

#101

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Section 1: submitter contact information

Q1

Name

Confidentiality - 9(2)(ba)(i)

Q2

Email address

Privacy - 9(2)(a)

Q3

No

Can MBIE publish your name and contact information with your submission?
Confidentiality notice: Responding "no" to this question does not guarantee that we will not release the name and contact information your provided, if any, as we may be required to do so by law. It does mean that we will contact you if we are considering releasing submitter contact information that you have asked that we keep in confidence, and we will take your request for confidentiality into account when making a decision on whether to release it.

Q4

Yes

Can MBIE contact you in relation to your submission?

Page 3: Section 2: Submitter information

Q5

Individual

Are you submitting as an individual or on behalf of an organisation?

Page 4: Section 2: Submitter information - individual

Q6

Yes

Are you a researcher or scientist?

Q7

Age

Q8

Gender

Q9

In which region do you primarily work?

Q10

Ethnicity

Privacy - 9(2)(a)

Page 5: Section 2: Submitter information - individual

Q11

Respondent skipped this question

What is your iwi affiliation?

Page 6: Section 2: Submitter information - individual

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

If you wish, please specify to which Pacific ethnicity you identify

Page 7: Section 2: Submitter information - individual

Q13

Other (please specify):

What type of organisation do you work for?

Self employed

Q14

No

Is it a Māori-led organisation?

Q15

Economics,

Which disciplines are most relevant to your work?

Health sciences

Q16

There is some Mātauranga Māori, but it is not the main science knowledge

What best describes the use of Mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge) in your work?

Page 8: Section 2: Submitter information - organisation

Q17

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation name

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation type

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

Is it a Māori-led organisation?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Where is the headquarters of the organisation?

Q21

Respondent skipped this question

What best describes the use of Mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge) in your organisation?

Page 9: Section 3: Research Priorities

Q22

Priorities design: What principles could be used to determine the scope and focus of research Priorities?(See page 27 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Priorities are lacking within the current RSI system; even when they are supposedly set, they rapidly become undermined, with priority areas simply becoming topics for classifying research or being undermined over time by particular research agendas. In many cases, a problem-based set of priorities makes the most sense as it gives a clear direction of travel. Opportunities are also important especially in terms of research focused on economic growth. Much funding should be allocated to key priorities, but there should be some room for research outside of those priorities (maybe 60% of funding to key priority areas). Separating out key goals - e.g. economic growth, social/wellbeing, environmental goals would be important as well.

Q23

Priority-setting process: What principles should guide a national research Priority-setting process, and how can the process best give effect to Te Tiriti?(See pages 28-29 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

We should consider both short-term and longer-term problems and opportunities, emphasising where the biggest gains might be made for the funding spent. There is a need for more research and evaluation of major government initiatives as we go in cycles of altering key social policies without learning from existing/previous attempts at key interventions. But not all research funding should be guided by current political issues.

Greater consultation with Maori is required to identify priorities at a national level, but there is also a need for local communities to have stronger input. Grants applicants should show how they have done this and it needs to be demonstrated that the consultation and engagement with Maori is real and not token.

Q24

Operationalising Priorities: How should the strategy for each national research Priority be set and how do we operationalise them?(See pages 30-33 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

In terms of health and social research, strong research centres appear a good way to go. These need good and well funded, on-going programme leadership (to ensure that leaders can spend time on the networks they need to ensure topics are relevant and to get research buy-in and up-take) - project funding just does not work well and research leaders become burnt out very quickly under current arrangements. Research centres could be national, regional or local. They offer the best opportunities for developing skills and experience, including for emerging researchers. Too many emerging researchers are not well networked.

