

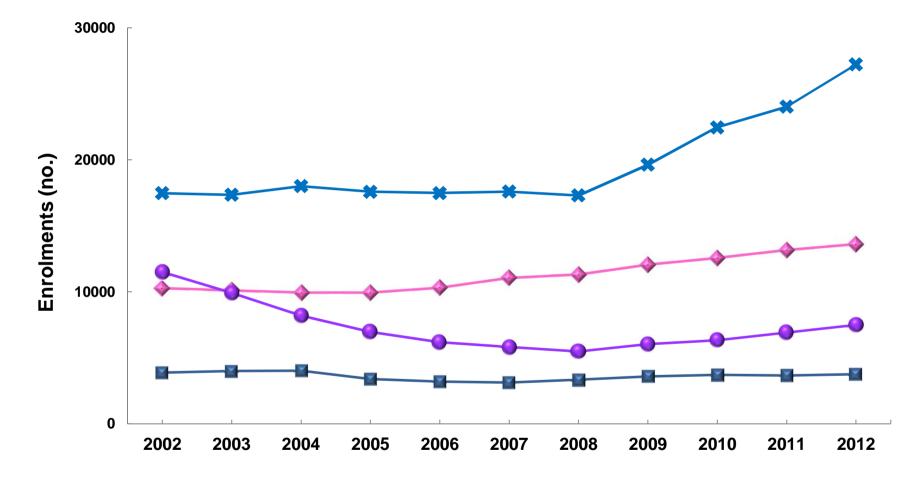
SCIENCE, RESEARCH AND POLICY

(ANOTHER CHANCE TO CHANGE*)

...the story continues

* Chief Scientist Robin Batterham, 2000





+-Natural and Physical Sciences

Information Technology

Engineering and Related Technologies

- Agriculture Environmental and Related Studies



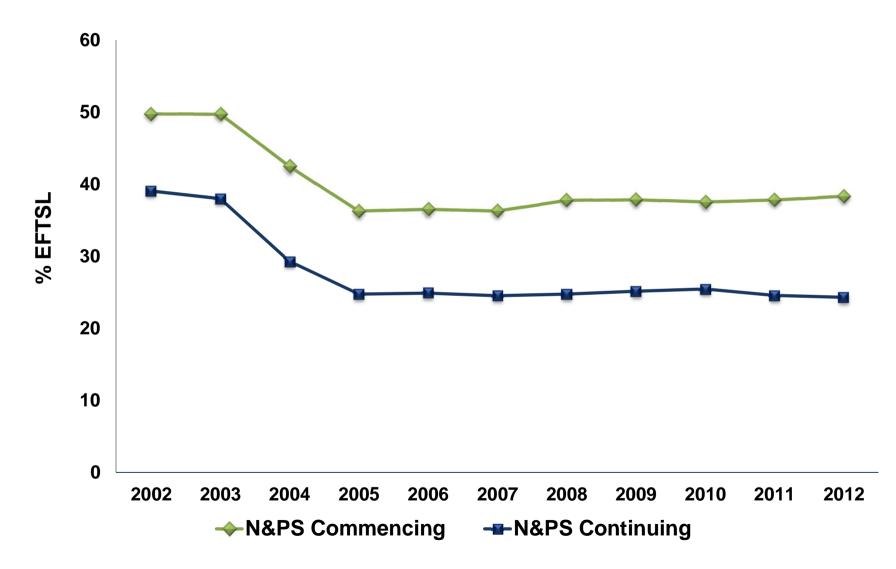
OFFERS TO YEAR 12 APPLICANTS: 2013

	ATAR Band						
	0–50	50.05–60	60.05–70	70.05–80	80.05–90	≥ 90.05	Total
Natural & Physical Sciences	297	763	1676	2958	4208	6996	16,898
Information Technology	237	617	810	882	553	398	3,497
Engineering	151	371	911	1,839	3,012	4,297	10,581
Agriculture & Environment	84	185	421	574	808	473	2,545

Education	636	1,370	2,248	2,271	1,342	445	8,312
Total Offers	5,074	11,511	18,981	25,608	29,258	34,109	124,541

