

**Summary of Linkage International Social Sciences Collaboration
Proposals by Primary Class Code**

3401 ECONOMIC THEORY

Monash University

LX0989655 Prof C Choe; Mr I Park

Approved Project Title **Internal capital markets, divisional rent-seeking and optimal incentives: theory and evidence**

2009 : \$ 24,000

2010 : \$ 45,000

Collaborating Countries

UK

Administering Organisation Monash University

Project Summary

There exists a considerable gap between real-world economic organizations and the economic theory of the firm. This project provides formal theories of resource allocation within multidivisional corporations and the nature of optimal incentives, thereby contributing to fill this gap. The project is expected to produce highest-quality research publishable in top-tier journals. This will, among others, enhance Australia's standing as a knowledge nation. Additional benefit comes from the possibility of longer term collaborative research between Monash University and the University of Bristol, and possible research collaboration between Australian and British economists that goes beyond the two institutions.

**Summary of Linkage International Social Sciences Collaboration
Proposals by Primary Class Code**

3801 PSYCHOLOGY

The Flinders University of South Australia

LX0989922 Prof N Brewer; Dr F Gabbert; Dr L Hope

Approved Project Title **Interviewing eyewitnesses: Enhancing output quantity and diagnosing accuracy**

2009 : \$ 70,000

2010 : \$ 82,000

Collaborating Countries

UK

Administering Organisation The Flinders University of South Australia

Project Summary

Although there has been general international agreement that open-ended police interviews (e.g., the Cognitive Interview) enhance output quantity and accuracy, it is also well documented that police investigators often depart from these procedures in order to probe for additional information. An approach to eyewitness interviewing that allows police to elicit greater detail while able to assess likely accuracy not only has the potential to be widely adopted but would also provide a major breakthrough in the investigation of crimes and other incidents where interview data are so critical. This in turn would further enhance the profile of Australian (and UK) forensic science.