



# **Analysis of the Board of Trustee Elections: 2007**

**Andrea Mill  
2007**

## Introduction

This report summarises the information received from returning officers following the triennial elections for parent representatives on school boards of trustees held between February and May 2007. This information is collected through three key forms. These are as follows:

- Appendix A – Summary of Candidates
- Appendix B – Declaration of Results, and
- Appendix F – New Membership

The Appendix A form contains information on the gender, ethnicity and previous experience of the candidates, and the Appendix B form is used to indicate whether a school held a voting election. For the 2007 election the Appendix B form also contained information on the number of voting papers sent out, the number returned and the number which were invalid for the schools that held a voting election. Each new and re-elected candidate completes an Appendix F form which contains information on their gender, ethnicity, title and member type.

As at March 2007 there were 2,469 state and state integrated schools. A number of these school boards were excluded from this analysis because they either do not have elected parent representatives in their board constitutions (14 schools); have commissioners temporarily appointed to replace their boards (25 schools); or are an establishment board (3 schools). The correspondence school was also excluded as it has a board appointed by the Minister. Two schools that were in the process of closing in the first half of 2007 were also excluded. There are 16 schools that are governed by a combined board of trustees. Because of the difference of these combined board constitutions, this meant that 10 elections for parent representatives were held for these 16 schools. Therefore overall we were expecting information back from 2,418 schools.

On the 22<sup>nd</sup> June we discontinued the collection of Appendix A and Appendix B forms. At this stage we had received Appendix A forms from 2,268 of the expected 2,418 schools. This represents a response rate of 94%. This response rate was higher than the response rate to the survey in 2004 (90%) but comparable to 2001 (95%). At the same point the Appendix B form was submitted by 2,333 schools from an expected 2,418 schools. This represents a response rate of 96%. Since then eight schools have returned an Appendix A form and four schools have returned an Appendix B form.

In total 14,327 people stood as candidates, and 201,261 valid votes were cast.

A total of 79 Appendix A forms had data quality problems. The errors consisted of having more than seven positions available, and/or incorrectly completing the candidate table, and/or incorrectly completing the ethnicity table. These problems were not resolved for one form therefore it was excluded from the analysis. Slightly over 5% of the Appendix A forms had an inconsistency between the gender totals in the two tables. These forms were still included in the report and the gender in the ethnicity table was used for the analysis.

The Appendix B form was incorrectly completed by 35 schools. These errors consisted of schools either not completing the voting papers section of the form or misinterpreting the 'number of voting papers posted' question as the number of voting papers returned via the post. These problems were resolved for 26 forms, and nine forms had to be excluded from the analysis.

This report only includes the Appendix F forms received before the 13<sup>th</sup> July. At this stage 18,586 board of trustee members were identified in the Ministry of Education database, of whom 10,499 were elected parent representatives. However at this stage only 1,427 schools had returned the correct number of Appendix F forms according to the information contained on the Appendix A form. The 982 schools who had not returned the correct number of Appendix F forms have been excluded from the analysis of successful candidates.

### Number of Positions Available

The majority of schools (84%) that submitted an Appendix A had five or more positions for parent representatives on their board of trustees. In 2004 this percentage was slightly higher at 87%. The usual number of positions for parent representatives on a board of trustees is five, but individual boards can resolve to change this number to between three and seven parent representatives by following the appropriate legislative process under s94B of the Education Act 1989.

**Table 1: The Proportion of Schools by the Number of Positions for Parent Representatives Available in this Election**

Number of Positions	3	4	5	6	7
Percentage of Schools	11%	4%	75%	4%	4%

NB: Totals may not add due to rounding.

In 2002, mid-term (also known as staggered) elections were introduced. Schools had the option of having half their parent representatives elected every eighteen months. In 2002; 315 schools took part in the mid-term elections and in 2005; 298 schools took part.

### Number of Candidates

A total of 14,327 people stood as candidates in the 2,268 schools included in these results. This represents an average of 6.3 candidates per school, compared with 6.3 in 2004 and 6.8 in 2001.

**Table 2: Average Number of Candidates per School by School Type**

Type	Average Candidates Per School
Contributing	6.2
Full Primary	5.9
Intermediate	6.0
<b>Primary Subtotal</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Restricted Composite	4.3
Composite	6.9
<b>Composite Subtotal</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Secondary (Year 7-15)	7.6
Secondary (Year 9-15)	8.5
<b>Secondary Subtotal</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Special Subtotal</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>6.3</b>

The highest average number of candidates, by school type in 2007, was at Secondary (Year 9-15) schools with 8.5 candidates per school. The lowest average number of candidates was at Restricted Composite schools with 4.3 candidates per school.

The Auckland region had the highest average number of candidates per school (7.2). The Gisborne region had the lowest average for the 2007 election with 5.3 candidates per school. There was little variation in the average number of candidates by decile. Schools with a decile rating of 10 had the highest average of candidates per school (6.9). While schools with a decile rating of 4 averaged the lowest at only 5.9 candidates per school. Rural area schools averaged 5.5 candidates and schools in main urban areas averaged 6.7 candidates per school.

