



ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
IN AUSTRALIA

2016
ANNUAL
REPORT

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Welcome to the 2016 Annual Report for the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia. It is a pleasure to bring together here a record of the activities of this Academy, for they are rewarding and important. A prosperous, fair and free society is supported and enhanced by the sustained pursuit of social science knowledge. The Academy plays a key role in protecting and encouraging this.

The Academy's mission is to recognise and promote excellence in the social sciences through facilitating social science research and the awareness and uptake of social science knowledge. The Academy has a proven record of ongoing improvement and achieving a great deal despite modest resources and this past year has continued that tradition, including modesty of resources.

This year we have expanded the report itself to include highlights of our program activities. You will find herein a selection of reports from our roundtables, workshops, and public lectures, as well as other activities such as ACOLA, school outreach and the audited financial statements.

Finally, and very importantly, thanks are due from this President to Fellows, especially on Academy committees, for their unstinting contribution, and to the Secretariat, led by Dr John Beaton, for their able support. Our modest resources are much multiplied by their efforts and talents.

Glenn Withers



 26 Balmain Crescent, Acton ACT 2601

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA



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ABOUT THE ACADEMY

The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia (ASSA) promotes excellence in the social sciences in Australia 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 cooperation 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 18 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.

It is the one of the four learned academies in Australia and focuses on promoting excellence in research in the social sciences and increasing public awareness of the role and value of social sciences.

ASSA works closely with the Australian Academy of the Humanities (AAH), the Australian Academy of Science (AAS), and the Australian Academy of the Technological Sciences and Engineering (ATSE) to promote multidisciplinary advice on important matters of public policy through the Australian Council of Learned Academies (ACOLA, formerly the National Academies Forum).

STRATEGIC STATEMENT

The Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia (ASSA) 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

The core of the Academy's purpose is the recognition, enhancement and communication of excellence in research and scholarship in the social sciences. The Academy does this through a process of election to Fellowship for outstanding achievement in the social sciences - and through deploying the skills of those so recognised to share and interrogate ideas with each other and with a wider community.

This year has seen the Academy consolidate and refocus our programs as we strive to achieve the greatest level of impact on matters of national importance and deliver value to our Fellowship and beyond. These goals are incorporated in our now updated Strategic Statement (pg 5).

We continue to engage with government bodies, research institutions, business and industry, and the community but there is always room to do more. In particular, the Academy faces the fundamental challenges and opportunities afforded it through major trends such as:

- demands for greater holism in knowledge, while preserving the rigour of disciplinaryity
- internationalisation in the world generally and the world of ideas in particular
- balancing basic curiosity driven research with expectations of engagement and impact
- combining rigour and excellence with accessibility and wide communication
- the need to defend and advance academic rigour, independence and research integrity

In the year ahead, our programs and activities will focus on promoting the value of the social sciences working together and how social science research can enhance science, technology, engineering, maths (STEM) and humanities initiatives. We will achieve this through multi and interdisciplinary collaboration, Academy reports, engagement with institutions and Fellows, and a national communication and advocacy program. In this latter respect we will be continuing some of the interventions made in 2016 in areas ranging from government agency restructuring and research funding through program rules to data collection and access. And we will continue our extensive program of workshops, roundtables, and public lectures. We will also be rethinking how we link to our social science colleagues beyond Australia through like organisations and others, and with them share learnings on our research and scholarship, engagement and communication capacities, as well as reconsidering all such issues by our own review.

In this process, introspection will particularly look at:

- ensuring that the activities conducted engage the interest, enthusiasm and, thereby, the active participation of our Fellowship;
- improving balance and diversity in our Fellowship and location of activity into the future; and
- ensuring a strong and sustainable organisational and financial base.

Fellowship

To enrich our membership in 2015, the Academy welcomed 30 new Fellows, of which one-third were female (pg 70). This record number of successful candidates is a testament to the scholarly quality of social scientists being put forward for nomination. Equally, in 2015, the Academy recognized 23 Fellows who have achieved 40 years or more of Fellowship (pg 76). We congratulate these Fellows on their service to the social sciences. The collective efforts of all of these Fellows, young and a little less young, are together a huge contribution to our understanding of our world.

Donations

In sustaining our activities as an Academy and in diversifying our revenue to help ensure independence and balance, 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 Keith Hancock, Professor Henry Jackson, Professor Robert Lingard, Emeritus Professor Patricia Michie, Professor John Piggott, and Professor Garry Rodan.

In Memorium

At the same time we acknowledge the sad passing of seven ASSA Fellows. This year we lost The Hon Dr John Bannon, Emeritus Professor Geoffrey Bolton, Emeritus Professor Jack Caldwell, Professor Peter Hall, Dr John Hirst, Emeritus Professor John Legge, and Emeritus Professor Jim Perkins. Obituaries for these Fellows are included in this report (page 127). The Academy extends its condolences to the families, colleagues and friends of these great social scientists. We will miss them one and all. Vale.

As my own first year as President of the Academy comes to a close, I look forward to what we can achieve for our society during the remainder of my term and, of course, beyond. As president I am continuing the great work of my predecessor, Professor Debbie Terry. The Academy has been pleased to award Deborah the title of Honorary Fellow of the Academy.



Professor Glenn Withers
President

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

At the time of the publication of this report the Academy will be populated by nearly six-hundred Fellows. ASSA relies on the scholarly contributions of its Fellows when called upon by government and others to provide knowledge and advice in the public interest. This year a number of Fellows have given freely of their time and expertise to their Academy. They have done so at the board and committee levels and also through our programs. They do so at a cost to themselves, its value we must learn to measure and promote as part of the real cost of ASSA's products.

The efforts of Fellows on ASSA's behalf are more than simply generous contributions to their Academy. Those efforts flow though ASSA and contribute to what is needed, indeed demanded, – impact, a positive effect on the well-being of Australia. Government is determined to see impact, an indication of value, in its support for academic investments, the social sciences included. Through this Academy, the social sciences are routinely reminded of the importance of impact and are called upon to demonstrate it in the research achievements of Fellows and other practitioners.

This year ASSA has redoubled its efforts to demonstrate not only the impact of social science research but the important roles played by people with social science training in business, industry and especially government. This year's ASSA Symposium *Social Sciences: understanding policy impacts* and the ASSA publication *The Social Sciences Shape the Nation* should combine to leave no one with any doubts of the importance of social science research and the value of an education in the social sciences.

ASSA owes a great debt of thanks to Fellows who have volunteered their time and expertise to achieve what is reported in this volume.

In the Secretariat, there have been no changes to permanent staff and we have welcomed our first Australian National Internship Program placement, Ms Grace Flanagan, who will be working on existing projects and writing up her experience.

I thank my colleagues in the Secretariat, Jennifer Fernance, Rosemary Hurley, Sunita Kumar, Liz West, Murray Radcliffe and Michelle Bruce for their commitment and achievements in sometimes challenging circumstances. Freya Job provides a range of editing support with keen eyes for clarity and style.

We all look forward to our upcoming annual events and Symposium in November 2016 at Old Parliament House and we hope to see many Fellows in attendance.



Dr John Beaton
Executive Director



📷 M Bruce, J Fernance, M Radcliffe, L West, R Hurley, J Beaton, S Kumar

SECRETARIAT

Executive Director

Dr John Beaton (BA, MA UCLA, PhD ANU)

Deputy Director

Mr Murray Radcliffe (BSc)

Manager, Public Forums & Communications

Ms Sunita Kumar (BA, MBA)

Manager, Governance

Ms Liz West (BA)

Manager, Fellowship

Ms Michelle Bruce (BA)

Manager, Finance

Ms Jennifer Fernance (BA hons, ANU)

Manager, Human Resources & Payroll

Ms Rosemary Hurley

Copy Editor (Publications)

Ms Freya Job (MA)

PRESIDENTS

1943–1952	Kenneth Stewart Cunningham
1952–1953	Sir Douglas Copland
1953–1958	Sir Leslie Galfreid Melville
1958–1962	Sydney James Butlin
1962–1964	Wilfred David Borrie
1964–1966	William Matthew O’Neil
1966–1969	Percy Herbert Partridge
1969–1972	Richard Ivan Downing
1972–1975	Geoffrey Sawyer
1975–1978	Fred Henry George Gruen
1978–1981	Alan George Lewers Shaw
1981–1984	Keith Jackson Hancock
1984–1987	Joseph Ezra Isaac
1987–1990	Peter Henry Karmel
1990–1993	Peter Winston Sheehan
1993–1997	Paul Francis Bourke
1997–2000	Gwendoline Fay Gale
2000–2003	Leon Mann
2003–2006	Sue Richardson
2006–2009	Stuart Forbes Macintyre
2009–2012	Barry McGaw
2012–2015	Deborah Terry
2016–	Glenn Withers

COMMITTEE OFFICERS

President

Professor Glenn Withers

Executive Director

Dr John Beaton

Treasurer

Professor Sid Gray

Executive Committee

Professor Glenn Withers (Chair)

Professor Deborah Terry (Immediate Past President)

Professor Sid Gray (Treasurer)

Professor James Fox (Chair, International Program Committee)

Professor Peter Spearritt (Chair, Public Forums & Communication Committee)

Professor Diane Gibson (Chair, Policy & Advocacy Committee)

Professor Michael Innes (Chair, Workshop Committee)

Professor Janeen Baxter (Chair, Panel A)

Professor Harry Bloch (Chair, Panel B)

Professor James Walter (Chair, Panel C)

Professor Ottmar Lipp (Chair, Panel D)



 G Withers, D Gibson, J Fox, J Walter, M Innes, S Gray, O Lipp, J Baxter, J Beaton, H Bloch, P Spearritt

2015/16 Highlights

13

Workshop Grants

5

Policy Roundtables

658

Attendees at
Academy Lectures

61

Early and Mid-Career
Researchers Engaged in
the Academy's Programs

\$173,923

External Program
Funding and
Sponsorship

4

Formal Submissions
to Government

4

International
Collaborations

8

Lectures and
Public Events

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

The International Program is the Academy's forum for connecting social science expertise in Australia with ideas, organisations and individuals in our region and globally. By recognising and supporting potential achievement, the program nurtures social science development in Australia. The program 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)

AASSREC will hold its 22nd Biennial Conference Sustaining a Green and Equitable Future in Asia-Pacific 20-22 April 2017. The Institute of Demography and Labor Economics at the Chinese Academy of Social Science (CASS) has most generously offered to host the conference. The inescapable question will be addressed by the Member delegates... Is it possible to increase national wealth and eliminate poverty while simultaneously reducing our negative impact on our finite natural resources? The contradictions and opportunities that emerge from debating that question, and its many related questions, will be contested.

Joint Action: Australia and China

This grants program is jointly funded and organised by the Academy and the Chinese Academy of the Social Sciences, providing funding for two or more social scientists working on a single topic of research, from Australia and at least one other country. Each awarded grant provides a funding grant from each country for a one-year project.

Outcomes and other observations from the research project are publicly distributed on the Academy's website.

Participants from Australia and overseas work on a single project which focus on social science topics that are important to the community in Australia as well as the overseas country. Proposals must also indicate the participation of at least one early career researcher (eight or fewer years beyond the completion of a PhD).

The strong relationship between the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences was extended with four new grants being provided for collaborative research projects for 2016.

1. Integrating Industrial and Eco-cities: A comparative analysis of the planning and development of industrial parks and new cities in Beijing and Sydney.

This research project is investigating the impacts and challenges of post-industrial transformation in Beijing and Sydney, and its integration with eco-city principles. Based on the principle of living within the means of the environment, an eco-city is a healthy and sustainable urban development with goals including pollution reduction, incorporating the environment into the city and stimulating economic growth.

This study focuses on a comparative analysis of the relationship between the development of industrial parks and new city development in Sydney and Beijing. A mixed-method approach that combines an audit and mapping of industrial parks, along with in-depth case-study analysis of a selected site in each city, the project is investigating

the extent to which new forms of industrial development are integrated with eco-city principles.

2. **Establishing Trust in the Face of Dual Risks of Food Safety and New Technology**

The credibility of the food industry has been challenged globally due to numerous food scandals and incidents. The outbreak of food-borne illnesses, along with consumers' increasing awareness of the health, social and environmental consequences of food choices, has further exacerbated consumer concerns over the safety and quality of food.

Traceability of food across supply chains from farm to fork has been regarded as an important tool for ensuring food safety and quality, as well as restoring consumer confidence. However, there is limited understanding in relation to consumers' perceptions and beliefs associated with traceability, or their preferences for information provision, which will largely determine the success of traceability systems in achieving their anticipated goals.

3. **The Impacts of Internationalising Universities on Urban Transformation: A case study of the Dushu Lake Higher Education Town in Suzhou, China.**

In spite of growing numbers of government initiatives to create university towns in China, little academic attention has been paid to the impacts that internationalising universities have had on urban landscapes. This research is outlining the development of university towns in China, using a case study of the Dushu Lake Higher Education Town.

In particular, the international students and knowledge workers will be a focus due to their significant roles in driving demand for new urban space. The project is exploring the key factors that have attracted international knowledge workers and international students, and investigating how the university town has led to urban transformation.

4. **Rural-Urban Migration, Labour Participation Rates and Labour Supply in Urban China.**

An important challenge emerging from China's economic restructuring is a rapid increase in labour costs. With many commentators of the view that China has reached the *Lewis turning point*, and with a sharp decline in the working-age population, increasing the labour supply now relies on increasing labour participation rates and longer working hours.

This study is using National Planning Committee survey data on migrant workers, as well as the local urban household population sample surveys, collected by the Institute of Population and Labour Economics with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences to model the factors necessary to increase the effective supply of labour and to reduce the impact of structural adjustment due to labour cost and labour supply shortage. The results will inform strategies to reduce the negative effects of the rapid rise of labour cost and improve the labour-force participation rate.

PUBLIC FORUMS & COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

The Public Forums 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, state-based Fellows events, and the Annual Symposium.

The Academy's Public Lectures

- Fay Gale Lecture:** presented by Professor Barbara Pocock FASSA (August 2015) at the University of Adelaide and The University of Queensland on the theme *Holding Up Half the Sky? Women at work in the 21st Century*. Over 130 people attended at each of the presentations.
- Paul Bourke Lecture:** presented by Dr Philip Batterham (May 2016) at the Australian National University on the theme *Novel Directions in Population Mental Health Research*. Over eighty people attended.
- Keith Hancock Lecture:** presented by Dr Richard Dennis of Australia Institute (May 2016) in Canberra and in Sydney on the theme *A Model of Confusion – Why economic modelling is ruining public policy and public debate and what can be done about it*. Over one hundred and twenty people attended at both venues.
- Cunningham Lecture:** presented by The Hon Dr Andrew Leigh MP FASSA (Nov 2015) on the theme *The Luck of Politics*. In his presentation, based on his 2015 publication by the same name, Dr Leigh argued that recognising the importance of luck can profoundly alter the way in which all of us think about politics, and about life.
- ASSA - CHASS Forum:** in association with Deakin University, and the Hawke Research Institute, University of South Australia (July 2015) on the theme *The Future of Cities in the Global Age: Views from Australia and Singapore*.

Video recording of the Academy's lecture presentations are available on the Academy website, www.assa.edu.au.



FAYE GALE LECTURE

Holding Up Half the Sky? Women at work in the 21st Century

Emeritus Professor Barbara Pocock FASSA, University of South Australia

Despite strides in Australian women's qualification levels, discrimination is being 'refreshed and remade'. Examples include recent Australian reversals in paid parental leave policy and the role of sexual harassment in patrolling work boundaries. The institutional basis of unequal pay and inflexible work/family-time allocation is demonstrated in the Productivity Commission's 2015 Workplace Relations agenda. This recommends reduced Sunday penalty rates that will disproportionately affect feminised, low-paid retail and hospitality work and rejects any strengthening of parents' statutory right to request flexible work arrangements. Three remedies are proposed – creative approaches to research, campaigning and political action.

So four decades on, where are Australian women at work?

It is true now that women hold up almost half the sky in terms of participation in paid work. Since the early 1980s, women's increasing participation at work has entirely underpinned the overall participation rate in Australia, making up for the decline in men's. This growth is obvious across the age range – but nowhere more obvious than among older women. Among 60- to 64-year-old women, participation has increased threefold from 15 per cent in 1993 to 45 per cent (Wilkins and Wooden, 2014: 419). For the first time, we have a generation of older women who have not only undertaken the same kinds of reproductive work and care of their mothers and grandmothers but often held

a job for many of those decades as well.

Despite their decades of the 'double day', they approach their retirement years being told that they must work on longer – that the nation cannot afford their pension and that their superannuation balances are woefully inadequate. For many, their superannuation might buy a new car perhaps, but certainly not much income. More than a third have no superannuation at all. Most of the third who have separated or divorced during their working years will experience negative effects on their housing and retirement resources, and many will be very involved in the care of grandchildren as their daughters and sons work.

The increase in participation has been especially pronounced among women in their most intensive caring years – from 20 to 50 years, as we have scooped those women from home into the workplace so that women today, in terms of participation in work over the life cycle, look a lot like men. This is a transformation of our society. It means that we now expect women to work for most of their lives – to behave like men in this respect. Certainly, many work part-time, but they are expected to – and often want to – work outside the home.

Conclusion: Come to work, go to work, stay at work

We cannot keep making workplace relations changes that disadvantage women and be surprised that there is no narrowing of the gender pay gap, no increase in flexibility at work for many women and men, no respite from relentless time pressures for working women and no relief from sexual harassment. We cannot lament the unchanging ratios of women in every

form of leadership in Australia and in the same breath refuse to take action – like set targets or quotas (and most importantly plans to achieve them) to address these in any kind of meaningful way.

We know that work is good for women – for our independence, sense of contribution, use of competence and skill, health and social connection – and Kathleen McGinn’s recently released Harvard study of 50,000 adults in 25 countries even tells us that our work is good for our children: that daughters of working mothers are more likely to be employed in supervisory roles and earn higher incomes, while sons are more likely to spend more time on childcare and housework (Nobel, 2015).

But those of us – especially politicians and leaders – who exhort women to increase their participation in paid work, to invest in their skills and experience and to work for longer into old age have a responsibility to illuminate and change the disadvantages that continue to affect women so negatively and disproportionately – and which are flat-lining or getting worse not better. The AUD \$1.5 million lifetime earnings loss for Australian women with degrees relative to their male peers is not acceptable, nor is the growing proportion of women in a labour market where less than half have meaningful flexibility, or the shameful political football that our PPL scheme has become: these are all signals that we are being ‘taken for mugs’. But we are not so gullible.

I suggest that we try and do more of three things. The first is research. Quality research on key issues still matters – on sexual harassment, pay, conditions, leave, flexibility, all forms of care work, the retirement system and the issues that particularly affect those who challenge conventional norms of sexuality and constructions of gender. But the second action of organising and creative campaigning matter more

– much more. Research is a necessary but far from sufficient solution. We need to name, shame, organise – and demand practical plans for action and change – rather than have a fake and frequently semantic debate about quotas or targets, for example. Third, political organising among women is also essential, given that both major political parties currently let women down. In doing this, we need to make much better use of social media, recognising the power of humour, ridicule and mobilising people, including as consumers. Examples are the ‘#ILookLikeAnEngineer’ campaign – images of a diversity of women holding this sign and the campaign by the young Melbourne hospitality worker Kahlani Pyrah, resulting in her reinstatement after allegedly being sacked for complaining about being paid AUD10 an hour on Sundays, without penalty rates and underpaid AUD \$4,000 a year (Toscano, 2015).

One thing is clear to me: nothing will change simply because it is the right thing to do; because the evidence is strong; because gender disadvantage is getting worse; or because the gender bias and wilful blindness of our workplace institutions is diminishing. If young people are to look back in the middle of this century to their own 42 years at work and observe real change in gender equality, we will need a much stronger and more effective political effort than my own generation has been able to muster, stimulate or execute – and take it from me, we worked hard at it!

 [The Economic and Labour Relations Review](#)

PAUL BOURKE LECTURE

Novel directions in population mental health research

Philip J Batterham, Australian National University

Mental health problems are highly prevalent in the population and account for a considerable proportion of the burden of disease, with significant impacts on individuals, families and communities. In the most recent National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing approximately 20 per cent of Australian adults met criteria for a common mental disorder, representing approximately 3.2 million adults living with a clinically significant mental health problem that impacts on their daily functioning.

Mental disorders account for about one-quarter of the disability burden in the population, and more than 13 per cent of the total disease burden in Australia after accounting for both disability and mortality. By contrast, mental health research receives between 8–10 per cent of NHMRC funding. There is an economic burden of mental illnesses, with the cost of mental disorders on the health system estimated to have grown from \$4 billion ten years ago to nearly \$14 billion in recent times.

Dr Philip Batterham's research addresses what can be done to reduce this considerable burden of common mental disorders on individuals and the community. Population health incorporates the spectrum of interventions and health services, from promotion, prevention and case identification to treatment and recovery to provide a comprehensive approach to reducing the impact of health problems. It draws from social sciences, including psychology and

sociology, in addition to health sciences, to identify approaches to address health problems at a community level and then to implement these approaches at a population scale. Applying a population health approach to the prevention, identification and treatment of mental health problems is vital to making inroads into reducing the prevalence and impact of mental illness in Australia.

At the lecture, Dr Batterham presented examples and discussed strategies from his recent population mental health research for:

1. A health promotion approach to preventing suicide.
2. The development of new assessment methods to improve identification of mental health problems in the population.
3. The development and dissemination of internet-based interventions to improve access to evidence-based prevention and treatment programs in the community.

Dr Batterham's research encompasses a range of multidisciplinary projects designed to generate evidence to optimise the promotion of mental health and increased help-seeking in the community, develop and test tools to enable better and earlier identification of emerging mental health problems, and develop and test technological solutions for increasing the reach and uptake of evidence-based mental health prevention and treatment programs in the community.

 [Paul Bourke Lecture 2015](#)

SYMPOSIUM 2015

Social Insurance for the 21st Century?

Exploring pathways for a sustainable, equitable and effective welfare system

The 2015 ASSA Annual Symposium, held on 17 November, explored the ways in which social insurance programs over the 20th and 21st centuries have been introduced, developed and reformed in Australia and a number of countries similar to Australia, to address the life-course issues of sustaining health, income and wellbeing through the exigencies of ageing and retirement, unemployment, disability, long-term care, early childcare leave and support for parents after the birth of children, health insurance covering illness and accident.

The major objective was to identify the principles of national social insurance programs which might promote sustainable, equitable and effective welfare systems, and in particular to provide research-based ideas for Australian policy reform. The significant hallmark of the symposium involved dialogue between university researchers, advocates in community-based organisations, the trade unions and senior government policy makers, concerning the significance of social insurance schemes, why they matter in international and Australian contexts, and how they might be adapted, reformed and implemented, and the key players in the policy-making making processes.

The spheres of tax and transfer payments, including the fiscal implications of social insurance in revenue-raising, effective and equitable health and welfare service delivery, the empowerment and well-being

of recipients of programs, the sustainability and equity of welfare systems of various types were all traversed. Issues of gender differences and income inequalities were identified as crucial to policy design and implementation. Discussion was lively, policy implications were identified, controversies were generated, and made immediate to the everyday experiences of people experiencing life exigencies, particularly because of the mix of researchers, advocates and policy-makers on the various panels.

The international key-note speakers were Professor Daniel Beland (University of Saskatchewan, Canada), and Professor Sara Arber (University of Surrey, UK), and the panel speakers were Professor Allan Borowski (RMIT University), Professor Deborah Brennan (University of NSW), Professor Peter Whiteford (Australian National University), Associate Professor Siobhan Austen (Curtin University), Associate Professor James Gillespie (University of Sydney), Professor Karen Fisher (University of NSW), Emeritus Professor Bettina Cass (University of NSW), Jacqueline Phillips (Australian Council of Social Service), The Hon John Della Bosca (Every Australian Counts), Professor Eric Kingson (Syracuse University, New York, USA), Serena Wilson (Department of Social Services in the Commonwealth Government), Dr Zhiming Cheng (Macquarie University), and Professor Peter Saunders (University of NSW).

All speakers ensured that research evidence and policy implications and debates were insightfully traversed. Chairs of panels were also much involved in the proceedings: Professor Rosalind Croucher (President, Australian Law Reform Commission), Michael Borowick (Assistant Secretary, Australian Council of Trade Unions), Emeritus Professor Murray

Goot (Macquarie University), Professor Jenny Lewis (University of Melbourne) and Professor Adam Graycar (Flinders University).

The Convenors of the symposium, Professor Allan Borowski and Emeritus Professor Bettina Cass, and Chair of the Public Forums Committee - Professor Peter Spearritt, thank all participants, and the audience for their spirited participation in debates and the generation of new ideas for sustainable, equitable and effective welfare systems. There is no doubt that the Academy of Social Sciences Annual Symposium fulfils the Academy's charter of bringing together social science researchers and other key players in government and civil society in exploring issues of great significance, interest and complexity in public policy.

 [Symposium 2015](#)



CUNNINGHAM LECTURE

The Luck of Politics


The Hon Dr Andrew Leigh

When US president Theodore Roosevelt was shot in the chest in 1912, he was saved by the luck of having a folded fifty-page speech in his breast pocket. Two years later, World War I was sparked after Franz Ferdinand's motorcade took a wrong turn onto a narrow street, putting his car into the path of an assassin. John Howard and Gough Whitlam narrowly missed out being elected to state seats – a 'misfortune' that left them able to run for safer federal seats.



 Dr Andrew Leigh

In this lecture, Andrew Leigh argues that recognising the importance of luck can profoundly alter the way in which all of us think about politics, and about life. Just as a good health system guards against the bad luck of sickness, and a good unemployment system protects against the bad luck of job loss, so too do we need a politics that recognises the role of chance. Luck should make us less inclined to revere the successful and revile the unsuccessful. Putting luck into politics may even let the unlucky have a second chance.

 [Cunningham Lecture 2015](#)

POLICY & ADVOCACY PROGRAM

The Policy and Advocacy Program is the Academy's main forum for presenting its advice and recommendations to government policymakers. Following from a desire to better present the expertise of our Fellowship to people who implement social sciences in the practical context of government decision-making, the program was established with such an emphasis. It actively seeks input from those of our Fellows who have personal experience within government policymaking. It also includes those of our Fellows from academia who nevertheless have a strong history of advocating for particular perspectives or indeed subjects. The program also encourages co-operation between the Academy and external organisations. These include senior officials from the public service, as well as other research organisations and university centres.

The program relies on the Academy's unique status as an independent and multidisciplinary social science organisation. We are not attached to any single university or disciplinary interest, nor is our funding reliant on private sector interests. Indeed the terms of public funding for the Academy 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 the Academy the potential to provide advice that may not be immediately popular or supportive of the government of the day. However in the vast majority of instances, the work of the program is concerned with longer-term public interests. This can include recommending that 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 some of our members are provided but also identified as such.

The distance between academic social sciences and governments can be closed, and through this Academy the scope exists for the country's leading social scientists to be actively involved in this ongoing dialogue.

Policy Roundtables consist of approximately 20–30 social scientists from the Academy, universities and the public service, as well as eminent retired people, gathering to discuss the various elements of a subject of importance to government. Driven by the proposals sought from within the Policy and Advocacy Committee, subjects addressed recently include economic growth, wellbeing measurements, social security policies, environmentalism and climate change, urban infrastructure, Australian federalism and health funding.

Policy Roundtables are typically conducted as a one-day conference, and whilst the attendees list is varied the sessions are not open to the public. Instead, they produce one or more reports or other forms of publication that summarise comments made on the day, and advance perspectives applied to a specific topic by the roundtable's participants. The main reason for abiding by these 'Chatham House rules' for policy roundtables is because of the importance of providing recommendations that might be implemented. As mentioned, the program's purpose is to convey advice to government so that social science expertise is better incorporated into government decision-making. Practical reality often dictates that

senior public servants will be better able to express their perspectives, or incorporate advice provided at a roundtable into their daily decision-making, if the source of this advice is not detailed for public audiences prior to implementation or partial implementation by a government.

This year, the Policy and Advocacy Program has continued to focus on providing expert policy advice from the social sciences in Australia by holding roundtables, writing submissions to public inquiries, and disseminating recommendations through various Academy publications. In particular, it has addressed topics of importance to economic growth, economic efficiency and workforce productivity.

In each of these activities the program has been immeasurably supported by the energetic and influential efforts of the Fellows of the Academy, especially those on the Policy and Advocacy Committee.

Following are the outcomes of four roundtables conducted in 2015/16:

- 22** Trusted Access Model
- 26** Sustainability and Self-Provision of Retirement Income
- 28** Adequacy of Retirement Income
- 31** Big Data in the Social Sciences



TRUSTED ACCESS MODEL

Convener: Dennis Trewin FASSA

There is a strong and growing interest across government in maximising the use of public sector data for policy and research. While governments seek researcher expertise to analyse complex social and economic issues, at present access to public sector data can be hampered by barriers on both sides.

ASSA, together with the Australian Urban Research Infrastructure Network (AURIN), the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Social Services, conducted two roundtables on increasing researcher access to microdata. By and large, researchers want to do the right thing and would accept and comply with reasonable conditions and constraints. Further it was argued that a risk-management rather than a risk-avoidance approach could be justified. The starting point for developing proposals should be that most researchers can be trusted but how do you avoid deliberate (very unlikely) or accidental (more likely) breaches of conditions?

Some steps that might be taken toward safe arrangements for microdata access are:

1. A statement on the respective responsibilities of the researchers and the data providers. One important requirement is for researchers to provide applications for data access that provide data custodians with confidence that the data will not be misused and the research has a net benefit. Templates might be developed to assist this.
2. The development of standard protocols for the release of microdata sets, including the licensing arrangements and certification process. Individual releases could be

based on these protocols as could undertakings to be signed by the researcher. Model documents could be prepared.

3. Guidelines on how breaches might be managed. These might vary depending on the seriousness of the breach. For example, legal action should be taken where the breach was deliberate and significant. In other cases, the actions might vary from a warning to banning future access to the researcher and their institution.

The second roundtable built on the foundation laid by the first. Its purpose was to continue the discussion on how to improve researcher access to public sector data under what is referred to as a Trusted Access Model. This roundtable also broadened the scope of the discussion by including participants from a larger number of Commonwealth government agencies. A keynote speaker, Felix Ritchie, from the UK and formerly the UK Office of National Statistics, was invited to address the workshop about international developments in data access.

Trusted Access and the Five Safes Framework

The intention of trusted access is to safeguard privacy and confidentiality through well-structured partnerships rather than heavy data confidentialisation or severe restrictions on access. Trusted access could be based on a framework known as the '5 safes' which has already been adopted in the UK, parts of Europe and New Zealand.

The basic premise of the framework is that data access can be seen as a set of five risk or access dimensions:

- safe people
- safe projects
- safe settings
- safe data
- safe output

The key to the framework is that the five dimensions independently and in combination contribute to consideration of whether a particular instance of data access meets expectations for privacy and confidentiality. The framework is like a graphic equaliser with a slider for each dimension.

Trusted access to micro or unit record data, therefore, may be implemented as one in which the people, purpose, settings and output dimensions are heightened and in which the data dimension is reduced. This may be contrasted with general access to, say, aggregate data where there is more complete confidentialisation of the data and the other dimensions do not need to be addressed at all.

Settings for Trusted Access

Safe People

Can the researchers be trusted to use the data in an appropriate manner?

The shift in government policy to more open access and to a more risk-management approach to the provision of unit record data is recognised. This is an opportune time to build partnerships between government and the research community that acknowledge the mutual benefit of researcher access to data, and to develop mechanisms for shared accountability.

An important consideration for the safe-people dimension is that data

custodians set clear expectations and researchers understand and practise their responsibilities. Participation in training or information sessions could, for instance, be mandated before a researcher could be regarded as 'safe'. Legislation may also be required to support undertakings to be signed by researchers and to deal with breaches. Whilst recognising that there may be some legislative limitations, roundtable participants supported efforts directed towards streamlining the authorisation of researchers to access data from government agencies.

Correspondingly, government agencies could adopt risk-mitigation practices to ensure researchers are safe people. These might include:

- establishing the bona fides of the researcher, taking account of the researchers previous history in accessing data if available;
- provision of a training module (which may be on-line);
- entering into a legally binding agreement that sets out responsibilities for both partners; and
- an emphasis on communication rather than policing.

Safe Projects

Is the data to be used for an appropriate purpose?

In the context of the five safes framework, the main focus of this dimension is whether the data are being accessed for statistical rather than compliance or, perhaps, commercial purposes. As it is public sector data that is being accessed, the question arises about the extent to which anticipated public value should be assessed when assessing an access request from a researcher.

A requirement to provide information about the purpose of the project could

result in the independence of research being compromised. For instance, if government agencies were to deny a researcher access on the basis that the results could reflect unfavourably on the agency or the Government. This situation had to be avoided.

A number of professional controls on research were identified, including the Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research (ACRCR), the Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC) and other professional and journal requirements, all of which could be seen as moderating the need for data custodians to have detailed information about the project.

Where relevant, the UK uses the Administrative Data Research Council to approve safe projects and Germany has a similar vetting authority - The Institute of Employment Research (IAB).

An important related question is whether or not the data is fit for the purpose for which it is being requested.

Safe Settings

Does the access environment prevent unauthorised use?

The goal should be systems that deliver microdata access to the desktop in preference to secure locations such as onsite data laboratories.

Safe Data

Is there a disclosure risk in the data itself?

Except in rare circumstances, unit record or microdata would have a first level of disclosure risk managed through removal of personal or business identifiers such as name and address. However, further confidentialisation such as through aggregation or masking introduces a trade-off between disclosure protection and analytical utility. Once there is established trust and a structured process

for authorising access, the risk of data being attacked may well be reduced and privacy and confidentiality could be protected with a lower amount of direct confidentialisation.

There are mutual benefits here to government (reduced time and resources) and to researchers (improved timeliness and utility of data).

Safe Output

Are the statistical results non-disclosive?

Vetting of output is a safeguard to ensure that confidentiality is maintained in the results of the research. There was some concern that output checking may slow down the research or add cost. These concerns deserve consideration. They have been addressed in the UK through high quality training programs that not only teach researchers how to confidentialise output but result in efficiencies in checking, since the material submitted is generally well prepared. Another potential option is to explore automation of checking processes, and there is currently research in progress, including in Australia, that may help.

Discussion Points

The five safes should be considered in combination and on a sliding scale. They will vary according to the type of access and data. For example, some work may be required to develop arrangements for access to linked unit record datasets which include data from different custodians.

The 'safes' should be interpreted in an Australian context. Trusted access could be refined using experiences from New Zealand and the United Kingdom to inform a system suited to the Australian situation.

The current emphasis on open data is a window of opportunity that should be exploited.

Any multi-departmental exercise to implement a trusted access model for data access, especially linked microdata, must have clear oversight to monitor the process and to evaluate its implementation, efficiency and effectiveness. Ideally, this should be based on existing governance arrangements. Regular audits of the effectiveness of the arrangements should also take place. This would help to provide some public assurance of the integrity of the arrangements.

