



**NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY  
OF COMPETITION AND REGULATION INC.**

# PAY PEANUTS AND GET MONKEYS?

Evidence from NZ Universities

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# PEANUTS AND MONKEYS, MONKEYS AND PEANUTS...

James Goldsmith...



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# BUT DO PEANUTS REALLY BEGET MONKEYS?

- Contrarian views
  - intrinsic motivation, not money
  - 'peanuts attract a better class of monkey'
- Data difficulties
  - how does one identify 'peanuts' or 'monkeys'?
  - privacy constraints

# REQUIREMENTS FOR 'CLEAN' INVESTIGATION

- A single worker task
- Sub-group variation in remuneration
- Objective measure of sub-group performance

**Due to PBRF, the NZ university system now provides data that meet these requirements.**



# PBRF

- Splitting of research and teaching funding
- All NZ academics required to submit a research portfolio for assessment by one of 12 panels covering 41 disciplines
- Each portfolio assigned a 'quality' grade  
(A, B, C, R = 10, 6, 2, 0)
- Individual scores not made public, but performance measures for each *discipline* computed and reported



# PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- Average Quality Score
  - arithmetical average of discipline-researcher scores
- Proportion of R grades
  - 'prevalence of monkeys' in discipline



# HOW ARE NZ ACADEMICS PAID?

- NZ academic pay depends only on rank, not on discipline
- But disciplines vary in labour market opportunities

*If a university went ahead and paid equally, lowering economists' pay and raising French professors' pay, it would have a great French staff and a dreadful bunch of economists.*  
(Hamermesh, 2004, p180)



# DISCIPLINE-SPECIFIC OPPORTUNITY COSTS

- Available proxy: US discipline-specific academic salaries

Remuneration Shortfall (RS) =

*average US salary - average NZ salary*

**If peanuts beget monkeys, then high RS should be associated with weak research performance**



# SOME SIMPLE NUMBERS: I

DISCIPLINE CHARACTERISTIC	MEAN	MAX	MIN
Average Quality Score	2.79	4.74	0.34
Proportion of R grades	0.36	86.7	7.5
Remuneration Shortfall	\$20,910	\$90520	-\$340

# SOME SIMPLE NUMBERS: II

## Top-5 Average Quality Score

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>RS ranking</u>
Philosophy	36
Anthropology and Archaeology	35
Earth Sciences	23
Ecology, Evolution and Behaviour	21
Biomedical	14

# SOME SIMPLE NUMBERS: III

## 5 Most Underpaid

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>AQS ranking</u>
Accounting & Finance	34
Management etc	31
Law	20
Marketing and Tourism	30
Computer Science etc	26

# REGRESSION ANALYSIS

$$\text{Research performance} = a + b \cdot \text{RS} + c \cdot \mathbf{X} + e$$

$\mathbf{X}$  = vector of control variables:

- History and research culture
- 'Dilution' of available resources
- Government funding category
- Ability to influence panel decisions



# RESULTS SUMMARY

Performance Measure      Effect of \$25000 increase in RS

Average Quality Score                      -0.45 (-15%)

Percentage of R grades                      8.4pp (26%)

Both effects are 'statistically significant' at 0.1% level



# 'RANKING' OF EXPLANATORY VARIABLES

Variable	'Relative' Ranking
1. History and research culture	2.5
2. "Dilution" of available resources	2.0
<b>3. Remuneration Shortfall</b>	<b>1.0</b>
4. Government funding category	0.6
5. Ability to influence panel decisions	0.4



# MONKEY ECONOMICS?

- ‘Monkey-mimicking’ behaviour
  - consulting work
  - but applies to other countries as well, and therefore shouldn’t affect research scores
- RS a signal of ‘quality’
  - but then high-RS disciplines should have high research scores
- Part-time workers
  - endogenous response
- New researcher bias
  - age
  - proportion of non-submissions



# MONKEY ECONOMICS? cont.

- Sample size
  - but same relationship exists in department-level data
- “Teaching matters too!”
  - but requires +ve correlation between RS and teaching performance!
  - teaching and research quality +vely correlated
- Work shifting
  - takes place *within* disciplines
  - no reason for why high-RS disciplines should systematically differ from low-RS disciplines



# CONCLUSION

- The greater a discipline's average salary in US universities, the weaker its research performance in NZ universities.
- NZ universities apparently get what they pay for: disciplines in which the fixed compensation is high relative to opportunity cost are best able to recruit high-quality researchers.
- Paying (relative) peanuts attracts mainly monkeys

**HEALTH WARNING!**