**Table 3: Average Number of Candidates by Region, Decile and Area Type**

Region	Average	Decile	Average	Area Type	Average
Northland	6.4	1	6.1	Main Urban	6.7
Auckland	7.2	2	6.3	Secondary Urban	6.4
Bay Of Plenty	6.8	3	6.2	Minor Urban	6.3
Waikato	6.1	4	5.9	Rural Centre	6.2
Gisborne	5.3	5	6.5	Rural Area	5.5
Hawkes Bay	5.8	6	6.2	<b>Total</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Taranaki	5.9	7	6.3		
Manawatu-Wanganui	6.1	8	6.4		
Wellington	6.4	9	6.4		
Tasman	5.7	10	6.9		
Nelson	6.5	<b>Total</b>	<b>6.3</b>		
Marlborough	5.8				
West Coast	5.4				
Canterbury	6.1				
Otago	5.7				
Southland	5.7				
Chatham Islands	6.3				
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.3</b>				

NB Schools without a decile rating were excluded from this table

Just over a quarter (28%) of schools had five candidates for the election, while 54% of schools had six candidates or more. In 2004 these figures were very similar at 27% and 54% respectively. The highest number of candidates was 21.

**Table 4: The Proportion of Schools by the Number of Candidates Standing for Election**

Number of Candidates	<3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	>11
Percentage of Schools	1%	6%	10%	28%	15%	14%	10%	6%	4%	2%	4%

NB: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Over half (57%) of the 2,268 schools returning Appendix A had more candidates than positions available and therefore were required to hold a voting election. In 2004, 56% of schools were required to hold a voting election. If the number of candidates was equal to the number of positions available for parent representatives then a board of trustees could be formed without holding a voting election. If three or four candidates were nominated for a board with five positions, then a board could be formed and other members may be elected to the casual vacancies later in a by-election, or may be selected.

Secondary (Year 9-15) schools (80%) were most likely to have more candidates than positions and had to hold a voting election. Schools most likely to have more candidates than positions were in the Auckland (67%) and Bay of Plenty (66%) regions, in rural centres (64%), and decile 10 schools (67%). Schools most likely to have fewer candidates than positions were in the Chatham Islands (33%), and West Coast (19%), in rural areas (14%), and decile 2 schools (13%). (See Appendix 1).

**Table 5: The Proportion of Schools by Positions Available for Candidates**

Type	Fewer candidates than positions	Same candidates as positions	More candidates than positions	Number of Schools
Contributing	8%	36%	56%	758
Full Primary	11%	38%	51%	994
Intermediate	11%	35%	54%	114
<b>Primary Subtotal</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>1,866</b>
Restricted Composite	33%	0%	67%	3
Composite	1%	24%	75%	79
<b>Composite Subtotal</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>82</b>
Secondary (Year 7-15)	3%	22%	75%	88
Secondary (Year 9-15)	3%	17%	80%	204
<b>Secondary Subtotal</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>292</b>
<b>Special Subtotal</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>2,268</b>

NB Totals may not add due to rounding

For 1,967 of the 2,268 schools returning an Appendix A there was data available on the number of candidates who stood for the previous board elections in 2004. More than one fifth of the 2,095 schools (22%) had the same number of candidates as they did in 2004, 38% of schools had more candidates and 40% had fewer. In 2004, 19% of schools had the same number of candidates as in 2001, 31% had more candidates than 2001 and 50% had fewer candidates than in 2001.

**Table 6: Number and Proportion of Schools with Fewer, the Same Number or More Candidates than 2004 by Decile**

Decile	Schools with fewer candidates		Schools with same number of candidates		Schools with more candidates	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	82	48%	43	25%	46	27%
2	71	39%	47	26%	62	34%
3	85	42%	28	14%	89	44%
4	81	40%	44	22%	78	38%
5	72	36%	43	21%	85	42%
6	68	36%	49	26%	70	37%
7	78	37%	47	22%	87	41%
8	75	38%	47	24%	74	38%
9	76	36%	53	25%	83	39%
10	90	44%	39	19%	74	37%
<b>Total</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>38%</b>

NB This table includes only schools that have a decile rating and returned an Appendix A form for both the 2004 and 2007 elections. Totals may not add due to rounding.

### Number of Trustees

As of July 2007, there were 18,586 board of trustee members – 1,235 fewer than after the 2004 triennial elections. The number of parent elected representatives also fell from 11,700 in 2004 to 10,499 in 2007. However according to the information on the Appendix A forms we should still expect another 2,032 parent representatives to return an Appendix F form in the next couple of months.

### Voting Papers

1,349 schools returned an Appendix B indicating that they held a voting election. A total of 749,719 voting papers were sent out, and 28% of these voting papers were returned. The proportion of voting papers returned was highest for Full Primary schools (38%) and lowest for Restricted Composite schools (16%).

**Table 7: The Proportion of Voting Papers Returned by School Type**

Type	Number of Schools	Percentage of Papers Returned
Contributing	446	31%
Full Primary	530	38%
Intermediate	63	20%
<b>Primary Subtotal</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>31%</b>
Restricted Composite	3	16%
Composite	61	36%
<b>Composite Subtotal</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>34%</b>
Secondary (Year 7-15)	67	28%
Secondary (Year 9-15)	169	22%
<b>Secondary Subtotal</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>Special Subtotal</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32%</b>
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>28%</b>

Decile 9 schools had the highest return rate at 32%, and decile 1 schools had the lowest return rate at 22%. Rural area schools and schools in the Chatham Islands had the highest return rates at 52% and 90% respectively. Whilst Main Urban schools and Auckland schools had the lowest return rate at 25% and 24% respectively. (See Appendix 2).

The rate of return is significantly lower for the board of trustees elections compared to the 2004 local authority elections where the voter turnout was 46%.

Out of the 208,301 voting papers returned 3% of those votes were invalid. This percentage did not vary much across school type, decile, and area type. However the Chatham Islands did have a large percentage of invalid votes at 13%, and Canterbury had a very low percentage of invalid votes at 2%. (See Appendix 2).