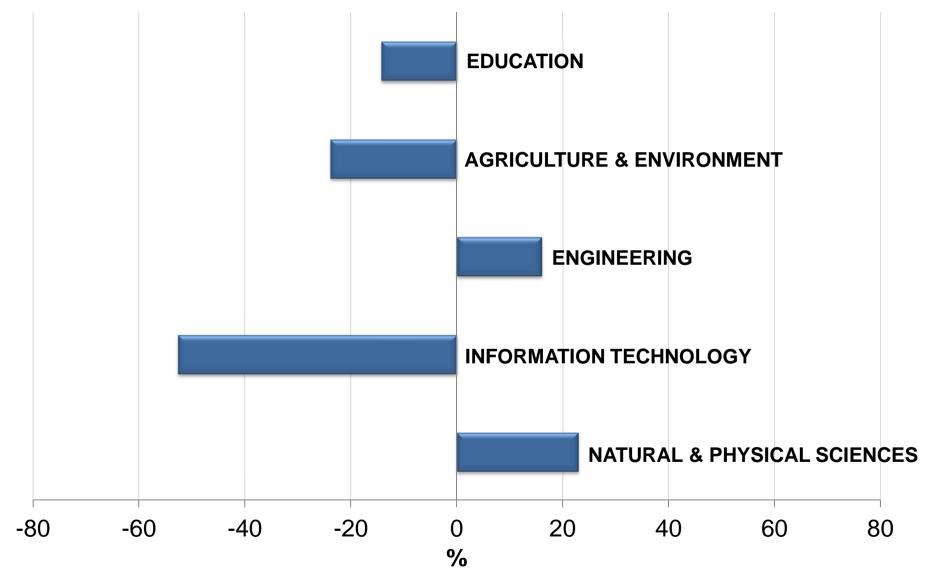


NATURAL & PHYSICAL SCIENCES - UNCLASSIFIED -





CHANGES in GRADUATIONS: Between 2003 and 2012



SOURCE: Department of Education

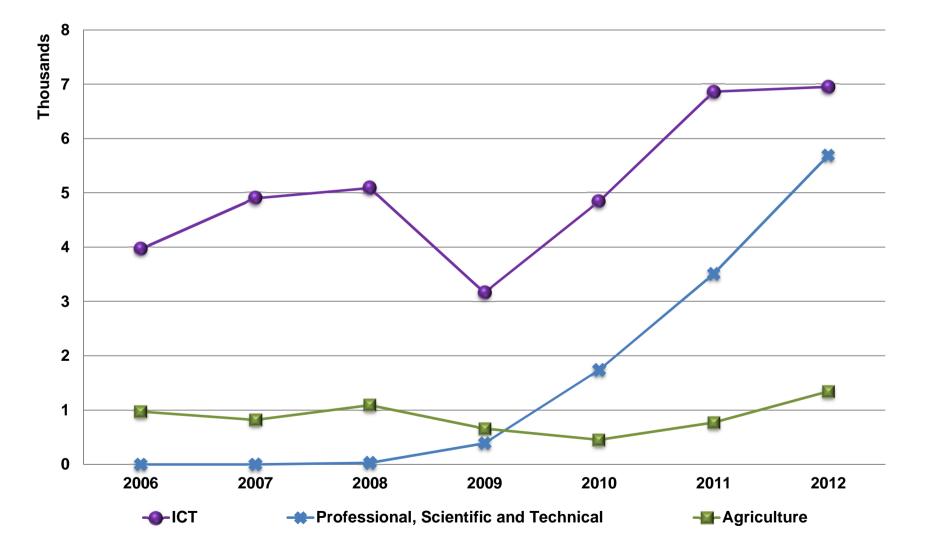


WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION ABS CENSUS DATA 2006 to 2011

- STEM qualifications grew by 14% ...compared with 9% growth for other jobs...(now amounts to)...
- > ...18% of the workforce or ~2.1 million have a STEM qualification in 2010-11...
- > ...75% with university-level qualifications work as professionals or managers.
- > Highest Growth
 - ➢ ICT: +19%
 - > Engineering & Science (predominantly): +23%