The great strides the Australian Government and many of its agencies are making to facilitate better data access is not to be underestimated. It would be desirable that the public be informed of these developments and engaged for comment, especially with an emphasis on the benefits.

It is important that there is transparency in arrangements for researcher access to the information that the public has supplied through the various administrative processes of government. It would be beneficial to gain support from the privacy and information commissioners and Australia's Chief Scientist.

Trusted Access Trials

There was consensus to progress a trusted access model for researcher access to public sector data based on the five safes framework. The time is right to undertake limited trials of such a model with the objective of using it more extensively.

Two broad trials were proposed:

- Access by researchers engaged by the Department of Social Services to linked datasets containing welfare payments information and Census Data.
- Access by researchers engaged by the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science to the Expanded Analytical Business Longitudinal

Database containing taxation and survey data for Australian firms.

The next step in this process is for collaboration among the participating agencies and researchers to scope and initiate the trials. Remote access was considered a high priority, especially the use of virtual data laboratories. Scaleability is a very important consideration once agencies go past the trial stage.

 [Academy Paper 4/2016](#)

SUSTAINABILITY AND SELF-PROVISION OF RETIREMENT INCOME

In April 2016, in partnership with the [Committee for Sustainable Retirement Income](#) (CSRI), ASSA convened two roundtables to inform the policy debate about the adequacy and sustainability of retirement incomes for all Australians. The following is a summary of the Sustainability and Self-Provision Roundtable.

The objective of the retirement income system is the sustainable provision of an adequate income in retirement not the accumulation of wealth and provision of bequests.

There is broad agreement that the retirement income system should be considered in a holistic and integrated way. In examining the interaction between the tax and social security system in relation to retirement income, the current arrangements combine concessional tax treatment of super with moderately harsh age pension means testing.

A sustainable retirement income system requires a level of self-provision for the majority of the population, who are not wholly reliant on the age pension, that is consistent with maintaining their living standard in retirement through a combination of mandated and voluntary contributions.

- Mandated contributions should remain an integral part of the system, although the level and timing of any further increase is subject to further consideration on adequacy grounds (see Adequacy position paper).

- Whether incentives are needed to achieve a desired rate of self-provision is not agreed, and there is some disagreement about how to define a neutral regime against which incentives might be measured. There is however agreement that any incentives should not cost more than the provision of the social security pension and that self-provision should reduce reliance on the age pension. This issue is discussed further below.

There may also be some difference of understanding about what is meant by a sustainable retirement income system. One view is that the cost of the retirement income system is rising too fast because of demographic factors and likely additional pressure because future generations may not have the same access to housing assets, and may instead require more superannuation to maintain an equivalent living standard. Without policy change, the cost of the system will not only out-pace GDP but will impose unfair burdens on future generations, each new generation paying more to support the previous one's retirement than that generation paid for its predecessor. An alternative view is that just because the cost of some particular personal and/or government expenditure is rising relatively does not of itself mean that this expenditure is unaffordable. Fundamentally it is a matter of priorities, and governments and households are always shifting their expenditure patterns according to changing demands and associated priorities. Nevertheless, given the likely pressure for additional retirement income expenditures, it is especially beholden on policymakers to ensure the cost-effectiveness of all retirement

income expenditures, including the tax expenditures.

In principle retirement income should be drawn from each retiree's accumulated capital plus any other sources of the retiree's income.

Consequently taxation of retirement incomes and any means tests should be based on both the capital and income from that capital.

Similarly, in principle, all capital should be included in the means test, including the value of the home. However, how to give effect to including the value of the home needs more discussion

At the moment, the superannuation tax concessions are believed to be very expensive, their cost is certainly continuing to rise rapidly, and they are heavily biased in favour of a high-income minority. The evidence also strongly suggests that the present superannuation tax concessions are encouraging tax minimisation strategies by wealthy people, at considerable cost to revenue. The general consensus was that the present concessional tax treatment of superannuation is very unfair, and, along with their rising cost, makes the present form of these concessions difficult to sustain financially. Recently both the Government and the Opposition have proposed changes to the superannuation concessions to reduce their generosity to high-income earners and to limit the amounts that can be claimed. As yet there is still no agreement on these proposed changes, and it is even less clear whether the proposed changes represent the best available. Accordingly, the system of concessional deductions needs to be further considered.

The general consensus was that the means-testing arrangements for the age pension work reasonably well and should

not be substantially changed, though the modification of the assets test, and the changes to come into force in 2017, were widely supported. The main area for further consideration is whether housing should remain outside the means test. See below for further discussion. There is also a case for fine-tuning the deeming arrangements for assets above the current threshold of \$298,500.

There was general support for treating housing as the fourth pillar of our retirement incomes system. Although the encouragement of home ownership has for long represented an important part of Australian social policy it is, however, very privileged – no capital gains tax and housing is not included in the pension means test. It was also generally agreed that retirees who own their own home are significantly better off (other things being equal) than retirees who are renting; while renters get a very low additional allowance under the new assets test it would broadly equate to a home worth only around \$60,000 (Actuaries Institute, 2016:16).

In addition, most older Australians' wealth is in the family home, but many of these older home owners are living very frugally; accessing their equity in the home remains an untapped potential source of additional income. Accessing this equity would also be consistent with the general proposition that retirees should be expected to draw down on their capital to meet their income needs. However, the treatment of home ownership under the means test discourages down-sizing which for many aged people would make sense; down-sizing (or right-sizing) could allow them to access some of their home equity, while transferring the proceeds from down-sizing into another asset could reduce their age pension.

Consistent with these views, reform of home ownership and its interaction with retirement incomes should involve two

types of change:

1. including the value or part of the value of a pensioner's home in the means test, and
2. improving the access of older people to their home equity, while ensuring that they can manage the risks that may result.

These two lines of reform covering the interaction of housing and the age pension are complementary. It would not be realistic to reduce the pension income of people who are asset rich but income poor, and so any proposal to include the home in the pension means test needs to be accompanied by action to enable the pensioner to tap their equity in that home. Also people should not be forced to downsize and move, which means that tapping that equity would have to involve some form of financial product that provided for equity release.

ADEQUACY OF RETIREMENT INCOME

The concept of 'adequacy' of retirement incomes is most commonly related to the actual level of income (or the assets needed to generate that income) compared to the costs of living associated with the standard of living expected. In broad terms, the 'adequacy' of the standard of living expected then falls into two components:

1. the minimum standard that should be guaranteed by society through social security, and
2. the standard people have attained before retirement which they would like to maintain at and through retirement.

The costs of living – and hence 'adequate' levels of income – vary significantly at any given standard of living, particularly with regard to housing. Also important for the aged are health and aged-care costs, or the risks that those may prove significant. Costs also vary between single people and couples. Further, views of adequacy may vary according to whether the focus is on each individual or on the family or household unit.

Adequacy for the aged also entails broader issues beyond direct income and costs of living, such as security and continued participation in family and community activities.

Adequacy also varies according to individual preferences and expectations, and also as these change over the lengthening period of most people's later years of life: including the stage of transition to retirement, active retirement,

the stage of reduced activity and the end of life stage.

Accordingly, it is not possible to set any single definition of an adequate retirement income. Instead, it is important to gain an appreciation of a range of definitions and benchmarks and to use this to make informed judgments for policy.

Adequacy of the Safety Net

The Harmer Report in 2009 included a detailed assessment of the adequacy of the age pension, focusing particularly on relativities between single pensioners and pensioner couples. The then Government responded with an increase in both rates of pension, with a larger increase in the single rate. Harmer also drew attention to the relative disadvantage suffered by those in private rental accommodation and those living on their own, but these concerns were not addressed directly by the Government (the pensioners concerned did of course share the basic pension increases that followed the Harmer Report).

The single and married couple rates of pension are now higher than the Henderson Poverty Line for those who own their own home but payments for those in private rental accommodation still fall well behind.

Whiteford has analysed Australian pension data against the OECD benchmark, questioning the low ranking of Australia identified by the OECD. Most of those identified as 'poor' in the OECD figures have incomes only marginally below the OECD line, and the OECD line deducts social security contributions in other countries but not Australia's mandated superannuation contributions, raising the benchmark for Australia relative to most other countries. His conclusion is that the basic rates of our age pension are adequate relative to international practice in providing a safety net, but that

those renting privately continue to be significantly disadvantaged.

The proportion of age pensioners renting privately is small, but may increase over time if current downward trends in home ownership continue: these reveal lower ownership rates amongst more recent cohorts for young and middle age groups, though how large the decrease will be at age pension age in the future remains uncertain (i.e. how much the trend reflects moves away from home ownership or delays in achieving home ownership).

Adequacy of other Retirement Incomes that Include Superannuation

Assessing the adequacy of the retirement incomes delivered by superannuation depends not only on the benchmark used but also on individuals' work and contributions history, on their marital status and history, as well as on such parameters as investment returns and assumed rates of drawdowns from accumulated superannuation. Tax and age pension means test arrangements are also critical.

Evidence suggests that only men and couples on 1.5 AWOTE or more achieve the 'comfortable income' benchmark with the mandated contribution rate; women need to be earning 2.5 AWOTE to achieve the comfortable income benchmark. So men on AWOTE or below and women on twice AWOTE and below would need to contribute beyond the 12 per cent level to reach this benchmark.

Mercer's World Index ranks Australia's retirement income system as second only to the Dutch scheme, and on the criterion of adequacy it is also amongst the best. Knox advises that this is based on the legislated 12 per cent mandated contribution rate and that the delay in attaining that rate has caused Australia's ranking to fall in the Index.

ANU surveys reveal over 20 per cent of the non-retired believe they will not have enough savings to retire adequately, and 24 per cent of men and 34 per cent of women are concerned they may become a burden on their families.

Main Provisional Policy Conclusions

For the safety net:

- The level of the basic pension does not need to be further increased.
- Rent assistance does need to be increased for those in private rental accommodation.
- All payments should be indexed on the same basis to maintain relativities with community incomes.

For superannuation:

- The legislated increase in the mandated contribution rate should proceed, but only as real incomes increase, and subject to total labour costs increasing no faster than national productivity.
- The system should facilitate those on middle and higher incomes, and those with interrupted employment, to make additional contributions to accumulate sufficient savings for adequate retirement incomes.
- Individuals should be encouraged to work and to contribute for longer to help fund adequate retirement incomes, suggesting a case for increasing the superannuation preservation age to move in line with increases in the age pension age.
- Consideration should be given to apply mandated contributions to maternity benefits, parenting payments and parental leave, to make it easier to split contributions between couples and to relax contribution caps

for older workers with interrupted employment histories.

Regarding housing:

- Housing should be regarded as a fourth pillar in the retirement income system, even if it is not expected to be directly drawn down during retirement.
- Options for people to increase their retirement incomes by accessing their home assets should be developed and promoted.
- Within limits, the opportunity should remain for accumulated superannuation to be directed to paying off outstanding mortgages, etc after preservation age, but more general redirection of super into housing should not be allowed.

Regarding health and aged care:

- Medicare should continue to provide affordable access to health care based on health needs, implying that out-of-pocket costs should be contained and waiting times kept to medically determined standards.
- PHI reform remains a priority to contain premiums to growth in incomes and to limit out-of-pocket costs.
- Aged care reform should proceed, linking accommodation costs to home ownership (with subsidies for others), providing means-tested care with caps on total costs to consumers (other than opportunities to purchase additional care) and offering more choice and improved quality with reduced supply side controls.

BIG DATA IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

From opportunities for improving the measurement of inflation and health outcomes to the challenges of protecting individual privacy, Big Data is having a major impact on the social sciences. The Academy convened a roundtable to examine the use of Big Data in the social sciences from diverse perspectives, to advance understanding of existing and potential benefits and threats, and to examine the implications for policy formulation.

A huge amount of information is available from diverse sources, which has advantages for researchers, but also presents concerns for privacy:

Samsung Smart TV Privacy Policy:

“Please be aware that if your spoken words include personal or other sensitive information, that information will be among the data captured and transmitted to a third party through your use of Voice Recognition.”

George Orwell, 1984:

“Any sound that Winston made, above the level low whisper, would be picked up by it, moreover, so long as he remained with the field of vision which the metal plaque commanded, he could be seen as well as heard. There was of course no way of knowing whether you were being watched at any given moment. How often, or on what system, the Thought Police plugged in on any individual wire was guesswork.”

A range of issues facing the social sciences by the advent of Big Data are concisely summarised in a recent call-for-papers for a special issue on “Big Data in the Social Sciences,” in the Elsevier journal, *Social Science*, 2015:

Social scientists do not always recognize some of the really exciting opportunities generated by big data. At the same time, social scientists often overlook the limitations of big data, and it remains unclear how big data will be incorporated into social scientific research in meaningful and groundbreaking ways.

Big Data provides social scientists with opportunities to:

- access large samples of respondents quickly
- access difficult to reach populations
- facilitate cross-national data collection
- use ‘virtual labs’ to study learning and other processes
- foster multi-factorial experimental designs
- develop and test theories iteratively
- provide tests of large-scale model simulations.

At the same time, the availability of Big Data challenges social scientists to:

- protect the privacy of respondents
- carefully think about data construction in practically and theoretically meaningful ways

- develop appropriate data analytic techniques for huge samples
- develop analytic techniques to assess unmeasured characteristics of respondents
- generate strategies to use Big Data to develop and test theories of social structures and social processes
- consider appropriate uses of 'user-generated' data such as Wiki surveys and Google searches
- assess reliability of anonymous respondents, especially for sensitive topics.

Human behaviour, as seen in the everyday actions of each of us, is largely mundane. As individuals we work, shop, play, travel, invest in our children, pay our taxes and go about our lives in ways that seem to be of little interest in the bigger picture. Or so it has been. But now, thanks to a little bit of technology and a lot of human ingenuity, *The Times*, as the man said, *They Are A Changin'*!

Big Data, a quantum leap in the collection, archiving, analysing, sharing and then utilising data to our benefit is upon us. Big Data adds the actions of you and me, and everyone else together in ways that can tease patterns of behaviour from the seeming chaos of millions upon millions of observations of the simple little incidents that are the products of our lives. Your trip to the grocery store this evening will have implications for your fellow shoppers across the country, and even people and institutions overseas. As never before, and in ways so subtle that you are unlikely to notice, you will affect transport systems, marketing strategies, employment characteristics, government policies and much more. The modest example of your trip to the shops can and will be layered among nested analyses of other

such behaviours of you and others like you and not like you. In our futures these analyses will assist both public and private institutions to better serve the needs of Australians.

The collection, assembly, archiving and analyses of massive amounts of data has a future shared by bold positive promise and some concerning thoughts about our privacy and the possible manipulation of our lives by malign agents or thoughtless abusers of the freedoms we hold dear. The challenge for all the providers and users of Big Data is to ensure that the positive applications to which Big Data are put vastly outweigh any potential negatives and that safeguards are effective and become routine aspects of all research practice. With great opportunity comes great responsibility.

Business, industry and government have been accumulating data and making valuable use of it since records have been kept. The difference now, and why we have something called Big Data, is that the collection, storage and selective retrieval of sets of data is faster, easier and cheaper. The Australian Bureau of Statistics, for one, keeps track of how we, a nation, are progressing compared with earlier times and other places. Having those comparisons allows the nation to better plan for its future. Big Data, in the hands of astute researchers promises to allow the public and private sectors to better anticipate, understand and plan to their, and our, joint and separate benefit.

The need for transparency in how data are collected and used will always remain vitally important, and equally complicated. For instance, data collected by public instrumentalities and private concerns may rightly involve commercial-in-confidence issues and the necessity to protect investors, which may limit access by bone fide researchers in some instances. More broadly, government, business and

industry, and the public will be acutely interested in access to Big Data and the uses to which it is put that may have been unanticipated when the activity generating the data was undertaken. This illustrates the need for researchers to adhere to strict standards in order to gain access to Big Data. Similarly, the owners of Big Data may at times be obliged in the national interest to provide data they may hold and which is arguably outside their commercial interests. The development of satisfactory protocols and conventions agreeable to collectors of Big Data and also to the bona fide researchers seeking access to such data will be a crucial element in making Big Data serve national needs. A debate between providers and researchers leading to agreed and effective ethical guidelines is an immediate priority.

Data science will continue to evolve, as will the research methods and practices demanded by the scale and scope of new questions to be asked and answered. Analyses of Big Data hold promise at many levels for all users of data. Importantly, there are grand scale opportunities to be addressed, and at a lower scale previously intractable and vexing issues of small data may find resolution in a larger data rich environment. Inarguably there will be efficiencies. Some of these will be

seen in the sharing of information among researchers including the development of new models and methods to analyse such a large amount of information. Others will be seen in the ease in which gaps in understanding can be identified and rectified by judicious data collection.

For social science researchers Big Data will provide new opportunities to test ideas about the complex relationships between individuals, their communities, our institutions and our government. Social science research will only benefit as it can when bona fide researchers have appropriate access to the data their research requires. In turn, the public and private sectors can only benefit from the research if they support and assist researchers in their need for access to data. The robust results that Big Data can provide will require equally robust commitment from the providers and beneficiaries of Big Data, and these people are us.



WORKSHOP PROGRAM

The Workshop Program is designed to promote excellence in research in the social sciences, with a particular focus on collective, multidisciplinary intellectual work. By funding a series of workshops each year, the Academy aims to assist social scientists to identify issues of national concern in the social sciences and/or public policy and to focus specialist attention on them.

The Committee consists of the President, the Executive Director and (currently) has five other members. The Committee is chaired by an ASSA Fellow who leads a Committee of several other Fellows who select successful workshop proposers from a competitive list of applicants.

The Workshop Committee's main activity is an annual competitive grants program which provides grants to assist social sciences researchers to convene a one to two-day, multidisciplinary research workshops.

In the recent past, the academy has funded around six workshops each program year, with a usual maximum grant of \$7,500 plus \$1,500 for a Digested Analysis of the Workshop. The number of workshops funded and the amount allocated depend on the Academy's overall budget, which is subject to change.

Workshops funded under the Program are interdisciplinary gatherings of 15–20 experts (primarily academics but also government, community and private sector representatives, as well as at least two early career researchers) who discuss and debate an issue of contemporary importance to the social sciences and/or public policy. There is a requirement that at least one of the convenors is a Fellow (with some scope for exceptions) and that at least two early career researchers are

active participants.

The Workshop Program is an important arena for intellectual exchange and innovation, a mechanism for exploring linkages between research and policy, and a valuable means of supporting early career researchers. An indirect, but valuable, outcome of the program has been the establishment of many continuing research collaborations and networks, often multidisciplinary in nature.

Workshops are by invitation only and are not open to the public, but reports on the outcomes are added to the Academy's website and most workshops result in a publication.

This year, the Workshop Program has continued its excellent record of supporting high quality social science with thirteen workshops. The total amount granted in 2015/16 was \$108,000. These workshops attracted additional funding from a variety of sources of \$105,923 taking the total amount provided for these workshops to \$213,923.

Reports from workshops are published on the Academy website as Academy Papers.

All Workshops held in 2015/16 were:

- Industrial Relations: Looking to the future
- An Examination of Income Management (IM) Programs in Australia
- Justice, Fairness and Equity in Natural Resource Management
- How Can Social Science Theory Improve Understanding of Australian Policies on Public Health and Equity
- Industrial Policies in the Era of Globalisation and Financialisation
- The Non-Indigenous Responsibility to Engage: Scoping reconciliation and its alternatives
- Gender Equality in Australia's Tax and Transfer system
- Taking Stock: The reconfiguration of public housing governance in Australia
- Human Rights and the Regional Impacts of Australian Asylum Seeker Policies
- Learning from Discretion: How Australian governments can respond to uncertainty yet remain accountable
- Data Sovereignty for Indigenous People: Current practice and future needs
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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS: LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

Convenors: Emeritus Professor Keith Hancock FASSA, Emeritus Professor Russell D Lansbury FASSA

Industrial relations is a field of knowledge and human activity which is critically important for economic performance as well as social cohesion in Australia. An industrial relations system impacts not only on workplace performance but also on the allocation of the gains produced. The objective of this workshop was to critically examine the recent history of industrial relations reforms and to analyse the major policy issues facing government, employers, trade unions and the workforce.

The workshop brought together leading social scientists, employer and union representatives and policymakers. It not only examined previous attempts to reform the industrial relations system but also analysed four critical policy issues which need to be addressed in the future.

This workshop also celebrated the outstanding contributions of Emeritus Professor Joe Isaac, a former President of ASSA, not only to scholarship in industrial relations and labour economics, but also to the practise of industrial relations in Australia and at the international level for more than seven decades.

Learning from Past Experience

The workshop began the analysis of industrial relations reforms by revisiting the changes introduced by the Hawke and Keating Labor governments in the 1980s and 1990s, which saw the abandonment of the conciliation and arbitration system that had been the central feature of the Australian industrial relations system since its inception in the early 1900s. Soon after

the election of a Labor government in 1983, the then Prime Minister Bob Hawke established a Committee of Review of Industrial Relations Law and Systems, chaired by Keith Hancock. The Hancock Report supported continuation of the main features of the existing system but recommended a range of reforms, including greater integration between the federal and state systems as well as facilitating the ability of the parties to 'opt out' from the principal tribunals and agree upon alternative mechanisms of conciliation and arbitration. The Hawke Government agreed to the broad thrust of the Report's recommendations and incorporated many of them into the Industrial Relations Act 1988.

However, opposition to the established centralised system increased during the late 1980s, principally driven by the Business Council of Australia (BCA) which emerged in 1983 as a successor to previous bodies representing larger corporations. Although the BCA failed to make a submission to the Hancock Committee, it later mounted a case for replacing the existing system with enterprise-based agreements which would provide a much reduced role for unions and arbitrators. The ACTU also supported a greater emphasis on enterprise bargaining. This laid the foundation for subsequent reforms during the 1990s.

From WorkChoices to Fair Work and Beyond

The industrial relations legislative reforms undertaken by the Howard Coalition Government (1996–007) and the Rudd/Gillard Labor Governments (2007–2013) were analysed. The Howard government introduced its first round of reforms in 1996

but saw many of its initiatives blocked or modified by a hostile Senate, in which it lacked a majority. However, when the government gained a one-seat majority in the Senate following the 2004 federal election, it introduced radical reforms under its Workplace Relations Amendment (WorkChoices) Act 2005.

Although the Rudd/Gillard Government restored the primacy of collective bargaining, there were lasting effects from WorkChoices. However the legacies of WorkChoices appear to be at odds with what neo-liberal proponents of change might have anticipated, such as: the concept of awards setting a floor for workplace bargaining; the right of employees to complain against unfair dismissal; and an independent umpire with a strong role in setting standards and resolving disputes.

The Politics of Industrial Relations Reform

The politics of industrial relations reform in Australia, focusing on three election campaigns during the period 2007 to 2015 were explored. Although the Rudd/Gillard Labor governments provided the trade unions with opportunities in a range of policy areas, including industrial relations, unions did not experience a 'revitalisation' during this period. Unions were marginalised by the Abbott Government, which established a Royal Commission into trade union governance and corruption. In 2013, despite legislation by the Rudd/Gillard Government which provided unions with opportunities to bolster their power through an enhanced collective bargaining regime, the proportion of union members among the workforce continued to decline.

It is unlikely that the major political parties will achieve consensus on industrial relations reform. While Tony Abbott assured voters during the 2014 election

that no major changes would be made to the Fair Work Act, he established inquiries by the Productivity Commission into workplace relations and a Royal Commission into alleged union corruption. Although major industrial relations reforms were undertaken by the Hawke/Keating Labor governments, the changes to legislation in the Rudd/Gillard period of government were modest and did not result in the revitalisation of the union movement.

Reforming Collective Bargaining and Dispute Resolution

The workshop compared the rhetoric and reality of collective bargaining under the Fair Work Act 2009. The Labor Government's intention was that the 'good faith' bargaining provisions in the Act would result in more cooperative relationships between employers and unions. However, the declining incidence and coverage of collective agreements, as well as the absence of evidence that greater cooperation had emerged from collective bargaining, suggests that the main result of reforms was to create a system of 'orderly adversarial bargaining'.

Neither the ambitions of unions nor concerns of employers about the operation of the Fair Work Act were realised. While some of the legislative reforms brought recalcitrant employers to the bargaining table, bargaining has not expanded and may even have declined in recent years. While there is a lack of solid empirical data, it appears that a significant proportion of collective agreements are made without effective employee representation and possibly without bargaining. Finally, the support given by the Fair Work Act, which focused on minimalist conditions for distributive bargaining, was insufficient to produce the genuine cooperation within the workplace necessary to promote longer-term cooperation and productivity

improvement. To achieve these more ambitious goals requires greater commitment of parties to both the process and outcomes of collective bargaining.

Reforming Policies on Women, Work and Family

It is now necessary to move beyond the legacy of the ‘male breadwinner paradigm’, which has dominated Australian industrial relations for the past century, and to develop new policy options in relation to women and work.

While the Paid Parental Leave Act 2010 was a major step forward, the problem that unpaid parental leave, which is the entitlement that women must access in order to take leave from work, sits in the National Employment Standards (NES) of the Fair Work Act 2009 (in the employment portfolio) while the PPL scheme is under a different Act (in the social services portfolio). Furthermore, the eligibility criteria for each scheme are different. The Federal Government should consider changing the NES unpaid parental scheme entitlement to a paid parental leave entitlement. This might be a better way of ensuring that at least one of the essential policies which allow women to combine work and parenting is protected. Thus, greater progress is needed if ‘equity orientation’ is to be achieved in Australia’s policies with respect to women, work and family.

Reforming Policies on Productivity and Wages

Spreading potential efficiency and macro-economic gains from increased productivity more widely across the workforce is one means of stemming the rising inequality. A faster rate of growth of nominal wages would also help. Other possible actions include: greater investment in early childhood, especially for children from disadvantaged families; higher quality education that is focused on

the less advantaged; effective regulation of the labour market to establish and enforce rules of fair treatment; and migration policies that take into account their impact on various parts of the labour force. There are well established and quite effective mechanisms for the redistribution of disposable income and reliance cannot be placed upon natural forces of the market to ensure that gains in productivity will be matched by rises in real wages.

Reforming Skills and Immigration Policies

The workshop questioned whether Australia’s skills policy ecosystem has the capacity to serve likely future labour market needs.

Reforms to education and training policies since the 1990s have contributed to declining employer and community confidence in the value of vocational qualifications, diminishing enrolments in many trades-based apprenticeships, stagnation in both public and private investment in vocational skills, and the erosion of transferable occupational and industry-specific skills. Rather than arguing for greater investment in VET, employers have urged governments to liberalise work visa regulations in order to import labour for both skilled and less skilled jobs. Unions have been limited by legislation to bargaining over a narrow range of industrial issues, and agreements on skills are uncommon.

A key problem has been the lack of effective coordination between the various institutions involved in the national skills ecosystem which has contributed to market failures. Five actions were proposed: greater dialogue between education institutions; employers and workers to develop a modern qualifications system; establishing new institutions to create and sustain much needed coordination; closer integration

between education and training policies; and support for workers to re-engage in formal education and training at multiple stages during their careers and working lives.

The Productivity Commission's Proposed Reforms of Australia's Workplace Relations Framework

In December 2015, the Productivity Commission released its Report on Australia's Workplace Relations Framework. In summary, the Report concluded that while there was scope for improvement in Australia's workplace relations framework, radical reform was not required and that 'repair not replacement' was needed. In his presentation to the symposium, the President of the Productivity Commission, Peter Harris, focused on three potential areas of change: the introduction of new 'enterprise contracts' to provide for variations in awards; the potential impact of the minimum wage on employment and changes to penalty rates for weekend work.

In considering possible changes to awards, Harris noted that the growth of enterprise agreements has meant that a declining proportion of employees are dependent solely on awards, even though awards still play a key role in setting wages and conditions. The Commission recommended the introduction of an 'enterprise contract'.

A second issue discussed by Harris is whether the relatively high minimum wage in Australia has measurably affected employment growth. The Commission concluded that modest increases in the minimum wage are unlikely to affect employment levels, but it urged that further consideration be given to the circumstances of both those in work and those out of work, particularly when the employment outlook weakens.

Alternatives to the minimum wage system, such as the Earned Income Tax Credit, used in some other countries, are not regarded as providing a superior approach to the current system in Australia.

 [Workshop Report](#)

JUSTICE, EQUITY AND FAIRNESS IN NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Conveners: Dr Anna Lukaszewicz, Professor Stephen Dovers FASSA, Associate Professor Claudia Baldwin.

Justice research in environmental management and natural resource management (EM/NRM) is fragmented, interdisciplinary and scattered throughout the social sciences and humanities. In addition, justice researchers are isolated within their institutional and interdisciplinary settings, and have no accessible platform to communicate with their peers.

This workshop was a first-of-its-kind opportunity for leading justice researchers to share their research, broaden their networks and strengthen opportunities for collaboration. Participants ranged from professors with decades of experience, through to mid-career academics, six early-career researchers, PhD candidates and a few practitioners. The 21 participants represented 11 different institutions, with some attending as individual researchers and others belonging to interdisciplinary research centres.

The realisation that justice research needs consolidation, synthesis and a coordinated future research agenda, provided the main motivation for the workshop. This was captured in three workshop questions:

1. What NRM justice research is being undertaken and what motivates such research?
2. How is justice research in NRM conducted?
3. Is current justice research meeting the needs of practitioners?

Characteristics of and Motivations for Current Justice Research

Discussions of researcher motivations revealed that most do the research they do in order to give a voice to the disadvantaged (such as marginalised communities and the environment), in order to effect real change, or to make a difference. Justice research is thus a moral issue in which researchers are personally invested, and for some it is regarded as political action or advocacy. The presentations reflected this view, representing a range of interests, and covering the most topical and conflict-ridden natural resources: water, mining, energy, fishing and forestry.

Connected to motivation is the question of how people define themselves and whether justice is a core element of their research. Prior to the workshop, participants were specifically asked what kind of justice researcher they consider themselves to be. Of the 26 people who responded, a spectrum of involvement in justice emerged:

Level	Description	Ppl
Interested	Those who find justice research relevant to their work but do not engage in it, for example public policy researchers.	4
Incidental	Those who do not set out to research justice but find it crops up in their results as an important topic.	6
Affiliated	Those who do not see themselves as working on 'justice' but work in a similar field, such as public participation or conflict resolution.	8

Core	Those who set out to directly engage with justice issues.	8
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These results demonstrate another reason why justice research is such a fragmented and disconnected field, abounding in individual case studies; much of the research is done incidentally or indirectly. Conversely these results show that the relevance of justice research extends well beyond the relative few who make it the core of their work.

Methods Used in Justice Research

The methods and approaches used in justice research are reflective of the disciplinary backgrounds of individual researchers, ranging from quantitative economic simulations through to participatory action research. Yet despite this methodological diversity, qualitative methods outnumbered quantitative ones and were used by the majority of researchers, with interviews being the most popular data collection method by far. The necessity to refine methodological approaches for justice research was recognised by all, and discussions revealed many as-yet unanswered questions, such as the perceived validity of some approaches over others. This topic will be considered further in future collaborative activities.

Approaches to justice research and the conceptualisation of justice varied among participants. The first workshop session was designed to set the scene with generalised talks from different disciplinary perspectives. The remaining sessions were either case-study-based, with a focus on a particular conflict, or various analytical frameworks applied to a range of similar cases. Most presentations followed the familiar social-psychology-based breakdown of 'justice' into distributive, procedural and interactive dimensions,

however a few conceptualised justice using deliberative democracy, philosophical and human rights approaches.

The diversity of EM/NRM justice was evident not only in the multiple conceptualisations of justice, but also in the diverse conceptualisations of the natural resources to which justice was applied. Most presentations focused on a conflict between groups of stakeholders and a government entity about a specific natural resource and were analysed at a regional or national spatial scale. However, a few conceptualised the environment and natural resources somewhat differently, as sustainability or access to green spaces at a local scale. These centered on public engagement and education rather than on analysis of stakeholder interactions. The majority of research was analytical, rather than action-oriented; and researchers were mostly observers of a process or doing a post-event analysis, with only a few directly involved as part of an ongoing process.

How can Justice Research Have an Impact as a Research Field, as well as in Practice?

Discussions of impact and outcomes revealed two goals: to increase the validity of justice research within the broader academic world; and to ensure that it makes a difference on the ground. Justice researchers thus aim to reach the full spectrum of research end-users, including other researchers (such as research partners and funding agencies) NRM and environmental practitioners, stakeholders and public policymakers as well as the wider civil society. While individual researchers were able to recount specific successes (as well as failures) in individual projects, there was a general view that ensuring impact also requires collective action.

Discussions about strategies, to ensure impact in both academia and the wider

world, revolved mostly around collective action and the need for the workshop participants to form a group. The fragmented nature of justice research means that, while it is relevant to many NRM conferences and journals, it is easy to marginalise individual justice contributions as not central to the topic. Strategies to increase the relevance and prominence of justice research within academia include running themes and panels at conferences and proposing special issues for journals, in preference to submitting individual contributions which can be easily dismissed as not 'fitting in'.

Discussions about networking revealed a number of existing groups, networks and organisations that work in the area of environmental justice, both in Australia and internationally. However, these are centered on specific issues (such as water justice), academic institutions or disciplines, meaning that collectively the workshop participants could not easily fit into any of these established entities, reinforcing the need for a collective network of our own.

The final discussion session outlined the advantages of justice as a research field: it is a systemic endeavour that creates standards and produces evidence-based results that can be used in public policy

and advocacy. The main challenge for justice researchers is to move research efforts away from isolated individualised case studies to comprehensive, large-scale, transdisciplinary research projects using consistent methodological approaches.

Conclusion

What did the workshop achieve? It acted as a catalyst for disparate EM/NRM justice researchers from around Australia to see themselves as part of a collective; it is thus the first step to forming an ongoing network for justice researchers in Australia (the Australian Environmental Justice Research Network).

An ongoing topic of the network will be the organisation of a major collaborative research project.

For the first time in Australia, justice researchers are actively creating a 'space' in academia where EM/NRM justice sits at the centre of research and is not relegated to the periphery of academic enquiry.

 [Academy Paper 1/2016](#)



TAKING STOCK: THE RECONFIGURATION OF PUBLIC HOUSING GOVERNANCE IN AUSTRALIA

Conveners: Assoc. Professor Lynda Cheshire, Dr Cameron Parsell, Professor Hal Pawson and Professor Brian Head FASSA.

Reconfiguring Social Housing: The policy context

Taking Stock: The Reconfiguration of Public Housing Governance in Australia workshop took place against the backdrop of decades of change that have been occurring in the policy and service delivery arenas of public housing. Initially designed as a solution to the shortage of housing for working families in the post-war period, public housing has now become a major policy problem in many advanced western nations. Reduced public spending on housing, declining financial viability, ageing and deteriorating dwellings, long waiting lists, reduced security of tenure and a tightly focused allocation policy that limits public housing to those with the most complex and acute needs have combined to create a situation in which public housing is strongly correlated with a high prevalence of poverty, disadvantage and associated social problems. The effect is that public housing has become highly stigmatised and viewed as a veritable ‘dumping ground’ for the poor, the unemployable, the criminal and the anti-social.

