

Māori in level 4 to 7 certificates and diplomas 2005

Introduction

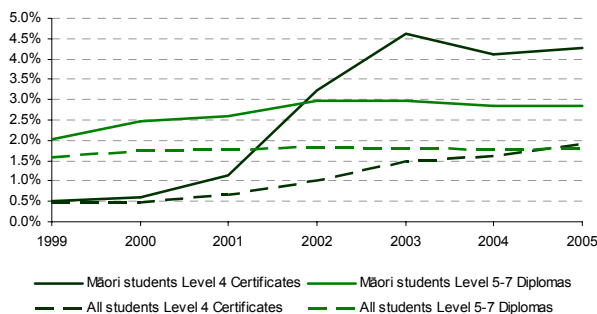
This fact sheet is part of a series that looks at Māori student participation, retention and completion by level of study, using the latest data for the year to December 2005.¹

Certificates and diplomas at levels 4 to 7 mostly provide vocational, technical and professional skills and training. They also include a substantial proportion of Māori language provision. These qualifications are delivered through both provider-based and work-based learning (industry training).

Provider-based learning

Since 2000, Māori participation rates in level 5 to 7 certificates and diplomas have exceeded those of all students. From 2001 to 2003, the Māori participation rate in level 4 certificates grew rapidly as the numbers taking level 4 certificates in te reo Māori increased. From 1999 to 2002, the Māori participation rate in level 5 to 7 diplomas also increased, and has been steady since then.

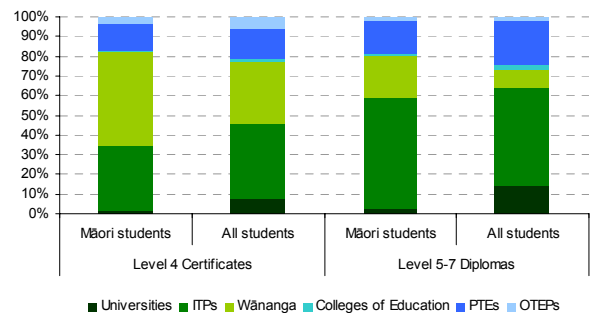
Participation rates in level 4 to 7 certificates and diplomas



Nearly half (49 percent) of Māori level 4 certificate students were studying at wānanga and just over a third (34 percent) at institutes of technology and polytechnics (ITPs). For level 5 to 7 diplomas, 57 percent of Māori students were at ITPs and 21 percent at wānanga. At both levels, the proportion of

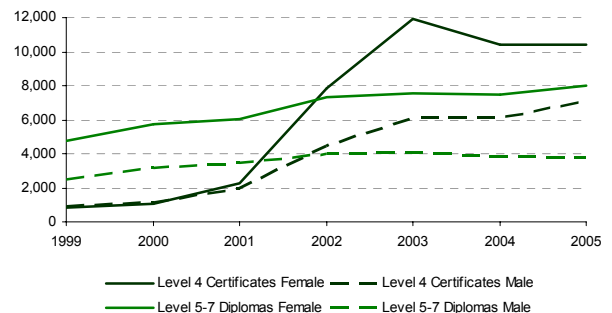
Māori students at wānanga was significantly higher than for all students.

Distribution of level 4 to 7 certificate and diploma students by sub-sector 2005



Much of the growth in level 4 certificates has been as a result of increased participation by Māori women since 2001. Māori women also outnumber Māori men in level 5 to 7 diplomas.

Māori students in level 4 to 7 certificates and diplomas by gender

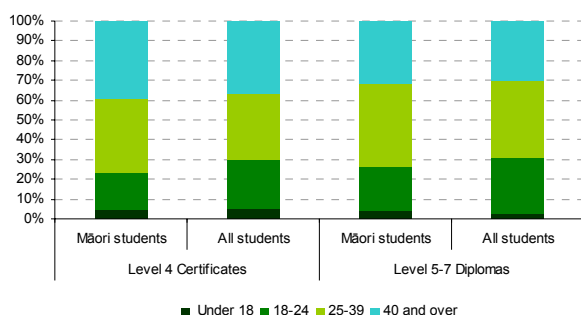


Māori students in level 4 certificates were slightly more likely to be aged 25 years and over than other ethnic groups. In 2005, 76 percent of Māori students at this level were aged 25 and over, compared with 70 percent of all students. The age distribution in level 5 to 7 diplomas was similar, with 73 percent of Māori students being aged 25 and over, compared with 69 percent of all students.

