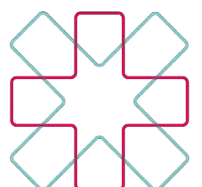


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Exploring the use of government RSI funding for Māori

Additional material to accompany the A3 summary of data
Final Report

March 2023
Commercial in Confidence



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Preface

This report has been prepared for the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment by Donella Bellett, Natasha Kuka, Healy Jones, and Jessica Black from MartinJenkins (Martin, Jenkins & Associates Ltd).

For 30 years MartinJenkins has been a trusted adviser to clients in the government, private, and non-profit sectors in Aotearoa New Zealand and internationally. Our services include organisational performance, employment relations, financial and economic analysis, economic development, research and evaluation, data analytics, engagement, and public policy and regulatory systems.

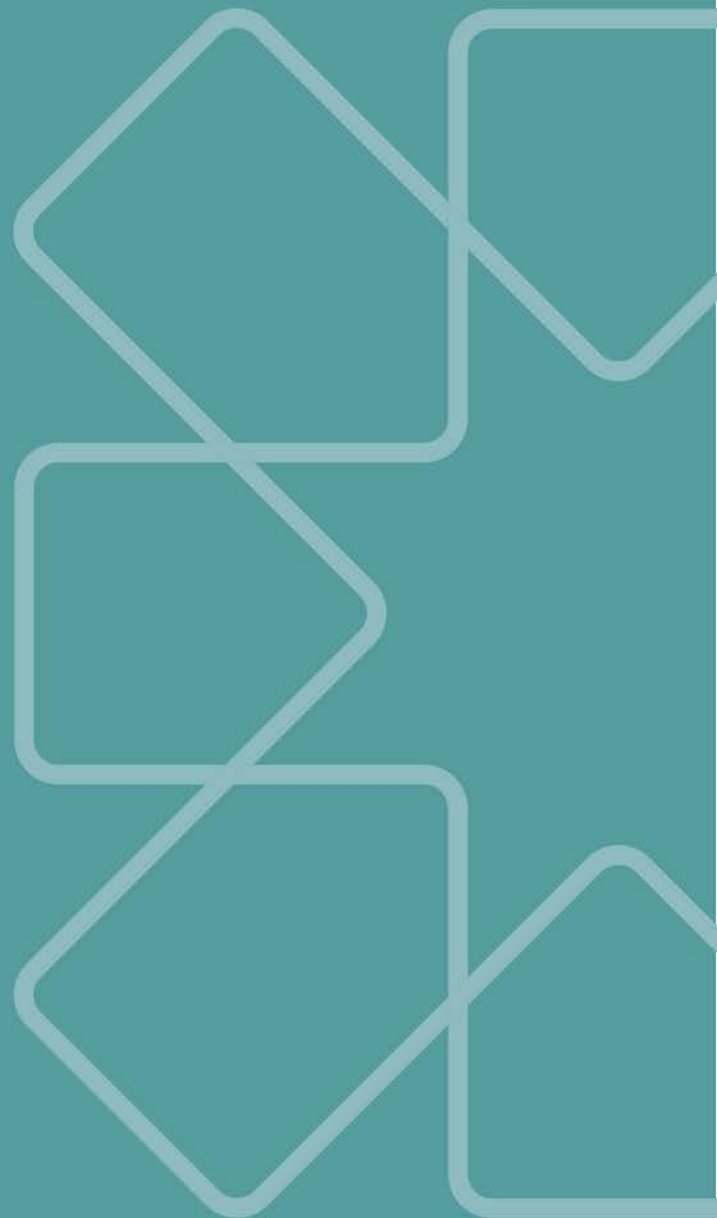
We are recognised as experts in the business of government. We have worked for a wide range of public-sector organisations from both central and local government, and we also advise business and non-profit clients on engaging with government.

Kei te āwhina mātau ki te whakapai ake i a Aotearoa. We are a values-based organisation, driven by a clear purpose of helping make Aotearoa New Zealand a better place. Our firm is made up of people who are highly motivated to serve the New Zealand public, and to work on projects that make a difference.

Established in 1993, we are a privately owned New Zealand limited liability company, with offices in Wellington and Auckland. Our firm is governed by a Board made up of executive directors Kevin Jenkins, Michael Mills, Nick Davis, Allana Coulon, Richard Tait, and Sarah Baddeley, as well as independent director Sophia Gunn and chair David Prentice.



MBIE is leading a major review of Aotearoa's RSI system



MBIE is leading a major review of Aotearoa's RSI system

Current funding mechanisms direct only limited funding to Māori RSI, but reform is underway

Each year the government awards billions of dollars of funding to support research, science, and innovation (RSI). A small amount of this funding is specifically allocated to Māori RSI and to develop capacity and capability for Māori participation in science and innovation. In addition, most government RSI funding mechanisms have embedded the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's (MBIE) **Vision Mātauranga** policy framework, usually through recognition of the policy's themes or principles. The policy was developed in the early 2000s to:

"Unlock the innovation potential of Māori knowledge, resources and people to assist New Zealanders to create a better future." ¹

Te Ara Paerangi | Future Pathways (Te Ara Paerangi) is a multi-year reform programme led by MBIE on the future of Aotearoa New Zealand's RSI system. The reform is intended to support a shift to a high-wage, low-emissions economy.

There is a strong case for Te Ara Paerangi to provide stronger support and direction for Māori RSI than is currently given by Vision Mātauranga.

- Submissions from Māori on the Green Paper for Te Ara Paerangi envisioned a modern, future-focused, Tiriti-led research system.
- Submissions highlighted:²
 - the need for research priorities that would deliver equitable outcomes, to be delivered in true partnership
 - the importance of mātauranga Māori being recognised alongside other knowledge systems

The **Vision Mātauranga** policy framework was developed to provide strategic direction for research of relevance to Māori. Four themes provide guidance to funders, researchers, and research users:

- indigenous innovation
- taiao
- hauora/oranga, and
- mātauranga.

It was launched in 2003, following a recommendation by the Māori Economic Development Panel, and incorporated into the government's National Science Strategy in 2007.

It is supported through Vote Business, Science and Technology (previously Vote Research, Science and Technology). Budget 2020 included \$33m for expanding its impact.

¹ Mission statement from *Vision Mātauranga: Unlocking the Innovation Potential of Māori Knowledge, Resources and People*, Ministry of Research, Science and Technology, July 2007.

² A full summary of Māori engagements and submissions can be found here [Te Ara Paerangi Future Pathways 2022 - Summary of Submissions - Part II - a report summarising Māori submissions and engagements \(mbie.govt.nz\)](#) (accessed February 2023).



- that the Vision Mātauranga framework is seen as outdated and needs to be changed or replaced
- a need for targeted kaupapa Māori funding, and
- a need for more substantive roles for Māori and greater prominence of Te Tiriti in RSI policies and structures.

Our scoping interviews with MBIE officials confirmed the issues raised in submissions, and emphasised specific issues with the implementation of Vision Mātauranga from the Ministry's perspective:

- while the policy has good intent it has its origins in 'deficit' thinking, and puts Māori RSI to the side of Western science
- the framing of the policy around themes rather than outcomes has incentivised box-ticking by researchers seeking funding, rather than inclusion of Māori and a focus on positive outcomes for, Māori,
- implementation has been let down by MBIE's lack of te Ao Māori knowledge and capability (for example using non-Māori to assess kaupapa Māori research applications), and
- failure of the policy to meet Te Tiriti obligations, in particular the ability of Māori to fully participate in and benefit from the RSI system.

The White Paper for Te Ara Paerangi, released at the end of 2022, outlines an overall direction for the RSI system and highlights the need (amongst other strategic shifts) for increased focus on investment in, and delivering impact for, Māori and Pacific people through RSI. It includes a high-level design and vision for an RSI system that will give effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi. The White Paper presents four reform objectives, including Te Tāmau i Te Tiriti | Embedding Te Tiriti. This objective involves:

- advancing Māori aspirations in the RSI system
 - including through increasing the proportion of research funding supporting Māori aspirations, and ensuring appropriate Māori-led representation at all levels of the RSI system
- investing in mātauranga Māori and Māori knowledge, and
- the Crown leading by example.

Reform needs to be informed by better information about the current state: how much goes to Māori RSI and what for?

In response to submissions on the earlier Green Paper, MBIE asked MartinJenkins to explore how much RSI funding is going to Māori, what it is being used for, what Māori researchers' experiences are, and how to improve the monitoring of RSI funding allocation.



We explored administrative data for **eight RSI funds** to identify and better understand Māori-led projects, distinctively kaupapa Māori projects, and projects designed to have a positive impact for Māori.

Government RSI funds included in our analysis of administrative data

Vision Mātauranga Capability Fund (VMCF)	Endeavour
National Science Challenges (NSC)	Strategic Science Investment Fund (SSIF)
Marsden	Catalyst
Callaghan Innovation Project Grants ³	Callaghan Innovation Student Grants

- We selected the funds, in agreement with MBIE, for their significance in the RSI system, the opportunity they offered to explore impact for Māori, and data availability.
- Analysis focused on the 2018, 2019, and 2020 investment funding rounds to give the most up to date insights across funds, while still having the fullest datasets possible available.
- We also included summary data for several Health Research Council (HRC) funds as comparative examples; HRC awards a significant proportion of funding to advance Māori health research, researchers and outcomes.