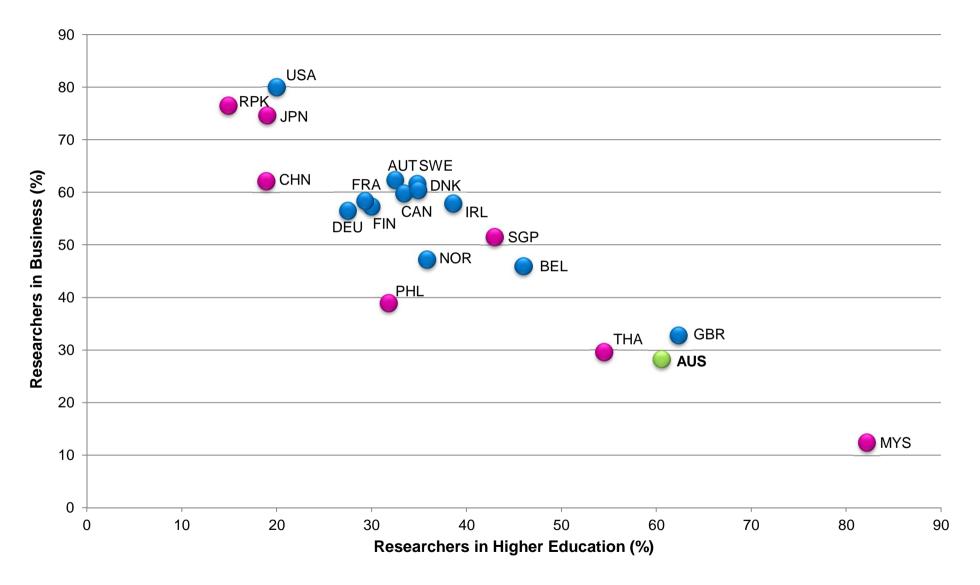
WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION : 2006 to 2012 IMMIGRATION DATA – 457 VISA



SOURCE: Department of Immigration and Citizenship, Subclass 457 Visa Statistics

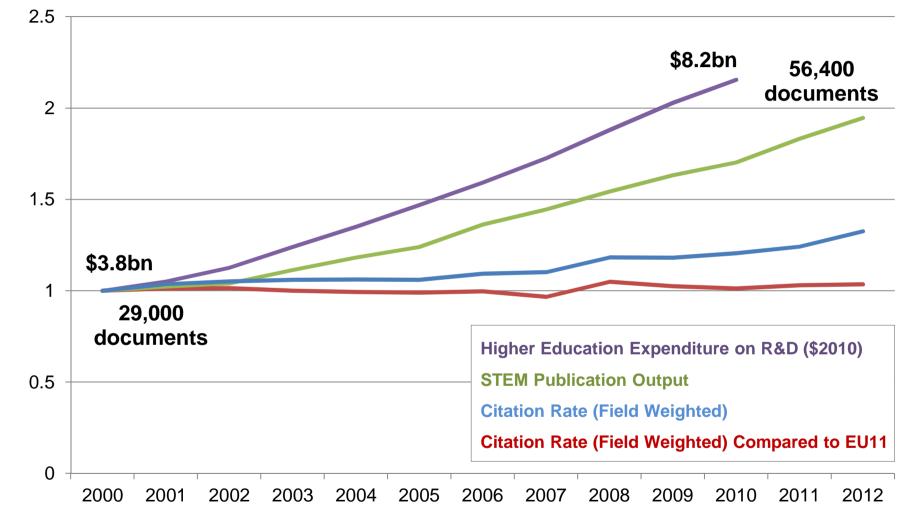


RESEARCHERS in BUSINESS and HIGHER ED.



SOURCE: UNESCO Institute of Statistics & OECD Main Science & Technology Indicators - Latest available country data (AUS 2010).



