1991 Panel D State: QLD	SMYTH, John BComm (Melbourne), DipEd (Monash), BEd Studies (UQ), MEd Admin (with Merit) (UNE), M Policy & Law (La Trobe), PhD (Education) (University of Alberta). Elected: 2011 Panel A State: VIC
SIMNETT, Roger AO BEc (Hons), MEc (Monash), PhD (UNSW). Elected: 2010 Panel B State: NSW	SODERSTROM, Naomi Siegel BA (Psychology) (Reed College), MSc (Accounting & Information Systems) (Northwestern), PhD, (Accounting & Information Systems) (Northwestern). Elected: 2017 Panel B State: VIC

SOUTAR, Geoffrey Norman B.Ec (Hons) (UWA), MA (Cornell), PhD (Cornell), FANZMAC, FANZAM, FAIM. Elected: 2015 Panel B State: WA	STONE, Adrienne Sarah Ackary BA, LLB (UNSW); LLM, JSD (Columbia), FAAL. Elected: 2017 Panel C State: VIC
SPEARITT, Peter BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (ANU). Elected: 1996 Panel C State: QLD	STRANGE, Carolyn BA (Hons) (Western Ontario), MA (History) (Ottawa), PhD (US History and Women's History) (Rutgers). Elected: 2016 Panel C State: ACT
SPENCE, Susan Hilary AO BA (Hons), MBA (Sydney), PhD (Birmingham). Elected: 1995 Panel D State: QLD	SUTTON, Peter BA (Hons) (Sydney), MA (Hons) (Macquarie), PhD (UQ). Elected: 2008 Panel A State: SA
STANLEY, Fiona Juliet AC MBBS (UWA), MSc (London), MD (UWA), Hon DSc (Murdoch), Hon DSc (QUT), Hon DUniv (Edith Cowan), Hon MD (Melbourne), FFFPHM, FAFPHM, FRACP, FRANZCOG, FAA. Elected: 1996 Panel D State: WA	SWAIN, Shurlee Lesley Dip Soc Studs, BA (Hons), PhD (Melbourne). Elected: 2007 Panel C State: VIC
STANTON, David Ian AM BEc (Hons) (UWA), MSc (Soc Admin) (LSE). Elected: 2017 Panel B State: ACT	SWAIT, Joffre Dan Jr BSc (Civil Engineering) (OSU); MSc (Civil Engineering) (OSU); PhD (Transportation Systems Analysis) (MIT). Elected: 2017 Panel B State: NSW
STERN, David Ian BA (Hebrew University of Jerusalem), MSc (LSE), PhD (Boston). Elected: 2016 Panel B State: ACT	SWAN, Peter Lawrence AO BEc (Hons) (ANU), PhD (Econ) (Monash), FRSN. Elected: 1997 Panel B State: NSW
STILWELL, Franklin BSc (Southampton), Grad Dip Higher Ed (Sydney), PhD (Reading). Elected: 2001 Panel C State: NSW	SWELLER, John BA, PhD (Adelaide). Elected: 1993 Panel D State: NSW
STIMSON, Robert John AM BA, Litt.B (New England), PhD (Flinders). Elected: 2007 Panel A State: QLD	TAFT, Ronald AM BA (Melbourne), MA (Columbia), PhD (California). Elected: 1964 Panel D (Jubilee Fellow) State: VIC
STONE, Diane Lesley BA (Hons) (Murdoch), MA, PhD (ANU). Elected: 2012 Panel C State: ACT	TAFT, Marcus BSc (Hons), PhD (Monash). Elected: 2008 Panel D State: NSW

TAYLOR, John BA (Hons) (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), PhD (Liverpool). Elected: 2013 Panel A State: NSW	THROSBY, Charles David AO BScAgr, MScAgr (Sydney), PhD (London). Elected: 1988 Panel B State: NSW
TAYLOR, Philip Kenneth PhD (ANU). Elected: 2016 Panel A State: ACT	TIGGEMANN, Marika BA (Hons), PhD (Adelaide). Elected: 2011 Panel D State: SA
TAYLOR, Stephen B.Com (Hons) (UNSW), M.Ec (Hons) (Macquarie), PhD (UNSW). Elected: 2017 Panel B State: NSW	TISDELL, Clement Allan BCom (NSW), PhD (ANU). Elected: 1986 Panel B State: QLD
TEESSON, Maree AC BSc (Psychology) (Hons) UNSW, PhD (Psychiatry) (UNSW). Elected: 2015 Panel D State: NSW	TONKINSON, Robert MA (UWA), PhD (British Columbia). Elected: 1988 Panel A State: WA
TEN, Chin-Liew BA (Malaya), MA (London), FAHA. Elected: 2000 Panel C State: VIC	TOURKY, Rabee BEc (Hons) (UQ), PhD (Economics) (UQ). Elected: 2016 Panel B State: ACT
TERRY, Deborah Jane AO BA (ANU), PhD (ANU), FAPS. Elected: 2003 Panel D (Honorary Fellow) State: WA	TREWIN, Dennis AO BSc (Hons) (Melbourne), BEc (ANU), MSc (London), PH D (JCU) (Hon). Elected: 2008 Panel B State: VIC
THOMPSON, Janna Lea BA (Minnesota), BPhil (Oxford), DipEd (Tert.) (Monash), FAHA. Elected: 2011 Panel C State: VIC	TRINDER, John Arthur BPychol (UWA), MA (Cincinnati), PhD (Cincinnati). Elected: 2016 Panel D State: VIC
THOMSON, Alistair BA (Hons) (Melbourne), MA, DPhil (Sussex). Elected: 2014 Panel C State: VIC	TROTMAN, Ken BCom, MCom (Hons), PhD (UNSW). Elected: 1998 Panel B State: NSW
THORNTON, Margaret Rose BA (Hons) (Sydney), LLB (UNSW), LLM (Yale). Elected: 1998 Panel C State: ACT	TROY, Patrick Nicol AO BE (UWA), DipTP (London), MEngSci (UNSW), D Arch (honoris causa) (Melbourne), D Univ (Griffith), MICE, FRAPL. Elected: 1996 Panel C State: ACT

TRUE, Jacqui PhD, MA, BA (Hons), BA. Elected: 2015 Panel C State: VIC	WADE, Tracey Diane B.Sc. (Adelaide), Hons. (Flinders), M. Clin. Psych. (A.N.U.), Ph.D. (Flinders). Elected: 2015 Panel D State: SA
TURKINGTON, Darrell Andrew BCA (Wellington NZ), M.Com (Canterbury NZ), MA, PhD (Berkeley), BA (Wellington NZ), BA (UWA). Elected: 2006 Panel B State: WA	WAJCMAN, Judy BA (Hons) (Monash), MA (Sussex), PhD (Cambridge). Elected: 1997 Panel A
TURNER, Bryan S PhD (Leeds), DLitt (Flinders), Litt.D. (Cambridge). Elected: 1987 Panel A State: VIC	WAKEFIELD, Melanie BA, GradDip (Applied Psychology), MA, PhD (Adelaide). Elected: 2011 Panel D State: VIC
TURNOVSKY, Stephen John MA (Wellington), PhD (Harvard). Elected: 1976 Panel B (Jubilee Fellow) State: WA	WALDBY, Catherine BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Murdoch). Elected: 2010 Panel A State: ACT
TWOMEY, Christina Louise BA (Hons), PhD (Melbourne), FAHA. Elected: 2016 Panel C State: VIC	WALKER, David Robert BA (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (ANU). Elected: 2001 Panel C State: VIC
TYTLER, Russell William MSc (Melbourne), MEd (Melbourne), PhD (Monash). Elected: 2017 Panel D State: VIC	WALLACE, John Gilbert AM, PSM MA, MEd (Glasgow), PhD (Bristol). Elected: 1980 Panel D State: VIC
VAHID, Farshid BSc, MSc (LSE), PhD (UC San Diego). Elected: 2014 Panel B State: VIC	WALLACE, Robert Henry BCom (Hons) (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxford). Elected: 1978 Panel B State: SA
VAN KRIEKEN, Robert Michael BA (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (UNSW), LLB (Hons) (Sydney). Elected: 2016 Panel A State: NSW	WALLER, Peter Louis AO LLB (Melbourne), BCL (Oxford), Barrister and Solicitor (Victoria), Hon LLD (Monash). Elected: 1977 Panel C (Jubilee Fellow) State: VIC
VILLE, Simon Philip BA (Hons), PhD (London). Elected: 2006 Panel B State: NSW	WALMSLEY, Dennis James MA (Cambridge), PhD (ANU). Elected: 1994 Panel A State: NSW
VINEY, Rosalie BEc (Hons) (UTAS), MEC (UTAS), PhD (Sydney). Elected: 2016 Panel B State: NSW	WALTER, James Arnot BA (Hons) (Melbourne), MA (La Trobe), PhD (Melbourne). Elected: 1997 Panel C State: VIC

WANNA, John BA (Hons), PhD (Adelaide). Elected: 2006 Panel C State: ACT	WEBSTER, Elizabeth Margery BEc (Hons) (Monash), MEC (Monash), PhD (Cambridge). Elected: 2017 Panel B State: VIC
WARD, R. Gerard MA (New Zealand), PhD (London). Elected: 1971 Panel A (Jubilee Fellow) State: ACT	WEISS, Linda BA (Hons) (Griffith), PhD (LSE), Dip in Italian Language (Universita' per Stranieri, Perugia). Elected: 2004 Panel C State: NSW
WARR, Peter BSc (Sydney), MSc (London), PhD (Stanford). Elected: 1997 Panel B State: ACT	WELLER, Patrick Moray AO BA, MA (Oxford), PhD (ANU), DLitt (Griffith). Elected: 1996 Panel C State: QLD
WATERHOUSE, Richard BA (Hons) (Sydney), MA, PhD (John Hopkins), FAHA. Elected: 2006 Panel C State: NSW	WELLS, Murray Charles MCom (Canterbury), PhD (Sydney). Elected: 1984 Panel B State: NSW
WATERS, Malcolm BA (Hons) (Kent), MA, PhD (Carleton). Elected: 1997 Panel A State: TAS	WESTBROOK, Reginald Frederick MA (Glasgow), DPhil (Sussex). Elected: 2002 Panel D State: NSW
WATSON, Jane BA (Sterling College), MA (Oklahoma), PhD (Kansas State). Elected: 2007 Panel D State: TAS	WESTERN, Mark Chakrit BA (Hons), PhD (UQ). Elected: 2011 Panel A State: QLD
WEATHERBURN, Don PSM BA (Hons), PhD (Sydney). Elected: 2006 Panel C State: NSW	WHEATCROFT, Stephen G BA (Hons) (Keele), PhD (Birmingham). Elected: 2005 Panel C State: VIC
WEBB, Leslie Roy AO BCom (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (London), OMRI, Hon DUniv (QUT), Hon DLitt (USQ), Hon DUniv (Griffith). Elected: 1986 Panel B State: QLD	WHELDALL, Kevin William AM BA Hons (Psychology) (Manchester), PhD (Birmingham). Elected: 2006 Panel D State: NSW
WEBBER, Michael John BA (Cambridge), PhD (ANU). Elected: 1990 Panel A State: VIC	WHITE, Richard Thomas AM BSc, BEd (Melbourne), PhD (Monash). Elected: 1989 Panel D State: VIC
WEBER, Ronald Arthur Gerard BCom Hons (UQ), MBA, PhD (Minnesota), CPA. Elected: 2002 Panel B State: QLD	