Some of Australia’s states have begun to consolidate their policy settings in two key ways, both of which prioritise new partnerships in housing provision with non-state actors. The first set of actors is not-for-profit housing providers (otherwise referred to as community housing providers or CHPs), which presently manage approximately 17 per cent of

the total stock of social housing (AIHW 2015). The shift in nomenclature from ‘public’ to ‘social’ housing is a deliberate one in recognition that state and territory governments are no longer the only large-scale providers of below-market rental housing. While CHPs have been in existence, and steadily growing, since the mid-1990s, their role in the provision of social housing has been given greater prominence since a 2009 Council of Australian Governments agreement that ‘up to 35 percent’ of all social housing stock should be under CHP management by 2014. Implicit here was a commitment to ‘public housing stock transfer’ on a substantial scale. Following similar models rolled out in the UK and previously in Australia on a ‘trial’ basis, public housing transfers are expected to enhance the efficiency and viability of public housing provision by increasing revenues via tenants’ access to Commonwealth Rent Assistance; leveraging private investment to help fund new housing stock; and improving services for tenants.

Second, in response to growing pressures on social housing, the private rental market has also come to be viewed as a suitable alternative for all but the most vulnerable low-income households. This has prompted governments to implement a range of programs to support the growth and operation of the ‘affordable’ private rental sector as a way of encouraging low-income groups to avoid or leave social housing. The ASSA workshop coincided with the release of the NSW Government’s Future Directions for Social Housing in NSW (2016) strategy which clearly outlines the NSW Government’s ambition to assist more social housing applicants

and tenants in accessing private rental housing, thereby reducing demand for social housing and breaking the ‘dependency culture’ supposedly resulting from tenants being free to remain in social housing without any incentive to move on once their circumstances improve.

Reconfiguring (Social) Housing Systems: A governance approach

As a way of making sense of the various changes taking place within Australia’s public housing system, a fruitful approach is to consider them as part of a reconfiguration of the way public housing is governed. At a basic level, the term governance refers simply to the activity or process of governing, meaning the policies and processes through which the management and delivery of social housing takes place. A more contemporary meaning of governance, however, draws attention to the fundamental changes in how this act of governing takes place: away from the formal powers of the state towards a more ‘hybrid approach’ enacted by a range of governmental and non-governmental agencies. Not only does this entail the devolution of responsibilities once thought to be the province of the state to the private and not-for-profit sectors, but also a shift away from collectivised or social forms of risk management towards individualised risk management strategies, such that even those who are most disadvantaged are required to take greater responsibility for their own wellbeing.

This framework provided a focal point through which workshop participants conceived of the growing interconnectedness of the public, private and community housing sectors and critically examined the assumption underpinning these reforms that they would lead to significant improvements in housing outcomes for disadvantaged groups. More broadly, though, workshop

participants also drew attention to the way social housing operates within a wider housing system, which accounts for many of the problems facing the social housing sector (such as the channeling of taxpayer-funded support towards tax breaks for home owners and landlords), and reflects the same kinds of challenges relating to housing affordability (as exemplified by the increased pricing out of young people from house purchase). It was agreed that any analysis of the parlous state of public housing, and attempts to bring about reform, would only be effective if it were embedded within a broader housing system perspective transcending some of the traditional dualisms of public and private.

A New Role for Community Housing Providers

One of the clearest indications of the reconfiguration of social housing governance is the framing of a greater role for CHPs within a reformed social housing landscape. CHPs themselves are ‘hybrid’ organisations: neither corporate nor state actors, but rather ‘social enterprises’ with characteristics of state, commercial and community actors. Despite the state’s proclaimed significance of CHPs in the future of social housing provision, three areas of concern were raised during the workshop which seriously question whether present arrangements will enable CHPs to address the affordable housing shortfall.

The first is that there remains considerable ambiguity in the detail of how CHPs will fit into a reconfigured institutional landscape. What will be the unfolding identity, legitimacy and benefits of CHPs, particularly if democratic accountability is limited (for example, by a small membership base)? How robust and responsive will they be to changing policy and market contexts? And, what is/will be required of the state to sustain housing

policy goals through this model? A number of challenges facing CHPs are likely to limit their capacity. These include a high-risk operating environment generated by volatile policy and housing markets; mounting operating cost pressures; the challenge for CHPs to remain socially focused while chasing new revenue sources; and the varying capacities of different organisations within the sector. If the trends in social housing from the last 20 years continue over the next 20, and unless expanded state support is made available, Australia's existing affordable housing shortage will only grow.

The Australian approach to transfers differs from that occurring in the UK in several significant ways. In Australia, such initiatives are usually limited to the transfer of housing management responsibilities, and do not involve ownership handover of the housing stock. This diminishes the capacity of CHPs to leverage off their additional assets. The lack of tenant involvement in the Australian context on the key issues of whether transfer would proceed, in the selection of the receiving organisation, and in the specification for the post-transfer housing service were observed.

More broadly, because the dysfunctional nature of the public housing system is so deeply embedded, there is a real danger that any large-scale hand-over of public housing to not-for-profit organisations will simply mean these organisations end up inheriting the current problems that beset the state sector. Putting these concerns aside the state's appetite for tenancy transfers appears shaky and hesitant; the new Queensland Labor Government has already moved away from a state-wide process of transfer while recently-announced NSW housing proposals incorporate only a weakly-stated transfer commitment of uncertain size. Despite all the publicity around the project, to date only around 15,000

tenanted homes have been transferred out of a total of 350,000 public housing units in the early 2000s. At current rates this program would not constitute a 'major transformation' within the next decade. In any event, public housing transfers to not-for-profit organisations are shaped within a managerialist agenda rather than conforming to the usual hallmarks of 'privatisation' such as asset-stripping and extraction of shareholder returns from the business. By the same token, however, it has yet to be demonstrated that transfers result in positive governance reforms – e.g. in terms of more meaningful tenant involvement.

Pathways into Private Rental

In light of the challenges encountered by the social housing sector, the private rental market is increasingly identified as a suitable alternative if appropriate incentives can encourage low-income households to avoid social housing in the first place or to transition out of it once their circumstances improve. There is concern among state housing departments that tenants are remaining in social housing for too long, and that this limits access for others in greater need. Such a narrative positions social housing as a transitional, rather than a long-term, tenure except for groups who require a housing 'safety net' on a permanent basis – the aged, the frail and people living with a physical or mental illness. State housing departments also seek to create disciplined (neoliberal) tenants who recognise, first, that social housing residence is a form of 'dependency' and that they should find ways to become more self-reliant through work or training; and second, that when their situations do improve, they should transition out of social housing. Within this narrative, there is an evident shift in the relationship between the state and social housing tenants away from the state as provider of sustainable housing tenancies to that of

enabler of self-reliant tenants by building the capacity of tenants to become more self-reliant and by providing a pathway for those tenants to then transition out of social housing. These assumptions, and the new policies and practices they engender, were critically evaluated during the workshop and found to be highly problematic.

To begin with they appear to have been formulated in ignorance of empirical research on tenant exits from the social housing sector, which already shows that moving people out of an already highly residualised tenure is going to be difficult. The findings of recent research in NSW and Victoria show that most public housing tenants have no intention of leaving public housing, even when they find work. This is because private rental is seen by tenants as too expensive, while public housing also offers a more secure tenancy, insofar as (income-based) rents can be adjusted if a tenant's economic situation deteriorates (such as through job loss) whereas private rents cannot. Tenants also reported being attached to their homes and neighbourhoods and, understandably, not wanting to leave them. What the research also shows is that when tenants do elect to move out of social housing, only in around one-quarter of cases do they do so because they wish to move into private rental. In many cases, tenant exits are more likely to be motivated by problems in the neighbourhood, or with neighbours, that induce them to leave quickly even if they have no stable housing option to go to. Further, those who do move into private rental face much higher rents, which can be difficult to sustain. The presenters concluded that, rather than tenants transitioning through some linear housing pathway from social housing to private rental and ultimately to home ownership, the private rental experience may actually lead to social housing re-application or even homelessness because

of affordability pressures. If housing departments wish to encourage exits from the public sector, they first need to address the affordability and insecurity problems within the private rental sector.

Contradictions exist in various components of government policy around helping less disadvantaged groups exit social housing. One of the consistent criticisms of social housing, for example, is that its highly targeted allocation system has led to a concentration of disadvantage by corraling society's most disadvantaged groups into a single tenure, often in designated neighbourhoods. This has spurred the development of policies of 'social mix', which seek to diversify housing tenure and income groups by interspersing social housing tenants with employed home owners and private renters. Yet that it is not social housing per se that creates stigmatised neighbourhoods, but the practice of allocating social housing to only the most disadvantaged groups. Encouraging employed tenants to exit social housing runs counter to the philosophy of social mix and further entrenches the residualisation of the social housing sector by leaving only the very disadvantaged living there.

There is potential for a schism to emerge in social housing estates, whereby transitory tenants are often seen to undermine stable communities. In contrast, as a component of the state delivering resources, social housing authorities should take a more active and purposeful role in disrupting the disadvantage and exclusion that many social housing tenants experience. Simply ensuring a comprehensive and well-functioning social housing system, although an ideal objective, is inadequate to improve the lives of some people who are excluded from housing and others who are excluded from social participation who were social housing tenants.

The ‘Hollowing Out’ of the State

Despite the state’s aspirations, then, for the not-for-profit and private rental sectors to play a greater role in the provision of housing to low-income groups, the evidence so far suggests that their enrolment into the governance landscape of social housing is currently stymied and that the state itself remains the most significant actor within this policy field. The problem however, is that the most important change to social housing governance has been the hollowing out of the state itself, such that the gaps created by the winding back of state support are not being filled by any other actor. First coined by Rhodes, the idea of a hollowed out state is that the reconfiguration of the state (through trends such as out-sourcing and privatisation, the loss of functions by governments towards alternative delivery systems; and limits placed on the discretion of public servants through new public management) has eroded its capacity to ‘steer the system’. In its place, he argues is a fragmented and inefficient system which is unable to plan and coordinate, and in which lines of accountability have become blurred. Cost cutting exercises within the system have also led to:

... loss of front-line staff; cutbacks in measures to mitigate disasters because in normal times such cuts will attract little attention; reduced maintenance, especially staff training; solutions to the wrong problems because of the focus on limited objectives; and reduced redundancy which removes the flexibility so essential to coping with disasters. Finally, the employment of executives on contract leads to a loss of bureaucratic experience (Rhodes, 1994: 149).

While subsequent scholars have debated the veracity of Rhodes’s thesis, arguing that the outcomes described above

are due less to any structural erosion of state power than to practices of mismanagement, the notion of a hollowed out, or at least ‘mismanaged’ state, provides a useful framework for exploring how the state’s capacity to deliver public housing has been eroded over the last 30 or so years. Workshop participants outlined a range of reforms that have contributed to this process. First is the reduction in funding towards public housing provision. The channeling of funds from the direct provision of social housing to demand-side housing allowances designed to assist tenants to rent in the private market (usually through Commonwealth Rent Assistance payments – CRA) means that by 2008, CRA expenditure reached twice that of social housing expenditure. This has been accompanied by rising maintenance costs due to the ageing of the public housing stock and declining funding channeling through to the state governments through the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA). All state housing authorities have fallen deeper and deeper into deficit since the 1990s.

Second, and associated with this trend, are the changing demographics of social housing tenants – from low-income working families to highly marginalised and largely workless households. The low availability of public housing properties has necessarily tightened housing allocation according to needs-based criteria, such that a large proportion of tenants are either over working age, or on a disability pension. The effect is not only that transitions out of the sector are unlikely to occur, but also that the rent paying capacity of tenants has diminished, which has also undermined the financial viability of the sector.

Third, is the disappearance of formerly free-standing and semi-autonomous State Housing Authorities (SHAs) and their incorporation within Human Services departments, a key symptom

of a hollowed out public sector. This kind of restructuring not only created instability more generally, but the resultant monolithic agencies were poorly equipped to provide the degree of flexibility required within new housing service models. In these circumstances, the ‘housing voice’ within state government is often muffled or silenced and the prevailing ‘individual client-focused’ culture is liable to treat service users as passive clients rather than active consumers with collective interests.

Fourth, the ‘hollowing out’ of housing-specific knowledge and policymaking capacity at all levels of government and inadequate staffing, inadequate training, high staff turnover, low morale and poor policy capacity as common in state government departments now responsible for housing policy (alongside other policy areas). In the sphere of Indigenous housing, these same hollowing out processes can be witnessed in the loss of dedicated funds for Aboriginal housing in urban areas; the erosion of Indigenous community housing organisations (IChOs); the mainstreaming of Indigenous housing programs, funding, policy and service delivery; and the challenges encountered in recruiting and retaining Aboriginal staff in those mainstream agencies. Rather than viewing these outcomes as indications of policy failure, they might actually be understood as signs of a highly successful attempt to channel more people out of public housing into other tenures.

The Need for Housing Reform

Consistent with the earlier message that social housing could only be understood within the context of the broader system of housing more generally, workshop delegates agreed that attempts to enhance affordable housing provision are only possible as part of a broader strategy to fix the entire housing system, which currently provides no incentive for the private sector to support affordable

housing. A framework for thinking about whole-of-system housing reform, suggesting a reorientation of attention away from housing tenures towards housing outcomes, regardless of tenure, was presented. All housing occupants should experience: ease of getting into housing (relating to housing access and availability); affordability of housing (initial costs and ongoing rents); control of their home environment (feeling safe and secure); and community connectedness (feelings of belonging). Observations made included:

1. How can a case for housing reform be framed so that it receives broader support? On the one hand, adequate housing for all Australians is an equity issue and one of basic human rights. On the other hand, delegates felt that equity arguments are insufficient to gain traction and the only way of garnering support for housing reform is to express the problem in terms of the economic case that inadequate provision of suitably located affordable housing is a drag on city productivity.
2. Similarly, social housing is increasingly embedded within a neoliberal ‘responsibilisation’ agenda that vilifies social housing tenants as a drain on the public purse. Since equity arguments may not hold sway in light of this, an alternative approach is to demonstrate the considerable contribution that social housing tenants make to society and government. In this sense, the reform narrative requires a hi-jacking of the responsibilisation agenda, rather than a rebuttal of it.
3. Is bi-partisan support a necessary pre-requisite? A debate ensued between some delegates about whether bi-partisanship around housing reform is required to avoid the ‘stop and start’ policy settings, or whether this would

- gloss over the presence of conflicting stakeholder interests, which need to be acknowledged and managed rather than ignored.
4. The problems arising in the housing system are slow-burning and thus easy to ignore until a crisis erupts. It may well take a crisis for any proposed housing reform to garner support.
 5. The absence of a national housing policy, aside from the CSHA and the National Affordability Housing Agreement (NASA), is part of the problem. To date, housing has only been addressed in segmented fashion such as in planning, taxation or homelessness. Neither academics nor policymakers have ever determined what a national housing policy would look like. This is something that should be done and it should be consolidated around a limited number of key points.
 6. Even when reform may appear impossible, there are precedents in other areas where major change has occurred despite initially being viewed as a marginal issue. Delegates pointed to the success of focusing attention on domestic violence in recent years, and to the establishment of the National Disability Insurance Scheme, as sources of inspiration for change that might be emulated.
 7. Reform may be achievable through legislative change which can offer protection to housing agencies by bestowing upon them the status of statutory bodies. The example of the NSW Aboriginal Housing Office, as one such body, illustrates the benefits of embedding reform through legislation – a reflection implying that reform proposals should be more often couched in terms of legal measures.
 8. The housing system is in such a state of dysfunction that while any program of reform needs to be targeted at the underlying problems rather than the symptoms, even tackling symptoms at this stage would be an improvement to the present situation.

Further Research

The following six priorities for further research were identified:

1. What are the lessons that could be learned from major reforms achieved in other sectors and in other countries?
2. What is the real condition of the public housing stock and the public housing finances?
3. What is the true scale of need for social housing in a country like Australia?
4. How can the ‘responsibilisation’ agenda be subverted to assess the contribution that tenants could make to housing and neighbourhood governance?
5. What are the outcomes of recent reforms such as the National Regulatory System for Community Housing, Fixed Term Tenancy regimes or the National Rental Affordability Scheme?
6. What are the future housing implications of current system trajectories?

 [Academy Paper 8/2016](#)

UNDERSTANDING AUSTRALIAN POLICIES ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Conveners: Professor Fran Baum FASSA, Professor Adam Graycar FASSA, Dr Toni Delany.

The aim of the workshop was to consider how the application of social and political science theories to the analysis of disease prevention and health promotion policies in Australia could improve the potential for these policies to enhance health and equity. The focus was on how issues do or do not arrive on the policy agenda, how the success or otherwise of policy implementation can be assessed and on examining the role of policy networks in policy formulation and implementation.

There is strong, and growing, evidence documenting widening health inequities across the world. Widening gaps in health equity have led to repeated calls for innovative policy approaches that promote health and wellbeing, through action on the social and economic determinants of health to create conditions that are conducive to improved population health, wellbeing and equity (Baum, 2008). The European Union and the World Health Organisation have promoted a focus on the social determinants of health and health equity through the global Commission on the Social Determinants of Health (on which Baum was a Commissioner), among others. Despite recommendations from this Commission and a range of subsequent national and regional reports on the same topic, evidence indicates that most governments, including in Australia, do not prioritise policies to encourage action on social determinants.

The European Union and the World Health Organisation have also promoted a 'Health in All Policies' (HiAP) approach which

advocates for all sectors of government taking action designed to promote health, wellbeing and equity. This approach is being applied in South Australia and Tasmania. HiAP builds upon a long history of theory and conceptual development in the health promotion movement; such as the concepts of intersectoral action for health, healthy public policy and joined up government. All three of these concepts are underpinned by the idea that the health sector must work with other sectors, particularly within and across governments, to facilitate recognition of the impact that all sectors have on health, to advocate for improved health and to mediate between differing interests across sectors. The quest for better co-ordinated government policy nationally and locally is elusive, and only limited understanding exists about why it proves difficult to implement.

The importance of policy on social determinants in the disease prevention and health promotion fields has been documented, but government action has been slow to move away from a focus on direct attempts to change individual behaviour– a process described by Popay et al (2010) as 'lifestyle drift'. Additionally available evidence, including the work of the Southgate Institute, suggests that, even when wider social determinants are a focus of public health policies, implementation is not easy and remains marginal to mainstream public sector activity.

It is rare for theoretical insights to be brought to bear on these issues (de Leeuw et al, 2014). After conducting a systematic review of the extent of policy analysis in health promotion literature, Embrett and Randall (2014) concluded, 'Although policy

analysis is neither sufficient or necessary for policy adoption it is reasonable to expect that without a firm understanding of the factors affecting the progression of a policy issue/problem onto the policy agenda and beyond it is highly unlikely that we will see any substantial increase in the adoption of healthy public policies’.

The specific objectives of the workshop were to:

- Develop theoretical understandings of why disease prevention and health promotion have a marginal position on the political and policy agenda.
- Stimulate in-depth discussion to identify key insights from social and political science theory into factors that shape the implementation of complex policy initiatives aiming to improve health and wellbeing equitably through action on the social determinants of health.
- Apply these insights to practical examples of the implementation of policy approaches designed to improve health (including the South Australian Health in All Policies initiative, national ‘Closing the Gap’ Policy Initiatives and the NSW Planning Review) to develop improved theoretical understanding of the processes of developing and implementing disease prevention and health promotion policy.
- Encourage debate between political scientists and public health social scientists with the aim of improving the application of theoretical perspectives to public health policy issues.

The ideas exchanged during the workshop have several implications for policy and policy relevant research.

1. There is a tendency for policy actors to shift from a social determinants focus within policy documents to individual level interventions. Within the health promotion community it is necessary to make clear where individual-level interventions can be helpful, but to utilise existing evidence to articulate clearly how and why a population-level approach may be applied. It is also important to conduct further research into why the drift to behaviour interventions occurs.
2. Engaging Aboriginal Australians in the development of health policy is imperative.
3. Disproportionate attention is directed by policy actors and researchers towards understanding policy process, and what facilitates and impedes it, rather than in understanding the substance of policy and what outcomes are achieved. Reliably funded evaluation of policy outcomes is vital to understand how long-term, sustainable improvements in health and equity may be achieved. Furthermore, the effectiveness of current models of intersectoral policy development is still unclear. Rigorous evaluation is required to provide the necessary evidence.
4. To understand the complexities and nuances of policymaking processes it is helpful to combine multiple theories and to draw on the elements that are most relevant to the systems and contexts being studied.
5. It should not be assumed that a large divide still exists between the understandings and expertise of academics and policy actors. This is particularly apparent since many policy actors hold academic degrees, understand research principles and appreciate the potential value

of evidence. However, for theory-based research findings to have maximum impact, the findings need to be conveyed in a way that can be applied practically. This may involve condensed statements of findings followed by clear strategies for action. Highlighting problems without proposing possible strategies is not helpful in stimulating policy action.

 [Academy Paper 3/2016](#)



THE REGIONAL IMPACTS OF AUSTRALIAN ASYLUM SEEKER POLICIES

Conveners: Dr Caroline Fleay, Dr Lisa Hartley, Professor William Maley FASSA

The mantra of both major Australian political parties is that ‘stopping the boats’ has saved the lives of people seeking asylum because they are prevented from reaching Australia by sea. However, this ignores the reality of the lives of many now effectively warehoused in our region because of this policy. To date, relatively little attention has been given to their experiences.

There are a growing number of reports that outline the profoundly disturbing experiences of people who have been locked up in Australian-funded sites of immigration detention on Manus Island, Nauru and across Australia. Reports are similarly available on the impacts Australia’s policies have on people released from detention and who have been living in the Australian community for much of the past three years, forced to live without the right to work for most of it.

Far less is known about other people seeking asylum since ‘stop the boats’ has become settled policy. While their experiences also depend on the policies of the country in which they are residing, it is clear from researchers, non-government organisations (NGOs) that work in the region, and those who are living the experience themselves, that Australian policies are having disturbing impacts beyond our borders.

This was the conclusion of a gathering of academics, NGOs and refugee communities who examined the regional impacts of Australia’s policies in September 2015. The ASSA-funded workshop focused on people’s experiences in Indonesia, Malaysia and Sri Lanka

following the commencement of the Coalition Government’s Operation Sovereign Borders (OSB). The discussion in this report is drawn from the findings of this workshop.

Since OSB was adopted in late 2013, the Australian Government has funded joint operations with Indonesia, Malaysia and Sri Lanka to disrupt people smuggling activities and increase intelligence operations. It also turned back boats of asylum seekers, mostly to Indonesia. As a result, OSB has severely limited the arrival of people seeking asylum to Australia by sea at a time when people displaced globally and regionally has increased to the greatest number since World War II. It is also at a time when 86 per cent of people recognised as refugees by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reside in developing countries.

So what impacts are these measures having in our region?

Impacts in Malaysia

Malaysia, like most other countries in this region, is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention. This means people seeking asylum are treated as illegal immigrants. As at April 2016, there were over 154,000 refugees and asylum seekers registered with the UNHCR in Malaysia, though NGOs report that figure to be much higher.

Since the commencement of OSB, the Australian Government has established a range of agreements with Malaysia to extend Australia’s asylum policies beyond its physical borders. These include policies and interventions that restrict the ability of people seeking asylum to move beyond Malaysia. In recent times large-scale

crackdowns by the Malaysian Government have led to the arrest and detention of undocumented migrants, including people seeking asylum, and there have been increasing numbers of policies denying their access to social services, notably health care. The climate of fear within refugee communities in Malaysia continues to escalate.

While some reports indicate that immigration restrictions are seeing fewer people from Iran, Syria, Iraq and Sri Lanka arriving in Malaysia since the commencement of OSB, community members suggest that those seeking safety and protection from their home countries are now undertaking longer and more hazardous journeys to Europe.

There has been no decrease in the number of asylum seekers coming to Malaysia from Myanmar, however, such as the Rohingya. Given their ongoing persecution in Myanmar, many Rohingya remain in perilous circumstances throughout the region, including in Malaysia. Australia has only resettled 250 Rohingya since 2008 (most from Bangladesh) and refused to accept any who were rescued after being stranded in southeast Asian waters in May last year. This further diminishes their resettlement prospects and leaves little space for them to find safety anywhere.

Impacts in Indonesia

As at June 2015, there were over 5,000 refugees and nearly 8,000 asylum seekers registered with the UNHCR in Indonesia. Again, the numbers are thought to be much higher. People seeking protection in Indonesia are living in limbo without an end in sight.

While it is widely reported in the media that the number of boats leaving Indonesia for Australia has significantly dropped since the commencement of OSB, NGOs in Indonesia highlight that people seeking asylum have continued

to arrive in the country. While some live in supported shelters or independently in the community, others are locked up in immigration detention centres. By 2015 there were 33 sites of immigration detention throughout Indonesia. Australian funding, through the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), has expanded the capacity of this detention network since 2011.

People living independently in the community have no right to work and financial assistance is only provided by the IOM after a referral from the Indonesian Directorate of Immigration. There are increasing levels of destitution and an estimated 3,300 people have resorted to presenting themselves to immigration detention centres to be locked up in a desperate effort to access food, shelter and health care. Australia's policy of not resettling those who arrived in Indonesia after 1 July 2014 has worsened the situation.

In response to their stagnant situation, communities of people seeking asylum have begun to form and develop relationships with local Indonesians. Initiatives such as the Cisarua Refugee Learning Centre for children, managed by people seeking asylum, are indicative of these efforts of resilience but need funding to be sustained.

Impacts in Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka has been a significant source country of refugees, particularly the persecuted Tamil ethnic group. Some arrived in Australia by boat and were recognised as refugees before successive Australian governments acted to prevent and deter further arrivals.

To this end, the Coalition Government's OSB involves the provision of assistance to Sri Lankan security agencies, such as the Criminal Investigation Department and the police, to prevent the departure

of asylum seekers. This includes providing technology, vehicles, surveillance equipment and training. According to the Sri Lankan Government, more than 4,500 people have been prevented from leaving Sri Lankan shores and those prevented from leaving are held in sites where the use of torture is a common practice.

In addition, more than 1,200 Sri Lankans seeking asylum, who arrived to Australia by boat, or were intercepted at sea by Australian forces, were subjected to an 'enhanced screening' process and returned to Sri Lanka during the terms of both the Coalition and previous Labor Government. Under this process, people were given a brief screening interview by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection and, if the Department considered that a person raised claims that potentially engage Australia's protection obligations, they were 'screened in' and could make a protection claim. If not, they were 'screened out' and removed from Australia. Serious concerns have been raised about this process. These include that it was more likely to lead to incorrect negative decisions with no prospects for independent review. For those returned to Sri Lanka, Australia has done little to monitor their situation despite disturbing reports that some of the people returned were tortured by Criminal Investigation Department officials.

A Way Forward

This snapshot of some of the impacts of Australian policies is disturbing and highlights that large numbers of people seeking protection are effectively being warehoused on a long term basis in our region. And while there is an extremely diverse range of factors as to why people are forced to leave their own countries to try to find safety elsewhere, Australian policies have largely ignored this. Australian policymakers need to recognise this complexity and acknowledge that our

border protection policies are having dire impacts on our fellow human beings.

But there is a way forward. In the short term, the very least that can be done is to support the coping efforts of people seeking asylum who remain in countries in our region, including with funding. Continuing efforts are also essential to challenge governments, including our own, to change their policies and to actively foster the protection of people seeking asylum.

Solutions put forward by the Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network and the Refugee Council of Australia would be a good place to start. These solutions include expanding Australia's offshore refugee resettlement program to demonstrate our commitment to doing our fair share to address the needs of people who desperately require safety and security. Importantly, the solutions also include bringing an end to policies that punish people who are seeking our support to find protection just because of the way they managed to arrive in Australia.

 [Academy Paper 6/2016](#)

DATA SOVEREIGNTY FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES: CURRENT PRACTICE AND FUTURE NEEDS

Convenors: Professor John Taylor FASSA, Dr Tahu Kukutai

The aim of the workshop was to consider the implications of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) for the collection, ownership and application of statistics pertaining to Indigenous peoples and what these might mean for Indigenous peoples' sovereignty over data that are about them, their territories and ways of life. It sought to stimulate new thinking about and uncover emergent practice regarding the generation of demographic, wellbeing and community development information in ways that better respond to the governance and development aspirations of Indigenous peoples. It built on previous workshops organised by the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) on 'data collection and disaggregation' (in 2004) on 'indicators of wellbeing' (in 2006) and on 'development with culture and identity' (in 2010).

At these events indigenous representatives had raised concerns about the relevance of existing statistical frameworks for reflecting their worldviews and they highlighted their lack of participation in data collection processes and governance. As a result, the collection of data on Indigenous peoples is viewed as primarily servicing government requirements rather than supporting indigenous peoples' development agendas. The Canberra workshop was also a timely supplement to a recent call from the UNPFII that states follow through on commitments made at the 2014 General Assembly World Conference on Indigenous Peoples to give practical effect to the free, prior and informed consent provisions of

the UNDRIP and to work with Indigenous peoples to create data about their notions of development and well-being and incorporate these into the post-2015 UN development agenda.

The workshop thus provided an opportune moment to critique the demography-policy nexus in nation-state settings and to reflect on how the statistical portrayal of Indigenous societies might be transformed. In the CANZUS states of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United States, National Statistics Offices (NSOs) are actively engaged in a process of Census modernisation and transformation. For many decades the Census has been the 'gold standard' for population estimates and projections, particularly for sub-populations and small geographic areas, both of which include Indigenous peoples. However NSOs are increasingly looking for alternatives to the traditional 'footwork' Census through the use of rolling surveys, population registers, and administrative data, along with greater use of digital technologies. This shift has major implications for the control, quality and comprehensiveness of Indigenous data and is likely to be a key focus area of future discussions around Indigenous data sovereignty.

There are approximately 400 million Indigenous people around the world comprising thousands of distinct polities encapsulated by some 70 nation-states. The UNDRIP establishes a new set of standards for group relations with these nation-states and articles 3, 4, 5, 15(i), 18, 19 20(i), 23, 31, 32 and 33, 38 and 42 all raise urgent questions about the proper role of state machinery in gathering

statistics on Indigenous peoples. In the past, governments have been content to generate social binaries (indigenous/non-indigenous) as input to public policy. However, the legal and moral framework that allowed for such simplification of complex and varied forms of Indigenous social and political organisation has shifted, and Indigenous polities are asserting their own statistical identity and ownership of information in ways that the workshop set out to explore.

Whilst not denying a role for centralised data collection, what Indigenous peoples seek is meaningful participation in decisions affecting the collection, dissemination and stewardship of all data that are collected about them. Indigenous peoples also seek mechanisms for capacity building in their own compilation of data and use of information as a means of promoting their full and effective participation in governance and development planning.

Accordingly, most workshop participants were Indigenous social scientists and/or Indigenous government and NGO practitioners, including the current chair of the UNPFII, Professor Megan Davis from the University of New South Wales. Also involved were non-indigenous scholars with interests in anthropology, demography and Indigenous community governance. Academic participants ranged from senior scholars to early career researchers.

Colonisation and Implications for Data Sovereignty

A personal reflection on the role of data in progressing the aims of Indigenous peoples from her unique position as chair of the UNPFII was presented by Megan Davis. It is clear from deliberations at the UN that Indigenous engagement in the setting of relevant indicators is to be a key issue in the post-2015 UN

development agenda and there is a pressing need for relevant indicators to sit alongside the UNDRIP. This is in response to a growing demand for the UNPFII to increase its focus on Indigenous peoples' development agendas involving the production of more nuanced data and information with greater input from Indigenous nations themselves.

Participants were reminded that we are dealing with a data continuum since pre-colonial data existed (and continues to exist). Achieving data sovereignty is more than just a technical problem as colonialism submerged or expunged extant Indigenous epistemologies. Indigenous peoples thus saw their data sovereignty accede to data suzerainty under colonial and post-colonial regimes. Ironically, as they now attempt to reform the colonial order's knowledge systems using techniques of data collection and analysis more grounded in their own cultural heritage, they face the potential of neo-data suzerainty from the globalisation of information systems and 'big data'. At the same time, the failure to include key aspects of Indigenous culture such as *whanaungatanga* (the Māori concept of kinship connectedness, obligation and reciprocity) in National Transfer Accounts data significantly undercounts the real economy's transactions.

The workshop delved more deeply into the meaning of data sovereignty, noting its emergence as a 21st century idea prompted by the effect of internet technologies in weakening impediments to information exchange that were previously imposed by geographic boundaries. In this context, sovereignty reflects the ability of nation-states to continue to manage information in ways that are consistent with their laws, practices and customs. Such ability has long been beyond the reach of Indigenous nations who are smaller, poorer and politically weaker than the settler states

that typically surround them. As long as this remains the case it makes little sense to talk about a fully post-colonial world. Nonetheless, thinking of post-colonialism as a continuum, instead of a simple binary, does make it possible to consider how Indigenous peoples might claim greater control over data connected to them.

Three preconditions for data decolonisation: that Indigenous peoples have power to determine who should be counted among them; that data must reflect the interests and priorities of Indigenous peoples; and that tribal communities must not only dictate the content of data collected about them, they must also have the power to determine who has access to these data. This requires the building of Indigenous expertise in the production and management of data and the formation of governance arrangements that allow for institutional oversight of research and data collection in Indigenous communities.

With reference to Australia, land rights and native title regimes have created a plethora of self-governing arrangements, but there remains the unresolved question of how to leverage rights bestowed in this way to pursue self-defined agendas. While ownership of data is crucial, a fundamental issue is to first establish who is the 'self' in 'self-determine-nation'. There is growing demand from Indigenous Australian polities for local data to support local planning and while much can be accessed from conventional sources, data are not captured in ways that provide for 'culture-smart information'. 'Culture-smart' data require internal mandate from groups that, in turn, enables internally-informed decision-making as the essence of sovereignty.

For Whakatohea iwi in the Bay of Plenty, the pressing need is for equality of access to existing data in order for iwi to evolve their roles as Treaty partners within

contemporary New Zealand society. Given that 90 per cent of Whakatohea live outside of their tribal area, there is a shift from data collection based on consent towards utilising administrative data sets held by the state using rights-based arguments for unit-record access. This reflects a growing skills base among Māori and the impact of new governance roles in iwi planning by working with, rather than separate from, local government. In this emerging practice, only culturally-sensitive data would be sovereign for iwi, the rest is flexible and sovereignty may be seen as partially-shared.

