

## New Zealand's Universities - Key Facts and Stats: summary of information sources September 2016

Section	Key fact/statistic	Source
<b>Enriching Knowledge and Understanding Building Māori and Pasifika Success</b>	172,000 total students	Education Counts, Tertiary Statistics. ENR.10 "Domestic and international students by qualification level and sub-sector 2008-2015". 2015 data.
	131,770 full-time equivalent students (EFTS)	Education Counts, Tertiary Statistics. EFT.14 "Domestic and international equivalent full-time student units (EFTS) by qualification level, sub-sector and study type 2008-2015". 2015 data.
	29% of students (49,400 are studying at postgraduate level)	Education Counts, Tertiary Statistics. ENR.10 "Domestic and international students by qualification level and sub-sector 2008-2015". 2015 data.
	146,000 domestic students i	Education Counts, Tertiary Statistics. ENR.10 "Domestic and international students by qualification level and sub-sector 2008-2015". 2015 data.
	16,200 Māori students (11% of domestic students) and 11,400 Pasifika students (8% of domestic students).	Education Counts, Tertiary Statistics. ENR.11 "Domestic students by sub-sector, ethnic group and qualification level 2008-2015". 2015 data.
	NZ currently has one university per approx. 500,000 people (in line with international norms).	World Bank population estimates, 2016. Universities New Zealand website; Universities Australia website; Universities UK website; Universities Canada website.
	NZ universities spend around \$140m annually on research that specifically enriches our social and cultural understanding.	Statistics New Zealand, 2015. "Research and Development Survey: 2014". Table 4.
	88% of NZers with a degree or higher qualification have high levels of satisfaction with life compared with 83% of those with lower level qualifications and 77% of	Statistics New Zealand, 2015. "New Zealand General Social Survey: 2014". Table 6: Selected NZGSS measures by highest qualification, April 2014-March 2015.

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	those with no qualifications. Degree holders also have higher levels of trust, a greater sense of purpose, better self-rated health and are more accepting of diversity.	
	Māori bachelor's degree EFTS have increased by 25% in the universities since 2008.	Education Counts, Tertiary Statistics. EFT.10 "Domestic equivalent full-time student units (EFTS) by sub-sector, ethnic group and qualification level 2008-2015".
	Pasifika bachelor's degree EFTS have increased by 47% in the universities since 2008.	Education Counts, Tertiary Statistics. EFT.10 "Domestic equivalent full-time student units (EFTS) by sub-sector, ethnic group and qualification level 2008-2015".
	Māori doctorate students have increased by 21% since 2008 – and it's paying off. Māori doctoral graduates earn more than non-Māori graduates 5 years after study.	Education Counts, Tertiary Statistics. ENR.11 "Domestic students by sub-sector, ethnic group and qualification level 2008-2015".  Ministry of Education, 2014. "The outcomes of tertiary education for Māori graduates".
	Almost half (48%) of recent Māori university graduates were the first in their families to attend university, one third are parents and 70% are female	Reremoana Theodorea et al, 2015. "Māori university graduates: Indigenous participation in higher education". Data from Graduate Longitudinal Study New Zealand.
<b>Achieving Excellent Graduate Outcomes</b>	43,000+ graduates each year – 90% at bachelor's degree level and above.	Education Counts, Tertiary Statistics. COM.9 "Domestic and international students completing qualifications by qualification level and sub-sector 2008-2015". 2015 data.
	A typical bachelor's degree graduate will earn around \$1.38m more over their working life than a non-graduate.	"A degree is a smart investment". Universities New Zealand – Te Pōkai tara media release. 16 February 2016. UNZ analysis Census 2013.
	Median hourly earnings are 65% higher for NZers with a degree or higher qualification compared with those with no qualifications – more than twice the earnings premium of those with lower level tertiary qualifications.	Ministry of Education, 2016. "Profile & Trends: Tertiary Education Outcomes and Qualification Completions". 2015 data.
	Age 33 is the average age by which a degree pays off. i.e. where net additional earnings from a degree exceed the cost of getting a degree and income foregone while studying.	"A degree is a smart investment". Universities New Zealand – Te Pōkai tara media release. 16 February 2016. UNZ analysis Census 2013.