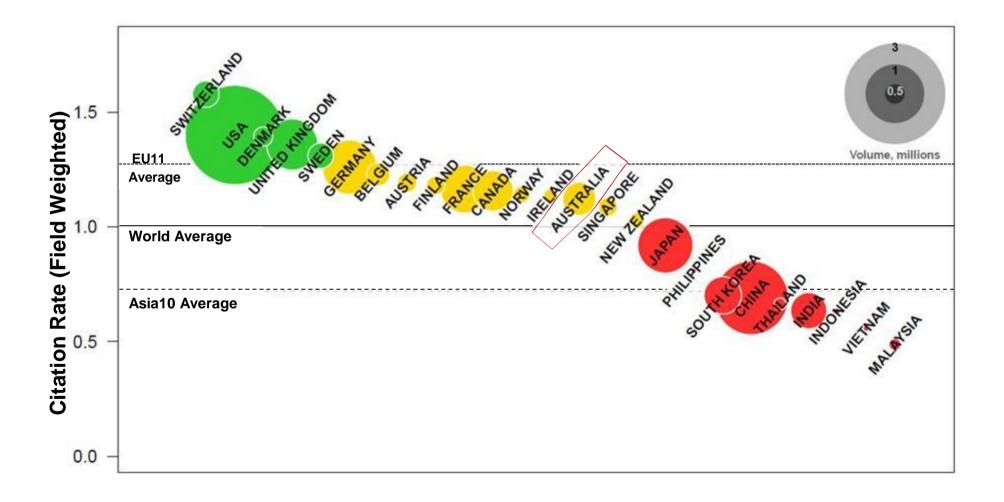


SOURCE:

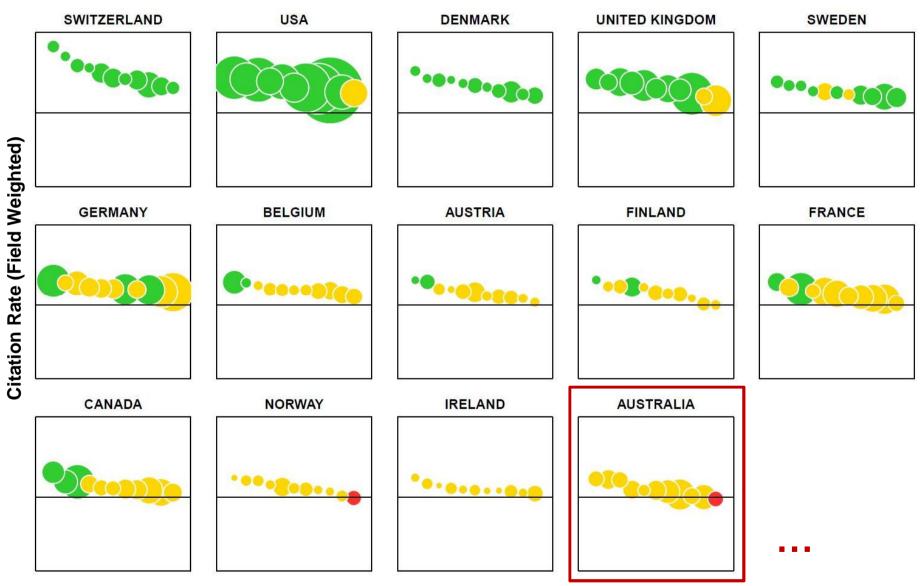
1. Based on data from InCites[™] Thomson Reuters

2. ABS 8111.0 - Research and Experimental Development, Higher Education Organisations, Australia, 2010, HERD by fields of research, 2010.



