Professor Gerry McKenna MRIA Chair, North-South Standing Committee Royal Irish Academy

Presentation to Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council

Leisure and Development Committee





- independent, all-island learned society established under Charter in 1785
- approximately 650 Members, based on Distinction in scholarship and research in the sciences, engineering, humanities, social sciences and public service.
- Membership is by election and is considered the highest academic honour in Ireland. Fraternal links with Royal Society, British Academy, Royal Society of Edinburgh, Learned Society of Wales
- The RIA is an independent forum of peer-elected experts, operating on an all-island basis
- draws on Members' expertise to contribute to public debate and policy formation on issues in science, technology and culture.
- represents Irish learning internationally, operates a major research library, and is an academic publisher.



Higher Education Futures Taskforce

Established by the President and Officers in 2020

Aim

 To develop a viable vision for higher education on the island of Ireland up to 2035

Background

 Major changes globally and locally (Covid-19, Brexit, new delivery modalities, technological university development, regional pressures, access and inclusion issues, the essentiality of a strong research base, Ireland-Northern Ireland collaborative opportunities and challenges) Higher Education Futures Taskforce

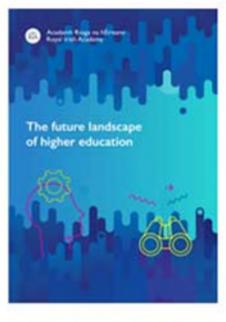
Consultation Exercise established in 2020 - Inputs from over 100 organisations, stakeholders, interested parties, individuals

5 Taskforce Subgroups - 5 reports plus an Executive Summary (November 2021):

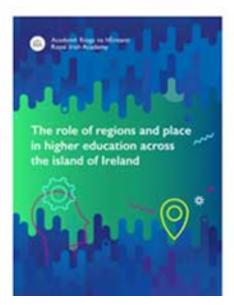
- A Vision for Higher Education on the island of Ireland in 2035
- The future landscape of Higher Education
- Regions and Place in Higher Education across the island of Ireland
- Equality, Diversity and Inclusion in Higher Education
- Re-Imagining Research and Innovation in Higher Education in Ireland and Northern Ireland

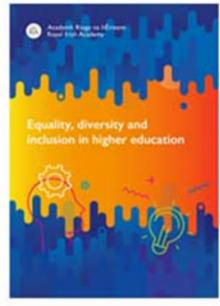
Higher Education Futures Series













The Greater North-West

Definition of Region

Counties Derry~Londonderry and Donegal
 Also: Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, Fermanagh, Tyrone

Infrastructure deficit

• Road, rail, air, communications

Innovation deficit

- EC Regional Innovation Scorecard (2021); North and West regions of Ireland moderate v strong for rest of country
- 'Lagging region'; 72% of EU GDP/capita (fall from 82% in 5 years)
 - Similar for North and West of Northern Ireland



- Underdevelopment of North-West region (including counties of Derry~Londonderry and Donegal but spanning north of Galway to East of Coleraine – counties Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, Fermanagh, West Tyrone, Londonderry~Derry)
- Cross-border regional planning and oversight of tertiary education
- Enhanced role for FE in HE delivery
- Potential for cross-border HE institution

Major Issues (Northern Ireland)

Limitations imposed by MaSN cap

 Net 'brain drain' from Northern Ireland

Skewed geographic distribution of student numbers

Affirmative Action Needed to support North-West

- Differential fees
- Increased maintenance support

North-West Persistent Challenges

The North-West has persistent challenges in terms of:

- Infrastructure deficits relative to other regions on the island of Ireland.
- . Lower levels of economic performance and population growth.
- . Lower levels of overall educational attainment.
- Lower levels of participation in higher education.
- Low levels of student mobility to HE campuses in the north-west from other regions on the island.
- Limited ambition by governments and the relevant institutions to grow student numbers to levels comparable to those of other major population centres elsewhere on the island.

University enrolments versus population

Urban centres	Population	University enrolments (2021/2022)
Limerick City	102,287	30,069
Galway City	85,910	26,996
Letterkenny	22,549	3,993
Derry-Londonderry City	108,227 (85,279)51	5,557
Coleraine	38,487	4,084

Distribution of campus-based university places in Northern Ireland, Ireland and Great Britain by capital cities and other centres of student population

Northern Ireland	Ireland	England	Scotland	Wales
Belfast	Dublin	London	Edinburgh	Cardiff
44,334	97,970	507,457	76,410	49,355
(82.6%)	(39.8%)	(22.7%)	(27.3%)	(36.8%)
L/Derry	Cork	Birmingham	Glasgow	Swansea
5,227	34,330	94,180	92,430	22,495
(9.7%)	(13.9%)	(4.2%)	(33%)	(16.8%)
Coleraine	Galway	Manchester	Aberdeen	Carmarthen
4,084	25,665	84,495	31,535	8,465
(7.6%)	(10.4%)	(3.8%)	(11.3%)	(6.3%)
Total 53,645	Total 246,300	Total 2,234,335	Total 280,055	Total 134,190

Major Positive Developments

- Atlantic Technological University
- Medical school and health sciences developments at Magee
- Derry & Strabane City Deal
- Causeway Coast and Glens Growth Deal
- Project Ireland 2040 the north-west (Sligo regional growth centre; Letterkenny infrastructure developments)
- North West Tertiary Education Cluster
- Taskforce to expand Magee campus to 10,000 students (2020 New Decade New Approach political agreement)