To build a deeper picture, we followed the administrative data analysis with qualitative interviews with funding recipients to better understand their experiences and talked to a small number of other government departments to get insight to how they allocate funding to Māori.

³ We also included Callaghan Innovation Growth Grants – only a small number were granted in the years in scope; Callaghan Innovation Growth and Project grants are both historic grant schemes, no longer accepting new applications.



We found only a small proportion of RSI funding projects had an explicit focus on producing benefit for Māori

For the eight funds in scope (2018, 2019, and 2020 funding rounds):⁴

- 52% of funding was awarded to projects aligned to Māori RSI or Vision Mātauranga, and
- only 2% of funding was awarded to projects that said they were 'kaupapa Māori'.⁵

Data on researcher ethnicity is limited. Ethnicity data was only captured for VMCF, Endeavour and Catalyst funds in 2019 and 2020: only 9% of key researchers on these projects identified as Māori.

Full findings from our analysis of administrative data are in the set of A3 slides titled: **Use of government RSI funds for Māori**. The slides are appended to this report.

The A3 slides include:

- a snapshot of funding being awarded to Māori
- focus on kaupapa Māori research – information available for NSC, Endeavour, and VMCF
- focus on kaupapa Māori research and Vision Mātauranga alignment – information available for SSIF and Marsden
- exploration of the VMCF
- insights to the wider RSI funding landscape – Callaghan Innovation and HRC funds, and

This short report provides additional information to supplement our analysis of the administrative data

The purpose of this report is to provide additional information and context to our main deliverable, the set of A3 slides (appended to this report). It is intended to inform MBIE's ongoing policy development for Te Ara Paerangi and to inform improvements to the monitoring of administrative data.

⁴ Note that the analysis reports on amounts awarded from 2018-2020 – projects will have been spent funding across different time periods.

⁵ Applications ask if projects fit a list of categories, including kaupapa Māori.



Insights to inform policy development and monitoring



Insights to inform policy development and monitoring

This section presents insights from looking across all the project inputs: administrative data for the eight funds in scope, and qualitative interviews with funding recipients and other government agencies. The insights are provided to:

- support ongoing policy development for Te Ara Paerangi, and
- support MBIE to improve the monitoring of fund allocation and performance.

As outlined in the previous section, the White Paper for Te Ara Paerangi has already identified and responded to known issues with the current system and Vision Mātauranga policy; our insights confirm the case for change.

Lessons from the current RSI funding system for Te Ara Paerangi

As outlined above, one of the White Paper's reform objectives is to embed Te Tiriti in the RSI system. The paper identifies specific ways to achieve this including:

- increasing the proportion of research funding supporting Māori aspirations, and
- investing in mātauranga Māori and Māori knowledge.

This section provides insights from the way RSI is currently funded, to support the achievement of the reform objective.

Challenges to increasing the proportion of research funding supporting Māori aspirations

There is no system-wide picture of funding being allocated to Māori RSI

Our A3 snapshot provides insights about funding allocated to Māori RSI but is limited by the quality of current administrative data. Without an accurate system-wide view of what is funded, it is difficult to effectively identify areas to target for additional research or focus. There is currently no comparable data across funds for:

- intended outcomes for Māori:
 - funds capture different information about focus and intended outcomes



- Māori involvement:
 - current applications don't capture a full picture of hapū, iwi and Māori involvement; applications focus on key researchers and don't capture usable data on others involved in shaping, conducting, and using research, such as hapū, iwi and Māori involved in or leading research organisations, or as research partners or end users
 - data that is captured is often linked to a name of an organisation; MBIE data on organisations in the RSI funding system is inconsistent meaning organisations can't be linked across projects
 - it is also not possible to see a full picture of Māori researcher input when funding is devolved (such as for NSC).
- research topics:
 - current application processes make it difficult to understand or identify the Māori RSI topics being funded
 - identifying topics requires scanning project titles, reading project descriptions, and reviewing varied questions related to research area that are sometimes asked in applications – including Australia New Zealand Research Code (ANZRC), Field of Research (FOR), and Socio-economic Objective (SEO) classifications.

Application questions make it difficult to target and allocate funding to research that supports Māori aspirations

Decision makers are currently allocating funding using poor quality information about projects' intended outcomes for Māori RSI. Questions that are meant to identify research that will support Māori aspirations are poorly framed and inconsistently used across funds. In addition, definitions and guidance for applicants are unclear and difficult to interpret, meaning that applicants' answers may not be an accurate reflection of projects' potential benefits for Māori.

Difficulties are driven by a range of things including:

- Questions about Vision Mātauranga differing across funds, sending different signals about what is important.
 - Some funds ask open-ended questions about alignment of outcomes to aspects of the policy's **principles**.
 - One fund asks about overall alignment to the policy's **themes**.
 - Other funds ask different questions, not specifically related to Vision Mātauranga; for example, HRC asks whether research will support Māori advancement or development.



- Some funds ask for projects to be allocated to categories; accurate categorisation is difficult due to the categories being poorly defined and not being mutually exclusive.
 - One fund asks applicants to choose **one** of the categories only.
 - Most funds ask applicants to note the **proportion** of the project that falls into each of the five categories, asking (but not requiring) the proportions to total 100%.
 - We found examples of applicants providing contradictory responses: answering '**yes**, the project will make a significant difference to Māori research and innovation', then selecting the category '**no** involvement or relevance to Māori'.
- Lack of definition and clarity in closed-ended questions means that decision-makers currently need to rely on qualitative answers in open-text boxes to identify projects supporting Māori aspirations. To do this well, decision-makers need a deep understanding of te Ao Māori and kaupapa Māori research. Interviewees told us that MBIE has lacked this knowledge but is actively working to improve, and that some funds make better decisions than others as a result of bringing Māori expertise into decision-making processes.

The categories are:

- no involvement or relevance to Māori
- relevant to Māori
- involving Māori
- Māori centred, and
- kaupapa Māori.

Challenges to investing in mātauranga Māori and Māori knowledge

The current system appears to fund few kaupapa Māori projects

While over half of the awarded funding (52%) was for projects that indicated alignment to Vision Mātauranga or Māori RSI, we can't be confident that all these projects are likely to produce positive outcomes for Māori, such as an increase in mātauranga Māori.

- Applicants were only required to tick a box (or boxes), meaning it is not possible to validate the intentions of those who indicated alignment.
- The proportion was determined by counting those who ticked alignment to Vision Mātauranga and/or ticked yes to the question 'will this project make a significant difference to Māori?'⁶

The categorisation question with five options (outlined above) went on to ask for further information. We captured the projects that indicated their project was 50% or more kaupapa Māori:

- only 2% of funded projects were categorised as 50% (or more) kaupapa Māori.⁷

⁶ The order and way these profiling questions are asked differs by fund – full details are given in the A3 slides (methodology section).

⁷ Note that application questions do not define kaupapa Māori research.



We note that there are likely projects being funded that use kaupapa Māori approaches (as a small or large component) that are not captured by the categorisation question, or that fell below our 50% threshold.

Application processes don't incentivise mātauranga Māori projects

Māori researchers and organisations that we talked to told us that it can be challenging to effectively frame a kaupapa Māori project or project that exists in te Ao Māori, within a funding application that prioritises Western concepts of RSI.

"The main challenge when applying for funding was [showing] that the project could exist in a te Ao Māori framework while delivering scientific excellence in the western world." (Māori researcher)

Māori researchers and organisations that we talked to also identified the need to build their capacity and capability to access RSI funding and lead projects. Current challenges include:

- difficulty finding out what funding is available and understanding eligibility
- low capacity and capability to write funding applications and fill reporting requirements, and
- lack of positive examples and role models, including examples of successful mātauranga Māori projects and Māori researchers.

The current system involves few Māori researchers and capacity is limited

For funds where ethnicity data is collected, only 9% of key researchers identified as Māori. While this proportion is low, it is likely that administrative data doesn't capture all Māori researchers involved in funded projects.

- Not all funds collect data on researcher ethnicity.⁸
- Applications mostly collect data on key researchers, which may miss some Māori researchers involved in other roles.

Low numbers of key researchers identifying as Māori will also be a function of the underrepresentation of Māori in the RSI workforce.

- Although Māori make up 17% of the population, they only make up 11% of the RSI workforce in Tertiary Education Institutions, 5% in Research Organisations, and 1% in businesses.⁹

One funding recipient revealed both under- and over-counting of Māori researchers:

- a researcher recorded as Māori in the data, didn't want to be identified by us as a Māori researcher – they identified as Māori personally, but not professionally
- they told us about their kaupapa Māori team of researcher partners, none of whom were captured in the administrative data.

Another funding recipient also revealed under-counting:

- administrative data correctly captured key researchers who were Māori but didn't capture a large team of iwi-based research partners.

⁸ Ethnicity data is only collected for VMCF, Endeavour, and Catalyst funds.

⁹ MBIE, *Tā te Rangahau, Pūtaiao me te Avahatanga Pūrongo Ohu Mai o ngā Whakahaere | Research, Science and Innovation Workforce Survey of Organisations Report*, December 2022



- Funding recipients all commented on the lack of Māori researcher capacity, leading to the same group of researchers being used for multiple projects.