Postcolonial Statistics

Population statistics are imbued with meaning derived from the dominant social norms, values and racial hierarchies of colonising nation-states. A Google search for 'indigenous statistics' revealed an overwhelming focus on what is termed the five 'D's' of Indigenous Australian data (5D data): disparity, deprivation, disadvantage, dysfunction and difference. Data on Indigenous peoples not directed through the lens of a social problem are difficult to find, leading to a 'deficit data-problematic people' correlation that fits within theoretical frameworks aligned with the sociology of new racism. As a consequence, Indigenous people are largely invisible except as pejorative (statistically-informed) stereotypes. In effect, the politics of data are embedded in the 'who' has the power to make determinations and who controls the narratives surrounding Indigenous peoples' lives. Currently, it is not Indigenous peoples themselves. For progress to occur there is a need for more focus on the creation of data in a 'recognition space' between Indigenous forms of sociality and more mainstream constructs.

In achieving data sovereignty, Indigenous peoples face two kinds of challenges.

First, how to determine the nature of data to be collected – including how to ‘name’ the indicators that measure Indigenous realities. Second, for a transfer of responsibility for naming to occur, power relations need to change. In order to claim ‘naming rights’ Indigenous peoples need to replace indicators that have been constructed according to hegemonic Global North categories with indicators that reflect their own local understandings of their social world. In Global North demography, there is a characteristic silence (an absence of indicators) concerning levels of valued sociality above the ‘household’ (echoing the point made by Pool with reference to Māori whanaungatanga), and concerning the nature and extent of connection to (or severance from) place. For Indigenous peoples this is one factor that distinguishes them uniquely from encapsulating settler societies, and it goes to the heart of a rights-oriented demography.

Early findings from a survey of American Indian tribal leaders in the United States notes that reliance on others for data undermines tribal sovereignty. However, contestation over identity and tribal membership remains a primary issue, due to decades of federal Indian policy including deliberate termination, forced removal, relocation, assimilation and the eugenic application of ‘blood quantum’. The diverse contexts of American Indian lives now demand new means of negotiating tribal identity, but ironically this must take place in the face of the absolute sovereignty of tribes to determine their membership.

There are many examples around the world of Indigenous groups who have taken successful steps towards retrieving data sovereignty. In reporting on a Knowledge and Wellbeing project conducted by the Yawuru people in the town of Broome in north western

Australia, concrete examples of what Indigenous data sovereignty can look like in practice at the local level were provided. Following determination of their native title in 2006, and subsequent signing of agreements in 2010, the Yawuru recognised an immediate need for data about themselves to secure their social, economic, cultural and environmental base as a key player in regional planning. Several initiatives were embarked on concurrently. First came a survey of all Indigenous people and dwellings in the town to create a unit-record baseline. The second project addressed the development of an instrument to measure local understandings of wellbeing (mabu liyan). The third initiative involved the construction of a geographic information system to digitally map places of cultural, social and environmental significance, to inform a cultural and environmental management plan. Finally, a documentation project has been undertaken to collate and store all relevant legal records, historic information, genealogies and cultural information. This includes a Yawuru language revitalisation program.

In Canada, initiatives have been taken at the level of First Nations as a whole. First Nation principles of Ownership, Control, Access and Possession of data became trademarked as OCAPTTM under the auspices of a regionally representative steering committee that became the First Nations Information Governance Centre (FNIGC). This initiative is a political response to colonialism and the role of knowledge production in reproducing colonial relations, and much of its impetus came from the sorry history of research and information gathering involving First Nations people. This is self-determination applied to collective data, information and knowledge and since 2010 FNIGC has operated on behalf of First Nations to ensure that it is applied through a

certification process for research projects, surveys and information management systems.

An insider view of how the Independent Māori Statutory Board has worked to develop the 'Māori Plan for Tāmaki Makaurau' as an integral part of the 'Auckland Plan', which is the Auckland City Council's strategy to contribute to social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing through a comprehensive long-term (20–30 year) strategy for growth and development, was presented. Following research that identified several approaches to measuring Māori wellbeing, a mixed methods approach was adopted to align the needs and aspirations of Māori with the interests of the Auckland Council. Following direction from Māori communities in Tāmaki Makaurau, the result is a 30-year aspirational plan consisting of five elements: Māori values, key directions, domains and focus, Māori outcomes, and indicators. The exercise highlighted that considerable data gaps exist for Māori at the regional level, particularly in the environmental and cultural domains. This underlines a tension that has long existed between the interests and statistical reporting requirements of government and Māori perceptions about what constitutes useful and meaningful data.

The main vehicle for improving the quality and relevance of Australian Indigenous statistics is the Indigenous Community Engagement Strategy involving Indigenous Engagement Managers in each jurisdiction. The ABS has also instituted a twice-yearly roundtable on Indigenous statistics to gather grassroots feedback on their activities from select Indigenous people. A Reconciliation Action Plan also promotes career pathways for Indigenous people within the organisation. As for the future, the focus is on how to better generate data that more closely reflects Indigenous worldviews while still meeting

government objectives. ABS is seeking advice from Statistics New Zealand on this issue. Also under development are plans to establish strength-based reporting of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, moving away from simply measuring disadvantage and gaps with respect to the non-indigenous population. Initial attempts by Statistics New Zealand to develop a Māori statistics framework were unsuccessful because of a failure to conceptualise Māori indicators. The lesson was, don't start with western models and don't start with existing data. As a result New Zealand swung from a 'closing the gaps' approach to data collection to a more Māori potential/development approach. There is a need to refocus somewhat on gaps-type data but with a view to informing Māori development. While official Māori statistics provide most of the data for measuring socioeconomic outcomes, significant data gaps continue to exist in relation to Māori families and households, Māori living overseas, Māori business activities, cultural outcomes and in reliable small area data. The need for an independent Māori voice in the official statistics system and for more Māori to be involved in crucial decision-making stages of the statistical cycle was emphasised.

Capacity of Indigenous Representative Organisations to Give Effect to Data Sovereignty

To build sustainable Indigenous capabilities as data producers, data analysts and data users, an initial focus is to increase awareness among communities of the role of data as a foundation for development in order to broaden the demand and institutional arrangements for change so that data is relevant to Māori development processes. Emerging freeware technologies provide the means for minimising skill requirements for protecting and analysing data whilst new methods of education in applied statistics provide

the means for rapid increase in statistical literacy, side-stepping the school level achievement gaps in mathematics that are common in Indigenous communities. In the meantime, there is need to invest in hardware capabilities to ensure that Māori data are preserved and protected. The sharing of ideas and innovations between Indigenous communities is also an essential part of realising potential. Interesting examples of how the rise of an Indigenous professional class in Aotearoa/New Zealand is generating new opportunities in data-sharing and data access, using the experience of an Auckland-based Māori primary health care organisation as a case study, were presented. Aotearoa/New Zealand is likely the only jurisdiction in the world to have achieved a fully pro rata share of medical undergraduate entry for its Indigenous population and the momentum that lies behind such an achievement is reflected in the density of Māori medical practitioners. This is bringing Māori expertise and focus into health care delivery systems, with data collection, analysis and reporting tools now operating to address excessively high rates of rheumatic fever among Māori school children, to monitor real-time functioning of Māori primary care networks, to develop data-sharing platforms with other services that impact on Māori health, such as housing, and to negotiate system-wide data sharing protocols.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander statistical capacity needs were presented on the premise that statistics developed from an Indigenous 'frame of view' and with greater engagement by Indigenous people in data conceptualisation, design, collection, analysis and reporting would enhance the utility of information for Indigenous Australian nations. To achieve this requires a quantum increase in professionally-trained Indigenous statisticians in a professional field that

has struggled with student enrolments generally in recent years. One solution, for Indigenous training, is to make coursework more relevant to Indigenous worldviews. Two examples in this area are provided from a field-based epidemiology program and a proposed national survey involving statistical training for participating Aboriginal medical services. There is also a need for official statistical agencies to make more meaningful use of existing statistical skills among Indigenous professionals.

Conclusion and Next Steps

The proposition underlying this workshop - that the UNDRIP has implications for Indigenous data sovereignty - was overwhelmingly affirmed by the presentations. Given the lack of strategic academic attention previously afforded this issue, discussion was necessarily preliminary and exploratory and it quickly became clear that further work is needed to refine definitions, concepts, theory and applications. Nonetheless, it also became clear that Indigenous peoples are already positioning themselves and organising to give practical expression to various forms of Indigenous data sovereignty at all scales at which Indigenous polities are formed – international, national, regional and local. Likewise, (some) National Statistical Offices are starting to consider how their practices in relation to their collection and management of data pertaining to Indigenous peoples might need to change. At the supra-national level, the United Nations, through the UNPFII, is assessing the requirements for Indigenous measures of development as input to the post-2015 UN development agenda.

There are consequences in all of this for the epistemology of social science and, indeed, for any research activity that involves the collection or use of data on Indigenous peoples, their territories and ways of life. While many of these issues

have already been explored from an Indigenous standpoint by Tuhiwai-Smith (1999) and more recently by Walter and Anderson (2013), the breakthrough at this workshop was to link these arguments back to the UNDRIP to which the CANZUS group of states and their agencies are signatories. By assembling a discussion group that was dominated by leading CANZUS-based Indigenous social scientists and end-user data practitioners, the workshop provides a degree of authenticity and voice that is unusual, if not unprecedented, for an ASSA-sponsored forum.

In particular, an overarching conclusion of the workshop was to re-affirm the assertion of the UNDRIP that Indigenous peoples have a right to self-determination, emanating from their inalienable relationships to lands, waters, and the natural world, and that to give practical effect to this right requires a relocation of authority over relevant information from nation-states back to Indigenous peoples. The workshop found the idea of 'data sovereignty' to be a recent development of the digital age referring to the management of information in a way that is consistent with the laws, practices and customs of nation-states (Snipp 2015). Through relevant articles of the UNDRIP this same sovereignty is then asserted for Indigenous nations. Indigenous data sovereignty thus refers to the proper locus of authority over the management of data that are about Indigenous peoples, their territories and ways of life.

The existence of such authority is manifest in the Canadian case through the application of First Nations' principles and practices of ownership, control, access and possession (OCAPTM) in relation to data that are about Indigenous peoples, their territories and ways of life. However, it is acknowledged that the practical expression of these principles and practices will necessarily vary between

jurisdictions and between Indigenous polities. By comparison with Canada, the US and Aotearoa/NZ, where there are clearly identifiable Indigenous polities (First Nations, tribes and iwi, respectively) whose rights, including sovereign rights, have been established through treaty processes, the political landscape of the Australian settler state and of Indigenous polities within it is vastly different. While the achievement of Indigenous data sovereignty thus requires a decolonisation of existing nation-state statistical systems, more thought and political work needs to go into identifying and validating appropriate loci of Indigenous data sovereignty, especially in Australia. Whatever the case, on a practical level, to give effect to data sovereignty Indigenous peoples need to acquire expertise in the production and management of data including the creation of institutional frameworks for the oversight of research and data collection in their communities.

In effect, the workshop provided an academic-scientific and practitioner set of analyses to open up for further scrutiny and debate a number of leading-edge themes in what is emerging as a major knowledge gap in the social sciences. Closing this gap would necessitate: the devising of new methods for the international measurement of Indigenous development and wellbeing; meeting the challenge of embracing Indigenous epistemologies; the analysis of legal and practical limits to data sovereignty, including the impact of free trade agreements; the construction of models for developing data governance and capacity; exploring the implications of individual versus collective rights for data retrieval and use, and consideration of the threats and opportunities presented by census transformation programs and the advent of 'big data'. There is much work to be done.


SECURING AUSTRALIA'S FUTURE

What are Australia's Strengths and Challenges?

How Should Australia Seek to Secure its Future?

Funded through the Australian Council of Learned Academies (ACOLA) for the Australian Chief Scientist, the Securing Australia's Future Program delivers evidence-based research and interdisciplinary findings to support policy development in areas of importance to Australia's future.

Government has identified the opportunities and challenges of an economy in transition as a key issue for Australia as it faces a rapidly changing global environment. Australia's Comparative Advantage, a three year ACOLA project managed by the Academy, identifies Australia's distinctive strengths and comparative advantages; establishes which contexts and policy settings encourage creativity and innovation, adaptability and resilience; and explores the natural, geographical, economic, social, cultural, and scientific attributes and capabilities needed to thrive as a nation. Establishing proper policy foundations now, combined with public support and effective leadership will better place Australia on a trajectory for national strength, post the mining investment boom.

 [SAF01: Australia's Comparative Advantage](#)

The Academy and its Fellows were also involved in a number of other ACOLA projects including:

- *STEM: Country comparisons*
- *Smart engagement with Asia: Leveraging language, research and culture*
- *The role of science, research and technology in lifting Australian productivity*
- *New technologies and their role in our security, cultural, democratic, social and economic systems*
- *Engineering energy: unconventional gas production*
- *Australia's agricultural future*
- *Sustainable urban mobility*
- *Translating research for economic and social benefit - country comparisons*
- *Capabilities for Australian enterprise innovation*
- *Australia's Diaspora Advantage: Realising the potential for building transnational business networks with Asia*



STUDENT OUTREACH - CAIRNS

Formal education enrolment rates in Queensland are lower than the Australian average. To help address this, the Academy has been involved in developing and delivering outreach programs to high school students in Cairns, QLD since 2013.

In April 2016, the Academy sponsored two early career researchers to travel to Cairns, Qld, to introduce high school students to academic and professional opportunities within the social sciences. The focus of this year's program was on how economics, in particular, can be a useful discipline to pursue at tertiary level, the opportunities it presents academically and professionally, and the social questions it can help answer.

The two economists, Dr Nicolas Salamanca (Research Fellow, Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, University of Melbourne) and Ms Julia Talbot-Jones (PhD Candidate, Crawford School of Public Policy, Australian National University), were selected as social science ambassadors. Over three days, 26–28 April 2016, the pair ran seminars in three schools: Cairns State High School, Smithfield State High School, and St

Augustine's College. Overall, they spoke with over 150 students ranging from age 13 to 18 and aimed to:

- identify the social and functional problems that can be resolved through economics;
- motivate students to undertake tertiary study, with emphasis on the social sciences and economics in particular; and
- raise awareness of the professional and academic opportunities presented by a qualification in economics.

Methods

To prepare for this program Nicolas and Julia each planned a 'career pathways' presentation and together developed four different sets of interactive seminars, which could be adapted for various ages and group sizes.



CSHS students Guy Millar, Raman Subbarethinam, Katrina Subong, and Ruby Martin with presenters Julia Talbot-Jones and Nicolas Salamanca

1. Introduction to Economics

The ‘Introduction to economics’ seminar was designed to introduce economics and its broad application to students. Using a variation of the market-based game ‘Trading in the Pit’, the students were given playing cards and encouraged to trade and exchange depending on the colour and value of their respective cards. Trades were then recorded on Stata, analysed, and the results shared with students. The basic concepts of supply, demand, and welfare were then used to help explain the behaviour of people in real-life situations. The broader professional and academic applications of economics were also explored.

2. Behavioural Economics

After quickly reviewing the key assumptions in classical economics, the students were introduced to behavioural economics as a subfield that explores bias in decision-making. The students first played a simplified version of Keynes’ ‘Beauty Contest’ game to illustrate strategic thinking in economics. They were then shown a series of didactic empirical findings in current economic work that defy explanations of economic rationality but can be understood under the lens of behavioral economics. The examples were intended to be engaging and interesting for the students. The session ended with the students playing a version of the ‘Wisdom of the Crowd’ game intended to illustrate how markets can aggregate information.

3. Environmental Economics

This seminar aimed to demonstrate one of the interdisciplinary applications of economics. Basic principles of common property were explored and students were encouraged to think about how incentives influence individual choice. An activity was run requiring students to work in

groups to identify and weigh up the costs and benefits associated with building the Carmichael Mine near the Great Barrier Reef.

4. Public Goods

Why do groups sometimes fail to achieve optimal outcomes? Why is it sometimes hard for students to complete group projects? This seminar was used to explore the challenges associated with collective action and teamwork. Playing a version of the public goods game using playing cards, students were introduced to the concept of free-riding and were shown how institutional constraints and incentives can be used to improve cooperation.

“The Economics Day at Smithfield State High School was an informative and engaging learning experience. Presenters Nicholas and Julia provided students with the opportunity to see first-hand the post schooling pathways studying economics brings and how rewarding this career pathway can be. From sharing their personal experiences, students were exposed to the possibilities of entering into employment into areas where they can make a difference in society. The activities chosen to present the economic critical content and skills were both challenging and engaging. Overall the day was a great success and one that I would certainly support in the future at our school.”

FELLOWS' AWARDS

2016 Queen's Birthday Honours

- Professor Richard Bryant AC
- Professor Marian Baird AO
- Professor Fran Baum AO
- Professor Peter Swan AO
- Professor Adam Graycar AM

2016 Australia Day Honours

- Emeritus Professor Peter Drysdale AM AO
- Emeritus Professor Ann Harding AO
- Professor Warwick McKibbin AO
- Professor Leon Mann AO
- Emeritus Professor Susan Spence AO
- Emeritus Professor Norman Feather AM
- Emeritus Professor Kevin McConkey AM
- Emeritus Professor John Nevile AM

Australian Research Council (ARC) Laureate Fellowship

- Professor Sharon Parker
- Professor Ronald Rapee

Other Awards and Recognition

Kathleen Fitzpatrick Award

- Professor Sharon Parker

2015 ANZSOC Distinguished Criminologist Award

- Professor Janet Chan

2016 Ernest Scott Prize

- Professor Stuart Macintyre AO

Distinguished Scholar Award from the International Studies Association

- Professor John Ravenhill

2015 Medal for History and Philosophy of Science by the Royal Society of NSW

- Professor Warwick Anderson

2015 Prime Minister's Prize for Australian History

- Professor David Horner

International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics Chairman's Award

- Professor Hal Kendig

NSW Premier's Science and Engineering Prize

- Professor George Paxinos AO

NSW Premier's General History Prize

- Professor Warwick Anderson

The John Button Prize

- Dr Paul Kelly

Max Planck Research Award for 2015

- Professor Bryan Turner

PAUL BOURKE AWARD FOR EARLY CAREER RESEARCH

The Academy's Paul Bourke Award for Early Career Research honours early and mid-career researchers who have achieved excellence in scholarship in the social sciences.

Winner



 Dr Phillip Batterham

The recipient of the 2015 Paul Bourke Award for Early Career Research is **Dr Philip Batterham** (Australian National University). Dr Batterham is an outstanding early-career mental health researcher. He has published 85 peer-reviewed papers, including more than 60 since attaining his PhD in 2011. Dr Batterham has been the recipient of considerable NHMRC funding, including an Early Career Fellowship (2012), a Career Development Fellowship (2015), and Chief Investigator for five Project Grants and one Centre of Research Excellence. He was awarded the Commonwealth Health Minister's Award for Excellence in Health and Medical Research in 2015. His research has produced novel methods for assessing mental health problems in the community, tested online programs to reduce the burden of mental illness, and developed stigma reduction programs. He is taking a leadership role in research translation, and was the lead author for the NHMRC Case for Action on translating mental health research findings into better community-based services. Dr Batterham is already an international leader in research in suicide, depression and stigma.

Panel Commendation Recipients



Panel A

Dr Jessica Gerrard,
University of Melbourne



Panel B

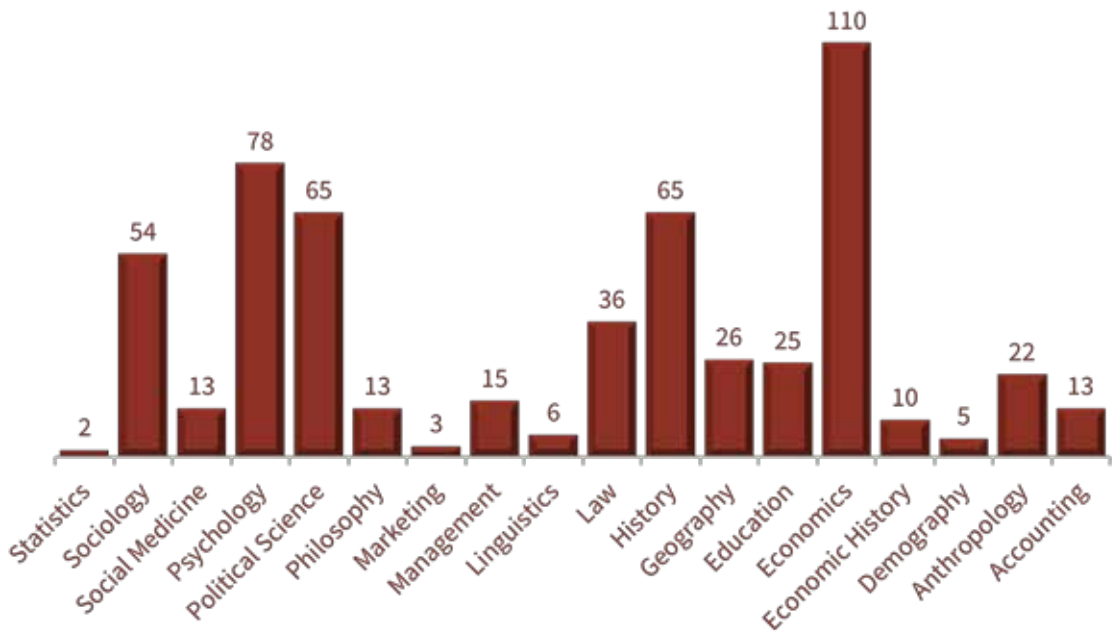
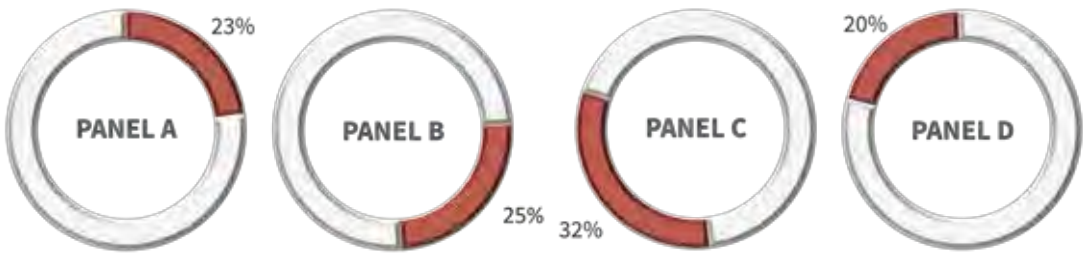
Associate Professor
David W Johnston,
Monash University



Panel C

Associate Professor
Andrew Phillips, University
of Queensland

561 Academy Fellows





Fellowship

NEW FELLOWS

The following 30 distinguished scholars were inducted to the Academy at the 2015 AGM. The total number of Fellows at 30 June 2016 was 561.



Professor Peter Aggleton

University of New South Wales

Disciplines: Sociology, Education, Health

Specialisation: Health promotion, culture, public health and health services, gender, sexuality and education.

Professor Marian Baird

University of Sydney

Disciplines: Industrial Relations

Specialisation: Women and work, maternity and parental leave, workplace relations regulation.



Professor Stephen Billett

Griffith University

Disciplines: Cultural Psychology

Specialisation: Learning through and for work, vocational and professional education, adults' learning and development.

Professor Ronald Borland

Cancer Council Victoria

Disciplines: Psychology

Specialisation: Behaviour change, tobacco control, smoking cessation, relapse, behaviour theory.





Professor Linda Botterill

University of Canberra

Disciplines: Political Science

Specialisation: Australian politics and policy, Australian rural policy, policy studies.

Professor Robert H Chenhall

Monash University

Disciplines: Accounting

Specialisation: Management accounting with a focus on organisational and behavioural factors that are implicated in the design and implementation of management accounting systems.



Professor Philip Clarke

The University of Melbourne

Disciplines: Health Economics

Specialisation: Health Economics; simulation modeling; Health policy analysis.

Professor Lyn Craig

University of New South Wales

Disciplines: Sociology, Social Policy

Specialisation: The contemporary family and social policy, with special emphasis on time use, gender, and work and family issues.



Professor Peter Danaher

Monash University

Disciplines: Marketing

Specialisation: Market models, advertising, applied econometrics.

Distinguished Professor Katherine Demuth

Macquarie University

Disciplines: Linguistics

Specialisation: Child language acquisition/developmental psycholinguistics.





Professor W Erwin Diewert

University of New South Wales, University of British Columbia

Disciplines: Economics

Specialisation: Economic measurement, Consumer Price Index.

Professor Sharon Friel

Australian National University

Disciplines: Social Medicine

Specialisation: Health inequalities, social determinants of health, governance and regulation, healthy public policy, global health.



Professor Bruce Grundy

University of Melbourne

Disciplines: Financial Economics

Specialisation: Asset pricing, corporate finance, derivatives, governance.

Professor Peter Hall AO (deceased 9-Jan-2016)

University of Melbourne , University of California at Davis.

Disciplines: Statistics

Specialisation: Theoretical and applied statistics, probability theory.



Professor David Horner AM

Australian National University

Disciplines: History

Specialisation: Australian defence history, operations, command, intelligence.

Professor Jolanda Jetten

University of Queensland

Disciplines: Social Psychology

Specialisation: Social identity, group processes, and intergroup relations.





Professor John Kane

Griffith University

Disciplines: Political Science, Political Philosophy

Specialisation: Political theory, leadership, US foreign relations.

Professor Tom Kompas

Australian National University

Disciplines: Economics

Specialisation: Public policy in Australia and the region. Applied economic dynamics, cost-benefit analysis and natural resource and environmental economics.



Professor David Lowe

Deakin University

Disciplines: History, Biography, Politics

Specialisation: History of international relations and Australia in the world; the uses of history and the role of memory in political contexts, both domestic and international.

Professor Jakob Madsen

Monash University

Disciplines: Economics

Specialisation: Economic growth, the macroeconomics of inequality, macrofinance, macroeconomics.



Professor Lisa Maher AM

University of New South Wales

Disciplines: Public Health, Social Medicine, Anthropology

Specialisation: Ethnography, epidemiology, vulnerable populations, infectious disease prevention.

Professor Philip Mitchell AM

University of New South Wales

Disciplines: Psychiatry

Specialisation: Bipolar disorder and depression.





Professor Michael Quinlan

University of New South Wales

Disciplines: Industrial Relations

Specialisation: Occupational health and safety, industrial relations history.

Professor Bill Randolph

University of New South Wales

Disciplines: Geography

Specialisation: Cities, urban policy and analysis.



Professor Robin Room

La Trobe University, Stockholm University

Disciplines: Sociology

Specialisation: Alcohol, drug and gambling policy studies, studies of treatment systems/societal responses, regulation and control.

Professor Geoffrey Soutar

University of Western Australia

Disciplines: Marketing, Management

Specialisation: Empirical model building, using a wide variety of data analysis approaches to better understand relationships.



Professor Maree Teesson

University of New South Wales

Disciplines: Psychology

Specialisation: Public health, alcohol, substance misuse, epidemiology, treatment, mental health.

Professor Jacqui True

Monash University

Disciplines: Political Science, International Relations

Specialisation: Gender and international relations, international relations theory, critical international political economy, global governance, women, peace and security, feminist methodologies.





Professor Tracey Wade

Australian National University

Disciplines: Psychology

Specialisation: Eating disorders and perfectionism.

Professor Adrian Wilkinson

Griffith University

Disciplines: Management, Employment Relations

Specialisation: Employee voice and participation.



JUBILEE FELLOWS

In 2015, the Academy extended the honour of Jubilee Fellowship to 23 Fellows who were elected to the Academy between 1967 and 1975. 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.

Professor Don Aitkin AO

MA (UNE), PhD (ANU), Hon DUniv (Canberra), Hon DLitt (UNE)

Emeritus Professor

Reg Appleyard AM

BA (UWA), MA, PhD (Duke)

Emeritus Professor

Geoffrey Blainey AC

MA (Melbourne), DLitt (Ballarat), FAHA

Emeritus Professor

John Caldwell AO

BA (UNE), PhD (ANU)

Professor Ross Day

BSc (UWA), PhD (Bristol), DUniv (La Trobe), HonDSc (La Trobe), FAPsS, FAA

Professor Norm Feather

BA, DipEd (Sydney), MA (UNE), PhD (Michigan), Hon DLitt (UNE), Hon DLitt (Flinders), FAPsS

Emeritus Professor

Ronald Gates AO

BCom (UTAS), MA (Oxford), Hon DEcon (UQ), Hon DLitt (UNE), Hon FRAPI, Hon FAIUS



Professor Peter Glow

BA (Melbourne), PhD (London)

Emeritus Professor**Keith Hancock AO**

BA (Melbourne), PhD (London), Hon DLitt (Flinders), HonDCom (Melbourne), Honorary Fellow (LSE)

Emeritus Professor**Geoff Harcourt AO**

BCom (Hons), MCom (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge), LittD (Cambridge), Hon DLitt (De Montfort University), Hon DCom (Melbourne), Hon Dhcrerpol (Fribourg), FAcSS

Emeritus Professor Ken Inglis

MA (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford)

Emeritus Professor Joseph Isacc AO

BA (Hons), BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London), Hon DEcon (Monash), Hon DCom (Melbourne), Hon LLD (Macquarie), Honorary Fellow (LSE)

Professor Frank Jones

BA (Sydney), PhD (ANU)

Emeritus Professor**Syd Lovibond**

BA (Melbourne), MA, PhD, AUA (Adelaide)

Professor Leon Mann

MA, DipSocSt (Melbourne), PhD (Yale), FAPsS, Hon Fellow and Life Governor (Hebrew University), Hon Dsc (Melbourne)

Emeritus Professor John Neville

BA (UWA), MA, PhD (UC Berkeley), Hon DSc (UNSW)

Emeritus Professor Ray Over

BA, PhD (Sydney)

Emeritus Professor Jim Perkins

(deceased 12-Feb-2016)

MA, PhD (Cambridge), MCom (Melbourne)

Emeritus Professor**Alan Powell AM**

BScAgr, PhD (Sydney), DEcon (Honoris Causa) (Monash)

Emeritus Professor**John Poynter AO OBE**

Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Academiques, MA (Oxford), BA, PhD (Melbourne), FAHA

Emeritus Professor Gus Sinclair

MCom (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford)

Emeritus Professor**Robert Smith AM**

BA (UNE), MA (Northwestern), PhD (ANU)

Emeritus Professor**Gerard Ward**

MA (New Zealand), PhD (London)

ACADEMY FELLOWS

ABERNETHY, Margaret Anne
BEd (Hons), PhD (La Trobe)
Elected: 2011 Panel B
State: VIC

AGGLETON, Peter
MA (Oxford), MEd (Aberdeen), PhD (London)
Elected: 2015 Panel D
State: NSW

AHLUWALIA, Davinder Pal
BA (Advanced), MA (Saskatchewan), PhD
(Flinders)
Elected: 2004 Panel C
State: O/S

AITKIN, Donald Alexander AO
MA (New England), PhD (ANU), Hon DUniv
(Canberra), Hon DLitt (UNE)
Elected: 1975 Panel C
State: ACT

ALDRICH, Robert
BA (Emory), MA, PhD (Brandeis), FAHA,
Chev O Palmes Acad
Elected: 2008 Panel C
State: NSW

ALLARS, Margaret
BA (Hons), LLB (Hons) (Sydney),
DPhil (Oxford)
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)
Elected: 2000 Panel C
State: VIC

ALTMAN, Jon Charles
BA, MA (Hons) (Auckland), PhD (ANU)
Elected: 2003 Panel A
State: VIC

ANDERSON, Heather Margot
BSc (Mathematics) (UNE), Grad Dip
(Economics) (ANU), MEcon, PhD
(Economics) (UC San Diego)
Elected: 2005 Panel B
State: VIC

ANDERSON, Jock Robert
BAgrSc (Hons), MAgrSc (UQ), PhD, DEc
(New England)
Elected: 1999 Panel B
State: O/S

ANDERSON, Kay
BA (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (Geography)
(UBC)
Elected: 2007 Panel A
State: NSW

ANDERSON, Kym AC
BAgEc (Hons) (New England), MEc,
HonDoc (Adelaide), MA (Chicago), MA, PhD
(Stanford)
Elected: 1994 Panel B
State: SA

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

ANDRICH, David

BSc, MEd (UWA), PhD (Chicago)

Elected: 1990 Panel D

State: WA

ANSTEY, Kaarin Jane

BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (UQ)

Elected: 2011 Panel D

State: ACT

APPLEYARD, Reginald Thomas AM

BA (UWA), MA, PhD (Duke)

Elected: 1967 Panel B

State: WA

APPS, Patricia

MED (Yale), PhD (Cambridge)

Elected: 1994 Panel B

State: NSW

ASHKANASY, Neal M

BE (Civil) (Monash), MEngSc (Water
Eng) (UNSW), DipCompSci, BA (Hons)
(Psychology), PhD (Psychology) (UQ)

Elected: 2010 Panel A

State: QLD

ASPROMOURGOS, Anthony

BEC (Hons) (UQ), MComm (Econ)
(Melbourne), MA (Pol Sci) (Chicago), PhD
(Econ) (Sydney)

Elected: 2011 Panel B

State: NSW

ATHUKORALA, Prema-chandra

BCom (Hons) (Ceylon), PhD (La Trobe)

Elected: 2003 Panel B

State: ACT

AUSTIN-BROOS, Diane

BA, MA (ANU), MA, PhD (Chicago)

Elected: 1990 Panel A

State: NSW

BACCHI, Carol

BA Hons, MA, PhD (Montreal)

Elected: 2000 Panel C

State: SA

BADCOCK, David

BA (Hons) (UTas), DPhil (Oxford)

Elected: 2002 Panel D

State: WA

BAIRD, Marian Pam AO

BEC (Hons), DipEd, PhD (Sydney)

Elected: 2015 Panel A

State: NSW

BAMBER, Greg J
 Cert in French Language, BSc (Hons)
 (University of Manchester), PhD (Heriot-
 Watt University, Edinburgh)
 Elected: 2012 Panel A
 State: VIC

BANKS, Gary Ronald AO
 BEc (Hons) (Monash), MEc (ANU)
 Elected: 2010 Panel B
 State: VIC

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

BEAUMONT, Joan Errington
 BA (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (London)
 Elected: 1997 Panel C
 State: ACT

BECKETT, Jeremy
 BA (University College), MA, PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 1995 Panel A
 State: NSW

BEHRENDT, Larissa
 LLB/B Juris (UNSW), LLM, LLD (Harvard)
 Elected: 2006 Panel C
 State: NSW

BEILHARZ, Peter Michael
 BA, DipEd (Rusden College), PhD (Monash)
 Elected: 1997 Panel A
 State: VIC

BELL, Stephen
 BSc (Hons), PhD (Griffith)
 Elected: 2011 Panel C
 State: QLD

BELLAMY, Alex
 BA (Hons) (Hull), MA (Staffs), PhD (Wales)
 Elected: 2010 Panel C
 State: QLD

BENNETT, Jeffrey William
 BAgEc (Hons) (UNE), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2011 Panel B
 State: NSW