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	7 years' median time to pay off student loan for a bachelor's degree.	Ministry of Education, Inland Revenue, the Ministry of Social Development and Statistics New Zealand, 2015. "Student Loan Scheme Annual Report 2015". Table 19, page 39.
	Unemployment rate for people with a bachelor's degree or higher qualification is approximately 3%. i.e. half the rate for all 25 – 29 year olds.	Ministry of Education, 2016. "Profile & Trends 2015: Tertiary Education Outcomes and Qualification Completions".  Statistics New Zealand, 2016. "Labour Market Statistics: December 2015 quarter".
	30% of NZers aged 25-64 years have a bachelor's degree or higher qualification – around the same as the UK and Australia.	OECD. "Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators". "Table A1.1 Educational attainment of 25-64 year-olds (2015)".
	8 years after starting a bachelor's degree, only 16% of full-time domestic university students have not completed compared with 28% in ITPs and 43% in Wananga. This low non-completion rate also compares well internationally, with comparator countries ranging from 18% – 40%, or more.	Education Counts, Tertiary Statistics. COM.31 "Qualification completion rates for domestic students by qualification level, sub-sector, full- or part-time, and year of study 2005-2014".  Australian Government, Department of Education, 2015. "Completion Rates of Domestic Bachelor Students - A Cohort Analysis, 2005-2013".  National Centre for Education Statistics, US Department of Education, 2015. "Graduation Rates".  Times Higher Education, 2016. "How student completion rates vary across Europe".
	Half of university bachelor's degree students are now studying science, technology, engineering, health or the environment.	Education Counts, Tertiary Statistics. FOS_ENR.03 "Domestic and international students by field of study (broad and narrow), qualification level and sub-sector 2015".
	All 8 universities ranked in the world's top 500 (3%).	QS World University Rankings, 2016. International Association of Universities' Worldwide Database of Higher Education Institutions, Systems and Credentials.
<b>Advancing International Education</b>	26,000 international students (15% of all university students), similar to the proportion in countries like Australia and the UK.	Education Counts, Tertiary Statistics. ENR.25 "International students by sub-sector and region of citizenship 2008-2015". 2015 data.

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	International Education is NZ's 5th largest export earner, generating \$3.5 billion annually.	Statistics New Zealand, 2016. "Goods and Services Trade by Country: Year ended June 2016". Table 3: Total Exports by top 30 categories.
	Universities alone generate over \$1 billion annually.	Education New Zealand, 2016. "Statement of Intent 2016–2020".
	For every \$1m spent by international students, GDP is increased by \$1.6m – supporting more than 30,000 jobs.	NZIER report to Universities New Zealand – Te Pōkai Tara, 2016. "Economic impact of universities: An analysis of the contribution of New Zealand universities to economic activity".  Education New Zealand, 7 July 2016. "Economic valuation of international education underway".
	Citizenship of international students enrolled in NZ universities: China 41% USA 9% India 5% Malaysia 5% Vietnam 3% Saudi Arabia 2% Korea (Republic of) 2% UK 1% Germany 1% Japan 1%	Education Counts, Tertiary Statistics. ENR.27 "Top 20 countries of citizenship for international students by sub-sector and qualification level 2015".
	NZ universities attract high calibre international students: 16% are studying at doctoral level; overall, 39% are enrolled in postgraduate qualifications.	Education Counts, Tertiary Statistics. ENR.26 "International students by sub-sector, region of citizenship and qualification level 2015."
	Half of all international PhD students plan to work in NZ after graduation – most in Education and Training, Health Care, Medical, Science and Technology and academia.	Graduate Longitudinal Study New Zealand, 2012. "Extended Baseline Report: Graduate Longitudinal Study New Zealand, 4 April 2012".
<b>Delivering Quality Teaching and Learning</b>	93% of international university students choose to study in NZ because of the strong reputation of our universities.	I-Graduate International Insight, 2015. "International Barometer Survey: University sector results 2015".