"There is so much demand, for our time it's hard to say no to people, particularly people with great ideas and you would love to do it. We are all so stretched, we are in significant demand." (Māori researcher)

- Reliance on a small group of Māori researchers means the available pool has only limited time to spend on projects, further reducing potential influence and impact.

"The barrier is people ... I'm constantly getting asked to be parts of projects. No one, or very few, knows how to make that bridge between science and mātauranga." (Māori researcher)

Low capability in the RSI system for partnering with and involving Māori

Existing Māori researchers and the non-Māori researchers they work with need to build understanding and capability to work together. The VMCF is designed to fill this gap and was viewed positively by interviewees because it is targeted and not too difficult to access. However, it was also criticised for being such a small fund.

"It's a valuable fund. We view it as a bit of seed money, as it enables our researchers to connect with Māori, and then go on to do a bigger project." (Research organisation)

Non-Māori researchers and organisations we talked to told us they valued Māori RSI and could see benefits of involving hapū, iwi and Māori, but said they found it difficult to engage meaningfully and didn't always know how to do this well.

Lessons from other agencies' funding approaches and models for Te Ara Paerangi

We talked to a small number of other government departments about how they allocate funding for Māori. Interviewees outlined a range of ways agencies have deliberately targeted funding to and for Māori.

These alternative approaches are summarised for MBIE's information:

- Using a statutory Māori Committee to provide oversight and leadership of a Māori portfolio.
 - The principal legislative function of the committee is to advise the agency on research into issues that affect Māori people, with particular reference to research impinging on cultural factors affecting Māori, including those that affect the gathering of information, and the verification and validation of information. The Committee also has oversight over the Māori portfolio and the agency sees the committee as a key mechanism to ensure appropriate investment and processes.



- **Potential benefit if used for MBIE RSI funding allocation:** A separate Māori RSI committee could support the advancement of Māori aspirations in the system. A committee of this nature would ensure those assessing funding applications had better access to information about culturally appropriate research from a Māori perspective. Note that a committee would not necessarily need to be statutory to achieve this outcome.
- Developing a funding model that **ringfenced 10-20% of funding** for Kaupapa Māori providers.
 - One agency developed a funding model that built in a sliding proportion of investment in Kaupapa Māori providers. This has resulted in systems and processes being designed to ensure the desired proportion of funding is being directed to Kaupapa Māori providers. This approach was different to a creating a separate fund for Kaupapa Māori providers.
 - **Potential benefit if used for MBIE RSI funding allocation:** a clear target would incentivise more kaupapa Māori researchers to apply for RSI funding, and eventually raise the proportion of RSI funding supporting kaupapa Māori research (which is currently low).
- "Māori Advancement" as a score criterion equal to other criteria.
 - The agency phased this in over time, starting from 10% and building to a higher proportion. This approach means that Māori advancement is considered for all applications by all panellists and then given the associated weighting (which was lifted over time). This means that all applications have to explicitly address Māori advancement to increase their chances of being successful.
 - **Potential benefit if used for MBIE RSI funding allocation:** this would incentivise applicants who don't currently consider Māori advancement, to include this in funding applications. This would likely lead to a greater quantity of RSI projects aiming to produce positive outcomes for Māori.
- Taking an **alternative procurement approach**, for example accepting different application formats.
 - The agency told us the open competitive process was not conducive to getting Kaupapa Māori providers engaged and applying for funding. Open competitive processes were also likely impacting on the success of the Kaupapa Māori providers that were applying for the funding.

"For Kaupapa Māori providers – the competitive process is cumbersome and disadvantages Kaupapa Māori providers. We took an innovative approach to procurement, less reliant on shiny report, we accepted videos, and proposals in English and Māori. We also had several hui to discuss the proposals." (Government agency)
 - **Potential benefit if used for MBIE RSI funding allocation:** this would reduce barriers for applicants who aren't research professionals, such as iwi and Māori organisations. MBIE have already moved from academic CVs to narrative for the Endeavour Fund, a change that was seen as positive by funding recipient interviewees.



Observations to improve monitoring of fund allocation and performance

The observations in this section look across all eight RSI funds in scope. Observations relating to individual RSI funds are in the narrative slide pack.

- More and better closed-ended questions are needed across all funds.
 - All funds should use a single set of closed-ended categorisation questions to allow quantification and comparison of funding allocation. For example, alignment to Te Ara Paerangi objective, intended outcome, and topic.
 - Standard questions and categories are also needed to capture specific information on Māori RSI:
 - involvement (or not) of hapū, iwi and Māori and the nature of involvement (for example, capacity and capability building, involved as leaders or partners)
 - intention (or not) to produce positive outcomes for Māori or advance Māori RSI, and
 - use (or not) of kaupapa Māori approach or methods.
- Open text boxes should continue to be used.
 - Qualitative information is needed to fully understand involvement of Māori and intentions for outcomes, both of which will provide rich information for decision-making.
- Improve clarity and alignment of questions across funds.
 - Common definitions and clearer guidance need to be developed for all closed-ended questions; the same definitions and guidance should be used for all funds.
 - If categorisation questions continue to be asked, they should be simplified – rather than requiring applicants to indicate proportions across multiple categories, applicants could be asked to select category/ies that 'best match' or where they meet a threshold.
- Improve database management.
 - Te Ara Paerangi provides the opportunity to manage RSI funding as a single portfolio. This would require:
 - aligning funds' reporting years
 - creating consistent project identifiers (for multi-year projects that receive new funding for the same project)
 - creating unique identifiers for researchers
 - creating unique identifiers for research organisations, partners and end-users, and



- cleaning and seeking better information on researcher cultural capability – interviews with funding recipients indicates that it may be more useful to ask if researchers identify as Māori researchers (than to ask for ethnicity to be supplied)



Appendix 1: A3 summary of administrative data—use of government RSI funds for Māori



Use of government research, science, and innovation funds for Māori

1 A SNAPSHOT OF FUNDING BEING AWARDED TO MĀORI

This snapshot provides insights to how investments made by selected government research, science and innovation funds are being awarded to Māori-led projects, distinctively kaupapa Māori projects, and projects designed to have a positive impact on Māori well-being.

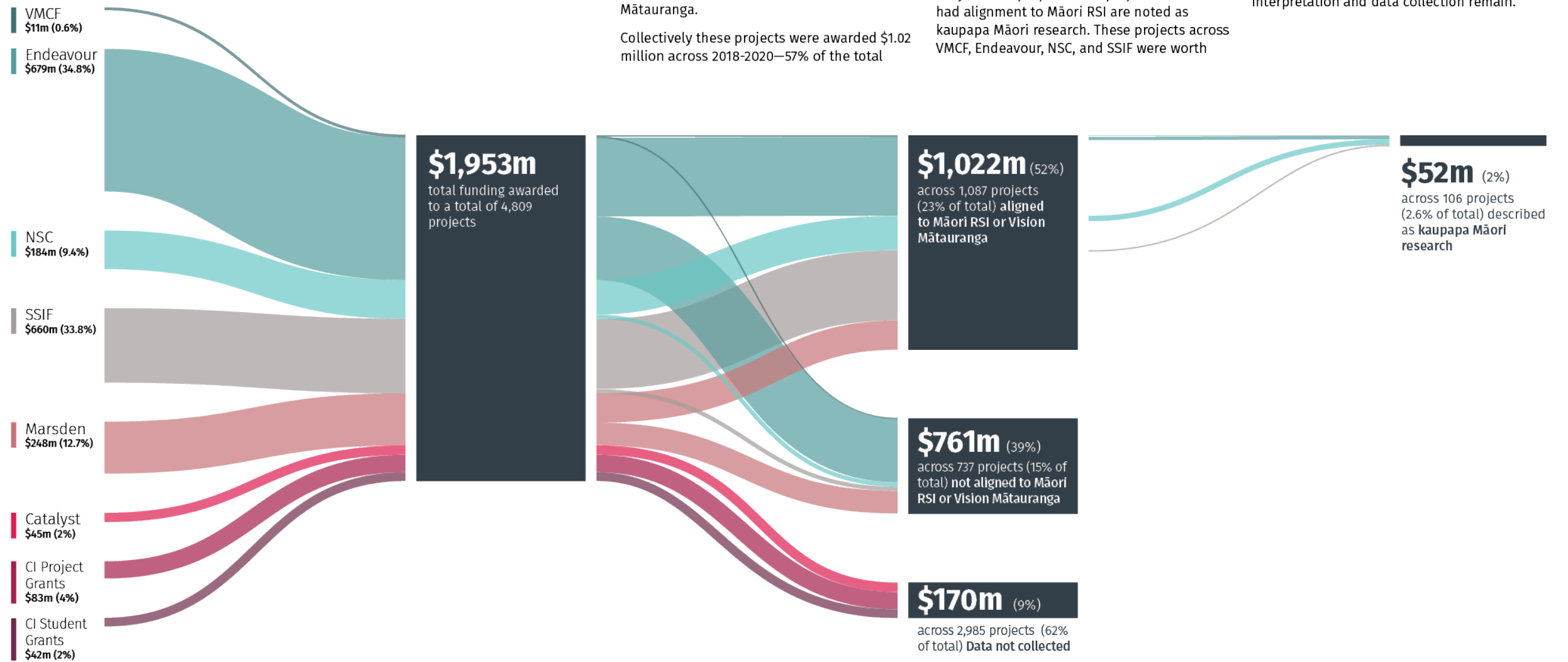
The snapshot captures the **quantum of funding** going to projects that indicate relevance for Māori, **number of Māori researchers**, and explores the **nature of projects** indicating they will make a significant difference for Māori, or that are aligned to the themes or principles of Vision Mātauranga.