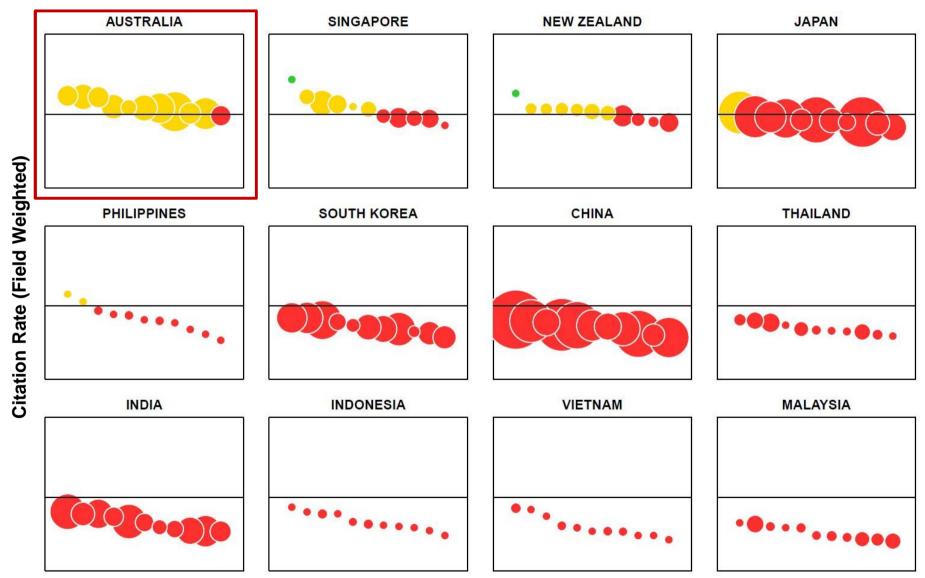






SOURCE: Based on 2002-12 data from InCites[™], Thomson Reuters

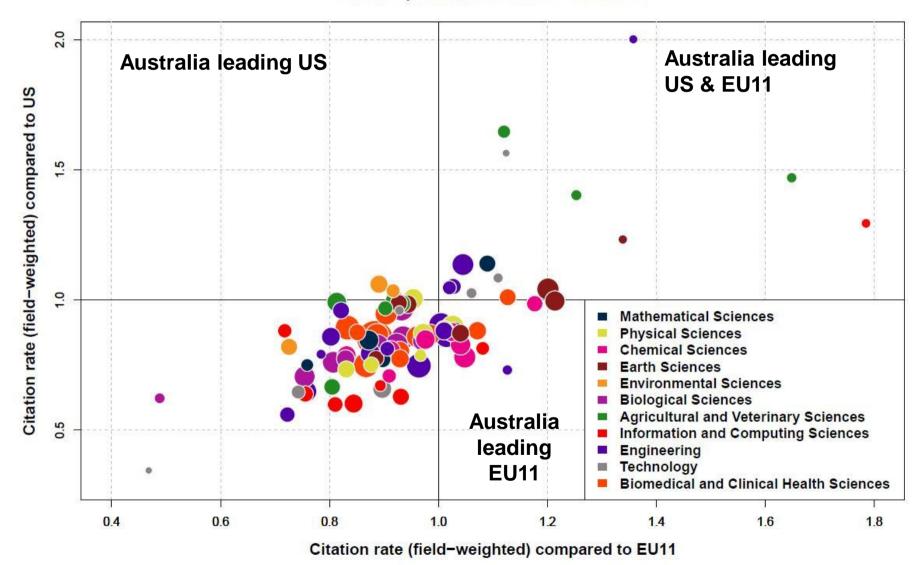




SOURCE: Based on 2002-12 data from InCites[™], Thomson Reuters



Australia's performance relative to US and EU11





RESEARCH EXPENDITURE: HIGHER EDUCATION & BUSINESS

	HERD		BER	RD
	\$ million	%	\$ million	%
STEM	5,865	71.5	17,427	96.8
STEM ex. Medical & Health Sciences	3,514	42.8	16,498	91.6
Humanities & Social Sciences	2,338	28.5	493	2.7
STEM:				
Agricultural & Veterinary Sciences	308	3.8	493	2.7
Biological Sciences	751	9.2	87	0.5
Chemical Sciences	293	3.6	275	1.5
Earth Sciences	207	2.5	200	1.1
Engineering	772	9.4	9,283	51.6
Environmental Sciences	252	3.1	193	1.1
Information & Computing Sciences	359	4.4	5,001	27.8
Mathematical Sciences	150	1.8	21	0.1
Medical and Health Sciences	2,351	28.7	928	5.2
Physical Sciences	264	3.2	28	0.2
Technology	157	1.9	917	5.1

SOURCE:

1. ABS 8104.0 - Research and Experimental Development, Businesses, Australia, BERD by fields of research, 2010-11.

2. ABS 8111.0 - Research and Experimental Development, Higher Education Organisations, Australia, 2010, HERD by fields of research, 2010.