WHITE, Robert Douglas BA (Hons) (Queen's University, Ontario), MA (Carlton), PhD (ANU). Elected: 2014 Panel A State: TAS	WOODEN, Mark Peter BEc (Hons) (Flinders), MSc(Econ) (LSE). Elected: 2010 Panel B State: VIC
WIERZBICKA, Anna MA (Warsaw), PhD (Polish Academy of Sciences), Habilitation (Polish Academy of Sciences). Elected: 1996 Panel A State: ACT	WOODLAND, Alan Donald BA, PhD (New England). Elected: 1985 Panel B State: NSW
WILKINSON, Adrian Bsc (Econ) LSE, Msc (LSE ), Phd (Dunelm). Elected: 2015 Panel A State: QLD	WOOLLACOTT, Angela BA (ANU), BA (Hons) (Adelaide), MA, PhD (History) (University of California Santa Barbara). FRHS, FAHA. Elected: 2006 Panel C State: ACT
WILLIAMS, Nancy Margaret BA (Stanford), MA, PhD (UC Berkeley). Elected: 1997 Panel A State: QLD	WRIGHT, Frederick Kenneth BMetE, DCom (Melbourne), FCPA. Elected: 1977 Panel B (Jubilee Fellow) State: VIC
WILLIAMS, Ross Alan AM BCom (Melbourne), MSc (Econ), PhD (London). Elected: 1987 Panel B State: VIC	WYN, Johanna BA (Hons) (Victoria University of Wellington, NZ), MA (Research) (UNE), PhD (Monash), FAcSS. Elected: 2012 Panel A State: VIC
WILLIAMS, George AO BEc, LLB (Hons) (Macquarie), Grad Dip in Legal Practice (UTS), LLM (UNSW), PhD (ANU). Elected: 2013 Panel C State: NSW	YATES, Lynette Shirley BA (Hons), MA, DipEd (Melbourne), MEd (Bristol), PhD (La Trobe), Honorary Filosofie Hedersdoktor (Umea, Sweden). Elected: 2009 Panel D State: VIC
WITHERS, Glenn Alexander AO BEc (Hons) (Monash), AM, PhD (Harvard), FRSN. Elected: 1988 Panel B State: ACT	YEATMAN, Anna BA (Hons), MA, PhD. Elected: 2001 Panel C State: NSW
WONG, John Yue-wo BA (Hons) (Hong Kong), DPhil (Oxon). FRHistS, FOSA, FRIAP. Elected: 2001 Panel C State: NSW	YOUNG, Christabel Marion BSc (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (ANU). Elected: 1994 Panel A State: ACT
WOOD, Robert BBus (Curtin), PhD (Washington), FSIOP, FIAAP, FANZAM. Elected: 2006 Panel A State: VIC	YOUNG, Michael Willis BA (Hons) (London), MA (London), MA (Cantab), PhD (ANU). Elected: 1989 Panel A State: ACT

YOUNG, Michael Denis

MAgSc, BEc (Adelaide).

Elected: 1998 Panel B

State: SA

ZUBRICK, Stephen Rade

PhD, MSc, AM, BSc (summa cum laude).

Elected: 2017 Panel D

State: WA



# Panels & Disciplines

## PANEL A

### SOCIOLOGY

AGGLETON, Peter

BALDRY, Eileen Baldry

BAUM, Fran

BAXTER, Janeen

BEILHARZ, Peter

BITTMAN, Michael

BLACKMORE, Jill

BOROWSKI, Allan

BROOM, Dorothy

BRYSON, Lois

CARRINGTON, Kerry

CASS, Bettina

CASTLES, Stephen

CHAN, Janet

CONNELL, Raewyn

CRAIG, Lyn

CUNNEEN, Chris

DE VAUS, David

DOWSETT, Gary

DUNPHY, Dexter

EDWARDS, Anne

ELLIOTT, Anthony

GIBSON, Diane

GRAYCAR, Adam

HAINES, Fiona

HASSAN, Riaz

HEMELRYK DONALD, Stephanie

HOLTON, Bob

HOMEL, Ross

JONES, Frank

KENWAY, Jane

KESSLER, Clive

KIPPAX, Susan

LAWRENCE, Geoffrey

LINGARD, Bob

LOCKIE, Stewart

LUPTON, Deborah

MARCEAU, Jane

MARGINSON, Simon

MAZEROLLE, Lorraine

McCALLUM, John

MCLEOD, Julie

MILLS, Martin

NAJMAN, Jake

O'MALLEY, Pat

PAKULSKI, Jan

PETERSEN, Alan

PROBYN, Elspeth

PUSEY, Michael

RIZVI, Fazal

ROACH ANLEU, Sharyn

ROOM, Robin

ROWE, David

SEDDON, Terri

SHAVER, Sheila

SMYTH, John

TURNER, Bryan

VAN KRIEKEN, Robert

WAJCMAN, Judy

WALDBY, Catherine

WATERS, Malcolm

WESTERN, Mark

WHITE, Rob

WYN, Johanna

## **ANTHROPOLOGY**

ALLEN, Michael  
ALTMAN, Jon  
AUSTIN-BROOS, Diane  
BECKETT, Jeremy  
BURBANK, Victoria  
CONNOR, Linda  
COWLISHAW, Gillian  
FOX, James  
JOLLY, Margaret  
KAPFERER, Bruce  
MACINTYRE, Martha  
MANDERSON, Lenore  
MEMMOTT, Paul  
MOSKO, Mark  
PETERSON, Nicolas  
REID, Janice  
ROBINSON, Kathryn  
SUTTON, Peter  
TAYLOR, Philip  
TONKINSON, Bob  
WILLIAMS, Nancy  
YOUNG, Michael

## **GEOGRAPHY**

ANDERSON, Kay  
BAI, Xuemei  
BARNETT, Jon  
BROOKFIELD, Harold  
BROWN, Rebekah  
BURNLEY, Ian  
CLARK, Gordon  
CONNELL, John  
DOVERS, Steve  
FINCHER, Ruth  
FORBES, Dean  
FREESTONE, Rob

GIBSON, Katherine  
GIBSON, Chris  
GLEESON, Brendan  
HEAD, Lesley  
HOLMES, John  
JEFFREY, Craig  
LOGAN, Bill  
McGUIRK, Pauline  
NEWTON, Peter  
POWELL, Joe  
PRESCOTT, Victor  
RANDOLPH, Bill  
RIMMER, Peter  
SMITH, Robert  
STIMSON, Bob  
TAYLOR, John  
WALMSLEY, Jim  
WARD, Gerard  
WEBBER, Michael

GIBSON, Katherine

GIBSON, Chris

GLEESON, Brendan

HEAD, Lesley

HOLMES, John

JEFFREY, Craig

LOGAN, Bill

McGUIRK, Pauline

NEWTON, Peter

POWELL, Joe

PRESCOTT, Victor

RANDOLPH, Bill

RIMMER, Peter

SMITH, Robert

STIMSON, Bob

TAYLOR, John

WALMSLEY, Jim

WARD, Gerard

WEBBER, Michael

WOOD, Robert

## **LINGUISTICS**

BRADLEY, David  
CRAIN, Stephen  
DEMUTH, Katherine  
EVANS, Nick  
MÄHLHÄUSLER, Peter  
PAUWELS, Anne  
WIERZBICKA, Anna

## **DEMOGRAPHY**

JONES, Gavin  
McDONALD, Peter  
McNICOLL, Geoff  
POLLARD, John  
YOUNG, Christabel

## **MANAGEMENT**

ASHKANASY, Neal  
BAIRD, Marian  
BAMBER, Greg  
CLEGG, Stewart  
COOKE, Fang Lee  
DODGSON, Mark  
GIBSON, Cristina  
GRANT, David  
HARDY, Cynthia  
HÄRTEL, Charmine  
KULIK, Carol  
LANSBURY, Russell  
PALMER, Ian  
PARKER, Sharon  
PEETZ, David  
QUINLAN, Michael  
WILKINSON, Adrian

## PANEL B

### ACCOUNTING

ABERNETHY, Maggie	CAMERON, Lisa	HENSHER, David
BROWN, Philip	CHAPMAN, Bruce	HEWSON, John
CHENHALL, Rob	CHISHOLM, Anthony	HILL, Hal
CHUA, Wai Fong	CLARKE, Philip	HOLDEN, Richard
GRAY, Sid	CLEMENTS, Kenneth	IRONMONGER, Duncan
IZAN, Izan	COBB-CLARK, Deborah	ISAAC, Joe
LILLIS, Anne	CORBETT, Jenny	JONSON, Peter
OFFICER, Bob	CORDEN, Max	KEANE, Michael
SIMNETT, Roger	DAWKINS, Peter	KEATING, Michael
SODERSTROM, Naomi	DIEWERT, Erwin	KING, Max
TAYLOR, Stephen	DIXON, Peter	KING, Stephen
TROTMAN, Ken	DRYSDALE, Peter	KOHN, Robert
WEBER, Ron	DUCKETT, Stephen	KOMPAS, Tom
WELLS, Murray	DUNGEY, Mardi	LEIGH, Andrew
WRIGHT, Ken	EDWARDS, Meredith	LEWIS, Mervyn
	FELS, Allan	LLOYD, Peter
	FIEBIG, Denzil	LONGWORTH, John
	FINDLAY, Christopher	LOUVIERE, Jordan
	FISHER, Brian	MADSEN, Jakob
	FOSTER, John	MASULIS, Ron
	FOX, Kevin	McALEER, Michael
	FREEBAIRN, John	McDONALD, Ian
	GANGADHARAN, Lata	McKIBBIN, Warwick
	GANS, Joshua	McLAREN, Keith
	GARNAUT, Ross	MCLENNAN, Andy
	GITTINS, Ross	MENEZES, Flavio
	GRAFTON, Quentin	MENG, Xin
	GRANT, Simon	MILBOURNE, Ross
	GREGORY, Robert	MULVEY, Charles
	GRIFFITHS, Bill	NEVILE, John
	GRUNDY, Bruce	NG, Yew-Kwang
	HALL, Jane	NICHOLAS, Stephen
	HANCOCK, Keith	NIEUWENHUYSEN, John
	HARCOURT, Geoff	NILAND, John
	HARDING, Ann	PAGAN, Adrian
	HARPER, Ian	PANNELL, David
	HARRIS, Stuart	PARKINSON, Martin
	HAZARI, Bharat	PIGGOTT, John
	HENRY, Ken	POCOCK, Barbara

### ECONOMICS

ADAMS, Philip	GANGADHARAN, Lata	McKIBBIN, Warwick
ANDERSON, Jock	GANS, Joshua	McLAREN, Keith
ANDERSON, Kym	GARNAUT, Ross	MCLENNAN, Andy
ANDERSON, Heather	GITTINS, Ross	MENEZES, Flavio
APPS, Patricia	GRAFTON, Quentin	MENG, Xin
ASPROMOURGOS, Tony	GRANT, Simon	MILBOURNE, Ross
ATHUKORALA, Chandra	GREGORY, Robert	MULVEY, Charles
BANKS, Gary	GRIFFITHS, Bill	NEVILE, John
BENNETT, Jeff	GRUNDY, Bruce	NG, Yew-Kwang
BENSON, John	HALL, Jane	NICHOLAS, Stephen
BEWLEY, Ron	HANCOCK, Keith	NIEUWENHUYSEN, John
BLANDY, Richard	HARCOURT, Geoff	NILAND, John
BLOCH, Harry	HARDING, Ann	PAGAN, Adrian
BOOTH, Alison	HARPER, Ian	PANNELL, David
BORLAND, Jeffrey	HARRIS, Stuart	PARKINSON, Martin
BOSSAERTS, Peter	HAZARI, Bharat	PIGGOTT, John
BRENNAN, Geoffrey	HENRY, Ken	POCOCK, Barbara