The snapshot has been built from administrative data for eight government funds for the 2018, 2019, and 2020 funding rounds (or equivalent years). These funds account for around 40% of government RSI funding available each year.

The quality of the insights that can be drawn from administrative data is influenced by data limitations including lack of data, and inconsistency in data collection and definitions. Note also that the data used in the analysis is self-reported information.

1.1. The big picture—many projects indicate relevance to Māori RSI or alignment with Vision Mātauranga, but only a small proportion were described as kaupapa Māori research. Much is still unknown and poorly identified

Figure 1. Total funding awarded by alignment breakdown, 2018-2020



Across the Vision Mātauranga Capability Fund (VMCF), Endeavour, National Science Challenges (NSC), Strategic Science Investment Fund (SSIF), and Marsden Fund, there were a total of 1,824 individual projects. Of these 1,087 (or 60% of) projects noted they had some relevance to Māori research, science, and innovation, or alignment with Vision Mātauranga.

Collectively these projects were awarded \$1.02 million across 2018-2020—57% of the total

amount awarded for these funds and 52% of all funding awarded across the eight funds presented here.

This is a high proportion, however closer analysis reveals that this relevance is not necessarily evidenced or clear.

Only a small proportion of projects that had alignment to Māori RSI are noted as kaupapa Māori research. These projects across VMCF, Endeavour, NSC, and SSIF were worth

\$52 million—3.4% of the \$1.5 billion awarded across these funds (and just 2.6% of all funding awarded).

Much still remains unknown about the relevance to Māori RSI for key funds. Even within funds where this information is asked for, significant inconsistencies in question interpretation and data collection remain.

Notes and key definitions on this page
 This information is drawn and analysed from administrative data held and provided by MBIE, Callaghan Innovation and The Royal Society.
 Dollar values are the amounts awarded to projects in the 2018-2020 funding rounds (or equivalent), not exact money spent.
 The dollar value of projects that indicated relevance to Māori does not necessarily equate to the amount of money spent on or impact created for Māori.
 Kaupapa Māori research projects are those that indicate that 50% or more of the project is kaupapa Māori research as defined in MBIE's funding profiling categorisation questions. Only four funds collect this categorisation information.
 The number of kaupapa Māori projects may be underestimated in VMCF as data on project categorisation was only available for 2018 and 2019 (not 2020, at the time of this analysis).
 Researchers are all key personnel listed on an application—'key individuals', 'researchers' or similar.
 Māori researchers are those who self identified as individuals of Māori ethnicity. Only three funds had this ethnicity information.

1.2. Low numbers of Māori researchers playing a key role in projects awarded funding 2019 and 2020

Across the VMCF, Endeavour and Catalyst funds, there were a total of 97 individual Māori researchers estimated to have played a key role

in projects that were awarded funding across 2019 and 2020.

This compares to the total of 1,132 individual researchers in these funds. Projects where Māori researchers were noted as key personnel were worth a total of \$277 million.

The proportion of researchers that are Māori in this data, is similar to findings from recent RSI workforce surveys. Māori are generally underrepresented in the RSI workforce compared to the overall Māori population share of 17%.

Note: Researchers may appear across multiple funds in the same time period. Between 0-15 Māori researchers are estimated to be involved in more than one fund on distinct projects.

Figure 2. Proportion of individual Māori researchers in VMCF, Endeavour and Catalyst funded projects, 2019-2020

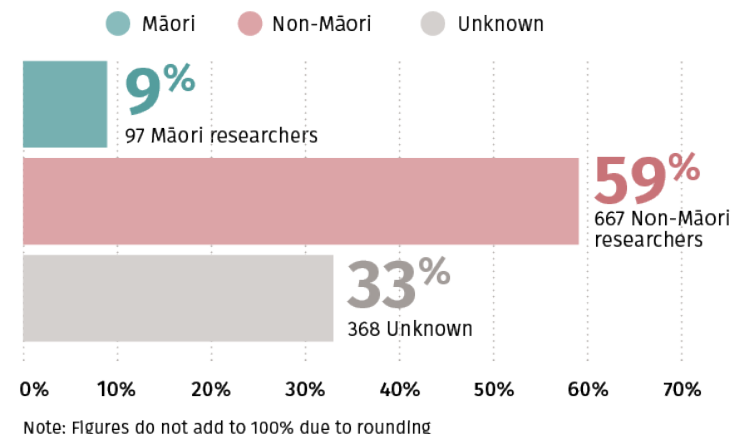
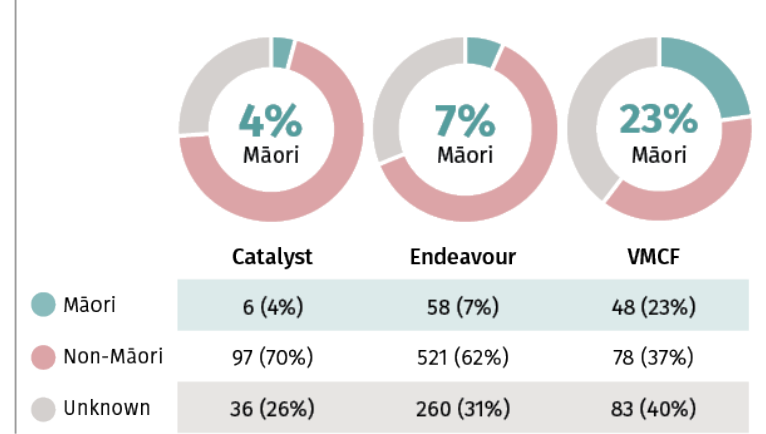


Figure 3. Researchers by ethnicity and fund, 2019-2020

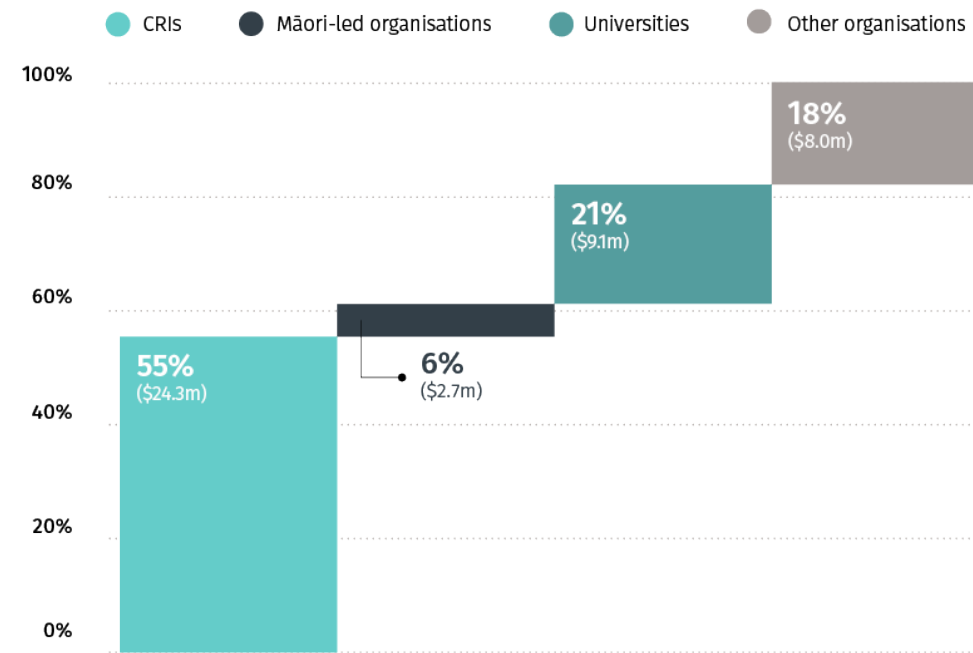


Use of government research, science, and innovation funds for Māori

2 FOCUS ON KAUPAPA MĀORI RESEARCH—INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR NSC, ENDEAVOUR, AND VMCF FUNDS

2.1. 74 projects or 11% of projects across NSC, Endeavour, and VMCF were described as predominantly kaupapa Māori research

Figure 4. Value of kaupapa Māori research projects across NSC, Endeavour, and VMCF—breakdown by host organisation type, 2018-2020



Of the 699 projects in NSC, Endeavour, and VMCF, 74 projects worth \$44.1m indicated they were predominantly kaupapa Māori research (with 50% or more of the project self-classified as kaupapa Māori). This is approximately 11% of the number of projects awarded funding in these funds from 2018-2020.

In value terms, of the \$44.1 million awarded to kaupapa Māori projects:

- 55% (\$24.3m) went to projects where the main funding contract was held by Crown Research Institutes (CRIs)—the majority (\$14.3) was for three projects hosted by GNS Science, including one project of very high value (a \$13.2m Endeavour project).
- 21% (\$9.1m) went to projects where the Universities of Otago and Auckland were key contract holders.
- 6% (\$2.7m) went to projects hosted by Māori-led organisations—six organisations had one project each, with the majority going to one project of very high value (a \$2.2m Endeavour project led by Tu Tama Wahine o Taranaki).