BENSON, John William
 BEc, MEd (Monash), MA, PhD (Melbourne)
 Elected: 2010 Panel B
 State: VIC

BEWLEY, Ronald Anthony
 BA (Sheffield), PhD (UNSW)
 Elected: 1995 Panel B
 State: NSW

BILLETT, Stephen Richard
 PhD (honoris causa) (Jyväskylä, 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

BITTMAN, Michael Paul
 BA (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (RMIT University)
 Elected: 2006 Panel A
 State: NSW

BLACKMORE, Jillian Anne
 BA (Hons), DipEd (Melbourne), MEd
 Studies (Monash), MA, PhD (Stanford)
 Elected: 2013 Panel A
 State: VIC

BLAINEY, Geoffrey Norman AC
 MA (Melbourne), DLitt (Ballarat)
 Elected: 1970 Panel C
 State: VIC

BLANDY, Richard John
 BEc (Adelaide), MA, PhD (Columbia)
 Elected: 1981 Panel B
 State: SA

BLEWETT, Neal AC
 BA (UTas), MA, DPhil (Oxford), DipEd, Hon
 LLD (UTas), Hon DLitt (Hull), FRHS
 Elected: 1998 Panel C
 State: NSW

BLOCH, Harry Benjamin
 BA (Michigan), MA, PhD (Chicago)
 Elected: 2012 Panel B
 State: WA

BOAKES, Robert Alan
 BA (Hons) (Cambridge), PhD (Harvard)
 Elected: 2005 Panel D
 State: NSW

BOOTH, Alison L
 BArch, MTCP, MSc (Econ), PhD (LSE)
 Elected: 2005 Panel B
 State: ACT

BORLAND, Jeffrey
 BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Econ) (Yale)
 Elected: 2002 Panel B
 State: VIC

BORLAND, Ronald
 BSc (Hons) Monash, MSc (Monash), PhD
 (Melbourne)
 Elected: 2015 Panel D
 State: VIC

BOROWSKI, Allan
 BComm, Dip Social Studies, MA (Hons)
 (Melbourne), PhD (Brandeis), FGSA, FAAG,
 FACSWS
 Elected: 2006 Panel A
 State: VIC

BOSWORTH, Richard James Boon
 MA (Sydney), PhD (Cambridge)
 Elected: 1995 Panel C
 State: O/S

BOTTERILL, Linda Courtenay
 PhD (Political Science and International
 Relations) (ANU), Grad Dip Int Law (ANU),
 BA (Hons) (Griffith)
 Elected: 2015 Panel C
 State: ACT

BOTTOMLEY, Gillian
 BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Macquarie)
 Elected: 1994 Panel A
 State: NSW

BRADLEY, David
 AB (Magna cum Laude) (Columbia), PhD
 (London), FAHA
 Elected: 1993 Panel A
 State: VIC

BRAITHWAITE, Valerie
 BA (Hons), PhD (UQ)
 Elected: 2009 Panel D
 State: ACT

BRENNAN, Deborah
 BA (Hons) (Sydney), MA (Macquarie), PhD
 (Sydney)
 Elected: 2009 Panel C
 State: NSW

BRENNAN, Geoffrey H
 BEc, PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 1985 Panel B
 State: ACT

BREWER, Neil
 BA (Hons), PhD (Adelaide)
 Elected: 2007 Panel D
 State: SA

BROCK, Peggy
 BA (Hons), DipEd, PhD (Adelaide)
 Elected: 2005 Panel C
 State: SA

BROOKFIELD, Harold Chillingworth
 BA, PhD (London)
 Elected: 1977 Panel A
 State: ACT

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

BRYANT, Richard AC
 BA (Hons) (Sydney), MCLinPsych, PhD
 (Macquarie)
 Elected: 2005 Panel D
 State: NSW

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

BRYSON, Lois
 BA, DipSocStud, DipEd (Melbourne), PhD
 (Monash), DUniv (Newcastle)
 Elected: 1998 Panel A
 State: VIC

BURGMANN, Verity
 BSc (Econ) (London), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 1999 Panel C
 State: VIC

BURNLEY, Ian Harry
 BA (UNZ), MA(Hons) (Canterbury), PhD
 (Victoria University of Wellington)
 Elected: 2010 Panel A
 State: NSW

BUTOW, PhyllisAM
 BA (Hons), DipEd (Macquarie), MCLinPsych
 (ANU), PhD, MPH (Sydney)
 Elected: 2008 Panel D
 State: NSW

BYRNE, Donald Glenn
 BA (Hons), PhD (Adelaide), FAPS
 Elected: 1995 Panel D
 State: ACT

CALLAN, Victor
 BA (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2004 Panel D
 State: QLD

CAMERON, Lisa Ann
 BComm, MComm, MA, PhD (Princeton)
 Elected: 2014 Panel B
 State: VIC

CAMILLERI, Joseph Anthony OAM
 BA (Melbourne), MA (Mon), PhD (London)
 Elected: 2002 Panel C
 State: VIC

CAMPBELL, Tom D
 BA (Oxford), MA, PhD (Glasgow), FRSE
 Elected: 1994 Panel C
 State: ACT

CANE, Peter
 BA, LLB (Sydney), MA, BCL, DCL (Oxford)
 Elected: 2007 Panel C
 State: NSW

CAPLING, Ann
 BA (York), MA (Calgary), PhD (Toronto)
 Elected: 2014 Panel C
 State: VIC

CARR, Barry
 BA (Hons), MA, DPhil (Oxford)
 Elected: 2009 Panel C
 State: VIC

CASS, Bettina AO
 BA, PhD (UNSW)
 Elected: 1989 Panel A
 State: NSW

CASTLES, Anne Edwina
 BSc (Hons) (ANU), PhD (Macquarie)
 Elected: 2010 Panel D
 State: NSW

CASTLES, Stephen
 MA, DPhil (Sussex)
 Elected: 1997 Panel A
 State: NSW

CHALMERS, David
 BSc (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (Indiana), FAHA
 Elected: 2011 Panel C
 State: NSW

CHAN, Janet B L
 BSc, MSc, MA (Toronto), PhD (Sydney),
 MArt, MFA (UNSW)
 Elected: 2002 Panel A
 State: NSW

CHAPMAN, Bruce AM
BEd (ANU), PhD (Yale)
Elected: 1993 Panel B
State: ACT

CHAPMAN, Simon AO
BA (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (Sydney)
Elected: 2008 Panel D
State: NSW

CHARLESWORTH, Hilary AM
BA, LLB (Melbourne), SJD (Harvard)
Elected: 2003 Panel C
State: ACT

CHENHALL, Robert Hunter
BEd (Monash), MSc (Southampton), PhD
(Macquarie)
Elected: 2015 Panel B
State: VIC

CHISHOLM, Anthony Hewlings
BAgrSc (New Zealand), MAgrSc (Massey),
PhD (ANU)
Elected: 1997 Panel B
State: VIC

CHRISTENSEN, Helen
BA (Hons) (Sydney), M Psychol, PhD
(UNSW)
Elected: 2004 Panel D
State: NSW

CHUA, Wai Fong AM
BA (Hons), PhD (Sheffield), FCA, FCPA
Elected: 2008 Panel B
State: NSW

CLARK, Christopher Richard
BA, BA (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (Flinders)
Elected: 2009 Panel D
State: SA

CLARK, Gordon Leslie
BEd, MA (Monash), MA (Oxford), PhD
(McMaster), DSc (Oxford), FBA
Elected: 1993 Panel A
State: O/S

CLARKE, Philip
BEd (Newcastle), MEd (Sydney), PhD (ANU)
Elected: 2015 Panel B
State: VIC

CLEGG, Stewart Roger
BSc (Hons) (Aston), PhD (Bradford)
Elected: 1988 Panel A
State: NSW

CLEMENTS, Kenneth
BEd (Hons), MEd (Monash), PhD (Chicago)
Elected: 1998 Panel B
State: WA

COADY, C A J
BA (Sydney), MA (Hons) (Melbourne), BPhil
(Oxford), MA (Cambridge)
Elected: 2000 Panel C
State: VIC

COBB-CLARK, Deborah Ann
BA (Michigan State), MA, PhD (Michigan)
Elected: 2009 Panel B
State: NSW

COLTHEART, Max AM
 BA, MA, PhD (Sydney), DSc (Macquarie),
 DLitt hc (Macquarie)
 Elected: 1988 Panel D
 State: NSW

CONDREN, Conal Stratford
 BSc, MSc, PhD (London), FAHA
 Elected: 2001 Panel C
 State: NSW

CONNELL, John
 BA, PhD (London)
 Elected: 2001 Panel A
 State: NSW

CONNELL, Raewyn
 BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Sydney)
 Elected: 1996 Panel A
 State: NSW

CONSIDINE, Mark
 BA (Hons), PhD (Melbourne)
 Elected: 2005 Panel C
 State: VIC

CORDEN, Warner Max AC
 MCom (Melbourne), PhD (London), MA
 (Oxford), HonDCom (Melbourne), FBA
 Elected: 1977 Panel B
 State: VIC

COWLISHAW, Gillian
 BA (Hons), PhD (Sydney)
 Elected: 2013 Panel A
 State: NSW

CRAIG, Lyn Patricia
 PhD (UNSW), BSocSc (Hons) (UNSW),
 BA (Sociology) (Massey), DipBusStuds
 (Massey), DipSocWk (Victoria University of
 Wellington)
 Elected: 2015 Panel A
 State: NSW

CRAIN, Stephen
 BA (UCLA), PhD (UC Irvine)
 Elected: 2006 Panel A
 State: NSW

CRITTENDEN, Brian Stephen
 MA (Sydney), PhD (Illinois)
 Elected: 1979 Panel D
 State: NSW

CULLITY, Garrett Michael
 BA (Hons) (UWA), BPhil, DPhil (Oxford)
 Elected: 2014 Panel C
 State: SA

CUNNEEN, Christopher
 BA, DipEd (UNSW), MA, PhD (Sydney)
 Elected: 2014 Panel A
 State: NSW

CURTHOYS, Ann
 BA (Hons) (Sydney), DipEd (Sydney
 Teachers College), PhD (Macquarie)
 Elected: 1997 Panel C
 State: NSW

CUTLER, Elizabeth Anne
 BA, Dip Ed, MA (Melbourne), PhD (Texas),
 FAHA
 Elected: 2009 Panel D
 State: NSW

DALY, Kathleen
 BA (summa cum laude), MEd, PhD
 (Sociology) (UMass)
 Elected: 2007 Panel C
 State: QLD

DAMOUSI, Joy
 BA (Hons) (La Trobe), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2004 Panel C
 State: VIC

DANAHER, Peter
 BSc (Hons), MS, PhD
 Elected: 2015 Panel B
 State: VIC

DARIAN-SMITH, Kate
 BA (Hons), Dip Ed, PhD (Melbourne)
 Elected: 2008 Panel C
 State: VIC

DAVIES, Margaret
 BA (Hons), LLB (Hons) (Adelaide), MA, DPhil
 (Sussex)
 Elected: 2006 Panel C
 State: SA

DAVIES, Martin
 BA (Monash), DPhil (Oxford), FAHA
 Elected: 2002 Panel C
 State: O/S

DAVIS, Glyn Conrad AC
 BA (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2003 Panel C
 State: VIC

DAVISON, Graeme John AO
 BA, DipEd (Melbourne), BA (Oxford), PhD
 (ANU), FAHA
 Elected: 1985 Panel C
 State: VIC

DAWKINS, Peter John
 BSc (Hons) (Loughborough), MSc
 (London), PhD (Loughborough), FIPAA,
 FACEL (Hon)
 Elected: 2001 Panel B
 State: VIC

DAY, David Andrew
 BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge)
 Elected: 2004 Panel C
 State: VIC

DAY, Ross Henry
 BSc (UWA), PhD (Bristol), DUniv (La Trobe),
 HonDSc (La Trobe), FAPsS, FAA
 Elected: 1967 Panel D
 State: VIC

DE VAUS, David
 BA (Hons), Dip Ed, PhD (La Trobe)
 Elected: 2007 Panel A
 State: VIC

DEACON, Desley
 BA (English) (UQ), PhD (Sociology) (ANU)
 Elected: 2002 Panel C
 State: NSW

DEANE, William AC, KBE
 BA, LLB (Sydney), DipIntLaw (The Hague),
 QC, HonLLD (Sydney, Griffith, Notre Dame,
 Dublin, UNSW, UTS), HonDUni (Sthn Cross,
 Aust Catholic Univ, QUT, UWS), HONDR Sac
 Theol (Melb Coll of Divinity)
 Elected: 2001 Panel C (Honorary Fellow)
 State: ACT

DEMUTH, Katherine
 BA (New Mexico), MA, PhD (Indiana), FRSN
 Elected: 2015 Panel A
 State: NSW

DIEWERT, Walter Erwin
 BA (Hons), MA (Math) University of British
 Columbia, PhD (Economics) (University of
 California, Berkeley)
 Elected: 2015 Panel B
 State: O/S

DIXON, Peter Bishop AO
 BEc (Monash), PhD (Harvard)
 Elected: 1982 Panel B
 State: VIC

DODGSON, Mark
 BSc (Middlesex), MA (Warwick), PhD
 (Imperial College)
 Elected: 2004 Panel A
 State: QLD

DODSON, Michael AM
 BJuris, LLB (Monash), DLitt hc (UTS), LLD
 hc (UNSW)
 Elected: 2009 Panel C
 State: ACT

DOVERS, Stephen Robert
 BAppSc (Canberra), BLitt, PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2013 Panel A
 State: NSW

DOWDING, Keith
 BA (Hons) (Keele), DPhil (Oxford)
 Elected: 2008 Panel C
 State: ACT

DOWSETT, Gary Wayne
 BA, DipEd (UQ), PhD (Macquarie)
 Elected: 2008 Panel A
 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: ACT

DRYSDALE, Peter David AO
 BA (New England), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 1989 Panel B
 State: ACT

DRYZEK, John Stanley
 BA (Hons) (Lancaster), MSc (Strathclyde),
 PhD (Maryland)
 Elected: 1997 Panel C
 State: ACT

DUCKETT, Stephen
 BEc (ANU), MHA, PhD, DSc (UNSW), DBA
 (Bath), FAHMS, FAICD
 Elected: 2004 Panel B
 State: VIC

DUNGEY, Mardi
BEd, BEc Hons (UTas), PhD (ANU)
Elected: 2013 Panel B
State: TAS

DUNPHY, Dexter AM
BA (Hons), DipEd, Med (Sydney), PhD
(Harvard)
Elected: 2001 Panel A
State: NSW

DUTTON, Michael Robert
BA (Hons) (Griffith), GradDip Chinese
(Beijing Languages Institute), PhD (Griffith)
Elected: 2009 Panel C
State: QLD

ECKERSLEY, Robyn
B Juris, LLB (UWA), M Phil (Cambridge),
PhD (UTas)
Elected: 2007 Panel C
State: VIC

EDWARDS, Anne Rosalie AO
PhD, BA Hons (London)
Elected: 2000 Panel A
State: SA

EDWARDS, Louise
BA (Auckland), BA (Hons) (Murdoch), PhD
(Griffith)
Elected: 2008 Panel C
State: NSW

EDWARDS, Meredith AM, FIPPA
BCom (Melbourne), PhD (ANU)
Elected: 1994 Panel B
State: ACT

ELKINS, John OAM
BSc, DipEd, BEd, PhD (UQ), FACE
Elected: 1996 Panel D
State: QLD

ELLIOTT, Anthony
BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Cambridge)
Elected: 2009 Panel A
State: SA

ENGLISH, Lyndall Denise
DipT, BEd, MEd (Maths) (BCAE), PhD (UQ)
Elected: 2003 Panel D
State: QLD

ETHERINGTON, Norman Alan AM
BA, MA, MPhil, PhD (Yale)
Elected: 1993 Panel C
State: SA

EVANS, Gareth AC QC
BA, LLB (Hons) (Melbourne), MA (Oxford);
LLD hc (Melbourne; Carleton University,
Canada; Sydney; Queen's University,
Ontario)
Elected: 2012 Panel C (Honorary Fellow)
State: VIC

FEATHER, Norman Thomas AM
BA, DipEd (Sydney), MA (Hons) (New
England), PhD (Michigan), HonDLitt (UNE),
HonDLitt (Flinders), Hon FAPsS
Elected: 1970 Panel D
State: SA

FELS, Allan AO
BEd (Hons), LLB (UWA), PhD (Duke)
Elected: 2005 Panel B
State: VIC

FENSHAM, Peter James AM
 MSc (Melbourne), DipEd (Monash), PhD
 (Bristol, Cambridge)
 Elected: 1985 Panel D
 State: VIC

FIEBIG, Denzil Gwydir
 BCom (Hons), MCom (Hons) (UNSW), PhD
 (Economics) (USC)
 Elected: 2003 Panel B
 State: NSW

FINCHER, Ruth AM
 BA (Hons) (Melbourne), MA (McMaster),
 PhD (Clark)
 Elected: 2002 Panel A
 State: VIC

FINDLAY, Christopher AM
 BEc (Hons) (Adelaide), MEc, PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2002 Panel B
 State: SA

FINN, Paul Desmond
 BA, LLB (UQ), LLM (London), PhD
 (Cambridge)
 Elected: 1990 Panel C
 State: SA

FINNANE, Mark
 BA (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2013 Panel C
 State: QLD

FISHER, Brian Stanley AO, PSM
 BScAgr (Hons) PhD (Sydney) DSc Agr
 (Honoris Causa)
 Elected: 1995 Panel B
 State: ACT

FORBES, Dean
 BA (Flinders), MA (UPNG), PhD (Monash),
 Elected: 1994 Panel A
 State: NSW

FORGAS, Joseph Paul AM
 BA (Macquarie), DPhil, DSc (Oxford)
 Elected: 1987 Panel D
 State: NSW

FORSTER, Kenneth I
 MA (Melbourne), PhD (Illinois)
 Elected: 1984 Panel D
 State: O/S

FOSTER, John
 BA (Hons), Business (Coventry), MA (Econ),
 PhD (Econ) (Manchester)
 Elected: 2001 Panel B
 State: QLD

FOX, James J
 AB (Harvard), BLitt, DPhil (Oxford), KNAW
 Elected: 1992 Panel A
 State: ACT

FOX, Kevin John
 BCom, MCom (Canterbury), PhD
 (University of British Columbia)
 Elected: 2010 Panel B
 State: NSW

FRANCES, Raelene
 BA (Hons), MA (UWA), PhD (Monash)
 Elected: 2011 Panel C
 State: VIC

FRASER, Barry
BSc (Melbourne), DipEd, BEd, PhD
(Monash)
Elected: 1997 Panel D
State: WA

FRECKELTON, Ian Richard Lloyd QC
BA (Hons), LLB (Sydney), PhD (Griffith),
DipThM (ANH)
Elected: 2012 Panel C
State: VIC

FREEBAIRN, John W
BAGec, MAgEc (New England), PhD
(California, Davis)
Elected: 1991 Panel B
State: VIC

FREEBODY, Peter
BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Illinois), DipEd
(Sydney Teachers' College)
Elected: 2011 Panel D
State: NSW

FREESTONE, Robert
BSc (UNSW), MA (UMinnesota), PhD
(Macquarie)
Elected: 2008 Panel A
State: NSW

FREIBERG, Arie AM
LLB (Hons), DipCrim (Melbourne), LLM
(Monash), LLD (Melbourne)
Elected: 2005 Panel C
State: VIC

FRENCH, Robert Shenton AC
BSc, LLB (UWA), Hon LLD (ECU)
Elected: 2010 Panel C (Honorary Fellow)
State: ACT

FRIEL, Sharon
PhD (Public Health), MSc (Health
Promotion) (National University of Ireland,
Galway)
Elected: 2015 Panel D
State: ACT

GALLIGAN, Brian
BCom, BEc (UQ), MA, PhD (Toronto)
Elected: 1998 Panel C
State: VIC

GALLOIS, Cindy
BSL (Georgetown), MA, PhD (Florida),
MAPsS
Elected: 2000 Panel D
State: QLD

GAMMAGE, William Leonard AM
BA, PhD (ANU)
Elected: 1995 Panel C
State: ACT

GANS, Joshua
BEc (Hons) (UQ), PhD (Econ) (Stanford)
Elected: 2008 Panel B
State: VIC

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

GARNAUT, Ross Gregory AO
BA, PhD (ANU)
Elected: 1991 Panel B
State: VIC

GARRETT, Geoffrey
BA (Hons) (ANU), MA, PhD (Duke University)
Elected: 2011 Panel C
State: O/S

GARTON, Stephen
BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (UNSW), FAHA,
FRAHS
Elected: 2002 Panel C
State: NSW

GATENS, Moira
BA (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (Sydney)
Elected: 1999 Panel C
State: NSW

GATES, Ronald Cecil AO
BCom (UTas), MA (Oxford), HonDEcon
(UQ), HonDLitt (New England), HonFRAPI,
HonFAIUS
Elected: 1968 Panel B
State: NSW

GEFFEN, Gina Malke AM
BA (Rand), PhD (Monash), DSc hon
(Flinders), FAPS, FASSBI
Elected: 1990 Panel D
State: QLD

GIBSON, Diane Mary
BA (Hons), PhD (UQ)
Elected: 2001 Panel A
State: ACT

GIBSON, Katherine Dorothea
BSc (Hons) (Sydney), MA, PhD (Clark
University)
Elected: 2005 Panel A
State: NSW

GILL, Graeme
BA (Hons), MA (Monash), PhD (London)
Elected: 1994 Panel C
State: NSW

GILLAM, Barbara
BA (Sydney), PhD (ANU)
Elected: 1994 Panel D
State: NSW

GLEESON, Brendan
B RTP (Hons) (Melbourne), MURP (SCalif),
DPhil (Melbourne)
Elected: 2008 Panel A
State: VIC

GLOW, Peter
BA (Melbourne), PhD (London)
Elected: 1974 Panel D
State: VIC

GOLDSWORTHY, Jeffrey
LLM (Hons) (Adelaide), LLM (Illinois), MA,
PhD (UC, Berkeley), LLD (Adelaide)
Elected: 2008 Panel C
State: VIC

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

GOODIN, Robert Edward
BA (Indiana), DPhil (Oxford), FBA
Elected: 1990 Panel C
State: ACT

GOODMAN, David S G
BA (Hons) (Manchester), DipEcon (Peking),
PhD (London)
Elected: 2000 Panel C
State: NSW

GOOT, Murray
BA (Hons) (Sydney)
Elected: 2003 Panel C
State: NSW

GRABOSKY, Peter
BA (Colby College), MA, PhD
(Northwestern)
Elected: 2003 Panel C
State: ACT

GRAFTON, Rupert Quentin
BAGec (Massey), MS (AgEc) (Iowa State),
PhD (Econ) (University of British Columbia)
Elected: 2013 Panel B
State: ACT

GRANT, David
BA (Syd), MSc, PhD (London)
Elected: 2008 Panel A
State: NSW

GRANT, Simon Harold AM
BEc (Hons), BSc (ANU), PhD (Harvard)
Elected: 2002 Panel B
State: ACT

GRATTAN, Michelle AO
BA (Hons)
Elected: 2002 Panel C
State: ACT

GRAY, Sidney John
BEc (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Lancaster)
Elected: 2006 Panel B
State: NSW

GRAYCAR, Adam AM
BA, PhD, DLitt (UNSW)
Elected: 1998 Panel A
State: SA

GREGORY, Robert George AO
BCom (Melbourne), PhD (London)
Elected: 1979 Panel B
State: ACT

GREGSON, Robert Anthony Mills
BSc (Eng) (Nottingham), BSc, PhD
(London), DSc (ANU), CPsychol, FAPsS,
FBPsS, FNZPsS, FSS
Elected: 1989 Panel D
State: ACT

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

GRIFFITHS, William Edwards
BAGec (New England), PhD (Illinois)
Elected: 1995 Panel B
State: VIC

GRIMSHAW, Patricia Ann
BA, MA (Auckland), PhD (Melbourne)
Elected: 1992 Panel C
State: VIC

GROENEWEGEN, Peter Diderik
MEc (Sydney), PhD (London),
Corresponding Member, Royal Netherlands
Academy of Sciences
Elected: 1982 Panel B
State: NSW

GRUNDY, Bruce David
PhD (Chicago), BCom (Hons) (UQ)
Elected: 2015 Panel B
State: VIC

GUNNINGHAM, Neil
LLB, MA (Criminology) (Sheffield), PhD
(ANU)
Elected: 2006 Panel C
State: ACT

GUNSTONE, Richard F
G BSc (Melbourne), BEd, PhD (Monash)
Elected: 2003 Panel D
State: VIC

HAAKONSSSEN, Knud
CandArt, MagArt (Copenhagen), PhD
(Edinburgh), DrPhil (Copenhagen)
Elected: 1992 Panel C
State: O/S

HAEBICH, Anna Elizabeth
BA (Hons) (UWA), BA (Fine Arts) (Curtin),
PhD (Murdoch)
Elected: 2007 Panel C
State: WA

HALFORD, Graeme Sydney
MA (New England), PhD (Newcastle), FAPS
Elected: 1986 Panel D
State: QLD

HALL, Jane
BA (Macquarie), PhD (Sydney)
Elected: 2005 Panel B
State: NSW

HALL, Wayne Denis AM
BSc (Hons), PhD (UNSW)
Elected: 2002 Panel D
State: QLD

HANCOCK, Keith Jackson AO
BA (Melbourne), PhD (London), HonDLitt
(Flinders), HonDCom (Melbourne),
Honorary Fellow (LSE)
Elected: 1968 Panel B (Honorary Fellow)
State: SA

HARCOURT, Geoffrey Colin AO
BCom (Hons), MCom (Melbourne), PhD
(Cambridge), LittD (Cambridge), LittD
(Honorary, De Montfort University), DCom
(Honorary, University of Melbourne),
Dhcrerpol (Honorary, University of
Fribourg, Switzerland), AcSS (Elected:
2003)
Elected: 1971 Panel B
State: NSW

HARDING, Ann AO
BEc (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (London)
Elected: 1996 Panel B
State: ACT

HARDY, Cynthia
 BSc (Management Science), PhD (Warwick)
 Elected: 2010 Panel A
 State: VIC

HARPER, Ian Ross
 BEcon (Hons) (UQ), MEc, PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2000 Panel B
 State: VIC

HARRIS, Stuart Francis AO
 BEc (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 1982 Panel B
 State: ACT

HASLAM, Nick
 BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (UPenn)
 Elected: 2013 Panel D
 State: VIC

HASSAN, Riaz Ul AM
 BA (Punjab), MA (Dacca), PhD (Ohio State)
 Elected: 1996 Panel A
 State: SA

HATTON, Timothy J
 BA, PhD (Warwick)
 Elected: 2009 Panel B
 State: ACT

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

HEAD, Lesley
 BA (Hons), PhD (Monash)
 Elected: 2011 Panel A
 State: NSW

HEATHCOTE, Andrew
 BSc (Hons) (UTas), PhD (Queens University)
 Elected: 2012 Panel D
 State: TAS

HEMELRYK DONALD, Stephanie Jane
 BA (Hons) (Oxford), MA (Soton), DPhil (Sussex), DipTh (Drama Studio), FRSA
 Elected: 2008 Panel A
 State: NSW

HENRY, Ken AC
 BEc (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (Canterbury)
 Elected: 2012 Panel B (Honorary Fellow)
 State: ACT

HENSHER, David Alan
 BCom (Hons), PhD (UNSW), FCIT, Comp IE Aust, FAITPM, MAPA
 Elected: 1995 Panel B
 State: NSW

HESKETH, Beryl
 B Soc Sci, BA (Hons) (Cape Town), MA (Victoria University of Wellington), PhD (Massey)
 Elected: 2002 Panel D
 State: NSW

HEWISON, Kevin John
 BA, DipEd (WAIT), BA (Hons), PhD (Murdoch)
 Elected: 2014 Panel C
 State: WA

HICKIE, Ian
 BM, BS, MD (UNSW)
 Elected: 2007 Panel D
 State: NSW

HIGMAN, Barry William
 BA (Sydney), PhD (Hist) (University of the
 West Indies), PhD (Geog) (Liverpool)
 Elected: 1997 Panel C
 State: ACT

HILL, Hal Christopher
 BEc (Hons), MEc (Monash), DipEd (La
 Trobe), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2011 Panel B
 State: ACT

HILL, Lisa
 BA, PolSci (Hons) (UTas), DPhil (Oxford)
 Elected: 2011 Panel C
 State: SA

HINDESS, Barry
 BA (Oxford), MA, PhD (Liverpool)
 Elected: 1995 Panel C
 State: ACT

HOCKING, Jenny
 BSc, BEc (Monash), PhD (Sydney)
 Elected: 2010 Panel C
 State: VIC

HOGG, Michael
 BSc (Birmingham), PhD (Bristol)
 Elected: 1999 Panel D
 State: O/S

HOLMES, John Harvey
 MA, DipEd (Sydney), PhD (New England)
 Elected: 2000 Panel A
 State: QLD

HOLMES, Leslie Templeman
 BA (Hull), MA, PhD (Essex)
 Elected: 1995 Panel C
 State: VIC

HOLTON, Robert John
 BA, DPhil (Sussex), MA (Trinity College,
 Dublin)
 Elected: 1995 Panel A
 State: SA

HOMEL, Ross AO
 BSc, MSc (Sydney), PhD (Macquarie), Hon
 FAEC
 Elected: 2004 Panel A
 State: QLD

HORNER, David Murray AM
 Dip Mil Stud (Merit) (RMC Duntroon), MA
 (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2015 Panel C
 State: ACT

HUGHES, Colin Anfield
 MA (Columbia), PhD (London)
 Elected: 1976 Panel C
 State: QLD

HUMPHREYS, Michael S
 BA (Reed College), PhD (Stanford)
 Elected: 1991 Panel D
 State: QLD

IEDEMA, Rick
BA (Liverpool, UK), MA, PhD (Sydney)
Elected: 2010 Panel A
State: NSW

INGLIS, Ken Stanley
MA (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford)
Elected: 1975 Panel C
State: VIC

INNES, John Michael
MA (Aberdeen), PhD (Birmingham)
Elected: 1997 Panel D
State: NSW

IRONMONGER, Duncan Standon AM
BCom, MCom (Melbourne), PhD
(Cambridge)
Elected: 2001 Panel B
State: VIC

IRVINE, Dexter Robert Francis
BA Hons (Sydney), PhD (Monash)
Elected: 1996 Panel D
State: VIC

IRVING, Helen
BA (Hons) (Melbourne) MPhil (Cambridge)
LLB (Hons) PhD (Sydney)
Elected: 2013 Panel C
State: NSW

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)
State: VIC

IZAN, Izan H Y
BEcon (Hons) (Monash), MBA, PhD
(Chicago)
Elected: 2004 Panel B
State: WA

JACKSON, Frank CAO
BA, BSc (Melbourne), PhD (La Trobe)
Elected: 1998 Panel C
State: ACT

JACKSON, Henry James
BA, MA (Auckland), MA (Clinical
Psychology) (Melbourne), PhD (Monash)
Elected: 2009 Panel D
State: VIC

JALLAND, Patricia
BA (Bristol), PGCE (London), MA, PhD
(Toronto)
Elected: 1988 Panel C
State: ACT

JARRETT, Francis George
BScAgr (Sydney), PhD (Iowa)
Elected: 1976 Panel B
State: SA

JAYASURIYA, Laksiri AM
BA (Syd), PhD (London), HonDLitt
(Colombo), HonDLitt (UWA), CPsychol,
FBPsS
Elected: 2000 Panel A
State: WA

JEFFREY, Robin Bannerman
BA (Victoria, Canada), DPhil (Sussex), FAHA
Elected: 2002 Panel C
State: VIC

JETTEN, Jolanda
 Honours (Radboud University Nijmegen),
 PhD (University of Amsterdam)
 Elected: 2015 Panel D
 State: QLD

JOHNSON, Carol Ann
 BA (Hons) (Adelaide), MA (Econ)
 (Manchester), PhD (Adelaide)
 Elected: 2005 Panel C
 State: SA

JOLLY, Margaret
 BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Sydney)
 Elected: 1999 Panel A
 State: ACT

JONES, Barry AO AC
 MA, LLB (Melbourne), DLitt (UTS), DLitt
 (Wollongong), DSc (Macq), FAA, FAHA,
 FTSE, FRSA
 Elected: 2003 Panel C (Honorary Fellow)
 State: VIC

JONES, Frank Lancaster
 BA (Sydney), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 1974 Panel A
 State: QLD

JONES, Gavin W
 BA (New England), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 1983 Panel A
 State: WA

JONSON, Peter David
 BCom, MA (Melbourne), PhD (LSE)
 Elected: 1989 Panel B
 State: VIC

JORM, Anthony Francis
 BA State: QLD, MPsychol, PhD (UNSW),
 GDipComp (Deakin), DSc (ANU)
 Elected: 1994 Panel D
 State: VIC

JUPP, James AM
 MSc (Econ), PhD (London)
 Elected: 1989 Panel C
 State: ACT

KAHN, Joel Simmons
 BA (Cornell), MPhil (London School of
 Economics and Political Science)
 Elected: 1995 Panel A
 State: VIC

KANE, John
 BSc (UQ), BSocSc (Bristol University), PhD
 (London School of Economics and Political
 Science)
 Elected: 2015 Panel C
 State: QLD

KAPFERER, Bruce
 BA (Sydney), PhD (Manchester)
 Elected: 1981 Panel A
 State: O/S

KASHIMA, Yoshihisa
 BL (Tokyo), BA (UCSC), MA, PhD (Illinois)
 Elected: 2013 Panel D
 State: VIC

KAUR, Amarjit
 BA (Hons), MA, DipEd (Malaya), Cert SE
 Asian Studies, MPhil, PhD (Columbia)
 Elected: 2000 Panel B
 State: NSW

KEANE, Michael P
 BS (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), MA, PhD (Econ) (Brown University)
 Elected: 2012 Panel B
 State: NSW

KEATING, Michael AC
 Bcom (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (ANU), DUniv Hon (Griffith), FIPAA
 Elected: 1995 Panel B
 State: ACT

KEEVES, John Philip AM
 BSc (Adelaide), DipEd (Oxford), MEd (Melbourne), PhD (ANU), Fil Dr (Stockholm), FACE
 Elected: 1977 Panel D
 State: SA

KELLY, Paul
 BA, DipEd (Sydney), Doctor of Letters (Melbourne)
 Elected: 1997 Panel C
 State: NSW

KENDIG, Hal
 BA (California, Davis), MPL, PhD (Southern California)
 Elected: 1989 Panel A
 State: ACT

KENWAY, Jane Edith
 BA (UWA), BEd (Hons), PhD (Murdoch)
 Elected: 2006 Panel A
 State: VIC