### Gender and Ethnic Composition of Successful Candidates

At the 1,437 schools that provided the correct number of Appendix F forms, seventy-five percent of the candidates that stood for the election were successfully elected onto a school board. The percentage of successful candidates was slightly higher for males (76%) compared to females (74%).

**Table 8: Successful Candidates by Gender**

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Number of Parent Reps:</b>			
Elected	3,588	3,396	<b>6,984</b>
Standing	4,701	4,587	<b>9,288</b>
<b>Percentage Elected</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>75%</b>

NZ European candidates had the highest success rate of being elected onto a school board (81%), and Asian candidates had the lowest success rate (52%). Female Asian candidates and female European candidates were 9% more likely to be elected onto a board than their male counterparts. Male NZ European's were the most likely to be elected onto a board (83%).

**Table 9: Successful Candidates by Ethnicity and Gender**

	Number of Parent Reps:		Percentage Elected
	Elected	Standing	
<b>NZ European Subtotal</b>	<b>4,551</b>	<b>5,597</b>	<b>81%</b>
Male	2,516	3,039	83%
Female	2,035	2,558	80%
<b>Māori Subtotal</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>68%</b>
Male	428	597	72%
Female	706	1,076	66%
<b>European Subtotal</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>69%</b>
Male	375	582	64%
Female	346	460	75%
<b>Asian Subtotal</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>52%</b>
Male	23	45	51%
Female	21	40	53%
<b>Pasifika Subtotal</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>66%</b>
Male	102	166	61%
Female	161	231	70%
<b>Other Subtotal</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>68%</b>
Male	98	145	68%
Female	84	123	68%

### Composition of School Boards of Trustees

Over half of all board of trustees members were parent representatives (56%), 13% were principals (or acting principals), and 13% were staff representatives. In total, 52% of all board members were female, while 49% of parent representatives were female (accordingly, 48% of all board members and 51% of parent representatives were male). The three main outliers in terms of representation were principals, proprietors' representatives, and staff representatives. Forty-four percent of principals and 40% of proprietors' representatives were female, while 79% of staff representatives were female.

**Table 10: Type of Member/Representative**

Member Type	Female	Male	Total	Percentage of Total
Parent Representative <sup>1</sup>	5,102	5,393	<b>10,499</b>	56%
Co-opted Member <sup>1</sup>	834	679	<b>1,514</b>	8%
Principal/Acting Principal <sup>1</sup>	1,083	1,372	<b>2,456</b>	13%
Staff Representative <sup>1</sup>	1,855	487	<b>2,345</b>	13%
Student Representative	200	193	<b>393</b>	2%
Ministerial Appointed Member	52	85	<b>137</b>	1%
Proprietor's Representative <sup>1</sup>	463	676	<b>1,140</b>	6%
Other Organisational Appointment <sup>1</sup>	7	5	<b>13</b>	0%
Unknown <sup>1</sup>	38	49	<b>89</b>	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,634</b>	<b>8,939</b>	<b>18,586</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Some members/representatives did not disclose their gender.

The proportion of trustees who are female was largely unchanged from previous years. In 1999 51% of trustees and 48% of parent representatives were female, in 2001 51% of trustees and 48% of parent representatives were female, and in 2004 52% of trustees and 49% of parent representatives were female.

Table 11 below shows the positions that board members held. A total of 89% of board chairs were parent elected representatives and 41% of board chairs were female (59% of board chairs were male).

**Table 11: Position of Members/Representatives**

Board Position	Parent Representatives		All Trustees	
	% Female	Elected	% Female	Total
Chairperson	41%	1,681	41%	1,881
Member	50%	8,818	53%	16,670
<b>Total</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>10,499</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>18,586</b>

## Gender

The report shows that 49% of candidates for the 2007 election were female. In 2004 50% were female and in 2001 49% of candidates were female. This figure varied across different types of schools. The proportion of parent representatives who were female has not changed since 2004 (49%). The proportion of all trustees who were female was slightly higher than the proportion of parent representatives at 52%. This was largely attributable to the high proportion of staff representatives who were female.

By and large, Table 12 shows a lower or equal proportion of females across school type after the 2007 elections than after the 2004 elections. A notable exception to this is at Composite schools where despite a decrease in the proportion of female parent representatives, there has been a rise in the proportion of female candidates, though the overall proportion of female trustees at Composite schools remained unchanged.

At Special schools there was a decrease in the percentage of female candidates and parent representatives, though the overall proportion of female trustees at Special schools increased. In particular, the data shows a notable decrease in the proportion of female parent elected representatives (from 58% to 52% between 2004 and 2007). Special schools however still had more female than male candidates, parent elected representatives and overall trustees.

**Table 12: Proportion of Females by School Type 2004 and 2007**

Type	2004			2007		
	Candidates	Parent Reps	All Trustees	Candidates	Parent Reps	All Trustees
Primary	51%	50%	54%	50%	50%	54%
Secondary	45%	42%	43%	44%	42%	42%
Composite	51%	51%	51%	54%	50%	51%
Special	56%	58%	58%	51%	52%	60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>52%</b>

The Chatham Islands region had the highest percentage of female candidates (68%), parent representatives (67%), and all trustees (63%). The Nelson region had the lowest percentage of female candidates (42%) and all trustees (46%). Whilst the Otago region had the lowest percentage of female parent elected representatives (44%).