PODGER, Andrew

POTTS, Jason

POWELL, Alan

QUIGGIN, John

RAO, Prasada

RICHARDSON, Sue

RIMMER, Malcolm

ROLFE, John

SAUNDERS, Peter

SCOTT, Tony

STANTON, David

STERN, David

SWAN, Peter

THROSBY, David

TISDELL, Clem

TOURKY, Rabee

TURKINGTON, Darrell

TURNOVSKY, Stephen

VAHID, Farshid

VINEY, Rosalie

WALLACE, Bob

WARR, Peter

WEBB, Roy

WEBSTER, Beth

WILLIAMS, Ross

WITHERS, Glenn

WOODEN, Mark

WOODLAND, Alan

YOUNG, Mike

SHLOMOWITZ, Ralph

SINCLAIR, Gus

VILLE, Simon

## PANEL C

### POLITICAL SCIENCE

AHLUWALIA, Pal

AITKIN, Don

ALTMAN, Dennis

BACCHI, Carol

BELL, Stephen

BELLAMY, Alex

BLEIKER, Roland

BLEWETT, Neal

BOTTERILL, Linda

BRENNAN, Deborah

BURGMANN, Verity

CAMILLERI, Joseph

CAPLING, Ann

CHAPPELL, Louise

CONDREN, Conal

CONSIDINE, Mark

DAVIS, Glyn

DOWDING, Keith

DRYZEK, John

DUNNE, Tim

DUTTON, Michael

ECKERSLEY, Robyn

GALLIGAN, Brian

GARRETT, Geoffrey

GELBER, Kath

GILL, Graeme

GOODMAN, David

GOOT, Murray

GRATTAN, Michelle

HADIZ, Vedi

HEAD, Brian

HEWISON, Kevin

HILL, Lisa

HOCKING, Jenny

HOLMES, Leslie

### ECONOMIC HISTORY

APPLEYARD, Reg

HATTON, Tim

KAUR, Amarjit

KING, John

PINCUS, JJ

SCHEDVIN, Boris

SHERGOLD, Peter

	HISTORY	
JEFFREY, Robin		MARKUS, Andrew
JOHNSON, Carol		MAYNARD, John
JONES, Barry	ALDRICH, Robert	McCALMAN, Iain
JUPP, James	ANDERSON, Warwick	McCALMAN, Janet
KANE, John	BEAUMONT, Joan	McGRATH, Ann
KELLY, Paul	BLAINY, Geoffrey	McPHEE, Peter
KITCHING, Gavin	BONGIORNO, Frank	MILNER, Anthony
LANGTON, Marcia	BOSWORTH, Richard	NEUMANN, Klaus
LAWSON, Stephanie	BROCK, Peggy	NOLAN, Melanie
MACINTYRE, Andrew	BROWN, Nick	O'NEILL, Robert
MADDOX, Graham	CARR, Barry	OPPENHEIMER, Melanie
MALEY, William	CURTHOYS, Ann	PAISLEY, Fiona
MANNE, Robert	DAMOUSI, Joy	PEEL, Mark
McALLISTER, Ian	DARIAN-SMITH, Kate	POYNTER, John
McEACHERN, Doug	DAVISON, Graeme	PREST, Wilfrid
NAIRN, Tom	DAY, David	READ, Peter
O'FAIRCHEALLAIGH, Ciaran	DEACON, Desley	REYNOLDS, Henry
PATAPAN, Haig	EDWARDS, Louise	RICHARDS, Eric
RAVENHILL, John	ETHERINGTON, Norman	ROWSE, Tim
REUS-SMIT, Chris	FINNANE, Mark	RUBINSTEIN, William
RHODES, Rod	FRANCES, Rae	RUSSELL, Lynette
ROBISON, Richard	GAMMAGE, Bill	SCATES, Bruce
RODAN, Garry	GARTON, Stephen	SMITH, Laurajane
SAIKAL, Amin	GOODALL, Heather	SPEARRITT, Peter
SAWER, Marian	GRIMSHAW, Patricia	STRANGE, Carolyn
STILWELL, Frank	HAEBICH, Anna	SWAIN, Shurlee
STONE, Diane Stone	HIGMAN, Barry	THOMSON, Alistair
TRUE, Jacqui	HORNER, David	TROY, Patrick
WALTER, James	JALLAND, Pat	TWOMEY, Christina
WANNA, John	KINGSTON, Beverley	WALKER, David
WEISS, Linda	KIRKBY, Diane	WATERHOUSE, Richard
WELLER, Patrick	LAKE, Marilyn	WHEATCROFT, Stephen
YEATMAN, Anna	LOWE, David	WONG, John
	MACINTYRE, Stuart	WOOLLACOTT, Angela
	MACKIE, Vera	
	MACKINNON, Alison	
	MACLEOD, Roy	
	MAGAREY, Susan	
	MALCOLM, Elizabeth	

**LAW**

ALLARS, Margaret  
BEHRENDT, Larissa  
BLAKENEY, Michael  
BRYCE, Quentin  
BUCKLEY, Ross  
CAMPBELL, Tom  
CANE, Peter  
CHARLESWORTH, Hilary  
DALY, Kathleen  
DAVIES, Margaret  
DAVIS, Megan  
DEANE, William  
DODSON, Michael  
DOUGLAS, Heather  
DRAHOS, Peter  
EVANS, Gareth  
FINN, Paul  
FRECKELTON, Ian  
FREIBERG, Arie  
FRENCH, Robert  
GARDAM, Judith  
GODDEN, Lee  
GOLDSMITH, Andrew  
GOLDSWORTHY, Jeff  
GRABOSKY, Peter  
GREIG, Don  
GUNNINGHAM, Neil  
IRVING, Helen  
KIRBY, Michael  
KRYGIER, Martin  
MASON, Anthony  
McADAM, Jane  
McSHERRY, Bernadette  
NAFFINE, Ngaire  
NEAVE, Marcia  
ORFORD, Anne  
RICKETSON, Sam

SAUNDERS, Cheryl  
STONE, Adrienne  
THORNTON, Margaret  
WALLER, Louis  
WEATHERBURN, Don  
WILLIAMS, George

**PHILOSOPHY**

CHALMERS, David  
COADY, Tony  
CULLITY, Garrett  
DAVIES, Martin  
GATENS, Moira  
GOODIN, Bob  
HAAKONSEN, Knud  
JACKSON, Frank Jackson  
PETTIT, Philip  
REID, Elizabeth  
SINGER, Peter  
TEN, Chin-Liew  
THOMPSON, Janna

**PANEL D****PSYCHOLOGY**

ANDERSON, Vicki  
ANDREWS, Sally  
ANSTEY, Kaarin  
BADCOCK, David  
BARNIER, Amanda  
BOAKES, Bob  
BORLAND, Ron  
BRAITHWAITE, Valerie  
BREWER, Neil  
BRYANT, Richard  
BUTOW, Phyllis  
BYRNE, Don  
CALLAN, Victor  
CASTLES, Anne  
CLARK, Richard  
COLTHEART, Max  
CORNISH, Kim  
CUTLER, Anne  
DAY, Ross  
FEATHER, Norm  
FORGAS, Joseph  
FORSTER, Kenneth  
GALLOIS, Cindy  
GEFFEN, Gina  
GILLAM, Barbara  
GLOW, Peter  
HALFORD, Graeme  
HALL, Wayne  
HASLAM, Nick  
HEATHCOTE, Andrew  
HESKETH, Beryl  
HOGG, Michael Hogg  
HUMPHREYS, Michael  
INNES, Michael  
IRVINE, Dexter

JACKSON, Henry	SLAUGHTER, Virginia	YATES, Lyn
JETTEN, Jolanda	SMITHSON, Mike	
KASHIMA, Yoshihisa	SPENCE, Sue	<b>SOCIAL MEDICINE</b>
KAVANAGH, David	TAFT, Ron	
KIRSNER, Kim	TAFT, Marcus	
LIPP, Ottmar	TEESSON, Maree	BLOCH, Sidney
LOVIBOND, Peter	TERRY, Deborah	CHAPMAN, Simon
LUSZCZ, Mary	TIGGEMANN, Marika	CHRISTENSEN, Helen
MACLEOD, Colin	TRINDER, John	DEGENHARDT, Louisa
MACMILLAN, Malcolm	WADE, Tracey	FRIEL, Sharon
MANN, Leon	WESTBROOK, Fred	HICKIE, Ian
MATTINGLEY, Jason	WHELDALL, Kevin	JORM, Tony
McCONKEY, Kevin	ZUBRICK, Steve	MACKINNON, Andrew
McDONALD, Skye		MAHER, Lisa
MCKENZIE, Beryl		MARTIN, Nick
McKONE, Elinor		McGORRY, Patrick
MICHIE, Pat	ANDRICH, David	MITCHELL, Philip
NICKELS, Lyndsey	BILLETT, Stephen	PIRKIS, Jane
NOLLER, Pat	ELKINS, John	RAPHAEL, Beverley
OLEKALNS, Mara	ENGLISH, Lyn	REILLY, Sheena
OVER, Ray	FENSHAM, Peter	STANLEY, Fiona
PACHANA, Nancy	FRASER, Barry	WAKEFIELD, Melanie
PARKER, Gordon	FREEBODY, Peter	
PATTISON, Philippa	GUNSTONE, Richard	
PAXINOS, George	KEEVES, John	
PETERSON, Candi	LEDER, Gilah	
PLATOW, Michael	LOUGHHRAN, John	
PRIOR, Margot	MARSH, Herb	
RAPEE, Ron	MARTIN, Andrew	
RHODES, Gill	McGAW, Barry	
RICHARDSON, Rick	O'DONOOGHUE, Tom	
ROBINS, Garry	POOLE, Millicent	
ROSENTHAL, Doreen	SELLECK, Richard	
SANDERS, Matt	SKILBECK, Malcolm	
SANDERSON, Penelope	SWELLER, John	
SCHWARTZ, Steven	TYTLER, Russell	
SHARPE, Louise	WALLACE, Iain	
SHEEHAN, Peter	WATSON, Jane	
SIDDLE, David	WHITE, Richard	

# Obituaries



## Emeritus Professor Brian Crittenden

Date of Passing: 8 November 2017

Emeritus Professor Brian Crittenden retired from the School of Education, La Trobe University at the end of 1995. Following his retirement, he published a book of essays and a book chapter on education theory; an Academy Occasional Paper and a book chapter on the role of universities; a book chapter on research into social learning; a book chapter on moral education in a pluralist society; three articles on the school curriculum (key objectives; social studies; the balance of liberal and vocational education). He also contributed to Reports by the Academies of the Humanities and the Social Sciences to the Australian Research Council. He completed a book-length study of contemporary philosophical and related perspectives on the nature of mind (especially the self). His main topic was the nature of the social sciences (with particular reference to Isaiah Berlin's views).

Professor Crittenden passed away on November 8th, 2017. He was the beloved husband of Anne. Loving brother and brother-in-law of Keith (dec) and Irene, Paul and Catherine, Maurice (dec), Marie (dec) and Marshall Forman, Anthony and Jennifer. Dear brother-in-law of Vincent and Myrna Byrnes, John and Heather Byrnes. Loving uncle to his many nephews and nieces.

## Emeritus Professor Ronald Gates AO

Date of Passing: 26 April 2018

Professor Gates was Vice-Chancellor of the University of New England from 1977 to 1985. During this period he had to weather the storm of the Frazer government budget cuts after the fiscal freedom of the Whitlam years. As an economist, he was well-placed to keep the University on track.

A dedicated student, Professor Gates obtained high distinctions in all his final year subjects and was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford University in 1946. He also distinguished himself as a Rockefeller fellow of the Social Sciences Rockefeller Foundation in Britain and Europe in 1955, and as a Carnegie Corporation of New York Travel grantee in 1960. He was also a Fellow of the Academy Social Sciences in Australia, Royal Australian Planning Institute and Australian Institute Urban Studies, and was a member of the Economic Society Australia and New Zealand which he was President of from 1969 to 1972.

Professor Gates held a number of distinguished appointments including with the Papua New Guinea Administration, Port Moresby from 1970 to 1972, as Senior Economic Adviser for the United Nations Economics Common for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok from 1970 to 1973, and Commissioner Commonwealth Commission of Inquiry into Poverty, Canberra from 1973 to 1977.

While VC at UNE, he was asked to be patron of the Australian celebrations of the centenary of the international language Esperanto. He later became President of the Australian Esperanto Association from 1998 to 2001 and wrote a number of crime novels in Esperanto such as *La Septaga Murdenigmo* (The Sepaga Killer) 1991 and *Murdo en la teatro* (Murder in the Theatre) 2017.

Professor Gates was recognised in the Queen's Birthday honours in 1978 with an Order of Australia for service to urban and town planning, and became an Emeritus Professor at UNE in July 1999.

Professor Gates loved the New England region and remained in Armidale after his retirement in 1985 until his passing.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND



## Emeritus Professor Robert Gregson

Date of Passing: 29 September 2017

Emeritus Professor Robert Anthony Mills Gregson died on 29th September 2017 after a very brief illness and just a few weeks short of his 89th birthday. His family was with him when he died. Robert was born in Bury, Lancashire in December 1928, and he received his school education locally. By all accounts he was not particularly engaged in his early educational experiences but he showed a very keen interest in the world around him, in nature, and in how things worked from a physical perspective. And so it was not surprising that while his future career would lie with the discipline of Psychology, Robert took his first degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Nottingham in 1951. It was at university that he truly excelled academically and it was from engineering that his enduring love of mathematics began. His very distinguished career in psychology, which started just a little later, was always founded on his strong belief that mathematics held the key to understanding the intricacies of the human mind.