KESSLER, Clive S
 BA (Sydney), PhD (London)
 Elected: 2000 Panel A
 State: NSW

KING, John E
 BA (Hons) (Oxford)
 Elected: 2005 Panel B
 State: VIC

KING, Maxwell Leslie
 BSc (Hons), MCom, PhD (Canterbury)
 Elected: 1997 Panel B
 State: VIC

KING, Stephen Peter
 BEc (Hons) (University Medal) (ANU), MEc (Monash), AM, PhD (Harvard)
 Elected: 2005 Panel B
 State: VIC

KINGSTON, Beverley Rhonda
 BA (UQ), PhD (Monash)
 Elected: 1994 Panel C
 State: NSW

KIPPAX, Susan
 BA (Hons), PhD (Sydney)
 Elected: 2000 Panel A
 State: NSW

KIRBY, Michael Donald AC CMG
 BA, LL.M., BEc (Sydney), Hon D Litt (Newcastle, Ulster, JCU), Hon LLD (Macquarie, Sydney, National LSU, Bangalore, India, Buckingham, ANU, UNSW, Murdoch, Melbourne, Indiana, UTS, Bond, Colombo, Victoria Univ, Deakin, Monash, Queen's University Ontario); Hon D Univ (SAust, SCU, Griffith, La Trobe)
 Elected: 1996 Panel C (Honorary Fellow)
 State: NSW

KIRKBY, Diane
BA (UNSW), MA, PhD (UCal Santa Barbara)
Elected: 2005 Panel C
State: VIC

KIRSNER, Paul Kim
BCom (Melbourne), BSc, PhD (London)
Elected: 1997 Panel D
State: WA

KITCHING, Gavin
BSc (Econ) (Hons) (Sheffield), DPhil
(Oxford)
Elected: 2006 Panel C
State: NSW

KOHN, Robert
BSc (Melbourne), MEcon, PhD (ANU)
Elected: 2007 Panel B
State: NSW

KOMPAS, Tom
PhD (University of Toronto)
Elected: 2015 Panel B
State: ACT

KRYGIER, Martin
BA (Hons), LLB (Sydney), PhD (ANU),
Knights Cross Poland
Elected: 2002 Panel C
State: NSW

LAKE, Marilyn
BA (Hons), MA (UTas), PhD (History)
(Monash), HonDLitt (UTas), FAHA
Elected: 1999 Panel C
State: VIC

LANGTON, Marcia AM
BA Hons (ANU), PhD (Macquarie)
Elected: 2001 Panel C
State: VIC

LANSBURY, Russell AM
BA, DipEd, MA (Melbourne), PhD (London),
Hon DLitt (Macquarie) Hon DTech (Lulea)
Elected: 1999 Panel A
State: NSW

LAWRENCE, Geoffrey Alan
BSc Agr (Sydney), Dip Soc Sci (UNE), MS
(Sociology) (Wisconsin-Madison), PhD
(Griffith)
Elected: 2004 Panel A
State: QLD

LAWSON, Stephanie
Dip Teach, BA, PhD (New England)
Elected: 2008 Panel C
State: NSW

LEDER, Gilah
BA, DipEd (Adelaide), MEd, PhD (Monash)
Elected: 2001 Panel D
State: VIC

LEIGH, Andrew MP
BA (Hons), LLB (Hons) (Sydney), MPA, PhD
(Harvard)
Elected: 2011 Panel B
State: ACT

LEWIS, Mervyn Keith
BEc, PhD (Adelaide)
Elected: 1986 Panel B
State: SA

LINGARD, Robert Leslie
 Cert Teach (now QUT), BA, BEdSt (UQ), MA
 (Durham UK), PhD (UQ)
 Elected: 2011 Panel A
 State: QLD

LINGE, Godfrey James Rutherford
 BSc (Econ) (London), PhD (New Zealand)
 Elected: 1986 Panel A
 State: ACT

LIPP, Ottmar Volker
 DipPsych, Dr Phil (Psychology) (Germany),
 Grad Cert Ed (Higher Ed) (UQ)
 Elected: 2008 Panel D
 State: WA

LLOYD, Peter John AM
 MA (Victoria University of Wellington), PhD
 (Duke)
 Elected: 1979 Panel B
 State: VIC

LOCKIE, Stewart
 BAppSc (Agric) (Hons) (UWS), PhD (Charles
 Sturt)
 Elected: 2012 Panel A
 State: QLD

LOGAN, William Stewart
 BA (Hons), MA (Melbourne), PhD (Monash),
 DipEd (Melbourne)
 Elected: 2011 Panel A
 State: VIC

LONGWORTH, John William
 HDA (UWS), BScAgr, PhD (Sydney),
 GradDipFP (Sec Inst)
 Elected: 1992 Panel B
 State: QLD

LOUGHRAN, Jeffrey John
 BSc, DipEd, MEd Studies, PhD, DLitt
 Elected: 2009 Panel D
 State: VIC

LOUVIERE, Jordan Joseph
 BA (Dist) (Lafayette, Louisiana), MA
 (University of Nebraska), Masters Cert in
 Urban Transportation, PhD (University of
 Iowa)
 Elected: 2010 Panel B
 State: NSW

LOVIBOND, Peter
 BSc (Psychol), MSc (Clin Psych), PhD
 (UNSW)
 Elected: 2007 Panel D
 State: NSW

LOVIBOND, Sydney Harold
 BA (Melbourne), MA, PhD, AUA (Adelaide)
 Elected: 1972 Panel D
 State: NSW

LOWE, David Michael
 BA (Hons) (Monash), PhD (Cambridge)
 Elected: 2015 Panel C
 State: VIC

LUSZCZ, Mary A
 BA (Dayton), MA (George Peabody), PhD
 (Alabama), FGSA, FAPS, AAGF
 Elected: 2001 Panel D
 State: SA

MACINTYRE, Andrew James
 BA (Hons), MA, PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2010 Panel C
 State: ACT

MACINTYRE, Martha
 BA (Hons) (Melbourne), Certificate of Social
 Anthropology (Cambridge), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2012 Panel A
 State: VIC

MACINTYRE, Stuart Forbes AO
 BA (Melbourne), MA (Monash), PhD
 (Cambridge), FAHA
 Elected: 1987 Panel C (Honorary Fellow)
 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 (Hon) (Umea University,
 Sweden)
 Elected: 2005 Panel C
 State: SA

MACLEOD, Colin
 BSc (Glas), Mphil (London), DPhil (Oxford)
 Elected: 2002 Panel D
 State: WA

MACLEOD, Roy
 AB (Harvard), PhD (Cambridge), LittD
 (Cambridge), FAHA, FSA, FRHistS
 Elected: 1996 Panel C
 State: NSW

MACMILLAN, Malcolm Bruce
 BSc (UWA), MSc (Melbourne), DSc
 (Monash)
 Elected: 2005 Panel D
 State: VIC

MADDOX, William Graham
 BA, MA (Sydney), BScEcon, MSc (London),
 DipEd (Sydney), HonDLitt (UNE)
 Elected: 1998 Panel C
 State: NSW

MADSEN, Jakob Brochner
 CandOecon University of Aarhus, PhD
 (ANU)
 Elected: 2015 Panel B
 State: VIC

MAGAREY, Susan Margaret AM
 BA (Hons), DipEd (Adelaide), MA, PhD
 (ANU)
 Elected: 2005 Panel C
 State: SA

MAHER, Lisa AM
 PhD, MA (Rutgers University), BA (UQ)
 Elected: 2015 Panel D
 State: NSW

MALCOLM, Elizabeth
 BA (Hons) (UNSW), MA (Sydney), PhD
 (Trinity College, Dublin)
 Elected: 2006 Panel C
 State: VIC

MALEY, William AM
 BEc, LLB, MA (ANU), PhD (UNSW)
 Elected: 2009 Panel C
 State: ACT

MANDERSON, Lenore Hilda
 BA (Asian Studies) (Hons), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 1995 Panel A
 State: VIC

MANN, Leon AO
 MA, DipSocSt (Melbourne), PhD (Yale),
 FAPsS, Hon Fellow and Life Governor
 (Hebrew University), Hon DSc (Melbourne)
 Elected: 1975 Panel D (Honorary Fellow)
 State: VIC

MANNE, Robert
 BA (Hons) (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxford)
 Elected: 1999 Panel C
 State: VIC

MARCEAU, Felicity Jane
 BA (London), PhD (Cambridge)
 Elected: 1989 Panel A
 State: NSW

MARGINSON, Simon
 BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (Melbourne),
 MAE, FASSA, FACE
 Elected: 2000 Panel A
 State: O/S

MARKUS, Andrew
 BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (LaTrobe)
 Elected: 2004 Panel C
 State: VIC

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

MASON, Anthony AC, KBE
 BA, LLB, HonLLD (Sydney), HonLLD (ANU),
 Hon LLD (Melbourne), HonLLD (Griffith),
 HonLLD (Monash), HonLLD (UNSW),
 HonLLD (Deakin), Hon DCL (Oxford)
 Elected: 1989 Panel C
 State: NSW

MASULIS, Ronald William
 BA (Hons) (Northeastern), MBA, PhD
 (Chicago)
 Elected: 2014 Panel B
 State: NSW

MATTINGLEY, Jason
 BSc (Hons) (Monash), MSc (Melbourne),
 PhD (Monash)
 Elected: 2007 Panel D
 State: QLD

MAYNARD, John Mervyn
 Dip Aboriginal Studies (Newcastle), BA
 (SA), PhD (Newcastle)
 Elected: 2014 Panel C
 State: NSW

MAZEROLLE, Lorraine
 BA, BA (Hons) (Flinders), MA, PhD (Rutgers)
 Elected: 2014 Panel A
 State: QLD

McALLISTER, Ian
 BA (Hons) (CNA), MSc, PhD (Strathclyde)
 Elected: 1992 Panel C
 State: ACT

McCALLUM, John
 BEcon (UQ), BEcon Hons Psych (UQ), MPhil
 (Oxford), DPhil (Oxford)
 Elected: 2003 Panel A
 State: ACT

McCALMAN, Iain AO
 BA, MA (ANU), PhD (Monash), FAHA, FRHS
 Elected: 1992 Panel C
 State: NSW

McCALMAN, Janet Susan
 BA (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (ANU), FAHA
 Elected: 2005 Panel C
 State: VIC

McCONKEY, Kevin Malcolm AM
 BA (Hons), PhD (UQ), Hon FAPS, FAICD,
 FAmericanPA, FAmericanPS
 Elected: 1996 Panel D
 State: NSW

McCULLOCH, Jock
 BA, PhD (Monash)
 Elected: 2004 Panel C
 State: VIC

McDONALD, Ian Martin
 BA (Leicester), MA (Warwick), PhD (Simon
 Fraser)
 Elected: 1991 Panel B
 State: VIC

McDONALD, John
 BSc (Econ) (London), MA Econ (Essex), MSc
 Stats (Southampton), PhD (Essex)
 Elected: 1993 Panel B
 State: SA

McDONALD, Peter AM
 BCom (Hons) (UNSW), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 1998 Panel A
 State: ACT

McDONALD, Skye
 BSc (Hons) (Monash), MSc (Melbourne),
 PhD (Macquarie)
 Elected: 2014 Panel D
 State: NSW

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

McGORRY, Patrick AO
 MBBS (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Monash),
 HonMD (Melbourne)
 Elected: 2006 Panel D
 State: VIC

McGRATH, Ann OAM
 BA (History) (Hons) (UQ), PhD (La Trobe)
 Elected: 2004 Panel C
 State: ACT

McKENZIE, Beryl
 BA (Melbourne), PhD (Monash)
 Elected: 1993 Panel D
 State: VIC

McKIBBIN, Warwick James AO
 Bcom (Hons) (UNSW), AM, PhD (Harvard)
 Elected: 1997 Panel B
 State: ACT

McLAREN, Keith Robert
 BEc (Hons), MEc (Monash), MA, PhD
 (Northwestern)
 Elected: 2000 Panel B
 State: VIC

McLENNAN, Andrew
 BA (Chicago), PhD (Princeton)
 Elected: 2011 Panel B
 State: QLD

McNICOLL, Geoff
 BSc (Melbourne), MA, PhD (California,
 Berkeley)
 Elected: 1993 Panel A
 State: O/S

McPHEE, Peter AM
 BA (Hons), DipEd, MA, PhD, Hon DLitt
 (Melbourne)
 Elected: 2003 Panel C
 State: VIC

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

MEMMOTT, Paul Christopher
 BArch (Hons), PhD (UQ)
 Elected: 2014 Panel A
 State: QLD

MENG, Xin
 B Econ (Beijing Economics University), M
 Econ (CASS), Grad Dip in Econ, M Econ,
 PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2008 Panel B
 State: ACT

MICHIE, Patricia T
 BA (Hons) (UNE), PhD (Macquarie)
 Elected: 2013 Panel D
 State: NSW

MILBOURNE, Ross AO
 BCom, MCom (UNSW), PhD (UC Berkeley)
 Elected: 1994 Panel B
 State: NSW

MILNER, Anthony AM
 BA (Monash), MA, PhD (Cornell)
 Elected: 1995 Panel C
 State: NSW

MITCHELL, Philip Bowden AM
 MB BS (Hons) (Sydney), MD (UNSW)
 Elected: 2015 Panel D
 State: NSW

MORPHY, Howard
 BSc, MPhil (London), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2001 Panel A
 State: ACT

MOSKO, Mark S
 BA (magna cum laude) (California), MA,
 PhD (Minnesota)
 Elected: 2004 Panel A
 State: NSW

MULVEY, Charles
 MA (Aberdeen)
 Elected: 1998 Panel B
 State: WA

NG, Yew-Kwang
 BCom (Nanyang), PhD (Sydney)
 Elected: 1981 Panel B
 State: O/S

MüHLHäUSLER, Peter
 BA (Hons) (Stellenbosch), MPhil (Reading),
 PhD (ANU), MA (Oxford)
 Elected: 1992 Panel A
 State: SA

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: O/S

NIEUWENHUYSEN, John AM
 BA (Hons), MA (Natal), PhD (London)
 Elected: 1996 Panel B
 State: VIC

NEAVE, Marcia AO
 LLB Hons (Melbourne)
 Elected: 1989 Panel C
 State: VIC

NILAND, John AC
 BCom, MCom Hon DSc (UNSW), PhD
 (Illinois)
 Elected: 1987 Panel B
 State: NSW

NEVILE, John AM
 BA (UWA), MA, PhD (UC Berkeley), Hon DSc
 (UNSW)
 Elected: 1972 Panel B
 State: ACT

NOLLER, Patricia
 BA (Hons), PhD (UQ)
 Elected: 1994 Panel D
 State: QLD

NEWTON, Peter Wesley
 BA (Hons), MA (Newcastle), PhD
 (Canterbury)
 Elected: 2014 Panel A
 State: VIC

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

O'FAIRCHEALLAIGH, Ciaran
 BA (Hons), MA, PhD
 Elected: 2013 Panel C
 State: QLD

O'MALLEY, Pat
 BA (Hons) (Monash), MA (Dist) (Victoria
 University of Wellington), PhD (LSE)
 Elected: 2012 Panel A
 State: NSW

O'NEILL, Robert John AO
 BE (Melbourne), MA, DPhil (Oxford)
 Elected: 1978 Panel C
 State: NSW

OFFICER, Robert AM
 BAgSc (Melbourne), MAgEc (New England),
 MBA (Chicago), PhD (Chicago)
 Elected: 1988 Panel B
 State: VIC

OLEKALNS, Mara
 BA, BA (Hons), PhD (Adelaide)
 Elected: 2010 Panel D
 State: VIC

OVER, Raymond
 BA, PhD (Sydney)
 Elected: 1975 Panel D
 State: VIC

PACHANA, Nancy Ann
 AB (Hons) (Princeton), MA, PhD (Case
 Western Reserve)
 Elected: 2014 Panel D
 State: QLD

PAGAN, Adrian AO
 BEc (UQ), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 1986 Panel B
 State: VIC

PAKULSKI, Jan
 MA (Warsaw), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2006 Panel A
 State: TAS

PALMER, Ian
 BA (Hons) (ANU), PhD (Monash)
 Elected: 2011 Panel A
 State: VIC

PANNELL, David James
 BSc (Agric) (Hons), BEc, PhD (UWA)
 Elected: 2012 Panel B
 State: WA

PARKER, Gordon AO
 MB, BS (Sydney), MD, PhD, DSc (UNSW)
 Elected: 2007 Panel D
 State: NSW

PARKER, Sharon Kaye
 BSc (Hons) (UWA), PhD (Sheffield)
 Elected: 2014 Panel A
 State: WA

PATTISON, Philippa AO
 BSc, PhD (Melbourne)
 Elected: 1995 Panel D
 State: VIC

PAUWELS, Anne

Licentiate Germanic Philology, Aggregaat Hoger Onderwijs (Antwerp, Belgium), MA, PhD (Monash)

Elected: 1995 Panel A

State: O/S

PAXINOS, George

BA (California), PhD (McGill), DSc (UNSW)

Elected: 1996 Panel D

State: NSW

PEEL, Mark

BA (Hons), MA (Flinders), MA (John Hopkins), PhD (Melbourne)

Elected: 2008 Panel C

State: O/S

PEETZ, David

B Economics (Hons), PhD

Elected: 2013 Panel A

State: QLD

PETERSON, Candida

BA (Adelaide), PhD (California)

Elected: 1997 Panel D

State: QLD

PETERSON, Nicolas

BA (Kings College, Cambridge), PhD (Sydney)

Elected: 1997 Panel A

State: ACT

PETTIT, Philip

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: O/S

PIGGOTT, John

BA (Sydney), MSc, PhD (London)

Elected: 1992 Panel B

State: NSW

PINCUS, Jonathan James

BEd (Hons) (UQ), MA, PhD (Stanford)

Elected: 1996 Panel B

State: SA

PLATOW, Michael

BA (UCLA), PhD (UC Santa Barbara), M HigherEd (ANU)

Elected: 2012 Panel D

State: ACT

POCOCK, Barbara Ann AM

BEd (Hons), PhD (Adelaide)

Elected: 2009 Panel B

State: SA

PODGER, Andrew AO

BSc (Hons) (Sydney)

Elected: 2011 Panel B

State: ACT

POLLARD, John Hurlstone

BSc (Sydney), PhD (Cambridge), FIA, FIAA

Elected: 1979 Panel A

State: NSW

POOLE, Millicent Eleanor
 BA, BEd (UQ), MA (New England), PhD (La Trobe)
 Elected: 1992 Panel D
 State: QLD

POWELL, Alan Anthony AM
 BScAgr, PhD (Sydney) DEcon (honoris causa) (Monash)
 Elected: 1973 Panel B
 State: VIC

POWELL, Joseph Michael
 MA (Liverpool), PhD, DLitt (Monash) FBA
 Elected: 1985 Panel A
 State: VIC

POYNTER, John Riddoch AO OBE
 Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Academiques, MA (Oxford), BA, PhD (Melbourne), FAHA
 Elected: 1971 Panel C
 State: VIC

PRESCOTT, John Robert Victor
 BSc, MA, DipEd (Durham), PhD (London), MA (Melbourne)
 Elected: 1979 Panel A
 State: VIC

PREST, Wilfrid
 BA (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford)
 Elected: 1988 Panel C
 State: SA

PRIOR, Margot Ruth AO
 BMus, BA (Melbourne), MSc, PhD (Monash)
 Elected: 1992 Panel D
 State: VIC

PROBYN, Elspeth
 BA (University of British Columbia), GradDip (Media Theory and Production), MA, PhD (Concordia University)
 Elected: 2011 Panel A
 State: NSW

PUSEY, Michael Reginald
 BA (Melbourne), DEd (Harvard)
 Elected: 1994 Panel A
 State: NSW

QUIGGIN, John Charles
 BA (Hons) (Maths), BEc (Hons) (Econ), MEc (ANU), PhD (New England)
 Elected: 1996 Panel B
 State: QLD

QUINLAN, Michael Garry
 BEc (Hons), PhD (Sydney)
 Elected: 2015 Panel A
 State: NSW

RANDOLPH, Bill
 BSc (Hons) (LSE), PhD (LSE)
 Elected: 2015 Panel A
 State: NSW

RAO, DS Prasada
 BA, MA (Andhra University), Dip Econometrics and Planning, PhD (Indian Statistical Institute)
 Elected: 1997 Panel B
 State: QLD

RAPEE, Ron Michael AM
 BSc (Psych), MSc (Psych), PhD (UNSW)
 Elected: 2012 Panel D
 State: NSW

RAPHAEL, Beverley AM
 MBBS, MD (Sydney), MD (hon) (Newcastle),
 DPM, MANZCP, MRC Psych, FRANZCP, FRC
 Psych
 Elected: 1986 Panel D
 State: NSW

RAVENHILL, Frederick John
 BSc (Econ) (Hons) (Hull), AM (Indiana), MA
 (Dalhousie), PhD (UC, Berkeley)
 Elected: 2009 Panel C
 State: O/S

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

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 DLitt (UWS)
 Elected: 1991 Panel A
 State: NSW

REILLY, Sheena
 B App Sc (Curtin), PhD (London)
 Elected: 2011 Panel D
 State: QLD

REUS-SMIT, Christian
 BA (Hons), MA (La Trobe), Dip Ed
 (Melbourne), MA, PhD (Cornell)
 Elected: 2008 Panel C
 State: QLD

REYNOLDS, Henry
 BA (Hons), MA (UTas), DLitt (James Cook),
 Honorary DLitt (UTas)
 Elected: 1999 Panel C
 State: TAS

RHODES, Gillian
 BSc (Canterbury, NZ), MSc (Hons)
 (Auckland), PhD (Stanford)
 Elected: 2013 Panel D
 State: WA

RHODES, Roderick Arthur William
 BSc (BFD), Blitt (Oxford), PhD (Essex)
 Elected: 2004 Panel C
 State: O/S

RICHARDS, Eric Stapleton
 BA, PhD (Nottingham), FRHistS, FAHA
 Elected: 1984 Panel C
 State: SA

RICHARDSON, Susan AM
 BCom (Hons) (Melbourne), PhD (La Trobe)
 Elected: 1994 Panel B (Honorary Fellow)
 State: SA

RICKETSON, Staniforth
 BA (Hons), LLB (Hons) (Melbourne), LLM,
 LLD (London)
 Elected: 2003 Panel C
 State: VIC

RIMMER, Malcolm
 MA (Oxford), MA (Warwick)
 Elected: 1997 Panel B
 State: VIC

RIMMER, Peter James AM

BA (Hons), MA (Manchester), PhD (Canterbury), Grad Cert Education (Cambridge), DLitt (ANU)

Elected: 1992 Panel A

State: ACT

RIZVI, Fazal Abbas

Dip Teaching, BEd (University of Canberra), MEd (Manchester, UK), PhD (Kings College, University of London)

Elected: 2011 Panel A

State: VIC

ROACH ANLEU, Sharyn

BA (Hons), MA (UTas), PhD (Connecticut), LLB (Hons) (Adelaide)

Elected: 2006 Panel A

State: SA

ROBERTS, John Heath

BA (Hons), MCom (Melbourne), MSc, PhD (MIT)

Elected: 2013 Panel B

State: NSW

ROBINSON, Kathryn

BA (Hons) (Anthropology) (Sydney), PhD (ANU)

Elected: 2007 Panel A

State: ACT

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

ROE, Jillian Isobel AO

BA (Adelaide), MA (ANU), FFAHS

Elected: 1991 Panel C

State: NSW

ROOM, Robin Gerald Walden

PhD (Sociology), MA (Sociology), MA (English), (University of California, Berkeley); BA (Princeton University)

Elected: 2015 Panel A

State: VIC

ROSENTHAL, Doreen AO

BA (Hons), PhD (Melbourne)

Elected: 1998 Panel D

State: VIC

ROWSE, Timothy

BA (Hons), PhD (Sydney), MA (Hons) (Flinders)

Elected: 2007 Panel C

State: ACT

RUBINSTEIN, William David

BA, MA (Swarthmore College), PhD (Johns Hopkins)

Elected: 1992 Panel C

State: VIC

RUSSELL, Lynette

BA (Hons) (La Trobe), PhD (Melbourne)

Elected: 2012 Panel C

State: VIC

SAIKAL, Amin AM
BA, PhD (ANU)
Elected: 2013 Panel C
State: ACT

SANDERSON, Penelope Margaret
BA (Hons) (UWA), MA, PhD (Toronto)
Elected: 2004 Panel D
State: QLD

SAUNDERS, Cheryl AO
BA, LLB (Hons), PhD (Melbourne)
Elected: 1994 Panel C
State: VIC

SAUNDERS, Peter Gordon
BSc (Hons), DipEc (Southampton), PhD (Sydney)
Elected: 1995 Panel B
State: NSW

SAWER, Marian AO
BA (Hons), MA, PhD (ANU)
Elected: 1996 Panel C
State: ACT

SCATES, Bruce
BA (Hons), PhD (Mon), DipEd (Melbourne)
Elected: 2014 Panel C
State: VIC

SCHEDVIN, Carl Boris
PhD (Sydney), HonDCom (Melbourne)
Elected: 1987 Panel B
State: VIC

SCHWARTZ, Steven AM
BA (Brooklyn), MSc, PhD (Syracuse)
Elected: 1991 Panel D
State: NSW

SEDDON, Terri
BSc (Hons) (Newcastle-upon-Tyne),
PGCE (Bristol), GradDip (Sydney Teachers
College), BA (Hons), PhD (Macquarie)
Elected: 2013 Panel D
State: VIC

SELLECK, Richard Joseph Wheeler
BA, BEd, PhD (Melbourne)
Elected: 1978 Panel D
State: VIC

SHARMAN, Jason
BA (Hons) (UWA), MA, PhD (Illinois)
Elected: 2014 Panel C
State: QLD

SHAVER, Sheila
AB (Stanford), PhD (La Trobe)
Elected: 1998 Panel A
State: NSW

SHEEHAN, Peter Winston AO
BA, PhD (Sydney)
Elected: 1978 Panel D (Honorary Fellow)
State: QLD

SHERGOLD, Peter AC
BA (Hons) (Hull), MA (Illinois), PhD (London)
Elected: 2005 Panel B
State: ACT

SHLOMOWITZ, Ralph
BA, BCom (Cape Town), BCom (Hons) (Econ) (Witwatersrand), MSc (Econ) (LSE),
PhD (Chicago)
Elected: 2004 Panel B
State: SA

SIDDLE, David Alan Tate
BA, PhD (UQ)
Elected: 1991 Panel D
State: QLD

SIMNETT, Roger
BEc (Hons), MEc (Monash), PhD (UNSW)
Elected: 2010 Panel B
State: NSW

SINCLAIR, William Angus
MCom (Melbourne), DPhil (Oxford)
Elected: 1974 Panel B
State: VIC

SINGER, Peter Albert David AC
MA (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxford)
Elected: 1989 Panel C
State: VIC

SKILBECK, Malcolm AO
BA (Sydney), MA (Illinois), Academic
Diploma of Education and PhD (London),
DLitt (Hon) NUI
Elected: 1988 Panel D
State: VIC

SMITH, Robert Henry Tufrey AM
BA (New England), MA (Northwestern), PhD
(ANU)
Elected: 1974 Panel A
State: QLD

SMITHSON, Michael
BSc (Harvey Mudd), PhD (Oregon)
Elected: 1998 Panel D
State: ACT

SMYTH, John
BComm (Melbourne), DipEd (Monash),
BEc Studies (UQ), MEd Admin (with Merit)
(UNE), M Policy & Law (La Trobe), PhD
(Education) (University of Alberta)
Elected: 2011 Panel A
State: VIC

SOUTAR, Geoffrey Norman
BEc (Hons) (UWA), MA (Cornell), PhD
(Cornell), FANZMAC, FANZAM, FAIM
Elected: 2015 Panel B
State: WA

SPEARTRITT, Peter
BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (ANU)
Elected: 1996 Panel C
State: QLD

SPENCE, Susan Hilary AO
BA (Hons), MBA (Sydney), PhD
(Birmingham)
Elected: 1995 Panel D
State: QLD

STANLEY, Fiona Juliet AC
MBBS (UWA), MSc (London), MD (UWA),
Hon DSc (Murdoch), Hon DSc (QUT), Hon
DUniv (Edith Cowan), Hon MD (Melbourne),
FFPHM, FAFPHM, FRACP, FRANZCOG, FAA
Elected: 1996 Panel D
State: WA

STEPHEN, Ninian Martin KG, AK, GCMG,
GCVO, KBE
HonLLD (Sydney), HonLLD (Melbourne),
HonDr (Griffith), HonDLitt (Perth)
Elected: 1987 Panel C (Honorary Fellow)
State: VIC

STILWELL, Franklin
 BSc (Southampton), Grad Dip Higher Ed
 (Sydney), PhD (Reading)
 Elected: 2001 Panel C
 State: NSW

STIMSON, Robert John
 BA, LittB (New England), PhD (Flinders)
 Elected: 2007 Panel A
 State: QLD

STONE, Diane Lesley
 BA (Hons) (Murdoch), MA, PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2012 Panel C
 State: WA

SUTTON, Peter
 BA (Hons) (Sydney), MA (Hons)
 (Macquarie), PhD (UQ)
 Elected: 2008 Panel A
 State: SA

SWAIN, Shurlee Lesley
 Dip Soc Studs, BA (Hons), PhD (Melbourne)
 Elected: 2007 Panel C
 State: VIC

SWAN, Peter Lawrence AO
 BEc (Hons) (ANU), PhD (Econ) (Monash)
 Elected: 1997 Panel B
 State: NSW

SWELLER, John
 BA, PhD (Adelaide)
 Elected: 1993 Panel D
 State: NSW

TAFT, Marcus
 BSc (Hons), PhD (Monash)
 Elected: 2008 Panel D
 State: NSW

TAFT, Ronald
 BA (Melbourne), MA (Columbia), PhD
 (California)
 Elected: 1964 Panel D
 State: VIC

TAYLOR, John
 BA (Hons) (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), PhD
 (Liverpool)
 Elected: 2013 Panel A
 State: NSW

TEESSON, Maree
 BSc (Psychology) (Hons) (UNSW), PhD
 (Psychiatry) (UNSW)
 Elected: 2015 Panel D
 State: NSW

TEN, Chin-Liew
 BA (Malaya), MA (London), FAHA
 Elected: 2000 Panel C
 State: VIC

TERRY, Deborah Jane AO
 BA (ANU), PhD (ANU), FAPS
 Elected: 2003 Panel D
 State: WA

THOMPSON, Janna Lea
 BA (Minnesota), BPhil (Oxford), DipEd (Tert)
 (Monash), FAHA
 Elected: 2011 Panel C
 State: VIC

THOMSON, Alistair
BA (Hons) (Melbourne), MA, DPhil (Sussex)
Elected: 2014 Panel C
State: VIC

THORNTON, Margaret Rose
BA (Hons) (Sydney), LLB (UNSW), LLM (Yale)
Elected: 1998 Panel C
State: ACT

THROSBY, Charles David AO
BScAgr, MScAgr (Sydney), PhD (London)
Elected: 1988 Panel B
State: NSW

TIGGEMANN, Marika
BA (Hons), PhD (Adelaide)
Elected: 2011 Panel D
State: SA

TISDELL, Clement Allan
BCom (UNSW), PhD (ANU)
Elected: 1986 Panel B
State: QLD

TONKINSON, Robert
MA (UWA), PhD (British Columbia)
Elected: 1988 Panel A
State: WA

TREWIN, Dennis AO
BSc (Hons) (Melbourne), BEc (ANU), MSc
(London), PH D (JCU) (Hon)
Elected: 2008 Panel B
State: ACT

TROTMAN, Ken
BCom, MCom (Hons), PhD (UNSW)
Elected: 1998 Panel B
State: NSW

TROY, Patrick Nicol AO
BE (UWA), DipTP (London), MEngSci
(UNSW), D Arch (honoris causa)
(Melbourne), D Univ (Griffith), MICE, FRAPI
Elected: 1996 Panel C
State: ACT

TRUE, Jacqui
PhD, MA, BA (Hons), BA
Elected: 2015 Panel C
State: VIC

TURKINGTON, Darrell Andrew
BCA (Wellington NZ), MCom (Canterbury
NZ), MA, PhD (Berkeley), BA (Wellington
NZ), BA (UWA)
Elected: 2006 Panel B
State: WA

TURNER, Bryan S
PhD (Leeds), DLitt (Flinders), LittD
(Cambridge)
Elected: 1987 Panel A
State: O/S

TURNOVSKY, Stephen John
MA (Wellington), PhD (Harvard)
Elected: 1976 Panel B
State: O/S

VAHID, Farshid
BSc, MSc (LSE), PhD (UC San Diego)
Elected: 2014 Panel B
State: VIC

VILLE, Simon Philip
BA (Hons), PhD (London)
Elected: 2006 Panel B
State: NSW

WADE, Tracey
 BSc (Adelaide), Hons (Flinders), M Clin
 Psych (ANU), PhD (Flinders)
 Elected: 2015 Panel D
 State: SA

WAJCMAN, Judy
 BA (Hons) (Monash), MA (Sussex), PhD
 (Cambridge)
 Elected: 1997 Panel A
 State: O/S

WAKEFIELD, Melanie
 BA, GradDip (Applied Psychology), MA, PhD
 (Adelaide)
 Elected: 2011 Panel D
 State: VIC

WALDBY, Catherine
 BA (Hons) (Sydney), PhD (Murdoch)
 Elected: 2010 Panel A
 State: ACT

WALKER, David Robert
 BA (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2001 Panel C
 State: VIC

WALLACE, John Gilbert AM, PSM
 MA, MEd (Glasgow), PhD (Bristol)
 Elected: 1980 Panel D
 State: VIC

WALLACE, Robert Henry
 BCom (Hons) (Melbourne), BPhil (Oxford)
 Elected: 1978 Panel B
 State: SA

WALLER, Peter Louis AO
 LLB (Melbourne), BCL (Oxford), Barrister
 and Solicitor (Victoria), Hon LLD (Monash)
 Elected: 1977 Panel C
 State: VIC

WALMSLEY, Dennis James
 MA (Cambridge), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 1994 Panel A
 State: NSW

WALTER, James Arnot
 BA (Hons) (Melbourne), MA (La Trobe), PhD
 (Melbourne)
 Elected: 1997 Panel C
 State: VIC

WANNA, John
 BA (Hons), PhD (Adel)
 Elected: 2006 Panel C
 State: ACT

WARD, R Gerard
 MA (New Zealand), PhD (London)
 Elected: 1971 Panel A
 State: ACT

WARR, Peter
 BSc (Sydney), MSc (London), PhD
 (Stanford)
 Elected: 1997 Panel B
 State: ACT

WATERHOUSE, Richard
 BA (Hons) (Sydney), MA, PhD (John
 Hopkins) FAHA
 Elected: 2006 Panel C
 State: NSW

WATERS, Malcolm
 BA (Hons) (Kent), MA, PhD (Carleton)
 Elected: 1997 Panel A
 State: TAS

WATSON, Jane
 BA (Sterling College), MA (Oklahoma), PhD
 (Kansas State)
 Elected: 2007 Panel D
 State: TAS