Note: The organisations referred to here are those that hold the funding contract with MBE. Other partner, or subcontractor organisations may carry out mahi as part of the research project, but these are not captured here. Organisations are classified by type as part of the analysis, based on their characteristics.

Note: the number of kaupapa Māori research projects may be underestimated for VMCF as data was only available for 2018 and 2019 (not for 2020, at the time of this analysis).

2.2. Projects in VMCF tend to be more Māori centred and aligned with kaupapa Māori research than in NSC and Endeavour

Across the three funds, **VMCF** has the highest proportion of projects indicating the project is kaupapa Māori research. Individual projects within the VMCF also tend to take more of a kaupapa Māori approach, and are much more Māori centred. Less effort and alignment is noted for each project against categorisations where Māori are simply 'involved' or where the project has 'specific relevance to Māori'. This is expected given the purpose of **VMCF**.

Projects funded through **Endeavour** are on average much less focused on kaupapa Māori approaches, and tend to have high portions of projects of no relevance to or involvement with Māori.

Projects within **NSC** are much more variable in terms of their alignment, with a spectrum of approaches and relevance to Māori. There is a large proportion of projects which do not align with kaupapa Māori research, but strong alignment of effort at a project level when they do.

2.3. Kaupapa Māori research projects focus on producing positive outcomes for Māori using a partnership approach

A focus on producing positive outcomes for Māori, for example:

- value for whānau, hapū and iwi
- place-based research
- kaitiakitanga of taonga, traditional resources and knowledge.

"[the project aims] to strengthen the whanaungatanga within [the iwi], lift the well-being of its people and rebuild a vibrant community/region."

"The proposed kaumātua led project supports research that promotes the assertion of independence and autonomy by kaumātua who desire lives of longevity, quality, and equity in positive-ageing."

"[the research] will empower local hapū to bring about landscape rehabilitation and ecological restoration."

"This co-created project intends to provide [the iwi] with robust information about its tamariki (0-4 years) in order to develop evidence informed programmes to improve the health, wellbeing and prosperity of whānau and their tamariki."

Use of kaupapa Māori approaches:

- using or investigating mātauranga Māori, traditional knowledge and practices
- research designed and conducted in partnership with mana whenua
- sharing or transferring knowledge.

"The objective ... is to enable solutions that work for Māori ... by nurturing research that is by, with and for whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori communities."

"...rohe-centric case studies to ensure mātauranga Māori can interface, inform and transform our resilience within communities..."

"We will integrate local/traditional/Iwi knowledge and integrate new te reo and Māori values into improved natural hazard resilience strategies for all New Zealand communities."

"This research will bring together mātauranga Māori and western science to investigate habitat connectivity as it applies to the unique social, cultural and ecological context of the harbour."

Source: quotes from applications.

2.4. Projects 'involving Māori' span areas of recognised importance to Māori, but the integration of Māori values and principles are not common

In comparison to the projects that took a kaupapa Māori approach, those that referenced simply 'involving Māori':

- do not often mention any Māori values, principles and approaches, though do speak to cultural appropriateness, and drawing on existing frameworks such as Waka Taurua Framework and Te Mana o te Wai
- speak mostly about 'engaging with stakeholders, iwi and hapū, and community groups', 'facilitating' and 'working with' and sharing learnings with Māori, rather than collaborating.

Use of government research, science, and innovation funds for Māori

3 FOCUS ON KAUPAPA MĀORI RESEARCH AND VISION MĀTAURANGA ALIGNMENT — INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR SSIF AND MARSDEN FUNDS

3.1. Over half of SSIF projects said they were relevant to Māori, only 4% were described as kaupapa Māori research

Figure 5. SSIF projects indicating relevance to Māori and kaupapa Māori research, 2018-2020

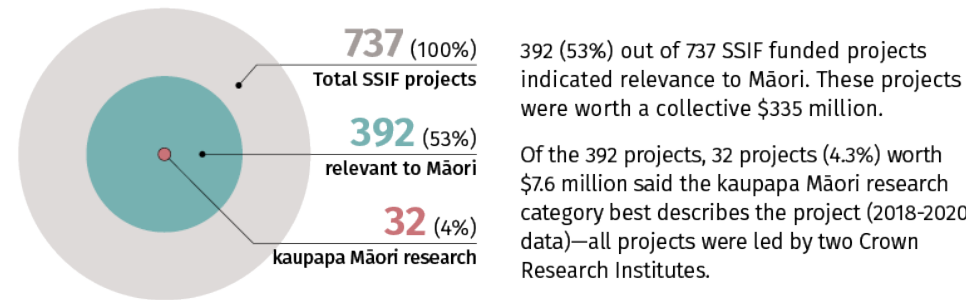


Table 1. SSIF projects—host organisations that described their projects as kaupapa Māori research, 2018-2020

Host Organisation	\$ Funding awarded	Project count
Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research	\$5.9m	24
NIWA	\$1.7m	8
Grand Total	\$7.6m	32

Note: Host organisations are those that hold the main contract with MBIE and are responsible for an SSIF programme. Other partner, or subcontractor organisations may carry out specific research projects undertaken as part of an SSIF programme.

Common themes in project descriptions of projects hosted by Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research include:

- using indigenous knowledge and mātauranga Māori as evidence
- projects led in partnership or based on co-design, and
- projects intended to produce positive outcomes for Māori.

In contrast, project descriptions for the projects hosted by NIWA focused on project deliverables: development of tools and options for marine taonga and Māori business and community (note that the projects' actual methods were not analysed).

"We developed a cross-cultural forest monitoring system using plot-based survey measures developed by scientists, and a set of community-based survey indicators developed by Māori."

"This project aimed to record tangata whenua perspectives on pest control tools, their development and application in the environment."

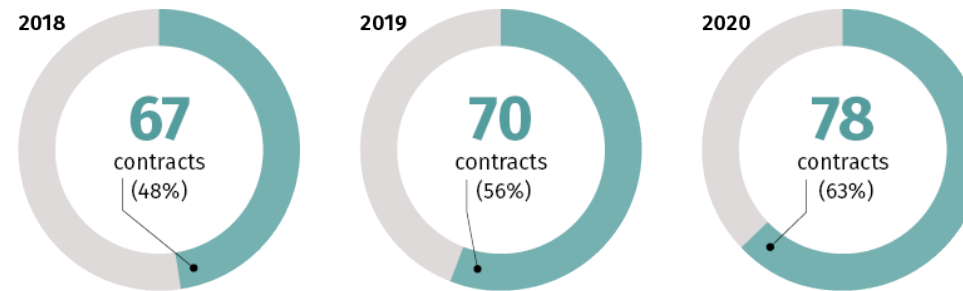
"A kaupapa Māori restoration assessment was also developed to inform and drive restoration decision-making from hapū and iwi perspectives."

Source: quotes from applications.

3.2. Over half of all Marsden contracts indicate an alignment with the Vision Mātauranga themes, and this proportion has been increasing

Figure 6. Number of Marsden contracts indicating an alignment with one or more of the four Vision Mātauranga themes, 2018-2020

Marsden contract holders are asked whether the research project aligns with one or more of the four themes of Vision Mātauranga. They can select all that are relevant.



215 contracts were aligned with Vision Mātauranga, worth \$139.6 million (56% of the value of all funds awarded).

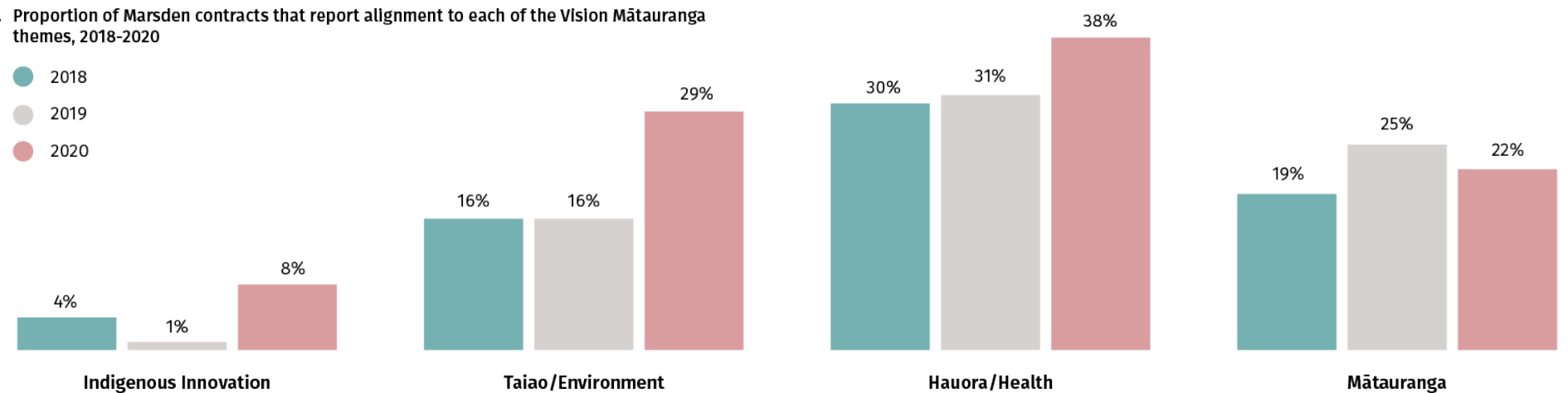
388 contracts worth \$247.7 million were awarded over this time period.