Following his graduation as an engineer, Robert worked in industry for several years, initially on the design of gas turbine engines for Armstrong Siddeley, and then with the UK Department of Scientific and Industrial Research examining factors affecting industrial productivity. However after a very short period solely in the arena of industry, a small inheritance gave Robert the financial freedom

to redefine his academic interests. He enrolled in a second degree program in psychology and statistics at the University of London and took a First Class Honours degree in 1955. He then took up employment as a research psychologist with J Lyons and Company in London, employing his newfound skills in psychophysics to research food taste and perception. And simultaneously he enrolled in a PhD in experimental psychology, also at the University of London, from where he was awarded that degree in 1961. With a new PhD in hand Robert's noteworthy academic career really began.

With his wife and a young family, Robert left the UK for New Zealand where he took up a Senior Lectureship in Psychology at the University of Canterbury in Christchurch. Within four years he had been promoted to a Personal Chair that he held until 1980. Having by then become a New Zealand citizen – which he remained the rest of his life – he nonetheless moved to Australia in 1980 to take up the Chair of Psychology, and sometime Head of Department, at the University of New England, a position he held until his retirement in 1991. Then as an Emeritus Professor, he moved to Canberra and began his long and fruitful association with the Australian National University as a Visiting Fellow in the School of Psychology, an appointment he held almost until the time of his death.

A clear and very strong devotion to good scholarship defined Robert's professional life. His academic beginnings in the sciences of engineering and mathematics brought with it a rock-solid, evidence-based foundation to his research that achieved wide respect not just from his fellow psychologists but also from many in the biological and mathematical sciences. Robert researched and published widely across a broad spectrum of fields in psychology – initially on the psychophysics of sensory perception but, as his naturally inquiring mind was freed from the specific constraints of employment in industry, to such diverse areas as abnormal psychology, occupational psychology, psycho-physiology, cognitive decline following alcohol and other substance abuse, and the perception of aesthetic preferences. But in the latter part of his academic career his deep belief in the enabling role of mathematics in psychological research led him to challenge – and to write persuasively on – the logical and statistical underpinnings of psychological data itself. Robert challenged the conventional parametric approach to data analysis in psychology and, rather to the chagrin of many of his colleagues, became a champion of Bayesian alternatives to the statistical treatment of psychological data. And in

parallel with this, he became a true pioneer in the emerging field of time series analysis and non-linear dynamics. This area posed for him the conceptual complexity that Robert loved and flourished in. In 2001 he was appointed to the Editorial Board of the journal Non-linear Dynamics, Psychology and Life Sciences, and he remained a contributing member of that Board – and a deeply respected one – right through until his death. Robert's several books on time series analysis and non-linear dynamics continue to be benchmarks in their area.

He received many academic accolades throughout his career. He was a Fellow of psychological societies in the UK, Australia and New Zealand, and was a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London. Robert was duly proud of his Fellowship of this Academy to which he was elected in 1989. And in 1998 his research and scholarship in mathematical and experimental psychology was recognized by the award of the prestigious degree of Doctor of Science from the Australian National University.

Robert shared his wide knowledge and his deep wisdom generously to all those who approached him and requested it. He held strong views on many things both academic and beyond – and he was always ready (indeed, I think sometimes, quite delighted) to defend his position against all whose thoughts were at odds with his, with open, robust and evidence-driven debate on pretty much anything he knew something about, and that covered a lot of territory. But when anyone – colleagues, students or anyone else – actively sought Robert's guidance on a matter of scholarly work, and particularly in the analysis and interpretation of data, he gave himself fully to providing that help. He loaned – and often gave – books from his own large professional library to generations of postgraduate students to help them along the way, guiding them gently and patiently through the mathematical intricacies of complex data analyses, and always with full confidence that what he was able to offer would add materially and beneficially to sound and defensible interpretations of their data. He was a generous and greatly respected mentor, deeply appreciated by very many doctoral students who were fortunate enough to have had contact with Robert in their early careers as researchers. Shakespeare in Henry VIII (Act 4, Scene 2) wrote of Cardinal Wolsey, that:

*He was a scholar, and a ripe good one,  
Exceeding wise, fair spoken and persuading;  
Lofty and sour to those who loved him not,  
But to those men who sought him, sweet as summer.*

And while he would have cringed at being likened to a Cardinal – those who knew Robert also knew that he wore his atheism with pride – I cannot think of a better summary of Robert Gregson. He was indeed a ripe good scholar, and whether his peers fully shared his views or not, few would think of disputing the excellence of his scholarship.

While Robert's academic career had been largely in New Zealand and Australia, he was in spirit an internationalist, and held visiting professorships for extended periods of time in the US, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden. Robert had a particular affinity with Sweden and became fluent in Swedish. Until quite recently he would regularly log on to Swedish newspapers because, as he told me, their balanced and scholarly take on world events far surpassed that which he was able to obtain here. He developed an admiration for Swedish literature too, and read widely in that language. I mentioned to him in passing once that I was watching the British produced television series on Henning Mankell's fictional Swedish detective Wallander – and I was enjoying it greatly. Robert, who also enjoyed Wallander, was horrified. He went home and retrieved his own DVDs of the original Swedish production (in Swedish, but happily with sub-titles), gave them to me and insisted that I could only gain a proper understanding of Wallander's melancholic character if I saw the Swedish version. I did, of course, take his advice.

But Robert's interests also extended beyond the realms of conventional psychological scholarship. He was a talented artist who painted landscapes in water colours. He collected stamps and was well known among philatelists for his collection of the front covers of Scandinavian parcel posts of the Nineteenth Century. Drawing on his early engineering skills, he also built model trains and his back garden was largely covered with his famed garden railway – many metres of track on which ran beautiful replicas of classic European trains passing through stations and workshops and across bridges over a small lake. And the wonder of this was that Robert had constructed almost everything himself. Generations of the children of Robert's friends and colleagues spent happy times at the Gregson home watching the trains run their given routes under the direction of Station Master Gregson – and it was not just the children who enjoyed the show.

Robert was a practical humanist who cared sincerely for people and for their rights – for the right to live in an unpolluted environment, for the right of women to determine for themselves the means to control

their own fertility, for the right of children to be free of abuse from those who supposedly cared for them, and for the right of all to die painlessly and with dignity at a time of their choosing. And he spoke and worked openly for the causes he believed in.

In all these respects Robert Gregson stood out – his scholarship, his intellectual integrity, his generosity, his dry and sometimes (slightly) black humor, his caring, and his concern for society, will all be missed by many. He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter, and two grand-daughters.

#### **EMERITUS PROFESSOR DON BYRNE FASSA**



## Emeritus Professor Peter Groenewegen

Date of Passing: 4 May 2018

In his chosen primary field, the history of economics, Peter Groenewegen was one of the finest scholars of his generation. This judgement goes to the depth, the range, and the precision of his historical research – richly informed also by a larger learnedness that grasped the wider context of texts. Groenewegen, who died in Sydney on 4 May 2018, was born on 13 February 1939 in Kerkrade, The Netherlands, his family migrating to Australia in 1952.

He graduated from the University of Sydney, Bachelor of Economics (1st Class Honours) in 1961 and Master of Economics by research in 1963. He then undertook a PhD at the London School of Economics and Political Science, awarded 1965. Peter gained much institutional acknowledgement for his achievements: Professor of Economics at the University of Sydney from 1981 (the university of which he was continuously a member, in one form or another, from the late 1950s to his death, save for his doctoral sojourn at the London School of Economics in the 1960s); elected Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences in Australia in 1983; Australian Research Council Senior Research Fellow, 1991–95; Distinguished Fellow of the History of Economics Society in 2005; made Honorary Member of the European Society for the History of Economic Thought the same year; Distinguished Fellow of the Economic Society of Australia, 2010;

and inaugural Distinguished Fellow of the History of Economic Thought Society of Australia the same year. Groenewegen retired from fulltime academic employment in 2002, but remained an Honorary Associate of his faculty, and Emeritus Professor, until his death.

Peter's early work in the history of economics, growing out of his Master's and PhD theses, concerned the formation of classical economics to 1776, with particular emphasis on the role and thought of the eighteenth-century French contributors, notably, A.R.J. Turgot. This research greatly contributed to a welcome correcting of the mid-twentieth-century Anglocentric provincialism of the discipline's self-understanding of its history and origins, including also attention to Italian contributions – notably, Pietro Verri and Cesare Bonsana (Marchesi di Beccaria). It was an important element of a wider scholarly effort to rescue classical political economy from a 'Whig history' of economics, wherein classical economics came to be perceived as a mere collection of primitive anticipations of the latter-day marginalist theoretical framework. Then, a series of articles dealing with aspects of the life and thought of Alfred Marshall begins to appear from 1988, preparatory to the massive, meticulous and deeply thoughtful Marshall biography of 1995, as well as many publications on Marshall after that. But while the work on the formation of classical economics and on Marshall are the two most salient features of Groenewegen's long devotion to the history of economics, there are also very extensive contributions involving other aspects of the history of the science, for example: on the origins of the 'supply and demand' terminology; the concept of division of labour; Piero Sraffa in relation to Marx; Marx's conception of classical political economy; Robert Malthus; the formation of marginalism; one of Peter's intellectual heroes, Jacob Viner; the internationalization of economics after 1945; and James Steuart's indebtedness to Richard Cantillon. Hence, while eighteenth-century French political economy and Marshall are the two major subjects of Groenewegen's historical scholarship, it is testament to both the scale and range of his research that if, by way of a thought experiment, one were to remove the two sets of associated publications from his curriculum vitae, there would still remain a very substantial academic life.

Peter's research lifework as a whole resulted in a vast collection of publications: most particularly, when I last counted in 2011, over 60 journal articles; more than 70 chapters in books; 6 authored

books (two of them co-authored), 11 edited books (of which, three coedited), a substantial body of translations, and a very large number of contributions to scholarly reference works – with some further published contributions added in the years since then. If one knew nothing else of Peter but this, one could contemplate the magnitude and diversity of the research achievement and conjecture that he was one of those self-centred academics who pursues his own research without much contributing to the academic communities of which he was a member. In fact, this inference would be entirely wrong.

Groenewegen made very considerable contributions of service to the global community of historians of economics and to the economics profession more widely. (The specifics of all this, as well as a more detailed account of his research history, is provided in Tony Aspromourgos (2011) ‘Distinguished Fellow of the Economic Society of Australia, 2010: Peter Groenewegen’, *Economic Record*, vol. 87 (June).) But there is more, as well, to a scholarly life than just these tangible contents of a curriculum vitae. The extensive formal service contributions Peter Groenewegen made to academic communities are only the most visible expression of a larger set of roles he fulfilled as colleague, advisor and mentor to very many scholars and academics around the world. This also is to be honoured, even if, or perhaps particularly because, it is under-recognized, in the too narrow and mechanical ‘metrics’ by which academics are now commonly judged.

#### **PROFESSOR TONY ASPROMOURGOS FASSA**

(Reprinted from the Royal Economic Society Newsletter, no. 182, July 2018, and is a condensed version of an obituary that will be forthcoming in the European Journal of the History of Economic Thought.)



## **Emeritus Professor Barry Hindess**

**Date of Passing: 19 May 2018**

By any measure Barry was a world renowned scholar. Over a long career he made a major contribution to debates across sociology and political science, which have left a significant stamp on those disciplines. Barry was also great servant to the ANU. He was Head of Sociology in the then Faculty of Arts for some years, and subsequently a longtime Head of Politics in RSSS. Both areas benefitted greatly from his leadership.

Reflections from some of Professor Hindess' former colleagues:

#### **Emeritus Professor Marian Sawer**

I first met Barry when he came knocking on my door at the ANU. Despite my trepidation, I found him eager to meet the author of a rather critical review of his 1975 book *Pre-Capitalist Modes of Production*. This was typical of Barry's intellectual generosity and openness to debate. His own intellectual trajectory, from mathematics through Althusserian, Foucauldian and post-colonial approaches to the analysis of power and discourse, reflected his capacity for self-criticism and willingness to move on. He exercised a major influence in introducing Foucauldian concepts of the techniques and rationality of liberal government into Australian political science, as in his work with Mitchell Dean

(Governing Australia, 1998). This meant extending the reach of political science into areas concerned with the regulation of intimate relations, like Heather Brook's ANU PhD on 'The conjugal body politic'.

I thoroughly enjoyed working with Barry on our joint project on anti-elitism in Australia (Us and Them, 2003) even though our own standpoints remained far apart. While we were both critical of the functions and effects of market populism, Barry typically suggested we should be as suspicious of apparently non-self-interested actors, as of experts in the use of self-interest in the regulation of conduct. Professor Carol Johnson was a Visiting Fellow when Barry headed the ANU's Political Science Program. She rightly describes him as 'A truly Professoround thinker and a generous and inspiring scholar, who always encouraged those around him to stretch themselves intellectually.'