WEATHERBURN, Don PSM
 BA (Hons), PhD (Sydney)
 Elected: 2006 Panel C
 State: NSW

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

WEBBER, Michael John
 BA (Cambridge), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 1990 Panel A
 State: VIC

WEBER, Ronald Arthur Gerard
 BCom Hons (UQ), MBA, PhD (Minnesota),
 CPA
 Elected: 2002 Panel B
 State: QLD

WEISS, Linda
 BA (Hons) (Griffith), PhD (LSE), Dip in
 Italian Language (Universita' per Stranieri,
 Perugia)
 Elected: 2004 Panel C
 State: NSW

WELLER, Patrick Moray AO
 BA, MA (Oxford), PhD (ANU), DLitt (Griffith)
 Elected: 1996 Panel C
 State: QLD

WELLS, Murray Charles
 MCom (Canterbury), PhD (Sydney)
 Elected: 1984 Panel B
 State: NSW

WESTBROOK, Reginald Frederick
 MA (Glasgow), DPhil (Sussex)
 Elected: 2002 Panel D
 State: NSW

WESTERN, Mark Chakrit
 BA (Hons), PhD (UQ)
 Elected: 2011 Panel A
 State: QLD

WHEATCROFT, Stephen G
 BA (Hons) (Keele), PhD (Birmingham)
 Elected: 2005 Panel C
 State: VIC

WHELDALL, Kevin William AM
 BA Hons (Psychology) (Manchester), PhD
 (Birmingham)
 Elected: 2006 Panel D
 State: NSW

WHITE, Richard Thomas AM
 BSc, BEd (Melbourne), PhD (Monash)
 Elected: 1989 Panel D
 State: VIC

WHITE, Robert Douglas
 BA (Hons) (Queen's University, Ontario), MA
 (Carlton), PhD (ANU)
 Elected: 2014 Panel A
 State: TAS

WIERZBICKA, Anna
 MA (Warsaw), PhD (Polish Academy of
 Sciences), Habilitation (Polish Academy of
 Sciences)
 Elected: 1996 Panel A
 State: ACT

WILKINSON, Adrian
 Bsc (Econ) LSE, Msc (LSE), Phd (Dunelm)
 Elected: 2015 Panel A
 State: QLD

WILLIAMS, Charles Robert
 B Juris, LLB (Hons) (Monash), BCL (Oxford),
 LLD (Monash)
 Elected: 1998 Panel C
 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

WILLIAMS, Nancy Margaret
 BA (Stanford), MA, PhD (UC Berkeley)
 Elected: 1997 Panel A
 State: QLD

WILLIAMS, Ross Alan AM
 BCom (Melbourne), MSc (Econ), PhD
 (London)
 Elected: 1987 Panel B
 State: VIC

WITHERS, Glenn Alexander AO
 BEc (Hons) (Monash), AM, PhD (Harvard)
 Elected: 1988 Panel B
 State: ACT

WONG, John Yue-wo
 BA (Hons) (Hong Kong), DPhil (Oxford)
 FRHistS, FOSA, FRIAP
 Elected: 2001 Panel C
 State: NSW

WOOD, Robert
 BBus (Curtin), PhD (Washington) FSIOP,
 FIAAP, FANZAM
 Elected: 2006 Panel A
 State: VIC

WOODEN, Mark Peter
 BEc (Hons) (Flinders), MSc (Econ) (LSE)
 Elected: 2010 Panel B
 State: VIC

WOODLAND, Alan Donald
 BA, PhD (New England)
 Elected: 1985 Panel B
 State: NSW

WOOLLACOTT, Angela
 BA (ANU), BA (Hons) (Adelaide), MA, PhD
 (History) (University of California Santa
 Barbara) FRHS, FAHA
 Elected: 2006 Panel C
 State: ACT

WRIGHT, Frederick Kenneth
 BMetE, DCom (Melbourne), FCPA
 Elected: 1977 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

YATES, Lynette Shirley
BA (Hons), MA, DipEd (Melbourne), MEd (Bristol), PhD (La Trobe), Honorary Filosofie Hedersdoktor (Umea, Sweden)
Elected: 2009 Panel D
State: VIC

YEATMAN, Anna
BA (Hons), MA, PhD
Elected: 2001 Panel C
State: NSW

YOUNG, Christabel Marion
BSc (Hons) (Adelaide), PhD (ANU)
Elected: 1994 Panel A
State: ACT

YOUNG, Michael Willis
BA (Hons) (London), MA (London), MA (Cambridge), PhD (ANU)
Elected: 1989 Panel A
State: ACT

YOUNG, Michael Denis
MAGSc, BEc (Adelaide)
Elected: 1998 Panel B
State: SA

ZIMMER, Ian Raymond
Dip Business Studies (Accountancy) (Caulfield Inst of Tech), BBus (Accounting) (Swinburne), MCom (Accounting & Finance) (Liverpool, UK), PhD, DSc (UNSW)
Elected: 2004 Panel B
State: QLD

PANELS AND DISCIPLINES

PANEL A

ANTHROPOLOGY

ALLEN, Michael
 ALTMAN, Jon
 AUSTIN-BROOS, Diane
 BECKETT, Jeremy
 BOTTOMLEY, Gillian
 COWLISHAW, Gillian
 FOX, James
 JOLLY, Margaret
 KAHN, Joel
 KAPFERER, Bruce
 MACINTYRE, Martha
 MANDERSON, Lenore
 MEMMOTT, Paul
 MORPHY, Howard
 MOSKO, Mark
 PETERSON, Nicolas
 REID, Janice
 ROBINSON, Kathryn
 SUTTON, Peter
 TONKINSON, Bob
 WILLIAMS, Nancy
 YOUNG, Michael

DEMOGRAPHY

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

GEOGRAPHY

ANDERSON, Kay
 BROOKFIELD, Harold
 BURNLEY, Ian
 CLARK, Gordon
 CONNELL, John
 DOVERS, Steve
 FINCHER, Ruth
 FORBES, Dean
 FREESTONE, Rob
 GIBSON, Katherine
 GLEESON, Brendan
 HEAD, Lesley
 HOLMES, John
 LINGE, Godfrey
 LOGAN, Bill
 NEWTON, Peter
 POWELL, Joe
 PRESCOTT, Victor
 RANDOLPH, Bill
 RIMMER, Peter

SMITH, Robert
 STIMSON, Bob
 TAYLOR, John
 WALMSLEY, Jim
 WARD, Gerard
 WEBBER, Michael

LINGUISTICS

BRADLEY, David
 CRAIN, Stephen
 DEMUTH, Katherine
 MÜHLHÄUSLER, Peter
 PAUWELS, Anne
 WIERZBICKA, Anna

SOCIOLOGY

BAUM, Fran
 BAXTER, Janeen
 BEILHARZ, Peter
 BITTMAN, Michael
 BLACKMORE, Jill
 BOROWSKI, Allan
 BROOM, Dorothy
 BRYSON, Lois
 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

HASSAN, Riaz

HEMELRYK DONALD,
Stephi

HOLTON, Bob

HOMEL, Ross

JAYASURIYA, Laksiri

JONES, Frank

KENDIG, Hal

KENWAY, Jane

KESSLER, Clive

KIPPAX, Susan

LAWRENCE, Geoffrey

LINGARD, Bob

LOCKIE, Stewart

MARCEAU, Jane

MARGINSON, Simon

MAZEROLLE, Lorraine

McCALLUM, John

O'MALLEY, Pat

PAKULSKI, Jan

PROBYN, Elspeth

PUSEY, Michael

RIZVI, Fazal

ROACH ANLEU, Sharyn

ROOM, Robin

SHAVER, Sheila

SMYTH, John

TURNER, Bryan

WAJCMAN, Judy

WALDBY, Catherine

WATERS, Malcolm

WESTERN, Mark

WHITE, Rob

WYN, Johanna

MANAGEMENT

ASHKANASY, Neal

BAIRD, Marian

BAMBER, Greg

CLEGG, Stewart

DODGSON, Mark

GRANT, David

HARDY, Cynthia

IEDEMA, Rick

LANSBURY, Russell

PALMER, Ian

PARKER, Sharon

PEETZ, David

QUINLAN, Michael

WILKINSON, Adrian

WOOD, Robert

PANEL B**ACCOUNTING**

ABERNETHY, Maggie

BROWN, Philip

CHENHALL, Rob

CHUA, Wai Fong

GRAY, Sid

IZAN, Izan

OFFICER, Bob

SIMNETT, Roger

TROTMAN, Ken

WEBER, Ron

WELLS, Murray

WRIGHT, Ken

ZIMMER, Ian

ECONOMIC HISTORY

APPLEYARD, Reg

HATTON, Tim

KAUR, Amarjit

KING, John

PINCUS, JJ

SCHEDVIN, Boris

SHERGOLD, Peter

SHLOMOWITZ, Ralph

SINCLAIR, Gus

VILLE, Simon

ECONOMICS

ANDERSON, Heather	FIEBIG, Denzil	KING, Max
ANDERSON, Jock	FINDLAY, Christopher	KING, Stephen
ANDERSON, Kym	FISHER, Brian	KOHN, Robert
APPS, Patricia	FOSTER, John	KOMPAS, Tom
ASPROMOURGOS, Tony	FOX, Kevin	LEIGH, Andrew
ATHUKORALA, Chandra	FREEBAIRN, John	LEWIS, Mervyn
BANKS, Gary	GANS, Joshua	LLOYD, Peter
BENNETT, Jeffrey	GARNAUT, Ross	LONGWORTH, John
BENSON, John	GATES, Ronald	LOUVIERE, Jordan
BEWLEY, Ron	GRAFTON, Quentin	MADSEN, Jakob
BLANDY, Richard	GRANT, Simon	MASULIS, Ron
BLOCH, Harry	GREGORY, Robert	McDONALD, Ian
BOOTH, Alison	GRIFFITHS, Bill	McDONALD, John
BORLAND, Jeffrey	GROENEWEGEN, Peter	McKIBBIN, Warwick
BRENNAN, Geoffrey	GRUNDY, Bruce	McLAREN, Keith
CAMERON, Lisa	HALL, Jane	McLENNAN, Andy
CHAPMAN, Bruce	HANCOCK, Keith	MENG, Xin
CHISHOLM, Anthony	HARCOURT, Geoff	MILBOURNE, Ross
CLARKE, Philip	HARDING, Ann	MULVEY, Charles
CLEMENTS, Kenneth	HARPER, Ian	NEVILE, John
COBB-CLARK, Deborah	HARRIS, Stuart	NG, Yew-Kwang
CORDEN, Max	HAZARI, Bharat	NICHOLAS, Stephen
DAWKINS, Peter	HENRY, Ken	NIEUWENHUYSEN, John
DIEWERT, Erwin	HENSHER, David	NILAND, John
DIXON, Peter	HILL, Hal	PAGAN, Adrian
DRYSDALE, Peter	IRONMONGER, Duncan	PANNELL, David
DUCKETT, Stephen	ISAAC, Joe	PIGGOTT, John
DUNGEY, Mardi	JARRETT, Frank	POCOCK, Barbara
EDWARDS, Meredith	JONSON, Peter	PODGER, Andrew
FELS, Allan	KEANE, Michael	POWELL, Alan
	KEATING, Michael	QUIGGIN, John

RAO, Prasada
 RICHARDSON, Sue
 RIMMER, Malcolm
 SAUNDERS, Peter
 SWAN, Peter
 THROSBY, David
 TISDELL, Clement
 TURKINGTON, Darrell
 TURNOVSKY, Stephen
 VAHID, Farshid
 WALLACE, Bob
 WARR, Peter
 WEBB, Roy
 WILLIAMS, Ross
 WITHERS, Glenn
 WOODEN, Mark
 WOODLAND, Alan
 YOUNG, Mike

STATISTICS

GAO, Jiti
 TREWIN, Dennis

MARKETING

DANAHER, Peter
 ROBERTS, John
 SOUTAR, Geoff

PANEL C

HISTORY

ALDRICH, Robert
 ANDERSON, Warwick
 BEAUMONT, Joan
 BLAINEY, Geoffrey
 BOSWORTH, Richard
 BROCK, Peggy
 CARR, Barry
 CURTHOYS, Ann
 DAMOUSI, Joy
 DARIAN-SMITH, Kate
 DAVISON, Graeme
 DAY, David
 DEACON, Desley
 EDWARDS, Louise
 ETHERINGTON, Norman
 FINNANE, Mark
 FRANCES, Raelene
 GAMMAGE, Bill
 GARTON, Stephen
 GOODALL, Heather
 GRIMSHAW, Patricia
 HAEBICH, Anna
 HIGMAN, Barry
 HORNER, David
 INGLIS, Ken
 JALLAND, Pat
 KINGSTON, Beverley

KIRKBY, Diane
 LAKE, Marilyn
 LOWE, David
 MACINTYRE, Stuart
 MACKIE, Vera
 MACKINNON, Alison
 MACLEOD, Roy
 MAGAREY, Susan
 MALCOLM, Elizabeth
 MARKUS, Andrew
 MAYNARD, John
 McCALMAN, Iain
 McCALMAN, Janet
 McCULLOCH, Jock
 McGRATH, Ann
 McPHEE, Peter
 MILNER, Anthony
 O'NEILL, Robert
 PEEL, Mark
 POYNTER, John
 PREST, Wilfrid
 READ, Peter
 REYNOLDS, Henry
 RICHARDS, Eric
 ROE, Jill
 ROWSE, Tim
 RUBINSTEIN, William
 RUSSELL, Lynette
 SCATES, Bruce
 SPEARRITT, Peter
 SWAIN, Shurlee

THOMSON, Alistair

TROY, Patrick

WALKER, David

WATERHOUSE, Richard

WHEATCROFT, Stephen

WONG, John

WOOLLACOTT, Angela

LAW

ALLARS, Margaret

BEHRENDT, Larissa

BRYCE, Quentin

CAMPBELL, Tom

CANE, Peter

CHARLESWORTH, Hilary

DALY, Kathleen

DAVIES, Margaret

DEANE, William

DODSON, Michael

DRAHOS, Peter

EVANS, Gareth

FINN, Paul

FRECKELTON, Ian

FREIBERG, Arie

FRENCH, Robert

GARDAM, Judith

GOLDSWORTHY, Jeff

GRABOSKY, Peter

GREIG, Don

GUNNINGHAM, Neil

IRVING, Helen

KIRBY, Michael

KRYGIER, Martin

MASON, Anthony

McSHERRY, Bernadette

NAFFINE, Ngaire

NEAVE, Marcia

RICKETSON, Sam

SAUNDERS, Cheryl

STEPHEN, Ninian

THORNTON, Margaret

WALLER, Louis

WEATHERBURN, Don

WILLIAMS, Bob

WILLIAMS, George

PHILOSOPHY

CHALMERS, David

COADY, Tony

CULLITY, Garrett

DAVIES, Martin

GATENS, Moira

GOODIN, Bob

HAAKONSSSEN, Knud

JACKSON, Frank

PETTIT, Philip

REID, Elizabeth

SINGER, Peter

TEN, Chin-Liew

THOMPSON, Janna

POLITICAL SCIENCE

AHLUWALIA, Pal

AITKIN, Don

ALTMAN, Dennis

BACCHI, Carol

BELL, Stephen

BELLAMY, Alex

BLEWETT, Neal

BOTTERILL, Linda

BRENNAN, Deborah

BURGMANN, Verity

CAMILLERI, Joseph

CAPLING, Ann

CONDREN, Conal

CONSIDINE, Mark

DAVIS, Glyn

DOWDING, Keith

DRYZEK, John

DUTTON, Michael

ECKERSLEY, Robyn

GALLIGAN, Brian

GARRETT, Geoffrey

GILL, Graeme

GOODMAN, David

GOOT, Murray

GRATTAN, Michelle

HEAD, Brian

HEWISON, Kevin

HILL, Lisa

HINDESS, Barry

HOCKING, Jenny

HOLMES, Leslie

HUGHES, Colin

JEFFREY, Robin

JOHNSON, Carol

JONES, Barry

JUPP, James

KANE, John

KELLY, Paul

KITCHING, Gavin

LANGTON, Marcia

LAWSON, Stephanie

MACINTYRE, Andrew

MADDOX, Graham

MALEY, William

MANNE, Robert

McALLISTER, Ian

McEACHERN, Doug

NAIRN, Tom

O'FAIRCHEALLAIGH, Ciaran

RAVENHILL, John

REUS-SMIT, Chris

RHODES, Rod

ROBISON, Richard

RODAN, Garry

SAIKAL, Amin

SAWER, Marian

SHARMAN, Jason

STILWELL, Frank

STONE, Diane

TRUE, Jacqui

WALTER, James

WANNA, John

WEISS, Linda

WELLER, Patrick

YEATMAN, Anna

PANEL D**PSYCHOLOGY**

ANDERSON, Vicki

ANDREWS, Sally

ANSTEY, Kaarin

BADCOCK, David

BOAKES, Bob

BORLAND, Ron

BRAITHWAITE, Valerie

BREWER, Neil

BRYANT, Richard

BUTOW, Phyllis

BYRNE, Don

CALLAN, Victor

CASTLES, Anne

CLARK, Richard

COLTHEART, Max

CUTLER, Anne

DAY, Ross

FEATHER, Norm

FORGAS, Joseph

FORSTER, Kenneth

GALLOIS, Cindy

GEFFEN, Gina

GILLAM, Barbara

GLOW, Peter

GREGSON, Robert

HALFORD, Graeme

HALL, Wayne

HASLAM, Nick

HEATHCOTE, Andrew

HESKETH, Beryl

HOGG, Michael

HUMPHREYS, Michael

INNES, Michael

IRVINE, Dexter

JACKSON, Henry

JETTEN, Jolanda

KASHIMA, Yoshihisa

KIRSNER, Kim

LIPP, Ottmar

LOVIBOND, Peter

LOVIBOND, Syd

LUSZCZ, Mary

MACLEOD, Colin

MACMILLAN, Malcolm

MANN, Leon

MATTINGLEY, Jason

McCONKEY, Kevin

McDONALD, Skye

McKENZIE, Beryl

MICHIE, Pat

NICKELS, Lyndsey

NOLLER, Pat

OLEKALNS, Mara

OVER, Ray

PACHANA, Nancy

PARKER, Gordon

PATTISON, Philippa

PAXINOS, George

PETERSON, Candi

PLATOW, Michael

PRIOR, Margot

RAPEE, Ron

RHODES, Gill

ROSENTHAL, Doreen

SANDERSON, Penelope

SCHWARTZ, Steven

SHEEHAN, Peter

SIDDLER, David

SMITHSON, Mike

SPENCE, Sue

TAFT, Marcus

TAFT, Ron

TEESSON, Maree

TERRY, Deborah

TIGGEMANN, Marika

WADE, Tracey

WESTBROOK, Fred

WHELDALL, Kevin

SOCIAL MEDICINE

CHAPMAN, Simon

CHRISTENSEN, Helen

FRIEL, Sharon

HICKIE, Ian

JORM, Tony

MAHER, Lisa

MARTIN, Nick

McGORRY, Patrick

MITCHELL, Philip

RAPHAEL, Beverley

REILLY, Sheena

STANLEY, Fiona

WAKEFIELD, Melanie

EDUCATION

AGGLETON, Peter

ANDRICH, David

BILLETT, Stephen

CRITTENDEN, Brian

ELKINS, John

ENGLISH, Lyn

FENSHAM, Peter

FRASER, Barry

FREEBODY, Peter

GUNSTONE, Richard

KEEVES, John

LEDER, Gilah

LOUGHRAN, John

MARSH, Herb

McGAW, Barry

O'DONOGHUE, Tom

POOLE, Millicent

SEDDON, Terri

SELLECK, Richard

SKILBECK, Malcolm

SWELLER, John

WALLACE, Iain

WATSON, Jane

WHITE, Richard

YATES, Lyn

Obituaries

John Bannon 1943–2015



I was very fortunate to receive my political education at the University of Adelaide in the mid 1960s, where Bannon was a fellow student and close friend, along with others

including Chris Sumner, attorney-general in Bannon's government, and one of those who delivered a eulogy on Monday.

As students we fought for better education, for electoral fairness and for an end to racism and poverty, and it was our good fortune to live in a state where these things seemed reasonable and achievable – because of the political olympians of that era.

As Sumner told the mourners, Bannon was inspired by Don Dunstan and Gough Whitlam – as were we all. We knew Dunstan, the 39-year-old attorney-general and later premier, whose political boldness helped carve the way for Whitlam, whose epic campaign to reform the federal ALP helped bring Labor to power in Canberra for the first time in 23 years. These two men got rid of the White Australia policy from the Labor platform. They made it seem that anything was possible.

Bannon stood out on campus not just for his wit, brilliant debating skills and political smarts (I saw him take on former Singapore prime minister Lee Kuan Yew during a lunchtime address) but as almost the only student to always wear a suit. And carry a furled umbrella. He could have been a fop, with his love of Victoriana epitomised by his fondness for Gilbert and Sullivan, but as his daughter, Victoria, said in her eulogy, 'For all his love of tradition, he rejected the prejudices of the age. Dad was a feminist'. He was also a committed socialist.

He entered state politics in 1977 at the age of 34, having already worked for Clyde Cameron, Whitlam's minister for labour, and within two years had succeeded Dunstan as party leader, serving as leader of the opposition before leading the party into government in 1982. He would become the state's longest-serving Labor premier.

He led a state where his predecessor's reforms had lifted the bar very high. Modern Australia was forged in South Australia in the 1970s when it became the first state to increase spending on health and education, to introduce consumer protection, decriminalise homosexuality and abortion, introduce Aboriginal land rights, outlaw race, sex and age discrimination, to end the notion of 'illegitimate' births, and to criminalise rape in marriage.

Bannon's premiership was marked by the quest for economic development, that he embraced with the same fierce determination that allowed him to complete 28 marathons. He created Australia's submarine industry, won the Grand Prix for Adelaide and facilitated the establishment of the Olympic Dam copper and uranium mine in 1988. Achieving the latter required an emotional and bitter fight to change ALP policy at its federal conference in 1982.

Bannon expanded South Australia's economic base and he had other dreams, such as for the much derided Multi-Function Polis, that never came to fruition. But it was the collapse of the State Bank of SA, with more than \$3 billion of debt, that, sadly and unjustly, came to define his time in office.

These days politicians in trouble duck and weave or blame their bureaucrats. Bannon, who had been treasurer as well as premier, took what he saw as the honourable course and resigned all his positions.

Anne Summers*Anne Summers Reports*

Originally published by the Sydney Morning Herald, 25 Dec 2015.

In his obituary, cricket writer Daniel Brettig – Bannon was also a cricket fanatic – describes a heated moment on ABC radio in Adelaide during the worst of the fallout from the bank's collapse when the radio host and Bannon's former university colleague Keith Conlon exclaimed, 'Some bastard's got to wear this'. Bannon replied, 'I am the bastard ... and I am wearing it!'

A royal commission and two other inquiries all exonerated Bannon from any personal blame yet it was the end of his political career. 'He took a disproportionate amount of blame while others ran for cover', said Sumner during the funeral service.

Or as journalist and friend, Michael Jacobs, put it in his fine obituary: 'Bannon absorbed all the blame, all the shame and humiliation, all the pain and anguish of this catastrophe which was the fault of others. He did not just absorb it. He drew it to himself. He copped the self-serving whining of weak-kneed people who asserted that he had been deaf to their timorously veiled warnings when their responsibility had been to shout those warnings loud and strong. He copped the lot, and he copped it sweet'.

He was not yet 50 and he went on to make a new career, including as a writer and academic, an expert in federalism. Just four days before he died, at 72 after enduring years of cancer, Bannon had traveled to Sydney to brief Prime Minister Turnbull on the federalism white paper.

His integrity was as exemplary as any of the signature reforms that made his state a leader in so many ways. It would be nice to think that it, too, might be seen as an example worth following. Our politics would be better for it.

Geoffrey Bolton 1931–2015



Geoffrey Curgenvon Bolton AO, was closely associated with the Australian Dictionary of Biography throughout much of his life. Indeed, shortly before his

death he made the long trek across the Nullarbor to attend a weekend conference at the ANU on the subject of historians' biography and autobiography, at which he presented a typically lucid paper on the networks emanating from Balliol, the Oxford College from which he gained his doctorate in 1957. Geoffrey was far from well at the time; yet he was an alert and stimulating presence, interjecting with authority and humour, and able to draw upon his vast store of memory and experience to contribute in a wonderful way to a lively weekend.

A few months before, in December 2014, the National Centre of Biography had the pleasure of hosting the launch, by the Governor-General Sir Peter Cosgrove, of Geoffrey's authoritative biography of Sir Paul Hasluck (UWAP, 2014), Australia's 17th governor-general (Cosgrove had served as his aide-de-camp), cabinet minister in the Menzies, Holt and Gorton governments, public servant, historian and memorialist. This was a fine book, yet at the time we had no idea that it would be his last. Indeed, right up until the last few weeks of his life, Geoffrey was talking about new projects, such as a memoir of his time in the Kimberley as a young man, an episode that had a profound impact on his personal and intellectual development, and which continued to exercise his imagination over the course of his life.

Born and educated in Perth, Geoffrey took Honours (1952) and Master of Arts (1954) degrees at the University of Western

Australia, gaining a Hackett Research Scholarship to Balliol College at Oxford. He completed his PhD and returned to Australia in 1957 as a Research Fellow at the Australian National University where, in partnership with Ann Mozley (Moyal), he compiled *The Western Australian Legislature (1870-1930): Biographical Notes* (1961).

In an eminent academic career, Geoffrey Bolton has contributed to the initiatives of the history departments of major and fledgling Australian institutions including the Australian National University, Monash University (1962–1965), the University of Western Australia (1966–1973), Murdoch University (1973–1989), the University of Queensland (1989–1993) and Edith Cowan University (1993–1996). He was also the foundation director of the Australian Studies Centre at the University of London from 1982 until 1985.

Geoffrey was known as a master of anecdote, and his articles suggest a familiarity with his subjects. Often the familiarity was well-founded. One could rarely mention a figure in Western Australian history without Geoffrey letting it be known that he, or his father, or someone he knew well, had been acquainted with the person. I recall a recent conversation when he was marveling at how easily, in a place such as Western Australia, memory could transcend the entire period of colonisation. One only had to be of a certain age, and to have listened to old people as youngsters, who had in turn talked to their elders, and we were back in 1829.

He had a phenomenal memory and his oracular presence served him well. He was a master at finding an unsurpassable way of expressing or summing up a life, one which alluded to strengths as well as to frailties and oddities. Thus, the Anglican archdeacon John Wollaston (1791–1856) was 'diffident, pessimistic and

often censorious'; Frederick Wittenoom (1859–1939) was 'heavier in the jowls' and 'more thick-set and portly' than his brother Edward (1854–1936) who, had a 'heart-shaped face' and hair which 'as it greyed, gave him a distinguished demeanour'. Of the former Western Australian premier Sir James Mitchell (1866–1951), Geoffrey wrote:

Daily he strolled along St George's Terrace with the slightly old-fashioned formality of a successful country banker—striped trousers, bowler hat, pince-nez and a silver-mounted stick—greeting acquaintances and tipping children with three-pences for ice-cream. He enjoyed urging young men to go on the land and women to become farmers' wives and mothers. He was perhaps happiest in the country districts, though the punctilious deplored his reputed habit of keeping fishhooks and bait in the pockets of his formal clothes. Courteous, florid, ample in paunch and jowl, he said: 'I have lived in the world's best climate and done justice to the world's best food'.

Geoffrey was a teacher and a mentor who helped generations of undergraduates and postgraduates at the many universities to which he was attached. When I first met him in 1973 as a not entirely dedicated undergraduate at the University of Western Australia he seemed venerable, although he was actually only just over 40. He strode into the lecture hall, not an athletic walk but one which oozed academia and knowledge as, without the aid of notes and without stumbling or faltering, he declaimed for an hour on the maritime history of Western Australia. This was a teacher who could make history interesting and relevant; in his hands it became a fascinating pastiche of colour and action, and to his unerring historical eye, it was the idiosyncratic and unusual that gave history its unpredictability.

History in his mind was far from teleological and there were so many points at which it could go wrong, most often at the hands of humankind with its endless variety, talent and strangeness.

As well as a teacher, Geoffrey was a writer of fine histories and, with his eye for the unusual and the obscure, a liking for what made people unorthodox or unpredictable, a natural biographer. He wrote a series of award-winning biographies including Alexander Forrest (1958), Edmund Barton (2000), Dick Boyer (1967), Augustus Charles Gregory (1972, with Wendy Birman), Richard Daintree (1965) and the aforementioned Paul Hasluck (2014). The National Library of Australia catalogue has him authoring, editing, or contributing in some way to 46 books, including local histories, histories of institutions and professions, environmental and general histories such as volume 5 of the *Oxford History of Australia* (1993). As with his biographies, Bolton had a fine eye for detail and the unusual, and a capacity to find the perfect angle. Who wouldn't envy a title such as *A Fine Country to Starve In* (1972), *Land of Vision and Mirage* (2008), or *Spoils and Spoilers* (1981)?

Geoffrey has been widely recognised and much honoured for his contribution to Australian and, in particular, Western Australian, history and biography. In 1984 he was awarded an AO, in 1991 an OAM, in 2001 a Centenary Medal and, in 2006, he was named WA Australian of the Year. In 2012 he became the 19th person to be recognised for his long and meritorious contribution with the award of an ADB medal.

On his death, Geoffrey had lined up historical projects that would have kept him occupied for a long time. He had a book forthcoming, a forty-year history of Murdoch University, where he had been Professor of History and later Chancellor,

and a galaxy of other projects in the pipeline.

For more than half a century, Geoffrey Bolton had continued his interest and given generous, well-informed support to all aspects of the ADB, its work and its ethos. We remember him as a man of grace, charm and knowledge, a colleague who was always there to advise and assist, and whose talents as a historian are irreplaceable. We are honoured to have known him. To Carol and his family go our heartfelt condolence.

Dr Malcolm Allbrook

Australian National University

*Originally published by the National
Centre of Biography, Dec-2015*

Jack Caldwell 1928–2016



John Charles (Jack) Caldwell who died this week aged 87 was one of ANU's international treasures. A 2009 survey of nearly 1,000 demographers worldwide, named

him the most influential researcher of all time in the demographic field. Caldwell shared most of his research career with his anthropologist wife of 60 years, Rosie 'Pat' Caldwell. Together they were a formidable team. Pat's death in 2008 had a great effect on him. Caldwell was the author of 25 books, 128 book chapters and 139 journal articles.

Caldwell's seminal work included documentation of the role of mother's education in fertility limitation and child mortality decline and the role of circumcision in inhibiting the spread of HIV/AIDS in Africa. He is particularly noted for his 'wealth flows' theory, which relates demographic transition theory to changes in intergenerational transfers within the family. Caldwell received recognition both at home and overseas. In 1985, the Population Association of America presented him with its highest prize, the Irene Taeuber Award for excellence in demographic research. In 1994, he began an elected four-year term as President of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, the peak international body for demography, and in 2004 he was presented with the United Nations Population Award. These are the three highest international honours in the field of demography and no other person has won all three of these awards. He was made an Officer in the General Division of the Order of Australia in 1994 and received the General Division of the Order of Australia in 1994 and the

Australian Centenary Medal in 2001.

Jack Caldwell was born in the suburb of Canterbury, Sydney. His father was a school master, and when Jack was nine years old the family relocated to Canberra, where his father became the first language master of Canberra High School, and Jack obtained his NSW Education Department Leaving Certificate. His tertiary education took him to Sydney University, Sydney Teachers College, The University of New England and the Australian National University where he gained his PhD in 1961. He was awarded Honorary Doctor of Science degrees by the University of Southampton and the Australian National University.

For many years he taught in primary school in Nabitac on the NSW Mid North Coast and on his return to Canberra in 1953 he taught at Telopea Park High School while undertaking his academic qualifications as an external student.

Caldwell's first academic appointment was at the University of Ghana (1962–64). This early experience began a lifelong interest in Africa and produced his first two books, being the products of surveys carried out on migration and family life in Ghana. He was appointed in 1964 as a staff member of the Department of Demography at the Australian National University and took leave from that post to work with the Population Council in New York in 1968 and with the University of Ife, Nigeria in 1969. The family returned to Australia in 1970 where Jack took up the headship of the Department of Demography at the ANU, a position he would hold until 1988. In 1970, he initiated the first major Australian sample survey of marriage, fertility and contraception, tested in Queanbeyan, and carried out in Melbourne. He was elected as a Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia in 1972. During the 1970s, he developed a close working relationship with Lado Ruzicka which was to continue for the rest of their careers.

Also in the 1970s, the Caldwells co-directed the Changing African Family Project. This program of work used demographic and anthropological approaches to understand the nature and trends of fertility and mortality shaping the many unique family systems across the continent. His speculations on intergenerational flows of wealth and obligations fueled debate about the likelihood of fertility decline at a time when the western world was investing heavily in family planning programs. His conclusion that fertility decline would be a long and slow process in Sub-Saharan Africa has been borne out by history.

Caldwell believed deeply that researchers could not gain a good understanding of demographic phenomena without being steeped in the cultures to which the behaviour applied. He practised this himself in what he called micro-demography (or anthropological demography) where the researcher meets face-to-face with the subjects of the research in their own environment. His belief was that this experience should inform quantitative surveys, leading to the development of theoretical modeling, which was also underpinned by the experience to be gained from the historical record in the western world.

From 1977, the Caldwells' research attention shifted to South Asia (India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh) where he fine-tuned the micro-approach working with South Asian scholars. Visitors and students flocked to the ANU to learn about 'Caldwellian methods'.

As Head of ANU Demography, he attracted numerous PhD students, from Australia, from other developed countries and, most importantly, from developing countries. He was then highly influential in furthering the careers of the Department's PhD graduates often ensuring that they occupied positions where they could be exponents of micro-demography. He was an incredibly generous leader and teacher, encouraging all staff and

students to develop their own interests and produce their own publications.

Caldwell played a pivotal role in the 1970s in the development of the World Fertility Survey (WFS) and he continued to contribute to the WFS as a member of its Technical Committee. As Head of Demography at ANU, he was instrumental in the creation of the International Population Dynamics Program and the Masters Degree in Demography.

Caldwell stepped away from the Demography Department at the end of 1988 but he had by no means finished his work. Having worked for many years on the theory of the Demographic Transition that had firmly shaped international studies of human population change, he saw that there was great opportunity to marry the theories of demography with the developing research findings on morbidity and mortality. The Rockefeller Foundation provided Caldwell with initial funding for the establishment of a Health Transition Centre, to explore the cultural and social determinants of health. This Centre was housed in the newly developed National Centre for Epidemiology & Population Health (NCEPH) in 1988, for which he was the first Acting Director.

