

The role of universities in New Zealand's research system

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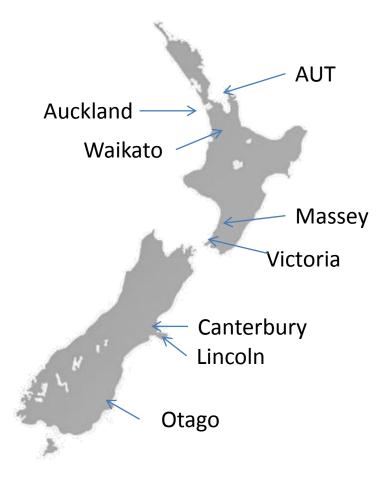
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New Zealand tertiary sector

- 8 universities
- 18 Institutes of Technology and Polytechnics
- 3 wānanga
- 800 Private Training establishments



Location of NZ universities





NZ universities

University	EFTS	FTE
Auckland	32,200	4,800
AUT	18,500	2,000
Waikato	10,300	1,500
Massey	19,500	3,000
Victoria	16,900	2,000
Canterbury	13,700	1,800
Lincoln	2,500	600
Otago	19,600	3,700
Total	133,200	19,500



Financial position

Government grants Student fees Research and commercial Other **Total**

Total assets

NZ\$1.4 billion NZ\$0.8 billion NZ\$0.8 billion NZ\$0.2 billion **NZ\$3.2 billion**

NZ\$6.9 billion



Research & Development (R&D) in New Zealand

Sectors involved in R&D in New Zealand:

(a) Government

Eight Crown Research Institutes (CRIs)

(c) Higher education (primarily universities)

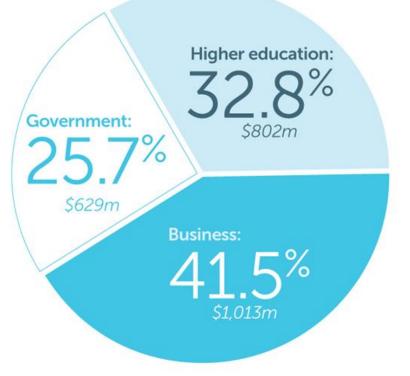
NZ has eight **universities** where <u>research and teaching are</u> <u>closely interdependent</u> and teaching is done by people active in advancing knowledge

(a) Business

Includes Independent Research Association



NZ Research & Development Expenditure*



* Source: Statistics NZ "Research and Development Survey: 2010"

- Total R&D expenditure for <u>2010 was almost NZ\$2.5 billion</u> (up 13% from 2008)
- Total R&D expenditure was <u>1.3% of GDP</u>
- <u>In 2010</u>, <u>universities</u> spent
 <u>NZ\$802</u> million on R&D

(up from NZ\$653 million in 2008)



Universities and Research

- <u>Universities undertake the majority of New Zealand's</u> <u>fundamental research</u> and much of its applied research
- <u>Universities employ half</u> of all New Zealand's researchers
- <u>Universities train nearly all</u> New Zealand's postgraduate students - 99% of New Zealand's 8,000 PhD students
- <u>Universities had a revenue NZ\$501 million</u> from contract research in 2010 16% of total university income



Centres of Research Excellence

- The Centres of Research Excellence (CoREs) fund was established in 2001 to encourage the development of excellent tertiary education-based research that is collaborative, strategically focussed and creates significant knowledge transfer activities.
- CoREs are inter-institutional research networks, with researchers working together on commonly agreed work programmes.
- Each CoRE is hosted by a university and comprises a number of partner organisations which can include other universities, Crown Research Institutes and wānanga[#].

wānanga – publicly owned tertiary institutions that provide education in a Māori cultural context



Centres of Research Excellence (CoREs)

- Allan Wilson Centre for <u>Molecular</u> <u>Ecology and Evolution</u>
- <u>Bio-Protection</u> Research Centre
- MacDiarmid Institute for <u>Advanced</u> <u>Materials and Nanotechnology</u>
- Maurice Wilkins Centre for <u>Molecular</u> <u>Biodiscovery</u>
- National Research Centre for <u>Growth and Development</u>
- Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga (<u>Māori</u> <u>research excellence</u>)
- The Riddet Institute (<u>innovative</u> <u>foods</u>)



Commercialisation of University Research

- NZ universities are committed to commercialisation each university has a commercialisation office, typically in the form of a separate company.
- University Commercialisation Offices of New Zealand (UCONZ) brings together the university commercialisation offices to establish closer links with commercial research partners.
- In 2010-11, Universities NZ, UCONZ and Business NZ, collaborated on events promoting university research to business:

14 events held, each focussing on a different industry
 Due to the success of the programme, 8 more events will be held over the next two years



NZ universities and the EU

9% of international students hail from the EU But 11% at Masters level and 20% at PhD level

All NZ universities have links with EU universities – over 300 formal agreements





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Questions