#### **Professor Philip Pettit**

Barry's move from the UK was an event we cheered back at the ANU in the late 1980's. Then in his prime (a prime he maintained, of course, for most of his remaining years), Barry was a refreshing arrival on campus whose challenges pushed everyone in his broad area of interest, regardless of the side they took, to sharpen their arguments and shape up their performance. He was ready to question the most cherished assumptions of those who cherished him most but his questions always took an amused form that left friendship intact and exchange open. While he loved to challenge those like me whom he undoubtedly saw as normatively naive, he always seemed to do this with his tongue in his cheek—literally, as it sometimes looked, not just metaphorically—keeping rancor at bay and reconciliation in prospect. Not that he much liked reconciliation, at least in intellectual matters; I think he saw easy agreement as a sure sign of laziness and complacency. Those traits were as repulsive to him as comradeship and affection were appealing.

#### **AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

(Reprinted from <http://politicsr.cass.anu.edu.au/news/vale-emeritus-professor-barry-hindess>)



## **Emeritus Professor Ken Inglis AO**

**Date of Passing: 01 December 2017**

With the death on 1 December of Ken Inglis, Australia lost one of its most original historians and our Profession one of its most admired members. On 12 December a large gathering of family and friends celebrated his life in tributes, memories, poetry and song at Queen's College, University of Melbourne, where he began his academic life as student and tutor in the 1940s. The November issue of History Australia carried articles reviewing aspects of his remarkable career, and his own last article. A book based on contributions to the colloquium held in his honour in December 2016 will appear in 2018. Much more will be said about his life and influence; here I offer a summary of his most significant contributions.

Kenneth Stanley Inglis was born in Melbourne in 1929 and, after education in state schools, he joined of the remarkable cohort of history students at the University of Melbourne – it included Geoffrey Blainey, John Mulvaney and Michael Roe – who would transform the writing of Australian history over the following five decades. From his teachers–Kathleen Fitzpatrick, Max Crawford and Manning Clark–he absorbed a sense of history as a high moral, scientific and literary endeavour. As a boy, he fell in love with the written word and resolved to master it; his mature writing was simple, musical and eloquent. With his first wife, anthropologist Judy (Betheras), he was drawn towards the study of religion, in both

its Christian and more secular modes. His Oxford doctoral thesis, later published as *Churches and the Working Classes* (1963) was among the first sociologically-informed histories of English religion.

Inglis's 1964 paper 'The Anzac Tradition' ('the first serious modern study of Anzac', according to Geoffrey Serle) inspired a generation of historians and began a personal journey that concluded 35 years later in his masterly book *Sacred Places: War Memorials in the Australian Landscape* (1998). His interest in the history of the press and broadcasting, evident in two volumes on the history of the ABC, a book on the history of the journal *Nation*, hundreds of contributions to the press, and his seemingly insatiable appetite for print and broadcast sound, grew from a deep commitment to public values and democratic politics.

As notable as Inglis's writing, however, was his influence, as teacher, colleague and friend. His imagination, modesty, humour and sincere interest in his fellow human beings were infectious. Born into a Presbyterian family, he shed Christian orthodoxy but retained a sense of altruistic service that led him to write in defence of Aboriginal man Max Stuart, in his 1958 book *The Stuart Case*, become the first Professor of history, and vice-chancellor, in the University of Papua New Guinea, inspire his colleagues to join the Australian Bicentennial History Project – the largest such collaborative history project attempted in Australia – and appeal for the history of Australia's frontier wars to be included in the Australian War Memorial.

Inglis's commitment to history as a craft, and as a way of viewing the world, was life-long and complete. Even when frailty and weakness finally overtook him, he persevered with his last project, a history of the Dunera Boys, the boatload of mainly Jewish refugees interned by the Australian government in 1940 from which emerged many of Australia's postwar intellectual elite. Perhaps he saw it as a lesson for an Australia closing its borders and sympathies, although, as always with Ken, the moral was gently made. To the end, he remained curious, reflective, droll and keenly interested in the lives and thoughts of everyone around him. He was, quite simply, a wise and good man who chose to be a historian.

#### **EMERITUS PROFESSOR GRAEME DAVISON FASSA**



## **Emeritus Professor Laksiri Jayasuriya AM**

**Date of Passing: 20 April 2018**

Laksiri was born on 27 October 1931 in Ceylon during the late British colonial period. His father was a prison medical doctor. He was the eldest in a family of three. His mother came from a wealthy family. Following the trend at the time of the English educated elite to send children for higher studies in Cambridge or Oxford, he also wanted to follow the same path. However, through an encounter with Professor A.P Elkin – father of Peter Elkin an English Professor at the University of New England, Australia – on his visit to Colombo, the opportunity arose for Laksiri to go to Australia for tertiary study. He proceeded to Sydney in 1951 to begin his degree course as a private student by a ship called Himalaya and became a resident of the Wesley College. He studied for a Bachelor's Degree with Psychology (Hons) between 1950-54 at the University of Sydney obtaining the degree in 1954 with first class and the University Medal.

While at Sydney he organised one of the initial Sydney film festivals. Later, he was to continue this interest in film when he took up his appointment at the University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka as it was then called. His work for Radio Australia called 'Diary of an Asian Student' which documented his response to or reflections on Australian life was exemplary. In the 1950s, he received several prizes including Frank Albert Prize and a University Gold medal.

Laksiri accepted a fulltime, permanent academic appointment at the University of Ceylon, Peradeniya in 1956. Having trained as a social psychologist, he joined the Sociology Department, at the time, the department was the best within the Faculty of Arts – an institution that was very well regarded in Asia.

Laksiri pursued postgraduate study at the London School of Economics and Political Science between 1957-60 securing his PhD in Social Psychology. In 1969, he became the foundation Professor in the department of Sociology and Social Welfare, University of Colombo and developed the academic program. He was particularly proud of establishing the workers education program in Colombo. Laksiri returned to Sydney in 1969 on a Leeverhulme Fellowship to the University of New South Wales. He lectured in the departments of Psychology and Social Work. In 1974, Laksiri was appointed as foundation Professor in the department of Social work and social at the University of Western Australia, Perth. He was the first Asian Professor there and one of the first Asians to be appointed to a Professorial position at an Australian University.

Laksiri's Academic career at the University of Western Australia was a highly productive one in terms of teaching, supervision of postgraduate students, research and publications (1971-1993). He served on various Editorial Boards of reputed journals such as the Australian Journal of Social Issues, Contemporary Social Work Education, Journal of Multicultural Social work, and the Journal of Population. He was a member of the Australian Population Association, British Sociological Association, Australian and New Zealand Sociological Association, Australian Association of Social Workers. He was an elected fellow in the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, and The British Psychological Society. In recognition of his community and public service, he received Member of the Order of Australia Award (A.M) from the Government of Australia in 1984.

In the 1980s and 1990s, Laksiri published papers and books on contemporary policy issues. He Co-edited a book on Legacies of White Australia focusing on Race, Culture and Nation (2005), and another book titled Transforming a White Australia: Issues of Racism and Immigration (2012). There are a significant number of book chapters, occasional papers and journal articles to his credit. During his long and fruitful career, he published books, monographs and articles focused on Sri Lanka dealing with social development, as well as Welfarism and politics (2000). The latter is a book used by postgraduate students researching about the

way Sri Lanka turned away from Welfare government to one based on a neoliberal, free market economic paradigm.

In the later stage of his life, Laksiri focused on Buddhist Philosophy which his father also had shown a keen interest by publishing a book. He published an article on Buddhist Humanism for the Asian Century in the International Journal of Buddhist Thought and Culture (2011) and a book titled Reflections on Buddhist Social Philosophy (2014). He had a keen interest on electoral politics in Sri Lanka also and analysed election results after national elections and published papers in 2001 and 2002.

Laksiri is fondly remembered as an intellectual rooted in Sri Lanka and nurtured in Australia writing with high degree of integrity representing the interests of those on the margins in Australian society in the context of social theory, government multicultural and social policy, ethnic rights, equity and social justice.

## DR SIRI GAMAGE

(Reprinted from The Colombo Telegraph 9/5/18 <https://www.colombotelegraph.com/index.php/in-memorium-emeritus-professor-laksiri-dharmasoka-jayasuriya-1931-2018/>)



## Emeritus Professor Hal Kendig

Date of Passing: 3 June 2018

Professor Kendig is known internationally for his life-long contribution to the sociology of ageing and has led national and international research collaborations into the social determinants of healthy ageing, and in reforms related to health service and aged care policy. Such was his impact in this area that the first Hansard reference to ‘population ageing’ in the House of Representatives is attributed to a citation by the Member for Scullin, the Hon. Henry (Harry) Jenkins of Professor Kendig’s work “Greying Australia: Future Impacts of Population Ageing” with his colleague John McCallum, over 3 decades ago.

Although Professor Kendig rejoined our University with an established reputation 6 years ago as a Professor of Aging and Public Policy at the Centre for Ageing, Health and Well-being, and as Emeritus Professor in his retirement, his association with ANU goes back a long way. Indeed, Professor Kendig relocated to ANU and Canberra with his young family from the US more than 40 years ago.

After a productive period at ANU’s Research School of Social Sciences, Professor Kendig went on to become Director of the newly established Lincoln Gerontology Centre for Teaching and Research at La Trobe University with Chairs in the Schools of Behavioural Health Sciences and Public Health. From

1998, Professor Kendig relocated to the University of Sydney where he held several important positions, notably as Dean of the Faculty of Health Sciences between 1998 and 2005. Despite the increasing burden of university managerial duties, Professor Kendig continued to maintain a strong research focus as Professor of Health and Ageing (2005 - 2012) and most notably as National Convenor of a joint ARC/NHMRC Research Network in Ageing Well (2005 - 2010) and Chief Investigator on the ARC Centre of Excellence in Population Ageing Research (2012 - 2017) leading the ageing well and productively research strand and collaborating on attitude on ageing and integrated health and aged care services.

Indeed, throughout his academic career, Professor Kendig led and was involved with several well-recognised research projects which continue to inform our knowledge and policy related to healthy ageing and aged care, most notably with the 22-year Melbourne Longitudinal Study of Healthy Ageing, the Australian Attitudes on Ageing Survey, and the Life Histories and Health Survey to mention just a few, but culminating most recently with an ARC grant on “Ageing in China and Australia: Promoting health, productivity and well-being” with long-time collaborators.

In recognition of his contribution, Professor Kendig’s work attracted multiple accolades including Fellowship of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, Honorary Life Member and Distinguished Member for Outstanding Service from the Australian Association of Gerontology, Foundation Fellow of the Australasian Epidemiological Association, and a Prime Ministerial Invitation to the 2020 Summit ‘A Long term National Health Strategy’. Internationally, Professor Kendig’s work has positively influenced on the policies that impact on the health and well-being of individuals, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region and which was recognised in 2015 with the Chairman’s Award for Outstanding contribution to the development of gerontology and service to the Asia/Oceania Region from the International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics. In the past three decades, Professor Kendig contributed to promoting regional and international agenda on ageing and health, notably through the United Nations Expert group leading Global Research Agenda on Ageing for the 21st Century, the World Health Organization Global Programme for Health of the Elderly, the Asia-Pacific Observatory on Health Systems and Policy, and United Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific.

Through his contribution to academia at ANU, and in Australia more broadly, Professor Kendig has provided leadership and mentorship to many of this nation's best and brightest medical and health researchers such that his influence in the education, research and policy of health and aged care, will continue through the work of his colleagues and students.

Professor Kendig was held in high regard by his friends and colleagues across the University and beyond but in particular with staff and students in the Research School of Population Health. Amongst his senior colleagues he was a valued peer, friend and confidant, and for so many students, junior and mid-career academics Hal was an inspiring and generous mentor.

Hal will be dearly missed by all of us.

#### AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

(Reprinted from <https://rsph.anu.edu.au/news-events/news/vale-emeritus-Professor-hal-kendig>)



## Emeritus Professor Syd Lovibond

Date of Passing: 24 July 2017

Syd Lovibond was one of the fathers of modern Australian psychology, although you wouldn't guess it from his early history. Syd grew up in the Adelaide Hills and left school at age 13 to work in his father's orchard. He trained and worked as an auto-mechanic before joining the RAAF – first as an aircraft mechanic and then as a pilot. After demobilising back to Adelaide at the end of World War II, Syd was awarded a university scholarship under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme, having been assessed as having 'conspicuous mental ability'. He obtained a Diploma in Social Sciences at the University of Adelaide and went on to complete a first class Honours degree in psychology at the University of Melbourne. Syd returned to the University of Adelaide in 1954 and became one of the founding members of their Department of Psychology. He obtained his PhD in that department in 1962. Syd was an enthusiastic proponent of the application of experimental psychology – particularly conditioning methods – to clinical problems such as enuresis, anxiety and addiction. He spent time at the Maudsley Hospital in London (1961-2) and Dalhousie University in Canada (1964-5). He was active in promoting behaviour therapy and evidence-based training and practice in psychology, and served as the fourth President of the Australian Psychological Society from 1968-9.

In 1969 Syd moved to Sydney to take up the position of Professor in the School of Psychology at the University of New South Wales (UNSW). Over the next 13 years he transformed the School into a highly research-active unit with particular strengths in behavioural neuroscience and clinical psychology. He introduced a new four-year Bachelor of Psychology degree and a two-year Master of Psychology degree that became the forerunners of training programs in the discipline and Profession of psychology in Australia today. He carried out the first controlled trial of an intervention for alcohol dependence (discriminated aversion therapy) with an explicit goal of establishing controlled drinking rather than abstinence. He also studied the effect of alcohol on driving behaviour, the nature of fear and stress, driving as a skilled behaviour and the effect of guard training on prison behaviour. In collaboration with his son Peter he developed the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS), an instrument which has been translated into 40 languages, and is now one of the most widely used measures for discriminating between negative affective states. He was elected to Fellowship of the Academy of Social Sciences in Australia in 1974.

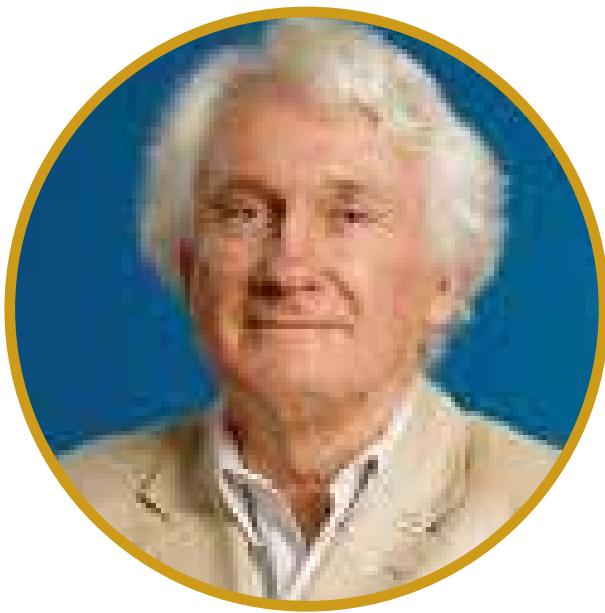
After retiring from UNSW in 1983, Syd remained active as an Emeritus Professor. He was Chair of the Scientific Committee for the XXIV International Congress of Psychology held in Sydney in 1988. He helped establish the National Drug & Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC) at UNSW in 1988, and he served on the NSW Government's Corrective Services Council for 15 years. He completed a 22-year term on the APS Council in 1988, and was elected in that year as an Honorary Fellow of the APS. He went on to establish the Psychology Foundation of Australia, a consortium of psychology departments committed to promoting the scientific discipline of psychology and high standards of Professional training and practice.

Syd was also an inventor developing a new form of cricket – compressible ball cricket – using a composite ball of the same weight as a standard cricket ball but with enough ‘give’ that it wouldn’t break the skull or shins of a batsman playing without a helmet or pads. He also developed a bat with chamfered edges to accelerate the pace of the game and increase the number of slip catches. The general idea was to allow young cricketers to learn cricket skills without fear of injury or the need for expensive protective equipment and yet maintain the excitement and tempo of the game.

During his career, Syd’s research featured in several television programs and he produced two films, Danger Level (1970) on the effect of alcohol on driving and Four More Days (1976) on his simulated prison research. He leaves a wonderful legacy of achievement in research, training and Professional service. He supervised more than 30 PhD students, many of whom have taken up influential positions in Australian psychology. Syd will be remembered warmly by his students, friends and colleagues for his intellect, his unwavering commitment to psychology, his drive and enthusiasm, and his generosity of spirit.

### **PROFESSOR PETER LOVIBOND FASSA**

(Reprinted from InPsych 2017 [https://www.psychology.org.au/for-members/publications/inpsych/2017/oct/Obituary-Emeritus-Professor-Sydney-\(Syd\)-Harold-L](https://www.psychology.org.au/for-members/publications/inpsych/2017/oct/Obituary-Emeritus-Professor-Sydney-(Syd)-Harold-L))



## Professor Jock McCulloch

Date of Passing: 18-Jan-18

Professor Jock McCulloch was an Emeritus Professor of History in the School of Global, Urban and Social Studies at RMIT University, Melbourne Australia. During a long and distinguished career he researched the impact and machinations of the asbestos industry, undertaking field work and archival research in key asbestos hotspots. His book *Asbestos – Its Human Cost* (1986) was followed in 2002 by *Asbestos Blues: Labour, Capital, Physicians & The State in South Africa and Defending the Indefensible* (2008) with co-author Geoffrey Tweedale. Throughout his career, Jock explored a wide range of topics including African history, political theory and the nexus between colonial psychiatry and sexuality.

Jock first came across the subject of asbestos quite by chance when he was employed by the Federal Parliament as a Legislative Research Specialist. One of his jobs was to read newspapers from abroad; the voluntary bankruptcy of Johns Manville (JM), the biggest of the US asbestos corporations, was big news in the mid-1980s. The firm had massive financial resources but was still using Chapter 11 to protect itself from asbestos personal injury claims. At around the same time as JM was seeking to avoid its asbestos liabilities, the behaviour of James Hardie Ltd. (JH), Australia's dominant asbestos mining and manufacturing company, was being investigated by the Australian Parliament. Jock's opinion of

the asbestos conglomerate was informed by his attendance at some of the JH hearing:

“Hardie was a vile company which ran a chrysotile mine at Baryulgil in Northern NSW employing Aboriginal workers in the sort of conditions only found in South Africa under apartheid. There was no published history of asbestos in Australia and so I decided to write one.”

“In 1984 James Hardie was a greatly respected Australian company which had dominated the building materials market for the best part of a century. It is now probably the most reviled commercial enterprise in the country. That shift is the result of litigation which had revealed its predatory behaviour toward employees, consumers of its products and by-standers it has injured. One positive outcome is that community awareness of the dangers of asbestos exposure has improved.”

Jock spent years undertaking field and documentary research in Southern Africa. His PhD and first two books were on Africa which had always been a primary research interest. He told me that:

“For various reasons, I worked in Zimbabwe long before I visited South Africa where most asbestos mining was done. While Turner and Newall has managed to walk away from the damage it has done mining asbestos in Swaziland Cape plc was forced in 2003 to settle out of court for its South African crimes. Those stories are not yet finished because the health impact of mining is ongoing...

I have learned a great deal from Southern African activists. Many of the people in groups such as the Concerned People Against Asbestos (South Africa) are politically gifted. They understand power and how it can be manipulated by the supposedly weak to their advantage. The out of court settlements in Johannesburg and London to former asbestos miners and their families against Cape plc and Gencor in 2003 were remarkable as they were achieved by groups with minimal material resources and very powerful enemies. It was the first time South African miners had won a court case for occupational injury. Those victories against the odds represent a model of how democratic change can be achieved.”

Asked about “the stand-out moments” he'd experienced throughout his career, Jock commented:

“The best part of my research experience has been meeting people I would not otherwise have met. That has been true in Brazil, Italy, the US, the UK,

and in a number of Southern African countries. I also got to work with the British historian Geoff Tweedale on Defending the Indefensible. It was hard work but fun..."

In a later email discussing his "long years working on the history of asbestos" he again stressed the value he accorded to the personal contacts he had established:

"...especially through the National Institute for Occupational Health in Johannesburg. I have also been the beneficiary of generosity from a number of people who have shared their time, knowledge and materials. Dr. David Egilman gave me a copy of twenty years of document collecting which made it possible to write the book with Geoff Tweedale."

His message for activists campaigning for asbestos justice, environmental remediation, medical research and a global ban was the following:

"It is an important and ongoing struggle. Because some gains have been made that does not mean those gains will endure. The current lack of public regulation in OECD states in regard to building materials means asbestos-based products are currently being used in settings where consumers expect to be protected. They are not."

#### LAURIE KAZAN-ALLEN

(Reprinted from International Ban Asbestos Secretariat <http://www.ibasecretariat.org/lka-in-memory-of-jock-mcculloch.php>)



## Rt Hon Sir Ninian Stephen KG, AK, GCMG, GCVO, KBE

Date of Passing: 29-Oct-17

No Australian I've ever known has commanded more universal respect, admiration and outright affection both here and around the world than Sir Ninian Stephen.

No doubt this had a little bit to do with how magnificently Ninian always looked and sounded the part. He was the senior counsel and judge from central casting; the head of state from central casting; the statesman-diplomat from central casting; and – with his wonderfully engaging wife and five gorgeously spirited daughters – the family man from central casting as well.

Very much part of the package was that superbly rich and mellifluous voice, invariably elegant, always charming, as witty as the occasion demanded, and always, always calm and measured and utterly imperturbable – whatever the provocation, be it from under-prepared barristers, over-exuberant NGO activists, over-demanding journalists, over-impatient ministers, or world-class international political provocateurs like Northern Ireland's Ian Paisley, or Bangladesh's Sheikh Hasina, or Cambodia's Hun Sen. As someone whose own temperament I have recently felt obliged to describe as 'not of the cloth from which Zen masters are cut', I can only marvel at the image he presented to the world.

A further indispensable part of the public Ninian package, in those less censorious days, was all that marvelously managed business with the pipe: the scraping and tamping and sucking into life, then the languorous and contemplative puffing – all of it theatrically right up there in the league of JB Priestly, Bertrand Russell and Inspector Maigret.

But of course it's not just the image that we honour and celebrate in the life of Ninian Stephen. It's the rich substance of his many achievements, and the totally delightful reality of his character. Michael Kirby has reminded us of the significance of his role on the High Court bench. And both he and Bob Hawke have recalled what I guess we can all remember about his totally successful term (extended to the embrace the Bicentenary) as a soothing, healing and hugely popular Governor-General.

Both of them also recalled some of Ninian's post-gubernatorial international roles, and it's these I want to particularly emphasise, because his contributions here really were path-breaking, and did much to enhance Australia's stature and standing in the wider world.

As our first Ambassador for the Environment he played a crucial part in delivering on our commitment to make Antarctica a wilderness park in perpetuity, and laying the early foundations for effective global action on greenhouse gases. As a peace envoy, for the Commonwealth in South Africa, the United Nations in Bangladesh, the International Labor Organization in Myanmar, and above all in Northern Ireland laying the foundations for what became the Good Friday agreement some years later, he invariably won kudos for his handling of problems of the utmost delicacy and difficulty.

His work in revitalizing the Permanent Court of Arbitration gave new credibility to its adjudications, not least recently in the South China Sea case. He played a seminal and indispensable role in The Hague over four years in the creation of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. And as a UN expert he laid the foundations – yet again – for what became the hybrid court trying the genocidal crimes of the Khmer Rouge, for which he won the enduring affection if not of the Cambodian leadership, certainly of its people.

Ninian Stephen was an absolute natural as an international statesman-diplomat – the role to which he would have come much earlier in his career had

our External Affairs Department been a little less myopic when he applied to join it in 1949! Not just because of his intelligence, shrewd and balanced judgment, and great communication skills, both orally and in writing, but above all because of that superb quality of empathy – that ability to see and understand things from the other's point of view – which is the essential foundation for all great diplomacy, as indeed it is for political leadership.

What every one of us who had the privilege of knowing or working with Ninian Stephen loved, above all else, about the man was his essential decency and humanity. He carried off all those great public roles with great style and dignity, all the old Roman public virtues of pietas and gravitas and dignitas. But there was always more to it than that: this was a man who made everyone with whom he engaged, whatever the context, feel better for the experience. This was a man who just twinkled.

And he never twinkled more obviously or contentedly in the company of his beloved Valery, their wonderful daughters and all his family. They will miss him more than any of us can imagine. But so too will we all. Ninian Stephen was a great man, a great Australian, and a great citizen of the world. We mourn his passing.