3.3. Marsden contracts report strongest alignment with two themes: Hauora/Health and Mātauranga

Few contracts note an alignment to the theme of Indigenous Innovation, while at least a third of contracts awarded within the Marsden fund each year note an alignment with the theme of Hauora/Health.

Figure 7. Proportion of Marsden contracts that report alignment to each of the Vision Mātauranga themes, 2018-2020

- 2018
- 2019
- 2020



i Vision Mātauranga Themes:

- 1. Indigenous Innovation:** Contributing to economic growth through distinctive research and development.
- 2. Taiao/Environment:** Achieving environmental sustainability through iwi and hapū relationships with land and sea.
- 3. Hauora/Health:** Improving health and social well-being.
- 4. Mātauranga:** Exploring indigenous knowledge and science and innovation.

3.4. Māori-led* contracts are a small proportion of Marsden contracts

Figure 8. Count and value of Māori-led Marsden contracts, 2018-2020



7.5% of all new contracts awarded in 2018-2020, are estimated to be Māori-led—this proportion holds true for the value of contracts awarded.

*Here Māori-led is defined as 'at least 20% of the key applicants in the project identify as Māori.'

Use of government research, science, and innovation funds for Māori

4 EXPLORING THE VISION MĀTAURANGA CAPABILITY FUND —A FUND DIRECTLY FOCUSED ON SUPPORTING MĀORI RESEARCH, SCIENCE, AND INNOVATION

4.1. The small Vision Mātauranga Capability Fund (VMCF) has seen numerous projects funded between 2013-2020 to strengthen the capability, capacity, skills, and networks between Māori and the science and innovation system

Te Pūnaha Hikiko—Vision Mātauranga Capability Fund is one of the smallest RSI Funds (allocating approximately \$2 million to new proposals each year).

It invests in the development of skilled people and organisations that plan to undertake, or are undertaking, research that supports the themes and outcomes of the Vision Mātauranga policy.

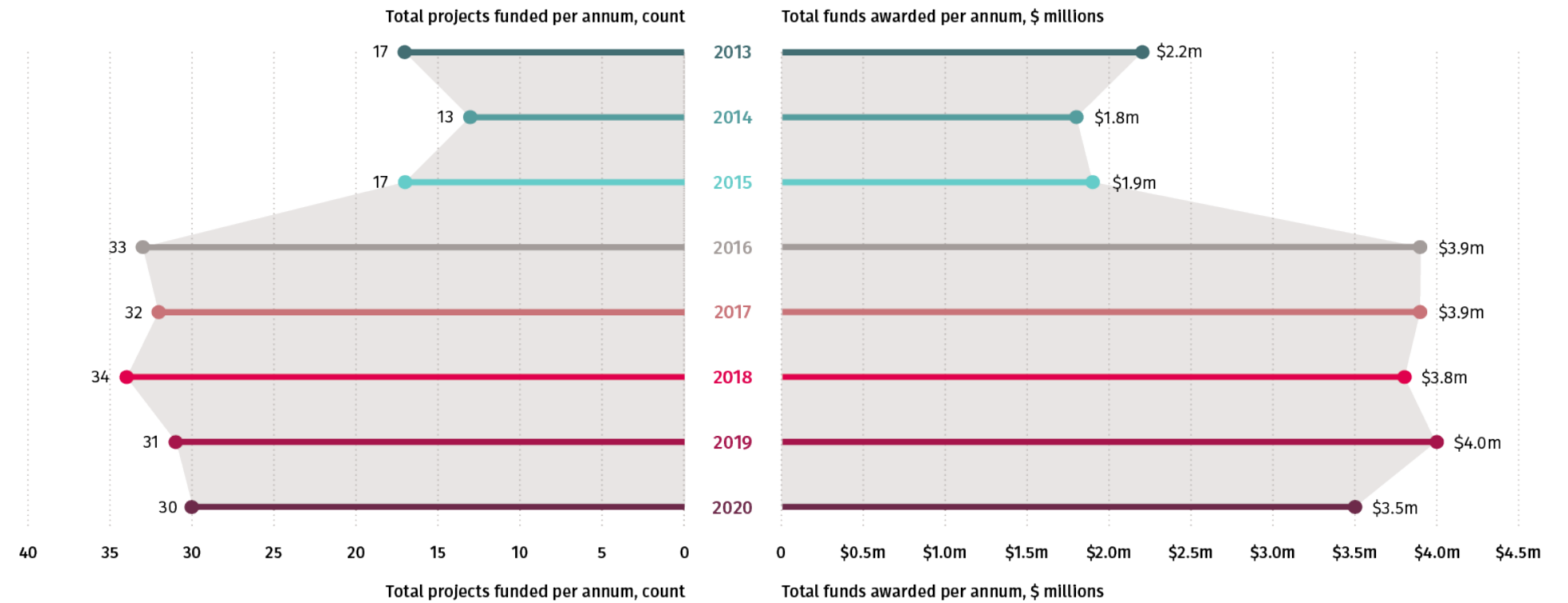
The maximum funding per successful proposal is \$250,000 (excluding GST).

From 2013 to 2020 there was a total of 207 projects funded in the VMCF, worth \$25 million.

A distinct feature of VMCF projects is that they are predominately Māori centred and kaupapa Māori research. For example, over the period 2018-2019, 29% of VMCF projects that were awarded funding indicated at least 50% of the project was Māori centred research. 23% of projects indicated that at least 50% of the project was kaupapa Māori research.

207 VMCF projects awarded funding 2013-2020 **\$25m** Total value of projects awarded 2013-2020

Figure 9. Total awarded and the number of projects VMCF funded in each funding round, 2013-2020



4.2. 48 Māori researchers played a role in VMCF projects awarded funding in 2019 and 2020

Ethnicity data was only consistently collected from 2019—this covers 61 of the 207 VMCF projects from 2013-2020 above.

There was an estimated 48 individual Māori researchers listed as holding a key role in the 61 projects in VMCF for 2019 and 2020.

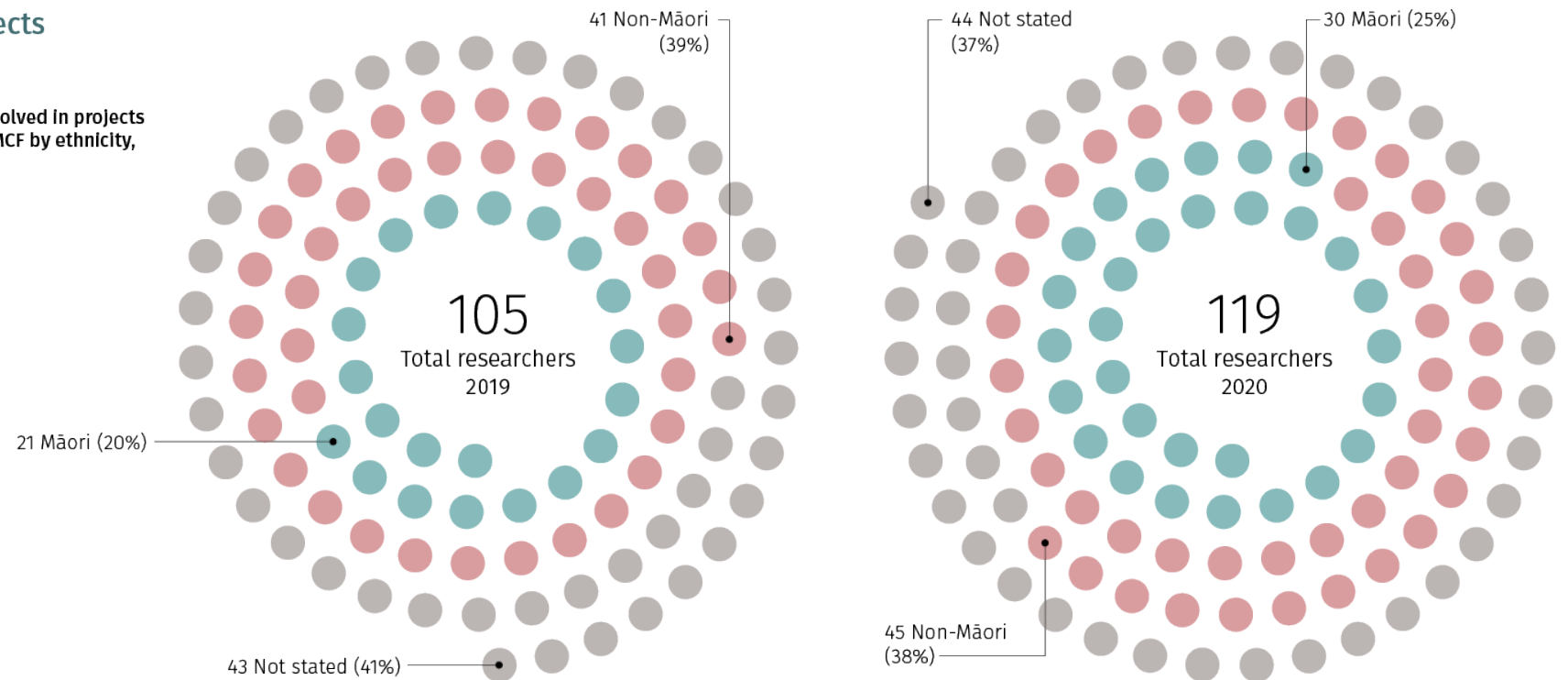
We estimate that no more than 15 Māori researchers are involved in VMCF projects across both years.