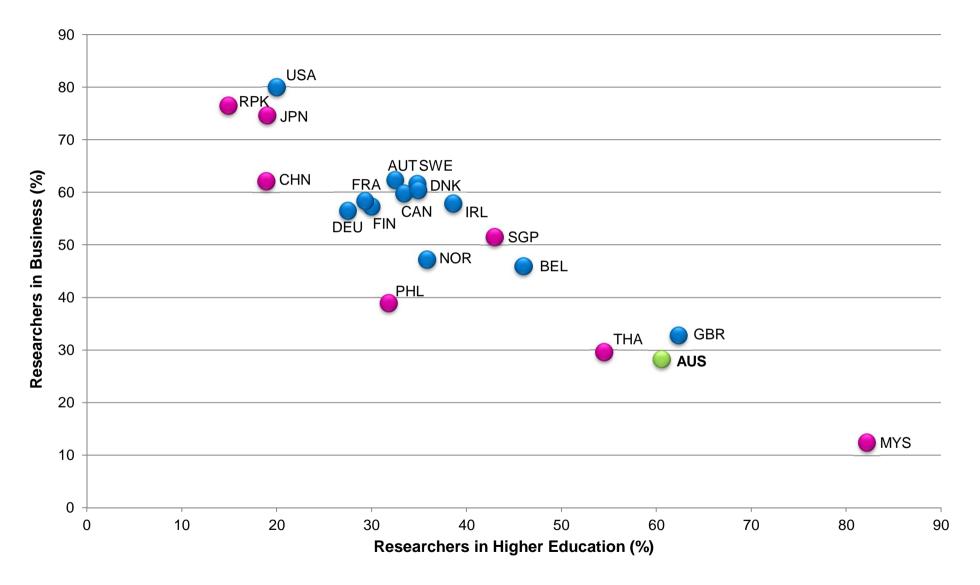
...While the private sector has a key role to play in making innovation happen, government must provide three key public-good inputs that allow innovation to blossom: investments in human capital, infrastructure, and research.

Agreed.

And it also needs appropriate levels of co-operation to be the norm - not unusual. Particularly given our research profile.



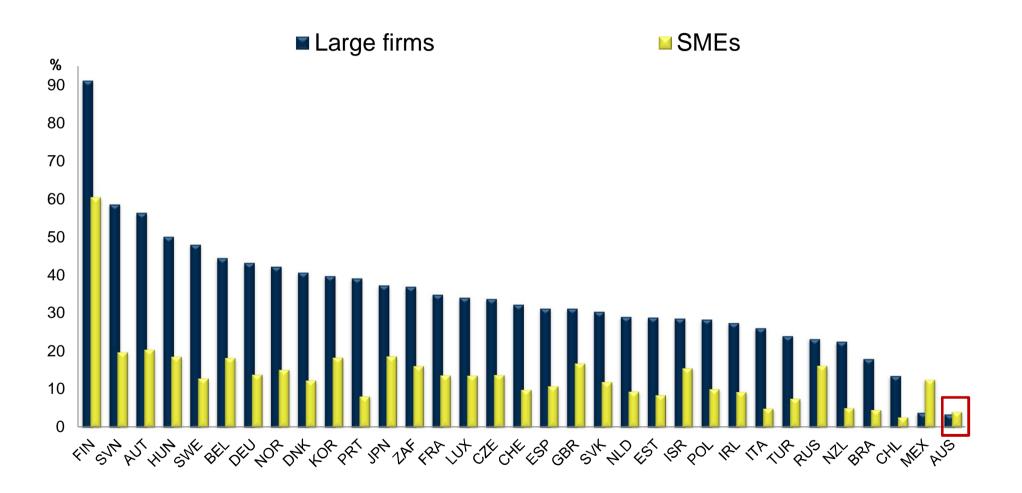
RESEARCHERS in BUSINESS and HIGHER ED.



SOURCE: UNESCO Institute of Statistics & OECD Main Science & Technology Indicators - Latest available country data (AUS 2010).