**PROFESSOR THE HON GARETH EVANS  
AC QC FASSA FAIA**

(Reprinted from <http://www.gevans.org/speeches/Speech642.html>)



## Emeritus Professor Ian Zimmer

Date of Passing: 1 November 2017

Emeritus Professor Ian Zimmer was a key leader at The University of Queensland in the decades before his retirement in 2013. He was Executive Dean of the Faculty of Business, Economics and Law (BEL) for a decade before holding the post of Deputy Vice-Chancellor (External Relations) for five years until 2013.

Deputy Vice-Chancellor External Engagement Professor Iain Watson said Emeritus Professor Zimmer's legacy would live on at UQ.

"I understand Emeritus Professor Zimmer led UQ's efforts in the 1980s to better capitalise on the enormous potential of the international student market," Professor Watson said. "In BEL, he spearheaded the recruitment of overseas students before that became a University-wide initiative. He also played a key role in the establishment of UQ's Global Change Institute (GCI) building. Emeritus Professor Zimmer's relationship with businessman and philanthropist Graeme Wood helped Mr Wood realise his vision of funding the construction of the GCI building through a gift of \$15 million in 2010. Emeritus Professor Zimmer also worked with philanthropists Andrew and Jennifer Brice on their generous donations to UQ, notably through their ongoing funding of the UQ Young Achiever Scholarship program."

The relationship between Emeritus Professor Zimmer, Mr Wood and the Brices was forged when Emeritus Professor Zimmer helped the two men get start-up funding to establish the Wotif.com online travel agency.

Emeritus Professor Zimmer came to UQ from the University of New South Wales in 1985 as Reader in Financial Accounting. In 1986 he was appointed Chair in Accounting, and two years later he became UQ Department of Commerce head. Later he was appointed head of the TC Beirne School of Law. He retains the distinction of being the only non-lawyer to lead the UQ law school. In 2006, he became chair of the Mater Medical Research Institute in addition to his UQ work.

He served as a member of the Australian Defence College Advisory Board in Canberra, overseeing defence force policy on undergraduate and postgraduate education. During his time at UQ, Emeritus Professor Zimmer held visiting academic appointments at business schools including INSEAD at Fontainebleau in France and at the University of Michigan and the University of Washington.

He was a Fellow of the Australian Society of Practicing Accountants, the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Leaders of Social Sciences, and a member of the American Accounting Association and the Accounting and Finance Association of Australia and New Zealand. Emeritus Professor Zimmer held degrees from Monash University, Swinburne University, the University of Liverpool and the University of New South Wales. He was awarded a PhD by UNSW in 1983, for his thesis on The Use of Accounting Information in Corporate Lending. In 1997 UNSW awarded him a Doctor of Science on the basis of published work that made a distinguished contribution to international research literature in financial accounting. In 2002 Emeritus Professor Zimmer received the AAANZ outstanding contribution to accounting literature award and in 2004 he was elected as a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Social Sciences.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND

(Reprinted from <https://www.uq.edu.au/news/article/2017/11/vale-emeritus-Professor-ian-zimmer>)

# Financial Statements

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC**

ABN 59 957 839 703

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 2018

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**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC**  
**ABN 59 957 839 703**

**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**COMMITTEE'S REPORT**

Your committee members submit the financial report of the Academy of the Social Sciences In Australia Inc for the financial year ended 30 June 2018.

**Committee Members:**

The names of committee members throughout the year and at the date of this report are:

Professor Glenn Withers – President and Chair	Dr John Beaton – Executive Director
Professor Sidney Gray - Treasurer	Professor Sharyn Roach Anleu – Panel A
Professor Jane Hall – President Elect	Professor Harry Bloch – Panel B
Professor Richard Holden – Public Forums	Professor James Walter – Panel C
Professor James Fox – International Secretary	Professor Kevin McConkey – Panel D
Professor Michael Innes - Workshops	
Professor Diane Gibson – Policy & Advocacy	

**Principal Activities**

The principal activity of the association during the period was of advancement of knowledge and research in the various social sciences.

**Significant Changes**

No significant changes in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

**Operating Result**

The **surplus** of the association for the period amounted to \$98,636 (2017 \$20,860 deficit).

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Members of the Committee.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Executive Director

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Treasurer

Dated this 27<sup>th</sup> day of August 2018

**The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements**

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC**  
**ABN 59 957 839 703**

**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS & OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	Note	2018	2017
		\$	\$
Revenue – Grant Funding	2	856,694	844,034
Other Income	2	238,628	218,977
Employee Benefits & Other Staff Costs		(647,554)	(647,858)
Depreciation and Amortisation		(2,614)	(2,942)
Meetings Costs		(74,544)	(66,100)
Publication Costs		(2,395)	(7,927)
Program Costs		(140,230)	(229,785)
Rent & Cleaning		(55,392)	(54,493)
Other Expenses		(73,957)	(74,766)
<b>Current year's surplus before income tax</b>		<b>98,636</b>	<b>(20,860)</b>
Income Tax Expense		-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income after Income Tax</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>98,636</b>	<b>(20,860)</b>
 Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to Members of the Entity		 <b>98,636</b>	 <b>(20,860)</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC**  
**ABN 59 957 839 703**

**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	387,357	257,880
Investments	6	1,175,009	1,163,161
Trade and Other Receivables	7	47,321	26,622
Other Current Assets	8	29,502	27,230
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>1,639,189</b>	<b>1,474,893</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	9	6,959	3,954
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>6,959</b>	<b>3,954</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>1,646,148</b>	<b>1,478,847</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	10	872,908	804,243
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>872,908</b>	<b>804,243</b>
<b>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		-	-
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>872,908</b>	<b>804,243</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>773,240</b>	<b>674,604</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Retained Earnings		773,240	674,604
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>773,240</b>	<b>674,604</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC**  
**ABN 59 957 839 703**

**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

	<b>Reserves</b>	<b>Retained Earnings</b>	<b>Total Equity</b>
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Balance at 1 July 2016</b>	-	695,464	695,464
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Members	-	(20,860)	(20,860)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2017</b>	-	674,604	674,604
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Members	-	98,636	98,636
<b>Balance at 30 June 2018</b>	-	773,240	773,240

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC**  
**ABN 59 957 839 703**

**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW**

	Note	2018	2017
		\$	\$
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Receipts from customers and operating grants		1,290,760	1,163,356
Payment to suppliers and employees		(1,172,311)	(1,228,149)
Net cash generated from operating activities	15	<u>118,449</u>	<u>(64,793)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Payment for property plant & equipment		(5,619)	(2,159)
Interest received		28,495	30,331
Withdrawn from term deposits		-	-
Investments in term deposits		(11,848)	(23,648)
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>11,028</u>	<u>4,524</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Cash inflows from financing activities		-	-
Cash outflows from financing activities		-	-
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>CASH BALANCES:</b>			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		129,477	(60,269)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		257,880	318,149
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	5	<u>387,357</u>	<u>257,880</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC**  
**ABN 59 957 839 703**

**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The financial statements cover the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Inc. as an individual entity. The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Inc. is an association incorporated in the Australian Capital Territory under the *Associations Incorporation Act (ACT) 1991*.

**Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations and the *Associations Incorporation Act (ACT) 1991* of the Australian Capital Territory.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

**a. Income Tax**

No provision for income Tax has been raised, as the association is exempt from income Tax under Subdivision 50-B of the income Tax assessment ACT 1997.

**b. Property, Plant and Equipment**

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

**Plant and equipment**

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets' employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the association includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the association and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC**  
**ABN 59 957 839 703**

**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Depreciation**

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

<b>Class of Fixed Asset</b>	<b>Depreciation Rate</b>	<b>Depreciation Basis</b>
Office Equipment	16.66%	Straight Line
Computer Equipment	33.33%	Straight Line

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each balance date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the statement of profit or loss & other comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

**c. Leases**

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership, are transferred to the association are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amount equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the association will obtain ownership of the asset or ownership over the term of the lease.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC**  
**ABN 59 957 839 703**

**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**d. Financial Instruments**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the association commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss' in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

**Classification and subsequent measurement**

Finance instruments are subsequently measured at either fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or cost. *Fair value* represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

*Amortised cost* is calculated as: (i) the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition; (ii) less principal repayments; (iii) plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method; and (iv) less any reduction for impairment.

The *effective interest method* is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss.

The Association does not designate any interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint venture entities as being subject to the requirements of accounting standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

**(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial assets are classified at 'fair value through profit or loss' when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, where they are derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where an association of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

**(ii) Loans and receivables**

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for those which are not expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which will be classified as non-current assets.

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC**  
**ABN 59 957 839 703**

**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**(iii) Held-to-maturity investments**

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the association's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which will be classified as current assets.

**(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets**

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

Available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to be disposed of within 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which will be classified as current assets.

**(v) Financial liabilities**

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

**Fair value**

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

**Impairment**

At the end of each reporting period, the association assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss & other comprehensive income.

**Derecognition**

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual right to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC**  
**ABN 59 957 839 703**

**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**e. Impairment of Assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the association reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of profit or loss & other comprehensive income.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the association estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

**f. Employee Benefits**

Provision is made for the Association's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash outflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

**g. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

**h. Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors**

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for services provided in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(e) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

**i. Revenue and Other Income**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. Any consideration deferred is treated as the provision of finance and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of delivery as this corresponds to the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and the cessation of all involvement in those goods.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

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**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Revenue from the provision of membership subscriptions is recognised on a straight-line basis over the financial year.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

Government Grant income is recognised by reference to the stage of completion as at the reporting date, when the outcome can be reliably measured. It is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity and the amount of the revenue and associated costs incurred can be measured reliably.

**j. Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST components of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

**k. Comparative Figures**

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

**l. Trade and Other Payables**

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the association during the reporting period, which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

**m. Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the association has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

**n. Key Estimates**

**(i) Impairment**

The association assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the group that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

**o. Key Judgments**

**(i) Impairment**

The association assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the association that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC**  
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**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**p. New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods**

The Australian Accounting Standards Board has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods and which the association has decided not to early adopt. A discussion of those future requirements and their impact on the association is as follows:

- AASB 9: Financial Instruments and associated Amending Standards (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

This Standard is applicable retrospectively and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and de-recognition for financial instruments. The association has not yet determined any potential impact on the financial statements.

The key changes made to accounting requirements include:

- certain simplifications to the classifications of financial assets;
- simplifications to the accounting for embedded derivatives;
- upfront accounting for expected credit loss; and
- allowing an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income.

AASB 9 also introduces a new model for hedge accounting that will allow greater flexibility in the ability to hedge risk, particularly with respect to the hedging of non-financial items. Should the entity elect to change its hedge policies in line with the new hedge accounting requirements of the Standard, the application of such accounting would be largely prospective.

- AASB 16: Leases (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

When effective this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to leases in AASB 117: Leases and related interpretations. AASB 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model that eliminates the requirement for leases to be classified as operating or finance leases.

The main changes introduced by the new Standard include:

- recognition of a right-to-use asset and liability for all leases (excluding short-term leases with less than 12 months of tenure and leases relating to low-value assets);
- depreciation of right-to-use assets in line with AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment in profit or loss and unwinding of the liability in principal and interest components

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**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate are included in the initial measurement of the lease liability using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- by applying a practical expedient, a lessee is permitted to elect not to separate non-lease components and instead account for all components as a lease; and
- additional disclosure requirements.

The transitional provisions of AASB 16 allow a lessee to either retrospectively apply the Standard to comparatives in line with AASB 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application as an adjustment to opening equity on the date of initial application.