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	Universities employ over 20,000 full-time equivalent staff. University staff were awarded 66% of National Tertiary Teaching Excellence Awards over the past 5 years; universities employ approximately 46% of all academic staff.	Ako Aotearoa National Centre for Tertiary Teaching Excellence, 2012 – 2016. "Tertiary Teaching Excellence Awards".  Education Counts, Tertiary Statistics. HRN.9 "Number of academic staff employed by tertiary education providers from 2012 to 2014 by age group (August)".
	An annual survey of international university students ranked satisfaction with physical and virtual facilities and resources above global levels.	I-Graduate International Insight, 2015. "International Barometer Survey: University sector results 2015".
	Research shows that 60% of undergraduate students own 3 or more internet-capable devices and that most students prefer and learn best in a blended learning environment.	EDUCAUSE Center for Analysis and Research, 2013. "ECAR Study of Undergraduate Students and Information Technology, 2013."
	Today 70–80% of NZ universities' library collection expenditure is on electronic resources and online materials.	Universities New Zealand analysis. Data collated from a series of 28 interviews with New Zealand university staff. Refer: UNZ Productivity Commission submission, 2 May 2016. Appendix 1, Page 87.
<b>Growing New Zealand's Economy</b>	\$3.5b total expenditure by universities annually.	2015 university annual reports. Consolidated/group figures.
	1.2% of NZ's gross domestic product.	NZIER report to Universities New Zealand – Te Pūkai Tara, 2016. "Economic impact of universities: An analysis of the contribution of New Zealand universities to economic activity". (Note: report based on 2014 data)
	NZ's GDP is 3-6% higher because of the impact that a university education has on the productivity of the workforce.	NZIER report to Universities New Zealand – Te Pūkai Tara, 2016. "Economic impact of universities: An analysis of the contribution of New Zealand universities to economic activity".
	Universities have a significant regional impact. GDP is 4.1% higher on average across regions that have universities.	Valero, A and Van Reenen, J. "The Economic Impact of Universities: Evidence from across the globe". Working Paper 22501. National Bureau of Economic Research. August 2016. © 2016 by Anna Valero and John Van Reenen.
	A 10% increase in higher education research spending will ultimately increase GDP by 1.75-1.84%. e.g another \$80m into research annually	NZIER report to Universities New Zealand – Te Pūkai Tara, 2016. "Economic impact of universities: An analysis of the contribution of New Zealand universities to economic activity".

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	would generate \$4.5bn annually within 10-20 years.	
<b>Driving Research and Innovation</b>	\$800m+ spent on research annually.	Statistics New Zealand, 2015. "Research and Development Survey: 2014".
	20% estimated return on university research annually	Deloitte Access Economics, 2015. "The economic contributions of Australia's research universities – the UNSW example".
	\$500m + generated annually through commercialising university research - about 15% of total university income.	University Commercialisation Offices of New Zealand, 2012. "University Research Commercialisation: Driving innovation and development".
	Universities account for 33% of New Zealand's R&D expenditure	Statistics New Zealand, 2015. "Research and Development Survey: 2014".
	Universities drive 63% of all of NZ's basic research expenditure and 31% of applied research expenditure	Statistics New Zealand, 2015. "Research and Development Survey: 2014".
	Over 60% of university research expenditure is on the physical and information sciences, infrastructure and our economic framework.	Statistics New Zealand, 2015. "Research and Development Survey: 2014".
	Universities employ more than 27,000 active researchers - 73% of all of New Zealand's R&D staff.	Statistics New Zealand, 2015. "Research and Development Survey: 2014".
	The stock of all knowledge generated by NZ universities and adopted across the wider economy accounts for around 9% of GDP.	NZIER report to Universities New Zealand – Te Pōkai Tara, 2016. "Economic impact of universities: An analysis of the contribution of New Zealand universities to economic activity".
<b>Efficient and Effective Universities</b>	<p>New Zealand universities produce outputs for only 77% of what it costs in Australia - and 61% of what it costs in Canada.</p> <p>Australia \$19,916  Canada \$25,083  New Zealand \$15,419  OCED average \$16,199</p>	<p>Note: In equivalent USD converted using PPPs for GDP, by level of education, based on full-time equivalents. Tertiary (including R&amp;D activities) - Bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees only. Short-cycle tertiary study excluded.</p>

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		OECD, 2016. "Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators". Table B1.1 Annual expenditure per student by educational institutions for all services (2013).
	Sources of university income 42% government tuition grants and Performance Based Research Fund (PBRF); 28% student tuition fees; 30% research, commercialisation and other revenue.	2015 university annual reports. Consolidated/group figures.