As the enormity of the HIV/AIDS epidemic became clear in the late 1980s, Caldwell applied his knowledge of African family systems to understand what he termed 'sexual networking'. The Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries supported research collaboration with academics in Uganda, Ghana and Nigeria into the social and behavioural context of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

An international conference entitled 'The Continuing Demographic Transition' was held in 1996 to mark Jack's retirement. Colleagues from around the world who had been influenced by him came to

Canberra to honour him. Oxford University Press published a volume, which drew together many of the threads of his many academic contributions. An endowment was established at ANU in 1998 to honour Jack's lifetime work. It has supported collaborations between demography and epidemiology at the ANU, and most recently has funded visits by outstanding African population researchers to the ANU, as JC Caldwell Fellows. Subsequent to retirement, Jack returned to the ANU Demography Program as an Emeritus Professor. In 2015, he was extended the honour of Jubilee Fellowship by the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia.

Jack was a humble and unassuming man with an adventurous mind and an abiding commitment to a better understanding of human behaviour. He is survived by four sons, Peter, Colin, Grahame and Bruce, six grandchildren and 13 great-grandchildren.

Bob Douglas, Terry Hull and Peter McDonald FASSA

Peter Hall 1951–2016



On 9 January 2016, in Melbourne, Australia, the statistics community lost one of its greatest statisticians. Peter Hall was born in Sydney, Australia, to William Hall and distinguished radio

astronomer Ruby Payne-Scott. He earned his degrees from the University of Sydney, the Australian National University (ANU) and the University of Oxford, and he spent his career as an academic at the ANU (until 2006), the University of Melbourne (since 2006) and the University of California at Davis, where from 2005 he had a fractional appointment. In 1977 Peter married Jeannie Hall, who held the high post of cabinet secretary for successive Australian prime ministers.

Peter was a wonderful person. He was gentle, generous, passionate, enthusiastic, optimistic and very supportive. He had a massive impact on hundreds of statisticians, both junior and senior, all over the world. As a colleague (AD) and a regular visitor (RJC), we were able to observe how Peter worked with younger people, helping them solve problems they thought they wanted to solve, and, more importantly, advancing their careers while doing so. It was fascinating, and exciting, to watch how Peter operated. He first sorted out the problem that his younger visitors actually wanted to solve, framed it in a concrete way, and then, in a burst of energy beyond what any of us can do, simply solved it. His lunches were famous for wide-ranging discussions—including, surprisingly, aviation, where he regularly read blogs about aviation design, e.g. the Boeing 787 Dreamliner, and labor issues, e.g., pilot complaints.

Peter was extremely prolific. His work was deep and founded on unbelievably creative and beautiful ideas. He wrote more than 600 papers, most of which appeared in the top statistics or probability journals. As he was absolutely passionate about science and mathematics in general, the breadth of problems he tackled was very wide. He made extraordinary and enormously influential contributions to many areas of statistics, including: the bootstrap and Edgeworth expansions, rates of convergence in central limit theorems, deconvolution and inverse problems, spatial statistics problems, functional data analysis, smoothing methods, fractals, classification and clustering, and signal detection, extreme-value statistics, martingale theory and ranking techniques.

The diversity of topics that Peter studied originated from his passion for science. He was fascinated by all sorts of problems, ranging from the most applied biological or physical questions, to the most theoretical puzzles in number theory. Faced with a new challenge (something he particularly enjoyed) his typical approach was to gain insight by first exploring its fundamental theoretical properties. This is how he managed to unravel the most surprising and important characteristics of problems, and, from there, suggest highly innovative, ground-breaking and creative statistical methods. His constant search for understanding, and his sheer tenacity as a researcher, led him to develop some of the most difficult and influential theory in modern statistics.

He received the most prestigious awards available throughout his career. Among other recognitions, he was a Fellow of the UK's Royal Society, of the Australian Academy of Science and of the Australian Academy of Social Sciences, a foreign associate of the US National Academy of Sciences, and an Officer of the Order of Australia. He also had honorary doctorates

and numerous other distinguished awards, including the 1989 Committee of Presidents of Statistical Societies (COPSS) Presidents' Award.

Despite his stature, Peter had a gentle and unassuming nature. Regardless of how important you were, he always managed to make you feel included through the sheer warmth of his personality. He was loved and admired by many people around the world. He offered especially strong support to young scientists, and women in particular, and trained more than 60 young statisticians at the doctoral or post-doctoral level. All the visitors that we know of departed with a sense that they had been in the presence of genius, but genius with a kind face and one whose goal was to support their careers, instead of his own.

Peter was also strongly committed to his profession more generally, and the amount of service and support he provided to mathematics and science throughout his life, both in Australia and internationally, was also quite extraordinary. Among many other things, he served as President of the IMS, of the Bernoulli Society, and of the Australian Mathematical Society, and as Vice-President of the Australian Academy of Science; he served on innumerable committees and advisory boards, and was editor and associate editor of many journals. He was extremely active in supporting Australian Mathematics and Statistics, regularly interacting with cabinet ministers about how to appreciate the key role of Statistics and Mathematics in the age of data deluge.

Outside academia, Peter had two great passions: steam trains and photography. He developed his love of trains as a young boy, fascinated by the impression of power and invincibility that they gave. It was his love of trains that got him interested in photography, which

he saw as a way of recording steam trains, although later he developed a genuine passion for photography more generally. He introduced photography to his sister, the distinguished Australian artist Fiona Hall, of whom he was very proud and whose work he admired. In a forthcoming interview with Peter in *Statistical Science*, he said of his sister, 'Her eye for composition was just spectacular. I learned a lot just by watching her take photographs.'

Peter also had a passion for animals. He was particularly fond of cats, but he had a special connection with sulphur crested cockatoos, which he attracted by feeding them through his office window at the ANU. Amusingly, the cockatoos obtained their food in the early morning by knocking on Peter's window to get his attention.

Peter was someone really special. He was an extraordinary, kind, gentle and generous person, of the type most people do not even have the chance to meet once in their lifetime. He was an exceptional scientist who made many cutting-edge and influential contributions to statistics. He was an outstanding leader, one whose enthusiasm and passion for research has been a motivation and a great source of inspiration for many. His absence will leave a huge hole in the hearts of many people all over the world.

Aurore Delaigle

University of Melbourne

Raymond Carroll

Texas A&M University

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John Hirst 1942–2016



There was a persistent theme in the tributes to John Hirst that appeared on social media in response to the news of his death on 3 February 2016, especially among

those from younger historians: although they did not agree with everything he said or wrote, they admired and respected him. Hirst prided himself on his resistance to the current of fashionable opinion, and he was above all else a fiercely independent intellectual.

Hirst ranged widely in his historical interests. The sharpest of his articles and essays on the 19th century still disclose a raw intellectual power decades after publication. A South Australian by birth and education, his doctoral research culminated in *Adelaide and the Country, 1870–1917: Their social and political relationship* (1973), which remains the standard work on its subject. But it was the appearance of his *Convict Society and its Enemies* (1983) that announced the arrival of a historian of unusual originality.

Hirst founded a school of historical writing about convict Australia that is usually – if somewhat simplistically – referred to as the ‘normalisers’. The convict system, he argued, was not like slavery, despite claims to the contrary by many of its contemporary critics. Hirst argued that this political rhetoric did not correspond with the more prosaic reality of a society in which there was considerable personal liberty even for prisoners. New South Wales ‘was not a society which had to become free; its freedoms were well established from the earliest times’.

Hirst was not afraid to take up some of the big controversies and puzzles in Australian

historical writing – as in his *Australian History in 7 Questions* – or to challenge the interpretations of some of the profession’s biggest names, such as Geoffrey Blainey on ‘the tyranny of distance’ and Russel Ward on ‘the Australian legend’. In *A Sentimental Nation: The making of the Australian Commonwealth* (2000) he challenged the common view that federation of the Australian colonies was a mere business deal, presenting it instead as the fruit of nationalist idealism.

Hirst understood that nationalist idealism particularly well because he felt it so strongly himself. But there was also disappointment here: Australia never quite lived up to his ambitions for it. He did not shy away from the fundamentally political and contemporary nature of historical writing, including his own. But his politics were complex rather than straightforwardly conservative. He was an active and principled supporter of public education, but became a critic of what he regarded as some of the sloppier, levelling versions of progressive pedagogy. He believed in economic redistribution but came to worry about welfare dependence. He thought Australia’s immigration program a great success but was a sceptic about multicultural ideology. He was an ALP voter through instinct, judgment and practice but he increasingly presented as a disappointed Labor man.

He was out of sympathy with the libertarianism of the 1970s, a period that coincided with his work on *Convict Society and its Enemies*; by his own account, working on that book changed his ‘bedrock assumptions about the world’. Hirst often found himself sympathising not with the convicts – which would have been a familiar enough stand for someone of the left – but with the masters and others in authority.

More distinguished books followed: in 1988, there was *The Strange Birth of Colonial Democracy*. Hirst puzzled over how democracy seemed to have come into being ‘almost without a struggle’ – a claim that has been contested by others in the years since he wrote – and somewhat in the manner of EM Forster he seemed to want to offer only two cheers for the results. ‘But why should we care what [democracy] was like?’ Hirst asked at the beginning of the book, before answering his own question: ‘Because in many fundamentals this is the political world we still inhabit.’

Hirst did not jump on and off bandwagons. A republican out of historical expertise and political conviction, he threw himself into the cause with passion and energy. He served as the first Victorian convener of the Australian Republican Movement (ARM), and was also appointed by the Keating Government to its Republic Advisory Committee. His republican commitment came out of a belief that Australian democracy would be incomplete for as long as its people owed allegiance to the British monarchy. As he made clear in *A Republican Manifesto* (1994), Hirst did not see a republican Australia as a break with our British past but rather as completing a decolonising and democratising process. ARM’s weakness for high-profile celebrities, however, ensured that the country’s leading republican intellectual would have no place at the table when a convention finally met in Canberra to devise a model. The occasion and the nation were the poorer for it.

There were perhaps some complex contemporary issues on which he might have been well advised not to tread but he was unshaking in his conviction that historians should be public intellectuals grappling with difficult things that mattered. Hirst was a frequent contributor to newspaper opinion pages as an expression of his ideal of engaged

citizenship. There was a fierce intensity to many of his contributions, but they were invariably delivered in his spare but compelling prose.

The public saw a creative historian capable of engaging a wide audience, as well as a public intellectual who delighted, infuriated and provoked. Hirst’s colleagues in academia also knew a generous colleague and fine teacher. During a long and distinguished career at La Trobe University, he contributed to making its history program one of the strongest in the country. His bestselling *The Shortest History of Europe*, a surprising late-season fruit of his teaching, has been widely translated, including into Chinese. He was also a highly successful supervisor of postgraduate theses on a bewildering array of topics, a versatility that served him well as editor of the country’s leading history journal, *Historical Studies* (now *Australian Historical Studies*).

Many of John Hirst’s friends and colleagues celebrated his life and achievements at a service held at La Trobe University on 9 April 2016.

Frank Bongiorno

Australian National University

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John Legge 1921–2016



In the words of a former president of the Asian Studies Association of Australia, Elaine McKay, John Legge more than any other was the founder of modern Asian studies

in Australia. In the great expansionist period of the Australian university system he was (as professor of history, and then dean of arts) a leader in the building of Monash University – and also in the vital interaction between academic analysts and government policymakers.

Through his international and Australian networks, and growing numbers of students, he influenced Australia's engagement with Asia. Internationally, Legge was especially recognised for his writing on Indonesia – and also as a theoretician in the discipline of history.

Legge was a graduate of Melbourne University and Oxford, and his early writing was on colonial government, with major books on Papua and British Fiji. The Papua project on Australia's administration of the territory arose from Legge's wartime work in the government's Directorate of Research and Civil Affairs, which recruited also the poet James McAuley and future governor-general John Kerr. At the University of Western Australia in the immediate post-War period (1946–1960), Legge was also a pioneer in the teaching of Asian history; Fred Chaney, Sir Neil Currie and others spoke later of how his survey course changed their lives.

These years in Western Australia, working in the department of history founded by Fred Alexander and living in St Georges College under the wardenship of the respected and eccentric 'Josh' Reynolds, were particularly happy ones for Legge. It

was here that he met and married, in 1952, Alison Hale, a fellow Oxford graduate and the star of a local production of Shaw's *St Joan*. They had three children, David, Catherine and Colin.

In 1956, John and Alison took sabbatical leave at Cornell University, the pre-eminent centre of south-east Asian studies in the United States. Here Legge was impressed by the academic leadership of George Kahin, with his focus on modern Asia not Orientalism, his (often critical) engagement with Washington and his network of relations with the rising new elites of post-colonial south-east Asia. The great Indonesianist, Herb Feith, who knew both men well, once reflected that despite their many common perspectives, Legge's emancipatory liberalism was more playful and sceptical.

John David Legge was born in Murchison, WA, on May 24, 1921. He had a particularly Australian style, shaped in part in Western Victoria (at Warrnambool High School and Geelong College). His father was a Presbyterian clergyman and his great-grand-uncle was the missionary James Legge, the translator of Confucius and first professor of Chinese at Oxford. In the midst of academic debate, John Legge's face – like that of his ancestor – could assume an expression of Protestant tenacity.

At Melbourne University Legge studied in the Department of History – where the influential professor, R M (Max) Crawford, was questioning the nature of history as a process of inquiry, and also warning Australians that the age of European empires had ended, and that they must now come to terms with the societies of the new Asia Pacific. In future years Legge addressed these two themes himself as an academic leader, especially when he moved to the new Monash University as foundation professor of history in 1960.

At Monash, Legge created a department

of history which was soon regarded as one of the finest in the country. It was distinguished by a fresh approach to the study of theoretical issues, an extraordinary range of expertise – including some of Australia’s most prominent specialists in Australian and European history – and a collegiality which is today still a hallmark.

He was also central in developing the Monash Centre of Southeast Asian Studies – modelling it in some ways on the Cornell Centre, and achieving a wide international reputation for Australia as well as Monash with amazing rapidity. Monash was also now equipped to contribute to the development of southeast Asian studies in the region itself – Legge, for instance, spent 1969–1970 as director of Singapore’s now famous Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. One of his initiatives there was to institute weekend seminars where public servants, business people and journalists could interact with academics. As always, he believed an academic institution ‘should not be an ivory tower’.

In his own academic writing following the Cornell sabbatical, Legge’s principal focus was Indonesia – which he recognised as a country of the highest possible importance for Australians to understand. He was the first Australian historian to devote himself primarily to the study of Indonesia, and his best known works are a beautifully crafted biography of Indonesia’s founding statesman Sukarno (first published in 1972) and a general history, *Indonesia* (first published in 1964). This second work is remarkable in combining Legge’s desire to understand the historical processes which have shaped Indonesia with his commitment to advancing the discipline of history.

It is an achievement in inter-disciplinary collaboration, with the historian Legge reaching out to a range of social science writing. America’s leading anthropologist,

Clifford Geertz, acknowledged that it was Legge more than any other scholar who had brought the disciplines together in Indonesian studies.

Alison’s illness in the late 1970s was a blow which the couple met with dignity and fortitude. John faced the untimely death of his 52-year-old life partner with a strength which may have drawn on his childhood in the manse and the early death of his own mother. A second, 16-year marriage to Jane, a fellow Indonesianist, brought new happiness.

It was from his strong academic foundation in history and south-east Asian studies that John Legge played a broader role in Australian public life. Many of his students went to key academic posts around the country, and also to influential positions in government departments. He supported research and educational projects which he believed would help the nation and he accepted high office in a range of public institutions.

Legge was a guiding influence in the Australian Institute of International Affairs (writing its history in 1999) and the Asian Studies Association of Australia – and played a large part in many major forums and ‘teach-ins’. He was prominent in the contest over Vietnam, debating against supporters of the American-led campaign. From 1987–1993 he was an executive member on the Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Board and for many years he chaired the Department of Foreign Affairs Editorial Advisory Board for the series *Documents on Australian Foreign Policy*.

Legge’s students and colleagues will best remember his delight in debate, fundamental fairness and personal warmth. He was determined that Australia should be in the vanguard of international historical research.

Professor Anthony Milner FASSA
Australian National University

Jim Perkins 1924–2016



Emeritus Professor James Oliver Newton (Jim) Perkins died on 14 February 2016.

Jim was born in Bedford, Bedfordshire, England on 11 July 1924. Raised as a

Methodist, his great-grandfather William Lee was a prominent primitive Methodist, he was educated at Bedford School and at Saint Catharine's College, University of Cambridge. Jim's studies at Cambridge were interrupted by war service in which he saw active duty in Belgium and Germany and was demobilised with the rank of Acting Captain in 1947.

During his studies for his Cambridge PhD thesis written on 'The dollar pooling arrangements of the sterling area', Jim visited the University of Melbourne in 1950–51. This was made possible by his appointment to a position as a research officer in the Faculty of Economics and Commerce at the University of Melbourne. Jim valued this experience very highly and in recent years made an endowment to the University of Melbourne to establish a travelling scholarship to support a student undertaking a PhD in economics of relevance to both the UK and Australia. The first recipient began his studies at the University of Melbourne in September 2015.

On completion of his PhD thesis, Jim joined the staff of *The Economist* and *The Banker*. This was followed by a return to Australia to take up a research fellowship at the Australian National University for the period 1953 to 1956. In 1957 he was appointed lecturer at the University of Melbourne where he remained for the rest

of his life. He was appointed Professor in 1970.

Jim was elected Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences Australia in 1973 and a Jubilee Fellow in 2015.

His fondness for Australia was not simply because of its membership of the sterling area; in 1955 Jim married Ruth Williams. Ruth held a Bachelor of Arts, a Bachelor of Music (Hons) and a Diploma of Education from the University of Melbourne. She taught senior secondary English and Music, as well as composing music under the name Ruth Bethall. Their daughter Caroline is the Executive Director of the Regional Universities Network. Ruth died in 2013.

As an economist, Jim was mainly concerned with important public policy questions. For many years he pursued tenaciously the implications of the mix of monetary and fiscal policy on inflation and unemployment. This was a central macroeconomic issue in the 1970s and 1980s, when the failure of high rates of unemployment to reduce inflation encouraged Jim to search for alternative methods to control inflationary pressures. Jim pointed out that a given level of aggregate demand could be supported by a range of mixes of fiscal and monetary policy. He argued that a mix of low taxes and high interest rates would be less inflationary. Jim's emphasis on the fiscal/monetary mix was somewhat unusual in discussions of macroeconomics even though it is of fundamental importance.

More recently Jim focused on how an increase in the level of economic activity can encourage capital inflow. Earlier he was interested in issues of the balance of payments and flexible exchange rates.

His approach in tackling economic issues was to put his argument and then to consider many possible objections. In doing this he made valuable comments on a wide range of topics. Sir John Crawford in reviewing one of Jim's books in the *Economic Record* commented on 'the amazing amount of useful ground' that Jim covered.

He entitled one of his books *Billion-Dollar Questions* which was thought by one of his colleagues to be somewhat exaggerated. However, Jim observed that inflation had very soon deflated that criticism.

Jim was an enthusiastic teacher and made important contributions to the development of learning resources for students. At the University of Melbourne he taught a range of subjects including Introductory Macroeconomics, and Money and Banking, and for many years he was coordinator of the Honours subject Economic Policy where each Friday morning an invited speaker would address students on topics of current interest. A highlight for the Honours students was the lunch afterwards with the speaker and Jim, where he was always engaging and interested to know what the students thought. Jim's publications included a textbook on *Introductory Macroeconomics for Australia* (joint with Robert Jones), and books of immense value to students and practitioners such as his masterly survey of the early 1980s review of banking and finance, *The Australian Financial System After the Campbell Committee Report*.

In addition to his passion for economics, Jim was devoted to cricket and music. In the days before the big screen, one of his colleagues reported that Jim was seen at the Melbourne Cricket Ground with his portable television so that he could

watch the replays. Jim played the piano and clarinet, among other instruments, and sang as a tenor. He and Ruth held musical evenings at home. They had a large collection of musical material (books and scores) which is being bequeathed to the music library at the University of Melbourne.

Jim had a keen sense of humour and loved to recount amusing snippets from things he had read. A memorable example was from a review perhaps by George Bernard Shaw; 'Last night the London Philharmonic played Beethoven; Beethoven lost'.

Jim composed a number of witty songs, many to the tunes of Gilbert and Sullivan's music. He performed these songs at a number of functions including his retirement dinner and his farewell to the Academic Board. He collected these songs in his 'The economist's song book'. The opening verse from 'I am the Very Model of a Modern Macroeconomist' is a fitting way to capture the memory of this remarkable person.

*I am the very model of a modern macro
economist,
My knowledge of the jargon you would
rate as the uncommonest;
I've lots of nice equations, both the linear
and quadratic;
At testing their significance I'm really a
fanatic.
I understand neutrality, I'm hooked on
rationality,
And - helped by Sims and Granger - at
assessing non-causality;
I cite with much facility Ricardian
equivalence -
But as to its validity my views have much
ambivalence.
I love to put in dummies, and I'm really
quite fantastic*

*at saying whether series are chaotic or
stochastic
In short, in all my utterances jargon use is
commonest;
I am the very model of a modern macro
economist.*

Emeritus Professor Ian McDonald

FASSA

University of Melbourne

(with the help of Caroline Perkins, Jeff
Borland, Joe Isaac and Ross Williams)

Financial Statements



ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC

ABN 59 957 839 703

FINANCIAL REPORT

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDING
30 JUNE 2016**

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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 2016.

Committee Members

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

Professor Glenn Withers - President and Chair	Professor Sidney Gray - Treasurer
Professor Deborah Terry - Immediate Past President	Professor Peter Spearritt - Public Forums
Professor James Fox - International	Professor Michael Innes - Workshops Professor
Diane Gibson - Policy & Advocacy	Dr John Beaton - Executive Director
Professor Janeen Baxter - Panel A	Professor Harry Bloch - Panel B
Professor James Walter - Panel C	Professor Ottmar Lipp - Panel D

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Association during the period was 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 \$24,264 (2015 \$34,669).

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


Executive Director

Dated this 22 day of August 2016


Treasurer

Dated this 22 day of August 2016

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS & OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
Revenue – Grant Funding	2	830,749	816,464
Other Income	2	355,595	300,077
Employee Benefits & Other Staff Costs		(651,395)	(636,630)
Depreciation and Amortisation		(9,246)	(12,211)
Meetings Costs		(67,750)	(100,195)
Publication Costs		(7,928)	(9,238)
Program Costs		(287,841)	(191,258)
Rent & Cleaning		(53,945)	(55,397)
Other Expenses		(83,975)	(76,943)
Current years surplus before income tax		24,264	34,669
Income Tax Expense		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income after Income Tax	3	24,264	34,669
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to Members of the Entity		24,264	34,669

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	318,149	369,698
Investments	6	1,139,513	1,016,583
Trade and Other Receivables	7	32,704	41,263
Other Current Assets	8	64,182	41,645
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1,554,548</u>	<u>1,469,189</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	9	4,737	13,983
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>4,737</u>	<u>13,983</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		1,559,285	1,483,172
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and Other Payables	10	863,821	811,972
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>863,821</u>	<u>811,972</u>
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
		-	-
TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		863,821	811,972
NET ASSETS		<u>695,464</u>	<u>671,200</u>
EQUITY			
Retained Earnings		695,464	671,200
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>695,464</u>	<u>671,200</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Reserves \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2014	-	636,531	636,531
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Members	-	34,669	34,669
Balance at 30 June 2015	-	671,200	671,200
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Members	-	24,264	24,264
Balance at 30 June 2016	-	695,464	695,464

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers and operating grants		1,317,753	1,193,947
Payment to suppliers and employees		<u>(1,287,673)</u>	<u>(1,223,403)</u>
Net cash generated from operating activities	15	<u>30,080</u>	<u>(29,456)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Payment for property plant & equipment		-	(6,394)
Interest received		41,301	43,767
Withdrawn from term deposits		-	431,496
Investments in term deposits		<u>(122,930)</u>	<u>(221,584)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(81,629)</u>	<u>247,284</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(51,549)	217,828
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		<u>369,698</u>	<u>151,870</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	5	<u>318,149</u>	<u>369,698</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

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.

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:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate	Depreciation Basis
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 and 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.

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.

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 and 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.

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.

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.

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
- 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.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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.

NOTE 2: REVENUE

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Government Funding		
Department of Education Grant	830,749	816,464
	<u>830,749</u>	<u>816,464</u>
Symposium Sponsorship	20,000	-
Symposium Registration Fees	21,136	33,286
Project Admin Support Fees	130,000	65,000
Members Subscriptions	145,886	145,170
Interest	34,958	44,377
Royalties & Copyrights	695	9,374
Donations	2,920	2,870
	<u>355,595</u>	<u>300,077</u>

NOTE 3: SURPLUS

The following expenses are significant in explaining the financial performance of the Association:

Salaries and Related Staff Costs	651,395	636,630
Rent & Cleaning	53,945	55,397
Administration Expenses & Membership fees	93,221	89,154
Meetings & Program Expenses	355,591	291,435
Publication	7,928	9,238
	<u>1,162,080</u>	<u>1,081,872</u>

NOTE 4: AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Auditors' Remuneration	8,300	8,100
	<u>8,300</u>	<u>8,100</u>

NOTE 5: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Cash at Bank	317,849	369,398
Cash on Hand	300	300
	<u>318,149</u>	<u>369,698</u>

NOTE 6: INVESTMENTS

AMP Term Deposit	245,000	192,030
ME Bank Term Deposit	199,128	192,116
Suncorp Bank Term Deposit	245,000	192,437
Credit Union Australia Term Deposit	205,385	200,000
Beyond Bank Term Deposit	245,000	240,000
	<u>1,139,513</u>	<u>1,016,583</u>

NOTE 7: TRADE & OTHER RECEIVABLES**CURRENT**

Subscription Receivable	15,869	18,086
Interest Receivable	16,835	23,177
	<u>32,704</u>	<u>41,263</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 2013 (2012: 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.

NOTE 7: TRADE & OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Gross amount \$	Past due and impaired \$	Past due but not impaired Days (overdue)				Within initial trade terms \$
			< 30 \$	31-60 \$	61-90 \$	> 90 \$	
2016							
Subscription Receivable	15,869	-	-	-	-	15,869	-
Interest Receivable	16,835	-	-	-	-	-	16,835
Other Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	32,704	-	-	-	-	15,869	16,835

	Gross amount \$	Past due and impaired \$	Past due but not impaired Days (overdue)				Within initial trade terms \$
			< 30 \$	31-60 \$	61-90 \$	> 90 \$	
2015							
Subscription Receivable	18,086	-	-	-	-	18,086	-
Interest Receivable	23,177	-	-	-	-	-	23,177
Other Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	41,263	-	-	-	-	18,086	23,177

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

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Prepayments	64,182	41,645
	<u>64,182</u>	<u>41,645</u>

NOTE 9: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Office Furniture & Equipment		
Office Furniture & Equipment	190,712	190,712
Accumulated depreciation	(185,975)	(176,729)
	<u>4,737</u>	<u>13,983</u>

Movements in carrying amounts

	Office Furniture & Equipment	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2014	19,800	19,800
Additions	6,394	6,394
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(12,211)	(12,211)
Balance at 30 June 2015	<u>13,983</u>	<u>13,983</u>
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(9,246)	(9,246)
Balance at 30 June 2016	<u>4,737</u>	<u>4,737</u>

NOTE 10: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
UNEXPENDED FUNDS		
Strategic Initiative Fund	168,195	175,000
AASSREC Fund	51,636	46,372
SAF01 Post Engagement Fund	36,375	-
French Embassy Fund	7,284	7,284
	<u>263,490</u>	<u>228,656</u>
GRANTS FUNDS IN ADVANCE		
Department of Education HERP Grant	418,875	411,873
Social Policy Research Centre UNSW Symposium Sponsorship	-	5,000
	<u>418,875</u>	<u>416,873</u>

OTHER LIABILITIES	2016	2015
	\$	\$
GST Payable	1,430	1,625
Sundry Creditors & Accruals	28,725	4,864
Provision for Annual Leave	46,192	56,030
Provision for Maternity Leave	-	16,780
Provision for Long Service Leave	105,109	87,144
	<u>181,456</u>	<u>166,443</u>

NOTE 10: FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST CLASSIFIED AS TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	2016	2015
		\$	\$
Trade and other payables:			
- Total current		863,821	811,972
- Total non current		-	-
		<u>863,821</u>	<u>811,972</u>
Less: Funding in advance		418,875	416,873
Less: Leave entitlements		151,302	159,954
Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	16	<u>293,644</u>	<u>235,145</u>

NOTE 11: CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS

Operating Lease Commitments	2016	2015
	\$	\$
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) - (26 X \$135 lease payments paid as at 30th June, 2016)	4,590	6,210
- Greater than 5 years	-	-
	<u>4,590</u>	<u>6,210</u>

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, (2015 nil).

NOTE 15: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Profit from Ordinary Activities after Income Tax	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Profit after Income Tax	24,264	34,669
Non-cash Flows in Profit		
– Depreciation	9,246	12,211
– Net (gain)/ loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Interest Received	(41,301)	(43,767)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
– (Increase)/decrease in trade and short term debtors	(13,978)	(32,906)
– Increase/(decrease) in trade & other payables	51,849	337
	<u>30,080</u>	<u>(29,456)</u>

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	2016	2015
		\$	\$
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	318,149	369,698
Trade and Other Receivables	7	32,704	41,263
Total Financial Assets		<u>350,853</u>	<u>410,961</u>
		2016	2015
		\$	\$
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
– trade and other payables	10	293,644	235,145
		<u>293,644</u>	<u>235,145</u>

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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.

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.

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS*Financial liability and financial assets maturity analysis*

	Within 1 Year		1 to 5 Years		Over 5 Years		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial liabilities due for payment								
Trade and other payables	(293,644)	(235,145)	-	-	-	-	(293,644)	(235,145)
(excluding leave entitlements & income in advance)								
Finance lease liabilities	(1,620)	(1,620)	(2,970)	(4,590)	-	-	(4,590)	(6,210)
Total contractual outflows	(295,264)	(236,765)	(2,970)	(4,590)	-	-	(298,234)	(241,355)
Total expected outflows	(295,264)	(263,765)	(2,970)	(4,590)	-	-	(298,234)	(241,355)
Financial assets – cash flows realisable								
Cash and cash equivalents	318,149	369,698	-	-	-	-	318,149	369,698
Trade and other receivables	32,704	41,263	-	-	-	-	32,704	41,263
Total anticipated inflows	350,853	410,961	-	-	-	-	350,853	410,961
Net (outflow)/inflow on financial instruments	55,589	174,196	-	-	-	-	52,619	169,606

Financial assets pledged as collateral

No financial assets have been pledged as security for any financial liability.

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.

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS*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.

		2016		2015	
	Footnote	Net Carrying Value \$	Net Fair Value \$	Net Carrying Value \$	Net Fair Value \$
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	(i)	318,149	318,149	369,698	369,698
Trade and other receivables	(i)	32,704	32,704	41,263	41,263
Total financial assets		<u>350,853</u>	<u>350,853</u>	<u>410,961</u>	<u>410,961</u>

		2016		2015	
	Footnote	Net Carrying Value \$	Net Fair Value \$	Net Carrying Value \$	Net Fair Value \$
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	(i)	298,234	298,234	241,355	241,355
Total financial liabilities		<u>298,234</u>	<u>298,234</u>	<u>241,355</u>	<u>241,355</u>

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

STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

In the opinion of the committee the financial report as set out on pages 146 to 172

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 2016 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 22 day of August 2016



Treasurer

Dated this 22 day of August 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN AUSTRALIA INC.

Report on the Financial Report

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 2016 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of change in equity and statement of cash flow for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the statement by members of the committee.

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 2016 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.

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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the committee, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements.

Audit Opinion

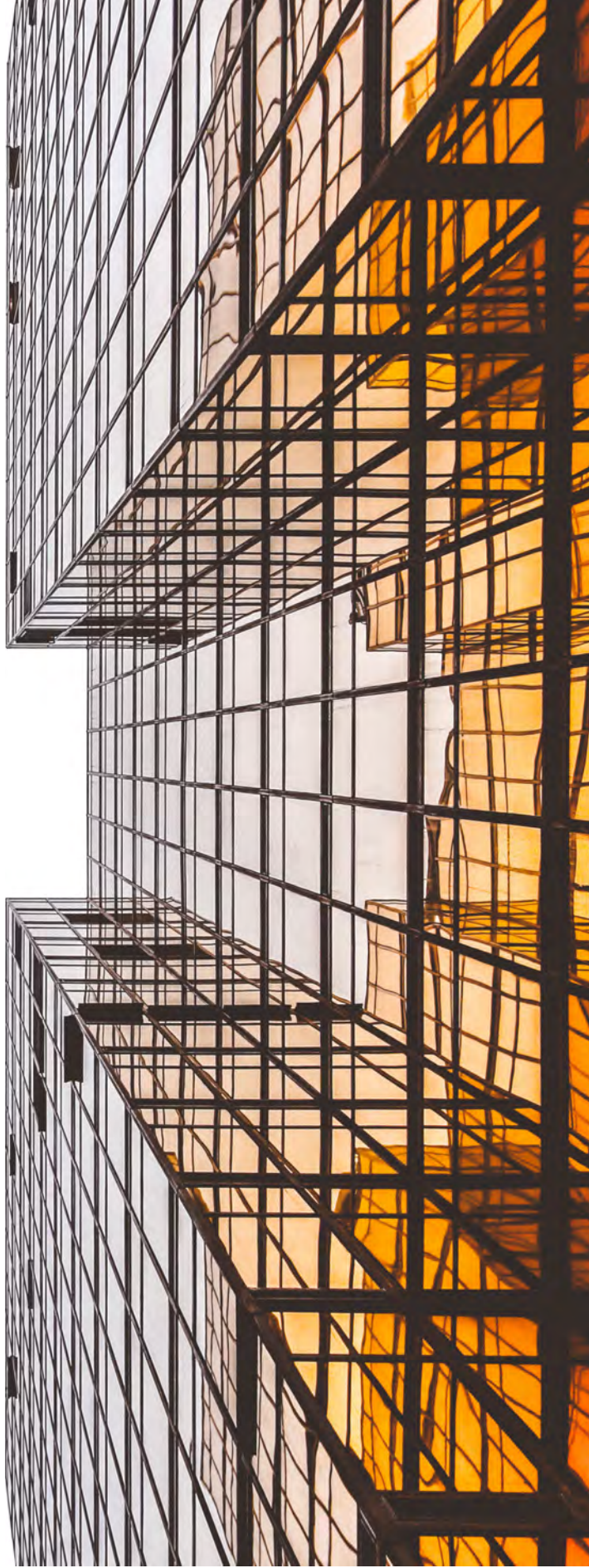
In our opinion:

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 2016 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

Ross Di Bartolo
Registered Company Auditor
PKF – Di Bartolo Diamond & Mihailaros
Level 7, 28 University Avenue
Canberra City, ACT

Dated this 22 day of August 2016.



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