**Table 13: Proportion of Females by Region 2004 and 2007**

Region	2004			2007		
	Candidates	Parent Reps	All Trustees	Candidates	Parent Reps	All Trustees
Northland	56%	52%	54%	56%	52%	56%
Auckland	49%	49%	51%	47%	49%	52%
Bay Of Plenty	52%	50%	52%	49%	49%	52%
Waikato	51%	49%	53%	51%	48%	53%
Gisborne	58%	56%	58%	60%	57%	59%
Hawkes Bay	53%	49%	51%	53%	50%	50%
Taranaki	53%	54%	57%	47%	48%	51%
Manawatu-Wanganui	50%	49%	52%	49%	48%	54%
Wellington	47%	48%	50%	48%	49%	50%
Tasman	56%	55%	55%	51%	53%	54%
Nelson	43%	44%	43%	42%	47%	46%
Marlborough	49%	51%	54%	49%	49%	52%
West Coast	52%	51%	56%	54%	56%	58%
Canterbury	49%	48%	50%	46%	47%	49%
Otago	46%	45%	50%	46%	44%	49%
Southland	47%	45%	52%	45%	48%	54%
Chatham Islands	60%	55%	67%	68%	67%	63%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>52%</b>

Across candidates, parent representatives and all trustees, the proportion of females decreased as the socio-economic decile rating of the school increased. In 2007, females comprised 64% of candidates at decile 1 schools and 38% of candidates at decile 10 schools; 66% of parent trustees at decile 1 schools and 40% at decile 10; and 65% of all trustees at decile 1 and 46% at decile 10 schools.

**Table 14: Proportion of Females by Decile 2004 and 2007**

Type	2004			2007		
	Candidates	Parent Elected Reps	All Trustees	Candidates	Parent Elected Reps	All Trustees
1	64%	62%	61%	64%	66%	65%
2	59%	57%	58%	58%	57%	58%
3	55%	54%	56%	56%	56%	57%
4	49%	48%	51%	51%	48%	51%
5	52%	50%	52%	49%	47%	50%
6	48%	48%	51%	48%	47%	50%
7	47%	47%	50%	47%	47%	51%
8	46%	43%	48%	43%	44%	47%
9	41%	43%	48%	40%	39%	46%
10	41%	40%	45%	38%	40%	46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>52%</b>

NB Schools without a decile rating were excluded from this table

The proportion of female candidates and parent representatives was highest in rural areas and minor urban areas where 52% of candidates were female, and 50% of parent representatives were female. Rural areas had the highest proportion of trustees at 56%. Secondary urban areas had the lowest proportion of candidates (47%), parent representatives (47%), and trustees (49%).

**Table 15: Proportion of Females by Area Type 2004 and 2007**

Area Type	2004			2007		
	Candidates	Parent Reps	All Trustees	Candidates	Parent Reps	All Trustees
Main Urban	49%	47%	49%	47%	48%	50%
Secondary Urban	48%	46%	47%	47%	47%	49%
Minor Urban	49%	48%	50%	52%	50%	52%
Rural Centre <sup>1</sup>	51%			50%	49%	55%
Rural Area <sup>1</sup>	54%			52%	50%	56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>52%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures of parent reps and all trustees in 2004 were not available

## Ethnicity

The ethnicity of those elected onto boards of trustees as parent representatives by and large reflect the ethnicity of those standing for election as candidates (Table 16). The percentage of those parent representatives elected onto boards in 2007 identified as NZ European/Pakeha (66.0%) was slightly higher than the percentage standing for election (62.1%). Māori made up 16.4% of those elected as parent representatives and 19.1% of candidates, Pasifika people 3.8% of those elected and 4.3% of candidates, and people of Asian ethnicity accounted for 0.6% of elected representatives and 1.0% of candidates. The percentage of all trustees in each ethnicity category is reasonably consistent with the percentage of parent representatives. Māori is the only exception to this with a significantly lower percentage of all trustees compared to parent representatives.

In 2007 we introduced a new ethnicity category of European in line with Statistics NZ recording of ethnicities. This category accounted for 10.7% of candidates, 10.5% of parent representatives and 10.4% of all trustees. In 2004 we would expect that those that identified themselves as European would have chosen NZ European/Pakeha instead.

Those candidates and trustees that did not identify with any of the other choices for ethnicity were grouped under the category of Other. This category made up 2.6% of those elected as parent representatives, 2.7% of candidates and 2.5% of all trustees.

The introduction of the European category and the increase in the Other category should account for some of the large drop in NZ European/Pakeha.

**Table 16: Prioritised Ethnicity for 2004 and 2007**

Ethnic Group	2004			2007		
	Candidates	Parent Reps	All Trustees	Candidates	Parent Reps	All Trustees
NZ European/Pakeha	74.1%	76.1%	78.3%	62.1%	66.0%	67.3%
European <sup>1</sup>				10.7%	10.5%	10.4%
Māori	18.8%	17.6%	16.0%	19.1%	16.4%	15.4%
Pasifika	5.0%	3.8%	3.1%	4.3%	3.8%	3.5%
Asian	1.5%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%	0.9%
Other	0.6%	1.7%	1.8%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%

<sup>1</sup> The ethnic group European was not an option in 2004

NB People that did not state their ethnicity were excluded from the totals

Between 2004 and 2007 there has been an increase in the proportion of Māori candidates, but a decrease in the proportion of Māori parent representatives, and all trustees. A decrease in the proportion of Asian candidates and parent elected representatives is also evident. The data also shows a small decrease in the proportion of Pasifika candidates, no change in Pasifika parent elected representatives and a small increase in all Pasifika trustees.

Slightly over half (54%) of NZ European / Pakeha parent elected representatives on boards were re-elected—that is they were current board members at the time of the 2004 elections. For the other main ethnic groups a greater proportion of trustees were newly elected to boards rather than re-elected.