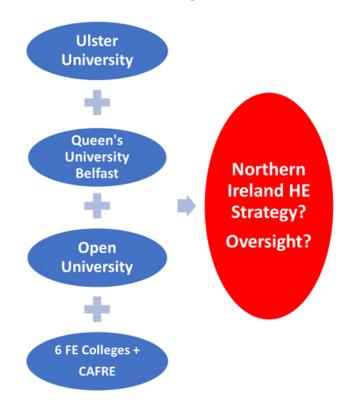
Examples of N-W Innovations

- North West Tertiary Education Cluster
- N-W Strategic Growth Partnership (NWSGP)
- Derry & Strabane City Region City Deal
- Medical School
- Cognitive Analytics Research Lab (CARL)
- Centre For Industrial Digitisation, Robotics and Automation (CIDRA)
- Transformation Healthcare Research Innovation Value Based Ecosystem (THRIVE)
- Causeway Coast & Glens Growth Deal
- Enterprise Zone Digital Innovation Hub
- School of Veterinary Medicine?
- Centre for Drug Discovery & Pharmaceutical Innovation
- Atlantic Technological University (8 campuses)
- **NUI Galway** Medical Academies (Donegal, Sligo, Mayo, Ballinasloe)

HE Development Limitations in North-West

- The lack of a knowledge-intensive presence in the north-western counties of the ROI, e.g. a major research centre such as one funded by Science Foundation Ireland (SFI) or SFI professors
- Limitations on TUs
 - independent appointment of professors prohibited
 - curtailment of innovative flexibility to develop missions/regional niches
- Low levels of industry and research innovation, particularly with regard to small and medium enterprises across the north- west
- Challenges arising from the NI funding system—the MaSN cap and lack of incentives to attract students in greater numbers to the north-west region.
- Low historical levels of capital investment in north-west HEI campuses across Ireland and Northern Ireland.
- NO INDEPENDENT OVERSIGHT OF HE OR FE.

Northern Ireland Tertiary Education (10 Autonomous Independent Institutions)



Greater North-West Geographic, Political and Financial Peripherality

North-West - peripheral in both jurisdictions Dublin Belfast - Parliament/Govt - Parliament/Govt **Departments Departments** - Banks/Financial - Banks/Financial Capital Capital

Future Models of Tertiary Education Development

- Expansion of NW Tertiary Education Cluster with independent oversight
- Plan the distribution of programmes, student numbers and research priorities in greater North-West
- Promote collaboration
- Act as a buffer and advocacy body between tertiary institutions and governments in NI and RoI (and UK and EU)
- Independent Cross-Border Federal Tertiary Education Institution
- Supported by NI and RoI governments (each funding activities within their respective jurisdictions)

THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT PLACES IS A POLITICAL IMPERATIVE and AN ESSENTIAL and INTEGRAL PART OF REGIONAL PLANNING

- should not be determined by the limitations or competing priorities of individual institutions

Greater North-West Tertiary Education Planning Longer term –
cross-border
tertiary federation
of participating
institutions
[Federal
Institution?]

15+ campuses

- Potential exploitation of academic and research synergies
- Efficient use of infrastructure

Overseen by a crossborder independent planning body focussed on the needs and opportunities of the North-West region and inputting to relevant government departments in both jurisdictions

Cross-Border University?

Simon Harris TD, Dublin Chamber 2020

"why don't we have a cross border university on the island of Ireland"

"education transcends borders."

Brandon Lewis MP, Command Paper 2021

"improving Northern Ireland's university provision."

An example of this might be a cross border university situated in the North West. This could symbolise the importance of North South cooperation, representing an important step in achieving greater social cohesion, and ensuring the North West receives the investment into social enterprises that it so richly deserves. Such an initiative could also help to address the longstanding issue of 'brain drain' in NI, add immediate value to NI's economy by providing more skilled jobs, and attract research funding and the promotion of businesses, helping to level up the least prosperous sub region of NI".

Examples of successful cross-border bodies













Potential North West Economic Corridor

- Mayo to Coleraine
- Derry-Londonderry as central hub
- Cross-border regional planning and oversight

Requires Sustained Planning, Commitment and Investment

- Infrastructure
- Communications
- Business Infrastructure
- Tertiary Education
- Focussed on the region to enable it to develop its natural strengths and niches as part of an Atlantic economic and cultural corridor, separate and distinct from Belfast and Dublin (and from the Belfast-Dublin economic corridor)
- [Irish Government NI Executive UK Government EU]



International experience has demonstrated that solutions to regional inequality need to be place sensitive with policies that are informed by theory and empirical evidence but that also respond to the structural opportunities, potential and constraints of each place

RIA Higher Education Futures Taskforce, 2021

Recent history should teach us to beware of "The Revenge of the Places that don't matter"

Andrés Rodríguez-Pose, 2017

THE GREATER NORTH-WEST DOES MATTER AND SHOULD NOT BE LEFT BEHIND!

Gerry McKenna MRIA Jennifer Kenneally Sinéad Riordan

https://www.ria.ie/sites/default/files/policy-report-fnding-commonground.pdf