The 48 Māori researchers made up 23% of the 209 individual researchers listed in the VMCF projects across 2019 and 2020.

Note: 'Researchers' is again broadly defined here, to include all those listed as holding a role on the project. Māori researchers are those who self identified as individuals of Māori ethnicity.

Figure 10. Researchers involved in projects funded in the VMCF by ethnicity, 2019-2020

- Māori
- Non-Māori
- Not stated



Use of government research, science, and innovation funds for Māori

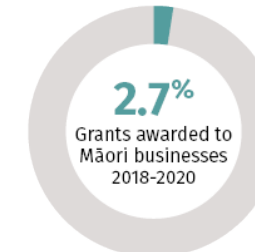
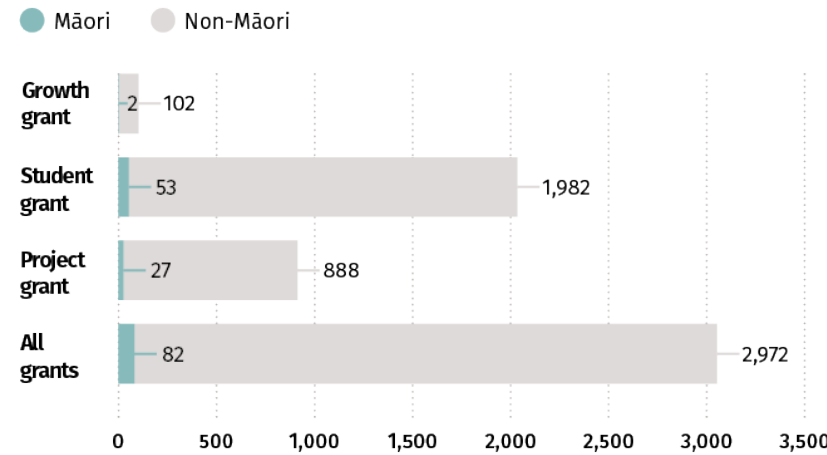
Specialist picture—insights to the wider RSI funding landscape

5 FUNDING TO DEVELOP BUSINESS R&D CAPABILITY—CALLAGHAN INNOVATION GROWTH, STUDENT, AND PROJECT GRANTS

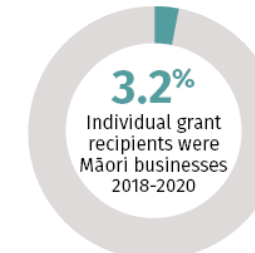
Note: Growth and project grants are historic grant schemes, no longer accepting new applications

5.1. Low numbers of grants were awarded to Māori businesses between 2018-2020

Figure 11. Proportion of Callaghan Innovation grants awarded to Māori and non-Māori businesses, 2018-2020



On average just 2.7% (82 of the 3,054) of grants awarded between 2018 and 2020 were awarded to Māori businesses.



Grants were awarded to 51 individual Māori businesses. This was 3.2% of all businesses, where a total of 1,571 individual businesses received grants.

17 Māori businesses over this period received more than one grant. Most received one or more student grants, and often a project grant.

5.2. Māori businesses have a similar experience to non-Māori businesses in the grant process—mainly positive with some administrative frustrations

Information held by Callaghan Innovation indicates that businesses who held growth, student and/or project grants in 2018-2020 had similar experiences to those of Māori businesses holding grants. Average Net Promoter Scores across these grants for Māori and non-Māori businesses match, at 9.6 out of a top score of 10.

A short review of this user experience feedback shows all grant holders value an efficient, effective, and connected grants systems which sets all parties up well to advance R&D.

6 RSI FUNDING FOR HEALTH RESEARCH—HEALTH RESEARCH COUNCIL FUNDS: INCLUDED AS AN EXAMPLE FOR COMPARISON

6.1. The Health Research Council invests in Māori health research across a number of mechanisms

This analysis did not review the activities of the Health Research Council (HRC) to substantiate its performance, however publicly available information shows that the HRC demonstrates a commitment to advancing Māori health research and outcomes. We have included the HRC's publicly available information and data, without further analysis.

The HRC actively monitors and reports on its spend and efforts on this commitment, across each of their six key funding mechanisms.

Key features of the HRC's funding mechanisms are outlined below.

- The existence of a statutory Māori Health Committee who recommend research projects to be funded by the HRC. The committee is responsible for distributing funds dedicated to Māori health research and career development.
- Funding mechanisms that are entirely Māori-led, with some of these especially for community led projects, providing iwi, hapū, and other Māori organisations opportunities to conduct research that has a direct impact on their community.
- Investing 10% or \$12 million of total HRC investments in the Rangahau Hauora Māori funding stream. This stream is aimed at advancing Māori health and wellbeing and achieving health equity.

- Supporting career development in Māori research, through Māori Career Development Awards, including scholarships, summer studentships and fellowships (equating to 2% of HRC funding invested).
- Advancing Māori researchers, with 16% of researchers funded being Māori.
- Requiring applicants for all HRC funding to consider how their research will advance Māori health. As part of the assessment process each research proposal's potential to advance Māori health is now scored in line with HRC's Māori Health Advancement criterion.
- Reviewing proposals that are funded under major grant types to determine their relevance to Māori Development or Māori Advancement. This has been completed and reported on for the past 25 years using a relevance criterion that was set by an Expert Advisory Panel.

These features indicate that HRC funding mechanisms encourage and support Māori research, outcomes for Māori health, and researcher capability development, and that performance is actively and openly reported on.

The guidance, aims, and criterion of HRC funding mechanisms are clear, and aligned with Vision Mātauranga Policy, He Korowai Oranga (the Māori Health Strategy), the New Zealand Health Research Prioritisation Framework, and the New Zealand Health Research Strategy 2017-2027 to support effective investment decisions.



A significant proportion of the money that is awarded by HRC is invested to advance Māori health research, researchers, and outcomes. This is likely a direct reflection of the well-defined, well structured, and well communicated funding mechanisms and policies that HRC has in place.

6.2. 35% of research in major grant types funded by the HRC in 2020/21 had relevance to Māori advancement

In the 2020/21 financial year 35% of the \$81 million invested through HRC's major grant types, was spent on research relevant to Māori Development and Māori Advancement.

This relevance is assessed by HRC staff in line with criterion developed by an Expert Advisory Panel over 25 years ago, and consistently applied to major grant types since.



6.3. 14% of research funded by the HRC in 2020/21 was Māori-led

In the 2020/21 financial year (to June) HRC paid out \$118 million, across 826 active contracts. Of this, \$16.7 million (14.4% of total spend) was invested in research that has a lead investigator who identifies as Māori, representing 152 active contracts, with a total allocated budget of \$90.6 million.

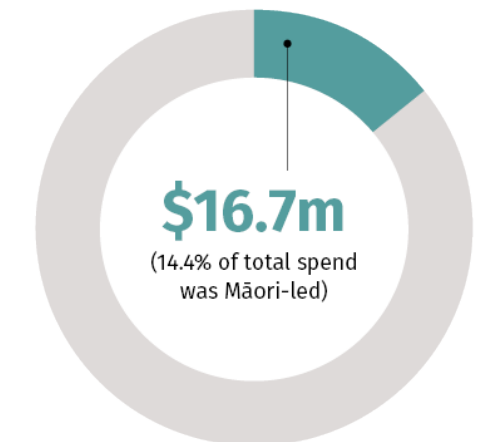


Figure 12. Proportion of Māori-led HRC funded research, 2020/21

Use of government research, science, and innovation funds for Māori

7 OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY

7.1. Overview of method

Analysing key research questions through data analysis required an iterative approach, capturing dollars awarded, project counts, and Māori researcher and entity involvement:

- A series of key research questions were framed, and a select number of funds were included in scope to match needs and resources.
- Information and data were sourced taking an iterative approach to identify what insights could be pulled from the funding data. MBIE facilitated the sharing of raw data, responding to a series of data requests.
- Excel and R was used to clean and analyse the data in line with the key research questions, and data available.

Key research questions for this data analysis:

How much RSI funding is awarded to projects that explore the following?

- **People**—funding Māori workforce/s, building the capacity and capability of the Māori RSI workforce
- **Knowledge**—mātauranga Māori (including kaupapa Māori) and topics that support positive outcomes for Māori.

What gaps are there in our monitoring? What should be collected and how should the information be used?

Sources of information:

- MBIE's internal Information Management System (IMS)
- reports provided by the Royal Society, Callaghan Innovation, and the Health Research Council
- Callaghan Innovation's User Product Experience Dashboard
- relevant funding websites
- direct data requests.