**Figure 1: Ethnic Group by Elected Status for 2007**

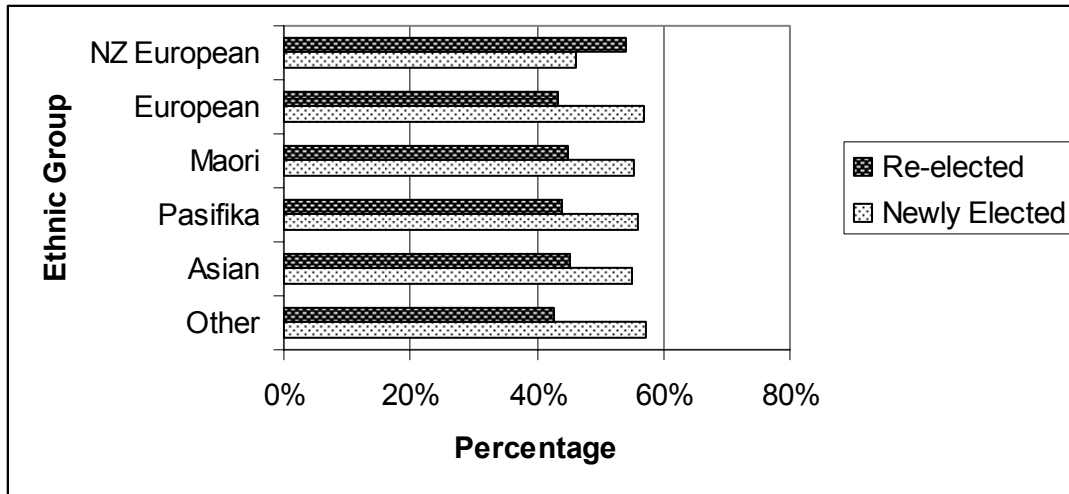
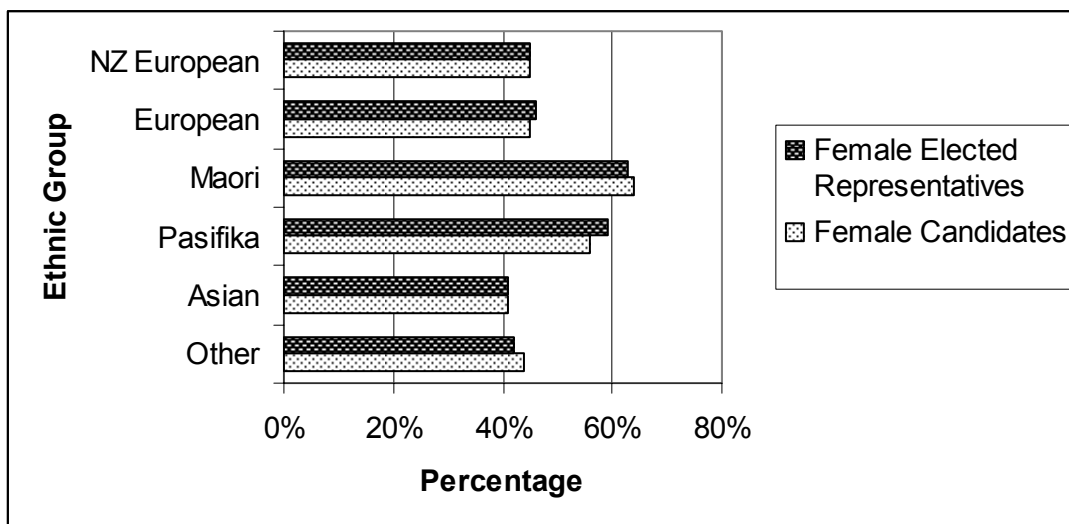


Figure 2 shows that NZ European/Pakeha and Asian ethnic groups had fewer female than male candidates and parent elected representatives, whilst Māori and Pasifika ethnic groups had more female than male candidates and parent elected representatives (i.e. greater than 50% female).

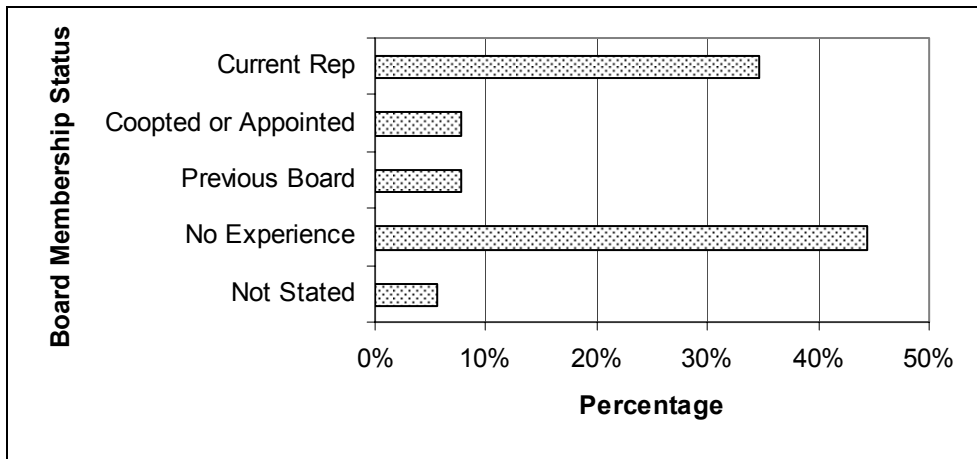
**Figure 2: Female Candidates and Parent Elected Representatives by Ethnic Group**



**Experience of Candidates**

Slightly over one third of candidates (35%) were current parent representatives on boards of trustees standing for re-election. Co-opted/Appointed candidates and candidates with previous board experience both account for 8% of the total candidates. Candidates with no previous board experience account for 44%.