Page 10: Section 4: Te Tiriti, mātauranga Māori, and Māori aspirations

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

Engagement: How should we engage with Māori and Treaty Partners?(See page 38 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Mātauranga Māori: What are your thoughts on how to enable and protect mātauranga Māori in the research system?(See pages 38-39 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Regionally based Māori knowledge hubs: What are your thoughts on regionally based Māori knowledge hubs? (See page 39 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Page 11: Section 5: Funding

Q28

Core Functions: How should we decide what constitutes a core function, and how do we fund them?(See pages 44-46 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

As noted in the discussion document, the current RSI arrangements are very confusing and they offer different researchers very different things, with no consistency in the arrangements. There is also a growing number of independent research groups who offer a more collaborative approach at local level, especially working with and for Maori. Databases and collections are sometimes seen to be 'owned' by particular researchers and this may not make the most use of the resource. National core functions should include national administrative and survey data and data bases (e.g., IDI) and longitudinal studies, with streamlined access, and attention to confidentiality.

Q29

Yes

Establishing a base grant and base grant design: Do you think a base grant funding model will improve stability and resilience for research organisations?(See pages 46-49 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Q30

Establishing a base grant and base grant design: How should we go about designing and implementing such a funding model?(See pages 46-49 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

With so many different grant types and funding rounds, and so much competition, a lot of resource is wasted on submitting grants using different forms etc. More firmly established research centres with longer term grants are needed. And core funding should support both infrastructure (office etc space), key equipment, and key leadership and administration roles. Research leaders need far better support than having to rely on a series of project grants. Funding should go directly to research centres and not be chewed up by e.g. Universities who have not been at all accountable for this funding and who do not always support their research staff well (e.g., researchers are often on short, fixed term contracts, project by project). Accountability can be managed through e.g. 3 or 5 yearly full reviews.

Page 12: Section 6: Institutions

Q31

Institution design: How do we design collaborative, adaptive and agile research institutions that will serve current and future needs?(See pages 57-58 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Through a range of research centres, which bring together those working on a key area or areas. This enables researchers to collaborate but also for expertise to develop over time, for researchers to build the networks they need, and for emerging researchers to gain excellent experience.

Q32

Role of institutions in workforce development: How can institutions be designed to better support capability, skill and workforce development?(See page 58 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

As above, through research centres. Many in the research workforce are alienated due to poor working conditions (e.g, short term fixed term contracts) and cannot build a research career as a result.

Q33

Respondent skipped this question

Better coordinated property and capital investment: How should we make decisions on large property and capital investments under a more coordinated approach?(See pages 58-59 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Q34

Respondent skipped this question

Institution design and Te Tiriti: How do we design Tiriti-enabled institutions? (See page 59 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Q35

Knowledge exchange: How do we better support knowledge exchange and impact generation? What should be the role of research institutions in transferring knowledge into operational environments and technologies?(See pages 60-63 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

All research centres should be engaged in building the networks they need to transfer knowledge, and only by better supporting their leadership over longer periods of time will this happen. In some cases, knowledge uptake does not occur over night (e.g. in public policy) but persistence by researchers in building and maintaining connections does make a big difference.

Page 13: Section 7: Research workforce

Q36

Workforce and research Priorities: How should we include workforce considerations in the design of national research Priorities?(See pages 69-70 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Often, research for projects and programmes is separated out from workforce development. Yet different research areas have different needs. Some have a well developed senior research workforce that cannot always be supported because of funding constraints, while at the same time funding is available for emerging researchers - this makes no sense at all. There should be flexibility within a research area, with a significantly improved understanding of what the workforce is. In all likelihood, there are major gender and ethnic inequities in research funding allocations, careers, and employment conditions.

Q37

Base grant and workforce: What impact would a base grant have on the research workforce?(See pages 70-71 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

A significant impact in giving more stability and reduced wasted time spent on grant applications that go nowhere.

Q38

Better designed funding mechanisms: How do we design new funding mechanisms that strongly focus on workforce outcomes? (See page 72 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Each e.g. research centre should have a clear workforce plan that they are held accountable for.

Page 14: Section 8: Research infrastructure

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Funding research infrastructure: How do we support sustainable, efficient and enabling investment in research infrastructure?(See pages 77-78 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)