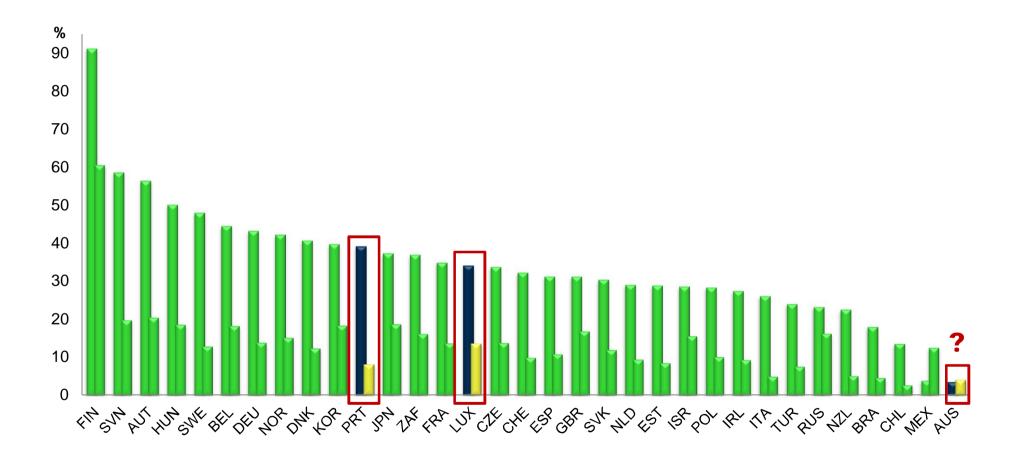
BUSINESS COLLABORATION with HIGHER EDUCATION or PUBLIC RESEARCH AGENCIES



SOURCE: OECD, based on Eurostat (CIS-2010) and national data sources, June 2013.



BUSINESS COLLABORATION with HIGHER EDUCATION or PUBLIC RESEARCH AGENCIES



SOURCE: OECD, based on Eurostat (CIS-2010) and national data sources, June 2013.



A STRATEGY for STEM?

Were we to develop a strategy, we would not be alone, just late:

The STEM enterprise is much like any other massive, complex system. It has tremendous inertia and can keep functioning in the absence of any apparent direction... No entity as vast, interconnected and diverse as the science and engineering enterprise can successfully operate on autopilot perpetually.

SOURCE: Committee on Science, US House of Representatives, September 1998. Unlocking our future: toward a national science policy.



WHAT DO WE WANT?

What type of Australia do we want?

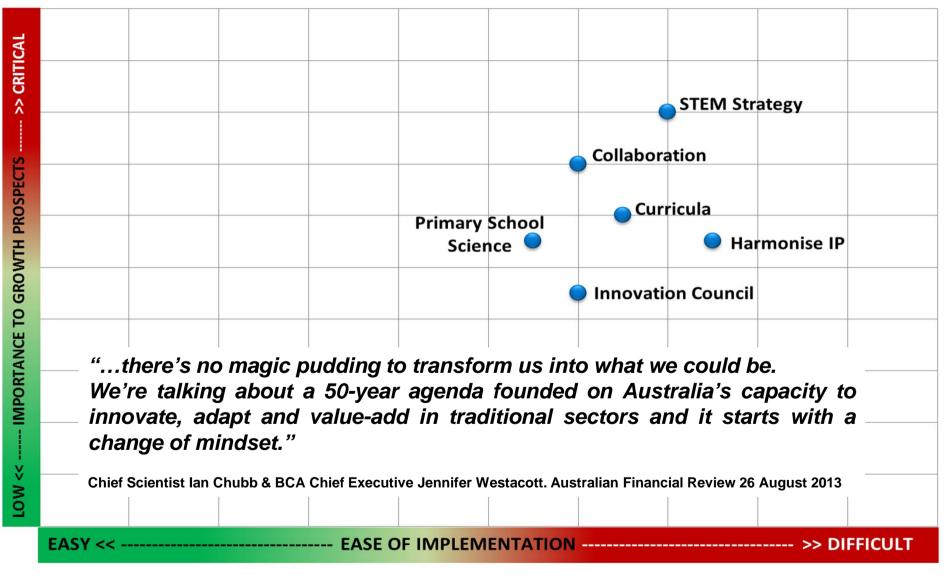
For example: Australia in 2025 will be strong, prosperous, healthy and secure and positioned to benefit all Australians in a rapidly changing world.

But...Australia lacks the national urgency found in the United States, East Asia and much of Western Europe, and runs the risk of being left behind.

How do we change? And what do we change?



PREPARING the WAY



SOURCE: Adapted from – BCA 2013, Action Plan for Enduring Prosperity.



AN ACTION PLAN for STEM