**Figure 3: Candidates by Board Membership Status**



When looking at the membership status data by school type we find that Special schools have the highest number of candidates standing that are currently on the board, and the lowest numbers of candidates standing that have no experience. Restricted Composite schools have a very low number of current parent representatives, and Contributing schools have a very high number of candidates with no previous experience.

**Table 17: Composition of Candidates by Status and School Type**

Type	Current Parent Representative	Previous Board Representative	Current Co-opted or Appointed	No Previous Experience
Contributing	34%	4%	7%	51%
Full Primary	38%	5%	7%	45%
Intermediate	30%	11%	9%	38%
<b>Primary Subtotal</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>47%</b>
Restricted Composite	8%	23%	23%	46%
Composite	33%	14%	7%	42%
<b>Composite Subtotal</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>45%</b>
Secondary (Yr 7-15)	32%	17%	9%	37%
Secondary (Yr 9-15)	29%	19%	13%	32%
<b>Secondary Subtotal</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>Special Subtotal</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>44%</b>

### Experience of Trustees

The data in Table 18 show that in 2007 just under half of parent representatives were newly elected to the board in 2007. That is, they were not a current representative standing for re-election, nor were they co-opted or appointed members of any school board standing for election. Further, the data show small peaks in the proportion of parents elected in earlier triennial election years – 20% have been on a school board since 2004 and 6% have been on a school board since 2001.

The data shows that Full Primary, Secondary (Year 9-15) and Special schools all had less than 50% of candidates newly elected to the board this year. Composite and Restricted Composite schools had the highest proportion of representatives newly elected to the board. Special schools have a large proportion (17%) of parent representatives that have been on the board since before 2001.

**Table 18: Start Date – Percent of Parent Representatives**

Type	Pre 2001	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Contributing	3%	6%	2%	2%	21%	9%	6%	51%
Full Primary	5%	6%	3%	3%	19%	9%	7%	48%
Intermediate	6%	5%	2%	2%	19%	8%	8%	50%
<b>Primary Subtotal</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>50%</b>
Composite	5%	5%	4%	2%	17%	6%	4%	55%
Restricted Composite	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	30%	0%	60%
<b>Composite Subtotal</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>56%</b>
Secondary (Year 7-15)	4%	6%	2%	4%	21%	8%	3%	52%
Secondary (Year 9-15)	6%	5%	2%	3%	21%	7%	8%	48%
<b>Secondary Subtotal</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Special Subtotal</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>49%</b>

NB Totals may not add due to rounding

Tasman and Southland have the lowest numbers of newly elected members to the board, and Nelson and Wellington have the highest numbers. The Chatham Islands and the West Coast show the largest proportion of representatives having been elected since before 2001.

**Table 19: Start Date – Percent of Parent Representatives by Region**

Region	Pre 2001	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Northland	3%	6%	2%	2%	19%	9%	9%	50%
Auckland	6%	6%	2%	2%	20%	8%	5%	51%
Bay Of Plenty	5%	6%	2%	2%	19%	9%	8%	48%
Waikato	5%	5%	2%	2%	20%	9%	7%	50%
Gisborne	3%	8%	2%	3%	19%	9%	7%	49%
Hawkes Bay	4%	6%	2%	2%	21%	8%	10%	48%
Taranaki	4%	7%	2%	5%	22%	8%	4%	48%
Manawatu-Wanganui	3%	6%	3%	3%	21%	6%	6%	50%
Wellington	3%	5%	3%	3%	19%	9%	7%	52%
Tasman	4%	2%	0%	2%	26%	9%	13%	44%
Nelson	1%	6%	1%	3%	20%	8%	8%	53%
Marlborough	3%	4%	3%	3%	21%	13%	5%	49%
West Coast	10%	5%	3%	4%	12%	12%	3%	49%
Canterbury	5%	6%	2%	3%	19%	11%	7%	47%
Otago	5%	5%	4%	3%	19%	7%	5%	50%
Southland	4%	7%	2%	3%	23%	8%	9%	45%
Chatham Islands	17%	0%	0%	8%	8%	17%	0%	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>49%</b>

NB Totals may not add due to rounding

Decile 10 schools show the lowest proportion of newly elected parent representatives. As decile increase so does the proportion of parent elected representatives starting in 2004, and as decile decreases so does the proportion of parent elected representatives starting before 2001.

**Table 20: Start Date – Percent of Parent Elected Representatives by Decile**

Decile	Pre 2001	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	8%	6%	2%	3%	19%	8%	5%	49%
2	5%	7%	2%	3%	17%	8%	8%	50%
3	5%	6%	2%	2%	20%	9%	7%	49%
4	5%	7%	2%	2%	19%	10%	6%	49%
5	5%	6%	2%	3%	20%	8%	7%	50%
6	4%	6%	3%	3%	19%	10%	6%	50%
7	4%	5%	3%	2%	20%	8%	7%	51%
8	4%	6%	2%	3%	20%	8%	8%	49%
9	4%	4%	2%	3%	23%	8%	6%	51%
10	3%	4%	2%	3%	22%	12%	8%	46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>49%</b>

NB Schools without a decile rating were excluded from this table and totals may not add due to rounding

Main Urban schools have the highest proportion of newly elected parent representatives, and Rural Area schools have the lowest proportion. Urban schools have a significantly higher rate of elected parent representatives starting in 2004. There is no significant effect of area type on parent representatives elected before 2004.