Years in scope:

The 2018, 2019 and 2020 funding rounds. Application, funding, and reporting years differ slightly across funds, but generally, and for the purposes of this analysis are:

- 2018 funding round = 1st July 2018 to 30th June 2019 = FY19
- 2019 funding round = 1st July 2019 to 30th June 2020 = FY20
- 2020 funding round = 1st July 2020 to 30th June 2021 = FY21

7.2. Method for analysis

The number and value of projects awarded funding

VMCF, Endeavour, NSC, SSIF, and Catalyst—MBIE funds: Data was sourced from MBIE's funding administrative data (collected

through the MBIE's Integrated Management System).

For each fund, unique projects and the associated amount awarded was found for each funding year. Note that the money may have been awarded in a particular year but the project itself runs over multiple years. The project is only counted in the year it was first awarded money (within the 2018-2020 scope).

SSIF and NSC funds are contracted differently to other MBIE funds. Projects may run over many years, but funding is sought each year with a new project ID created. For fair comparison with other funds in scope of this analysis, a unique project count was created (using the 'original ID'), and the amount that was funded across the 2018-2020 years for each unique project was aggregated. The project and amount awarded over 2018-2020 is then only shown in the year that the project first appears.

Growth, Student, and Project Grants—Callaghan Innovation: Data was sourced direct from Callaghan Innovation, using their funding administrative data.

Grant counts are by 'Contract ID', assuming each unique contract ID corresponds to a unique grant awarded. 'Start Date' was taken as the date for which the grant was awarded, and this was allocated into equivalent funding round years. To enable fair comparison with MBIE funds, the 'Forecast Value' figure for the contract was taken as the amount awarded for each new grant (though in practice this might have been expensed over a number of years for the project).

Marsden—Royal Society: Figures were taken from the Royal Society New Zealand Data Report files for the report years 2019, 2020, and 2021 (which are for the 2018, 2019, 2020 funding rounds, respectively). These reports were provided by MBIE and the Royal Society.

Specifically, data on the 'MF DR' sheet from the excel workbook that forms part of the report packages was used the analysis. The number of 'new' contracts for the relevant year was taken. For consistency with other funds, the 'total contracted' figure was used to give the amount awarded for each new contract, for the funding year (even though the project or contract might run over a number of years).

Māori researchers involved in projects awarded

Overview: Ethnicity data has been sourced from MBIE funding-related administrative data, where some funds seek ethnicity information from contract holders (though responses are optional).

For the purposes of this analysis, Māori researchers' captures any individual who self identifies as being of Māori ethnicity, and plays a key role in the project as listed in 'role' data. Individuals may be of Māori ethnicity but not deem themselves to be a Māori researcher. Researchers who do not identify their ethnicity as Māori but are considered a Māori researcher, are not identifiable in the data.

The number of Māori researchers was found by linking people and ethnicity data with project identification data, which was linked back to funds and years. Individuals self-identify their ethnicity (selecting one or more ethnicities), or they may choose not to. By default, if one of the ethnicities selected by an individual was 'Māori' this analysis deemed them to be Māori.

Ethnicity data started being collected in 2018, and this data collection became more consistent from 2019. Depending on the fund, between 22%-33% of people listed as having a role on projects, across 2019-2020, did not have ethnicity data. Unless directly obvious, it has been assumed that the same names appearing multiple times are the same individual.

VMCF and Endeavour—the ethnicity of 'key researchers', 'key individuals', and 'science leaders', was grouped into 'non-Māori', 'Māori', and 'not stated', and linked to projects (using the original project ID). Where individuals appeared more than once, the string of data that indicates ethnicity was taken if the other data string did not. If both indicated ethnicity, the most recent identification data was used.

Catalyst—the same method was followed as above, but due to role definitions differing, 'Māori researchers' are 'Lead or co-lead', 'Collaborator' 'Other contributors', 'Technician' and 'Supporting staff'.

SSIF and NSC—the same key method and definitions would have been applied as in the Catalyst fund. However, ethnicity data for individuals in the SSIF and NSC funds is not collected so this analysis does not present ethnicity data for these funds.

Identifying 'unique' researchers: spell cleaning was used to identify unique individuals – removing those that exist in a year, and a fund, and are on multiple projects to ensure these individuals are only reported once, as appropriate to the insights being presented.

Projects indicating relevance to Māori RSI, or an alignment with Vision Mātauranga

VMCF, Endeavour, and NSC: In these funds, applicants are asked about the project's/ programme's relevance to Māori, noting the proportion (out of 100) of the project that falls into the following categories:

- research not involving and not specifically relevant to Māori
- research specifically relevant to Māori
- research involving Māori
- Māori-centred research
- kaupapa Māori research.

Sometimes there is a preceding question asked: 'Will this project make a significant difference to Māori research and innovation?' A 'yes/no' answer is available to be selected.

To find the projects indicating relevance to Māori, each of the projects that selected 'no' to

the above question were removed from the data set. Any project that noted 'yes' to the preceding question but had allocated '100%' of their project relevance into the 'research not involving and specifically relevant to Māori' category was also removed, as this selection is deemed to mean that the project is not truly relevant to Māori.

With some further analysis to identify unique projects, the remaining count gave the individual number of projects of relevance to Māori RSI.

As a following step, a closer analysis was undertaken to identify projects that noted 50% or more of the project had relevance to 'kaupapa Māori research' (as defined in MBIE's funding profiling categorisation questions). Key details about the projects, such as project title, description, lead organisation, and contract value, were analysed to provide additional insights on the projects that indicated they took this approach.

No profiling categorisation data was available at the time of this analysis for VMCF projects in 2020, so the number of kaupapa Māori projects in the VMCF is likely underestimated over the 2018-2020 period.

Note: Projects were only captured in the year they were first seen in the 2018-2020 snapshot, for consistency with the rest of the analysis on project numbers.

SSIF—The SSIF asks the same profiling questions around contracts/projects making 'a significant difference to Māori research and innovation' as in the VMCF, Endeavour, and NSC funds. However, instead of being able to allocate a percentage effort to each category, SSIF contract holders are asked, 'Which Vision Mātauranga category [from the 5 categories] best describes the project?' They are only able to select one category. This has given the number of SSIF projects aligned with each profiling category, including kaupapa Māori research projects.

Marsden: Marsden contract holders are asked whether the research project aligns with one or more of the four themes of Vision Mātauranga. They are able to select, none or more than one. Data on each new contract and their VM alignment selections were drawn from the Royal Society New Zealand Data Report files for the report years 2019, 2020, and 2021 (which are for the 2018, 2019, 2020 funding rounds, respectively).

Unable to analyse—we weren't able to quantitatively analyse alignment for the following funds as they do not ask specific profiling questions as in the other MBIE administered funds. Open text analysis would be required to provide a picture of alignment or relevance for these funds.

Marsden contracts that are Māori-led

Marsden: Data was sourced directly from the Royal Society through data requests. The number of Māori-led projects for new contracts awarded in the 2018, 2019 and 2020 funding years was sought. This number has been calculated by the Royal Society, based on a definition of Māori-led as 'at least 20% of the key applicants (provider institutions) in the project identify as Māori.'

VMCF 2013-2020

The same method used to provide insights on the VMCF over the 2018-2020 period was simply extended to provide insights over a longer time frame, from 2013 to 2020.

Māori businesses involved in Callaghan grants awarded

Callaghan Innovation project, growth, and student grants: Data was sourced directly from Callaghan Innovation, and through their User Experience Dashboard.

Callaghan Innovation collects information on the types of businesses that apply and are awarded R&D related grants. Entities include: A Limited Partnership registered under the Limited Partnerships Act 2008, a Māori Incorporation or a Trust established under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, a Trust established on behalf of Māori claimants to receive and manage assets as part of the settlement of a claim under the Treaty of Waitangi, a Māori statutory body, and a business that is controlled by one or more of the above types of Māori entities.

Callaghan provided a list of contracts and noted against each whether it was awarded to a Māori business or a non-Māori business. This figure was then counted across the funding years, and grant types. Businesses that were awarded multiple grants across the years in scope were identified, to give individual business counts.

Callaghan Innovation only recently started collecting data on Māori/non-Māori businesses through the Customer Navigation function, so some data may be underreported for the 2018-2020 period for this analysis.

Experience information was explored using Net Promoter Score information and general comments provided by Māori and non-Māori businesses through Callaghan's User Product Experience Dashboard, which notes whether a customer/client (and for the purposes of this analysis, successful grant holder), is a Māori business or not.

Note: the administrative contract data, and the experience information from the UPE dashboard were not linked or matched as datasets as part of this analysis.

HRC data—example for comparison purposes

Health Research Council grants: Data was sourced from HRC; we did not do any further analysis. The report provided an overview of the research HRC had funded in the 2020/21 financial year and the research that had relevance to Māori.

Data was drawn from figures presented in tables and summaries in the report, alongside key points on the website. Conclusions have been drawn from the data and supporting information. This analysis did not review the activities of the HRC to substantiate their performance.

i The quality of the insights that can be drawn from administrative data is influenced by data limitations including lack of data, and inconsistency in data collection and definitions. Note also that the data used in the analysis is self-reported information. Consistent methods for analysing the data within each fund have been applied to mitigate these limitations where appropriate.

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