Although members of the committee anticipate the adoption of AASB 16 may have an impact on the association's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC**  
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**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

<b>NOTE 2: REVENUE</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	\$	\$
Government Funding		
Department of Education Grant	856,694	844,034
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	856,694	844,034
Roundtable Sponsorship	-	1,818
Symposium Sponsorship	-	-
Symposium Registration Fees	16,464	22,845
Project Admin Support Fees	3,800	4,000
Members Subscriptions	185,764	156,808
Interest	27,763	29,952
Royalties & Copyrights	1,060	554
Donations	3,777	3,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	238,628	218,977

**NOTE 3: SURPLUS**

The following expenses are significant in explaining the financial performance of the association:

Salaries and Related Staff Costs	647,554	647,858
Rent & Cleaning	55,392	54,493
Administration Expenses & Membership Fees	76,571	77,708
Meetings & Program Expenses	214,774	295,885
Publication	2,395	7,927
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	996,686	1,083,871

**NOTE 4: AUDITORS' REMUNERATION**

Auditors Remuneration	8,600	8,400
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8,600	8,400

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC**  
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**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	2018	2017
<b>NOTE 5: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	\$	\$
Cash at bank	387,057	257,580
Cash on hand	300	300
	<u>387,357</u>	<u>257,880</u>

**NOTE 6: INVESTMENTS**

AMP Term Deposit	249,000	249,000
ME Bank Term Deposit	211,067	204,919
Suncorp Bank Term Deposit	249,000	249,000
Credit Union Australia Term Deposit	216,942	211,242
Beyond Bank Term Deposit	249,000	249,000
	<u>1,175,009</u>	<u>1,163,161</u>

**NOTE 7: TRADE & OTHER RECEIVABLES**

**CURRENT**

Subscription Receivable	31,596	10,165
Interest Receivable	15,725	16,457
	<u>47,321</u>	<u>26,622</u>

Current trade receivables are non-interest bearing loans and are generally receivable within 30 days. A provision for impairment is recognised against subscriptions where there is objective evidence that an individual trade receivable is impaired. No impairment was required at 30 June 2018 (2017: Nil).

**Credit Risk**

The association has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties. The main source of credit risk to the association is considered to relate to the class of assets described as subscriptions receivable.

The following table details the entity's trade receivable exposed to credit risk with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled within the terms and conditions agreed between the association and the member or counterparty to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining their willingness to pay and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the entity.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

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**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 7: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	Gross amount	Past due and impaired	Past due but not impaired				Within initial trade terms	
			Days (overdue)					
			< 30	31–60	61–90	> 90		
<b>2018</b>			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Subscription Receivable	31,596	-	-	-	-	31,596	-	
Interest Receivable	15,725	-	-	-	-	-	15,725	
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,321</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,596</b>	<b>15,725</b>	

	Gross amount	Past due and impaired	Past due but not impaired				Within initial trade terms	
			Days (overdue)					
			< 30	31–60	61–90	> 90		
<b>2017</b>			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Subscription Receivable	10,165	-	-	-	-	10,165	-	
Interest Receivable	16,457	-	-	-	-	-	16,457	
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,622</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,165</b>	<b>16,457</b>	

The association does not hold any financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated, but which would otherwise be past due or impaired.

**Collateral held as security**

No collateral is held as security for any of the trade and other receivable balances.

**NOTE 8: OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Prepayments	29,502	27,230
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	29,502	27,230

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC**  
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**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

<b>NOTE 9: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	\$	\$
<b>Office Furniture &amp; Equipment</b>		
Office Furniture & Equipment	198,491	192,871
Accumulated depreciation	(191,532)	(188,917)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,959	3,954
 <b>Movements in carrying amounts</b>		
	<b>Office Furniture &amp; Equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2016	4,737	4,737
Additions	2,159	2,159
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(2,942)	(2,942)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30 June 2017	3,954	3,954
Additions	5,619	5,619
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(2,614)	(2,614)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30 June 2018	6,959	6,959
 <b>NOTE 10: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES</b>	 <b>2018</b>	 <b>2017</b>
	\$	\$
 <b>CURRENT</b>		
 <b>UNEXPENDED FUNDS</b>		
Big Data ARC LASP Project	75,331	-
Strategic Initiatives Fund	99,844	108,300
AASSREC Fund	58,883	48,983
SAF01 Post Engagement Fund	15,442	18,631
French Embassy Fund	7,284	7,284
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	256,784	183,198
 <b>GRANT FUNDS IN ADVANCE</b>		
Department of Education HERP Grant	431,535	425,158
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	431,535	425,158

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC**  
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**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>OTHER LIABILITIES</b>	\$	\$
GST Payable	2,872	924
Sundry Creditors & Accruals	6,377	13,967
Provision for Annual Leave	30,810	35,555
Provision for Maternity Leave	21,433	31,830
Provision for Long Service Leave	123,097	113,611
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	184,589	195,887

**NOTE 10: Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
Trade and other payables:	Note	\$
- Total current		872,908
- Total non current		-
		<hr/>
Less: Funding in advance		872,908
Less: Leave entitlements		431,535
Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	16	175,340
		<hr/>
		266,033
		198,089

**NOTE 11: CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>Operating Lease Commitments</b>	\$	\$
Non cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements		
Payable – minimum lease payments		
— Not later than 12 months	-	-
— Between 12 months and 5 years - Photocopier Rental & Service Agreement (60mths X \$135) - (1 X \$135 lease payments paid as at 30 <sup>th</sup> June, 2018)	7,965	2,970
— Greater than 5 years	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,965	2,970

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC**  
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**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 12: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS**

There are no known contingent liabilities at the date of this report that should be brought to account or disclosed.

**NOTE 13: EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE**

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the period, which significantly affected or may affect the operations of the association, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the association in future periods.

**NOTE 14: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

The membership of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Inc. includes delegates from participating organisations, individuals and associates; these are deemed to be related parties.

Other than the receipt of membership subscriptions, no related party transactions arose in the year, (2017 nil).

**NOTE 15: CASH FLOW INFORMATION**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Loss from Ordinary Activities after Income Tax		
Profit/(Loss) after income tax	98,636	(20,860)
Non-cash flows in loss		
—Depreciation	2,614	2,942
—Net (gain)/ loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Interest Received	(28,495)	(30,331)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
—(Increase)/decrease in trade and short term debtors	(22,971)	43,034
—Increase/(decrease) in trade & other payables	68,665	(59,578)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	118,449	(64,793)

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC**  
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**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The association's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, and leases.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2018	2017
		\$	\$
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	387,357	257,880
Trade and other receivables	7	47,321	26,622
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>434,678</b>	<b>284,502</b>
 <b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		\$	\$
- trade and other payables	10	266,033	198,089
		<b>266,033</b>	<b>198,089</b>

**Financial Risk Management Policies**

The association's treasurer is responsible for, among other issues, monitoring and managing financial risk exposures of the association. The treasurer monitors the association's transactions and reviews the effectiveness of controls relating to credit risk, financial risk and interest rate risk. Discussions on monitoring and managing financial risk exposures are held three times per annum and minuted by the committee of management.

The treasurer's overall risk management strategy seeks to ensure that the association meets its financial targets, whilst minimising potential adverse effects of cash flow shortfalls.

**Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management**

The main risks the association is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk relating to interest rate risk and equity price risk.

**a. Credit risk**

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the association.

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures (such as the utilisation of systems for the approval, granting and removal of credit limits, regular monitoring of exposure against such limits and monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties) ensuring, to the extent possible, that members and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness.

Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain a high credit rating or in entities that the committee has otherwise cleared as being financially sound.

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**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

**b. Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the association might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The association manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- proactively monitoring the recovery of unpaid subscriptions.

The tables below reflect an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle finance leases reflect the earliest contractual settlement dates.

*Financial liability and financial assets maturity analysis*

	Within 1 Year		1 to 5 Years		Over 5 Years		Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Financial liabilities due for payment</b>								
Trade and other payables	(266,033)	(198,089)	-	-	-	-	(266,033)	(198,089)
(excluding leave entitlements & income in advance)								
Finance lease liabilities	(1,620)	(1,620)	(6,345)	(1,350)	-	-	(7,965)	(2,970)
Total contractual outflows	(267,653)	(199,709)	(6,345)	(1,350)	-	-	(273,998)	(201,059)
Total expected outflows	(267,653)	(199,709)	(6,345)	(1,350)	-	-	(273,998)	(201,059)

**Financial assets — cash flows realisable**

Cash and cash equivalents	387,357	257,880	-	-	-	-	387,357	257,880
Trade and other receivables	47,321	26,622	-	-	-	-	47,321	26,622
Total anticipated inflows	434,678	284,502	-	-	-	-	434,678	284,502
Net (outflow)/inflow on financial instruments	167,025	84,793	(6,345)	(1,350)	-	-	160,680	83,443

**Financial assets pledged as collateral**

No financial assets have been pledged as security for any financial liability.

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**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

**c. Market risk**

*i. Interest rate risk*

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows.

*ii. Price risk*

Price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices of securities held.

The association is exposed to securities price risk on available-for-sale investments. Such risk is managed through diversification of investments across industries and geographic locations.

The association's investments are held in diversified management fund portfolios.

*Sensitivity analysis*

No sensitivity analysis has been performed on foreign exchange risk, as the association is not exposed to foreign currency fluctuations.

**Net Fair Values**

**Fair value estimation**

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the balance sheet. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgment, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated. Areas of judgment and the assumptions have been detailed below. Where possible, valuation information used to calculate fair value is extracted from the market, with more reliable information available from markets that are actively traded. In this regard, fair values for listed securities are obtained from quoted market bid prices.

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC**  
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**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Footnote	Net Carrying Value	Net Fair Value	Net Carrying Value	Net Fair Value
		\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	(i)	387,357	387,357	257,880	257,880
Trade and other receivables	(i)	47,321	47,321	26,622	26,622
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>434,678</b>	<b>434,678</b>	<b>284,502</b>	<b>284,502</b>

**NOTE 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

	Footnote	Net Carrying Value	Net Fair Value	Net Carrying Value	Net Fair Value
		\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Trade and other payables	(i)	274,133	274,133	201,059	201,059
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>274,133</b>	<b>274,133</b>	<b>201,059</b>	<b>201,059</b>

The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies:

- (i) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are short term instruments in nature whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value. Trade and other payables exclude amounts provided for relating to annual leave which is not considered a financial instrument.
- (ii) For listed available-for-sale financial assets, closing quoted bid prices at reporting date are used.
- (iii) These liabilities are fixed interest leases carried at amortised cost. Differences between carrying value and net fair value represent decreases in market interest rates.

**NOTE 17: ASSOCIATION DETAILS**

The registered office of the association is:

Academy of The Social Sciences In Australia Inc.  
26 Balmain Crescent  
ACTON ACT 2601  
Canberra

The principal place of business is:

Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Inc.  
26 Balmain Crescent  
ACTON ACT 2601  
Canberra

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC**  
**ABN 59 957 839 703**

**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

**STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE**

In the opinion of the committee the financial report as set out on pages 3 to 25

1. Presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Inc. as at 30 June 2018 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.
2. At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Inc. will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the committee and is signed for and on behalf of the committee by:

  
President

Dated this 27<sup>th</sup> day of August 2018

  
Treasurer

Dated this 27<sup>th</sup> day of August 2018

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC**  
**ABN 59 957 839 703**

**INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO  
THE MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC.**

**Report on the Financial Report**

*Opinion*

We have audited the accompanying financial report of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Inc. (the association) which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the statement by members of the board on the financial statements giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the association.

In our opinion:

The financial report of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Inc. is in accordance with the Associations Incorporation Act (ACT) 1991 including:

- i. giving a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Associations Incorporation Act (ACT) 1991

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Accounting Standards, Urgent Issues Group Consensus Views and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Associations Incorporations Act 1991 of the Australian Capital Territory. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Association in accordance with the requirements of the Australian professional ethical pronouncements. We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Matters Relating to the Electronic Presentation of the Audited Financial Report**

This auditors report relates to the financial report of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia Inc. for the year ended 30 June 2018 included on the association's website. The association's committee members are responsible for the integrity of the association's website. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the association's website. The auditors report refers only to the statements named above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information, which may have been hyperlinked to/from these statements.

If users of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications, they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial report to confirm the information included in the audited financial report presented on this website.

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA**  
**ABN 59 957 839 703**

**INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO**  
**THE MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC.**

***Committee's Responsibility for the Financial Report***

The committee of the association is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Associations Incorporation Act (ACT) 1991. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

In preparing the financial report, the board is responsible for assessing the Association's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board intends to wind up the Association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

***Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial reports.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide the basis of our opinion. The risk of not identifying a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Association's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the board, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

**ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA**  
**ABN 59 957 839 703**

**INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO**  
**THE MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC.**

*Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report continued...*

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Association's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial reports or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Association to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial reports, including the disclosures, and whether the financial reports represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the committee, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant audit deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Registered Company Auditor  
PKF – Di Bartolo Diamond & Mihailaros  
Level 7, 28 University Avenue  
Canberra City, ACT



Partner

Dated this 27 day of AUGUST 2018.

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PARTNERS:  
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