**Table 21: Start Date – Percent of Parent Elected Representatives by Area Type**

Area Type	Pre 2001	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Main Urban	5%	6%	2%	2%	20%	8%	6%	50%
Secondary Urban	3%	5%	3%	3%	21%	11%	5%	49%
Minor Urban	4%	6%	2%	3%	21%	7%	6%	49%
Rural Centre	3%	5%	4%	4%	17%	9%	7%	49%
Rural Area	5%	6%	2%	3%	18%	10%	8%	48%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>49%</b>

NB Totals may not add due to rounding

### Kura Kaupapa Māori

In total 52 of the 68 currently open Kura Kaupapa Māori schools returned information about their board of trustee elections. This corresponds to a response rate of 76.5%.

The majority of Kura Kaupapa Māori schools (87%) that submitted an Appendix A form had five or more positions for elected parent representatives on their board of trustees. For all schools this rate is lower at 84%.

**Table 22: The Proportion of Kura Kaupapa Māori Schools by the Number of Positions for Parent Representative Available in this Election**

Number of Positions	3	4	5	6	7
Percentage of Kura	8%	6%	75%	4%	8%

A total of 329 people stood as candidates in the 52 schools included in these results. This represents an average of 6.3 candidates per school, compared to 6.3 across all school types.

Just over a quarter (29%) of Kura Kaupapa Māori schools had five candidates for the election, while 48% had more than six candidates. The highest number of candidates at a Kura Kaupapa Māori school was 16. The rate of schools with more than 5 candidates is 1% higher at Kura Kaupapa Māori schools, while the proportion of schools with more than six candidates was 6% lower than at all schools.

**Table 23: The proportion of Kura Kaupapa Schools by the Number of Candidates Standing for Election**

Number of Candidates	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	>11
Percentage of Kura	6%	17%	29%	12%	12%	10%	6%	4%	0%	6%

Exactly 50% of the Kura Kaupapa Māori schools had more candidates than positions available and therefore were required to hold a voting election. This figure is higher for all schools at 57%.

**Table 24: The Proportion of Kura Kaupapa Māori Schools by Positions Available for Candidates**

	Fewer Candidates than Positions	Same Candidates as Positions	More Candidates than Positions
Percentage of Kura	19%	31%	50%
Percentage of All Schools	9%	34%	57%

Almost two thirds of candidates and elected parent representatives (66%) were female. Māori candidates contributed to 93% of all candidates standing at Kura Kaupapa Māori, while 2% were NZ European, 1% were European, and 1% were Pasifika. Māori accounted for 96% of the elected parent representatives, with the only other ethnicity represented being NZ European (3%).

**Table 25: Prioritised Ethnicity for Kura Kaupapa Māori Schools**

Ethnic Group	Percentage of Candidates	Percentage of Parent Representatives
Māori	93%	96%
NZ European	2%	3%
European	1%	0%
Pasifika	1%	0%

NB Totals may not add due to people not stating their ethnicity.

A total of 39% of all candidates had no previous board experience, 34% were currently on the board, 12% had previously been on a board, 7% were co-opted or appointed and 8% of candidates did not state their previous experience.

### **Ethnic Composition of Candidates and Parent Representatives Compared to Student Ethnicity**

The proportion of candidates and elected parent representatives compared to the proportion of students with the same ethnicity is greater for NZ European, European and Other ethnicity and lower for Māori, Asian and Pasifika ethnicity.

**Table 26: Proportion of Students, Candidates and Elected Parent Representatives by Ethnicity**

<b>Ethnic Group</b>	<b>Students</b>	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Parent Representatives</b>
<b>NZ European/Pakeha</b>	56.1%	62.1%	66.0%
<b>European</b>	2.7%	10.7%	10.5%
<b>Māori</b>	27.8%	19.1%	16.4%
<b>Pasifika</b>	7.0%	4.3%	3.8%
<b>Asian</b>	4.9%	1.0%	0.6%
<b>Other</b>	1.5%	2.8%	2.6%

NB Candidates and Parent Reps who did not state their ethnicity were excluded from the totals

These results however should be interpreted with care due to differences in collecting ethnicity and a high Māori and Pasifika birth rate in recent years.

The ethnicity of students and the ethnicity of candidates and elected parent representatives are collected in different ways. Students can record multiple ethnicities, and then we use a prioritisation system to determine their ethnicity. For example; a student that identifies themselves as Māori and NZ European will be classified as Māori, and a student that identifies themselves as European and Asian will be classified as Asian. For candidates and elected parent representatives they only have the option of recording one ethnicity, so they must choose the ethnicity they feel most strongly connected with.

The proportion of the school-age population who are Māori is 1.25 that of the population aged 25 to 50. Likewise the proportion of school-aged Pasifika people is 1.35 that of the 25 to 50 age group. This is a result of the higher birth rate of Māori and Pasifika groups over the last 15 years compared to NZ European/Pakeha. Consequently, the proportion of the school-age population who are NZ European/Pakeha is lower than the proportion of their parents' age who are NZ European/Pakeha.

Therefore, we should not interpret these results as under-representation of Māori or Pasifika trustees and candidates, but an over-representation of NZ European/Pakeha trustees and candidates in comparison to student rolls.

Andrea Mill  
Data Management Unit  
Ministry of Education

17 August 2007

## Appendices

### Appendix 1 - The Proportion of Schools by Positions Available for Candidates

Area Type	Fewer Candidates Than Positions	Same Candidates as Positions	More Candidates than Positions	Number of Schools
Main Urban	8%	30%	61%	1,202
Secondary Urban	5%	35%	60%	141
Minor Urban	6%	33%	60%	262
Rural Centre	7%	29%	64%	122
Rural Area	13%	44%	42%	541
<b>Total</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>2,268</b>

Region	Fewer Candidates Than Positions	Same Candidates as Positions	More Candidates than Positions	Number of Schools
Northland	9%	29%	62%	138
Auckland	8%	25%	67%	447
Bay Of Plenty	7%	27%	66%	137
Waikato	11%	39%	50%	273
Gisborne	8%	53%	39%	51
Hawkes Bay	9%	44%	47%	117
Taranaki	9%	42%	48%	85
Manawatu-Wanganui	14%	32%	54%	181
Wellington	11%	35%	54%	228
Tasman	3%	42%	55%	33
Nelson	0%	45%	55%	20
Marlborough	7%	33%	60%	30
West Coast	19%	35%	45%	31
Canterbury	6%	33%	61%	267
Otago	10%	44%	45%	144
Southland	8%	36%	55%	83
Chatham Islands	33%	33%	33%	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>2,130</b>

Decile	Fewer Candidates Than Positions	Same Candidates as Positions	More Candidates than Positions	Number of Schools
1	11%	39%	50%	217
2	13%	36%	51%	210
3	8%	38%	53%	230
4	12%	37%	51%	230
5	8%	33%	59%	236
6	8%	34%	58%	224
7	9%	32%	59%	237
8	9%	30%	61%	217
9	8%	34%	57%	235
10	5%	29%	67%	230
<b>Total</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>2,268</b>

NB Schools without a decile rating were excluded from this table.

## Appendix 2 – The Proportion of Voting Papers Returned and Invalid

Type	Percentage of Papers Returned	Percentage of Invalid Papers Returned
Contributing	31%	3%
Full Primary	38%	3%
Intermediate	20%	3%
<b>Primary Subtotal</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>3%</b>
Composite	36%	5%
Restricted Composite	16%	4%
<b>Composite Subtotal</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>5%</b>
Secondary (Year 7-15)	28%	4%
Secondary (Year 9-15)	22%	4%
<b>Secondary Subtotal</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Special Subtotal</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>3%</b>

Area Type	Percentage of Papers Returned	Percentage of Invalid Papers Returned
Main Urban	25%	3%
Secondary Urban	30%	4%
Minor Urban	33%	3%
Rural Centre	45%	3%
Rural Area	52%	3%
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>3%</b>

Region	Percentage of Papers Returned	Percentage of Invalid Papers Returned
Northland	33%	4%
Auckland	24%	3%
Bay Of Plenty	26%	4%
Waikato	28%	3%
Gisborne	34%	4%
Hawkes Bay	33%	4%
Taranaki	33%	4%
Manawatu-Wanganui	30%	4%
Wellington	28%	3%
Tasman	38%	7%
Nelson	25%	3%
Marlborough	31%	7%
West Coast	41%	4%
Canterbury	28%	2%
Otago	37%	4%
Southland	35%	3%
Chatham Islands	90%	13%
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>3%</b>

<b>Decile</b>	<b>Percentage of Papers Returned</b>	<b>Percentage of Invalid Papers Returned</b>
<b>1</b>	22%	4%
<b>2</b>	27%	3%
<b>3</b>	23%	3%
<b>4</b>	25%	3%
<b>5</b>	26%	4%
<b>6</b>	27%	3%
<b>7</b>	29%	4%
<b>8</b>	30%	3%
<b>9</b>	32%	4%
<b>10</b>	30%	3%
<b>All Schools</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>3%</b>

NB Schools without a decile rating were excluded from this table.

## Glossary

### Area Type

Main Urban	Very large urban areas centred on a city or major urban centre. Main urban areas have a minimum population of 30,000.
Secondary Urban	Centred on the larger regional centres. Secondary urban areas have a population between 10,000 and 29,999.
Minor Urban	Urbanised settlements centred around smaller towns. Minor urban areas have a population between 1,000 and 9,999.
Rural Centres	Rural centres have a population between 300 and 999.
Rural Area	Rural areas have a maximum population of 299.

### Decile

All schools are given a decile rating, depending on the socio-economic status of the community their students come from. Decile 1 schools are the 10 percent of schools with the highest proportion of students from the low socio-economic communities. Decile 10 schools are the schools with the lowest proportion of these students.

### Type

#### **Contributing School**

Schools offering education to children from Year 1 up to Year 6; the students then continue their education at an intermediate, middle or secondary school.

#### **Full Primary School**

Schools offering education to children from Year 1 up to Year 8

#### **Intermediate School**

Schools offering education to Year 7 and 8 students.

#### **Restricted Composite School (also known as Middle School)**

Schools offering education to students from Year 7 up to Year 10.

#### **Composite School (also known as Area School)**

Schools offering education to students at both the primary and secondary levels (Years 1–15).

#### **Secondary School**

Schools offering education for students from Year 9 up to Year 15, and sometimes Year 7 and 8 as well.

#### **Special School**

A school providing specialist education or support for students with specific physical, behaviour, sensory or intellectual support needs.

#### **Kura Kaupapa Māori**

A state school where the principal language of instruction is Te Reo Māori and which follow the Te Aho Matua teaching and learning philosophy. The first Kura Kaupapa Māori opened in 1985 catering for graduates of Nga Kōhanga Reo. Kura Kaupapa Māori can either be a primary or a composite school.

#### **Kura Teina**

An applicant school accepted into the preparation and assessment process for establishment as a Section 155 Te Aho Matua Kura Kaupapa Māori. It is an off-site satellite unit of an existing Kura Kaupapa Māori called a Kura Tuakana. Each Kura Teina is provided with governance, management, mentoring and professional support by a Kura Tuakana. Kura Teina's can either be a primary or a composite school.

#### **Correspondence School**

National school providing distance learning for full-time students, dual enrolled students, adult students and those with special education needs unable to attend regular school.