¹ See *Māori participation in tertiary education 2005* for notes on data usage.

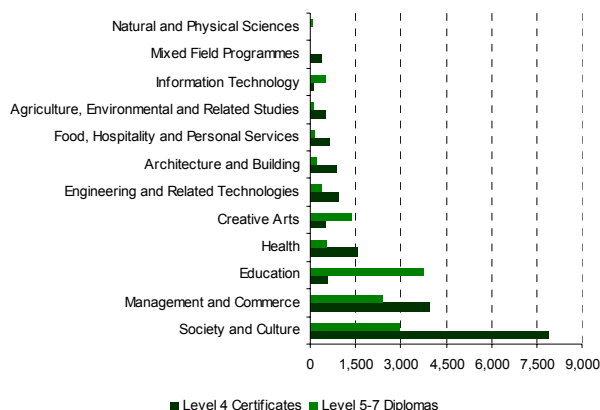
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Distribution of level 4 to 7 certificate and diploma students by age group 2005



In 2005, the most popular field of study for Māori in level 4 certificates was society and culture, which includes te reo Māori. This was followed by management and commerce. For level 5 to 7 diplomas, the most popular field of study for Māori was education, followed by society and culture and management and commerce.

Māori students in level 4 to 7 certificates and diplomas by qualification field of study



Attrition, completion and progression

Forty-two percent of Māori students who started study towards a level 4 certificate in 2004 did not complete or continue in study in 2005. This is the same rate as for all students. Students in wānanga and private training establishments (PTEs) had higher attrition rates than those at ITPs. There was little difference by gender. Younger students were more likely to drop out than older students.

Over a five-year period, 40 percent of Māori students completed a level 4 certificate, compared with 36 percent for all students. Students at wānanga were most likely to complete at this level, and those at ITPs least likely to complete. Women were more likely to complete than men. Older students were more likely to complete than younger students.

Forty percent of Māori students who completed a level 4 certificate went on to higher level study in the

following five years, comparing with 27 percent for all students. Students at wānanga were most likely to move on to higher level study and those at PTEs least likely to. There was little difference by gender. Older students were more likely to progress to higher level study than younger students.

Attrition, completion and progression rates for Māori students in level 5 to 7 certificates and diplomas

	First-year attrition	5-year completion	5-year higher level progression
Level 4 certificates			
All Māori students	42%	40%	40%
ITPs	34%	24%	40%
Wānanga	46%	47%	68%
PTEs	45%	39%	23%
Female	42%	43%	40%
Male	43%	35%	41%
Under 18	45%	37%	13%
18-24	44%	32%	39%
25-39	43%	40%	44%
40 and over	40%	47%	52%
Level 5 to 7 diplomas			
All Māori students	46%	28%	33%
ITPs	52%	20%	34%
Wānanga	38%	41%	40%
PTEs	45%	26%	19%
Female	45%	30%	35%
Male	47%	26%	28%
Under 18	52%	25%	31%
18-24	48%	26%	36%
25-39	46%	27%	34%
40 and over	41%	33%	29%

First-year attrition rates are for students who started study in 2004. Five-year completion rates are for students who started study in 2001. Five-year higher progression rates are for students who completed a qualification in 2000. Definitions of these rates can be found on pages 249-251 of Ministry of Education, *Profile and Trends, New Zealand's Tertiary Education Sector 2005*.

Forty-six percent of Māori students who started study towards a level 5 to 7 diploma in 2004 did not complete or continue in study in 2005. This compares with 42 percent for all students. Students at ITPs were most likely to drop out and those at wānanga least likely to drop out. There was little difference by

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gender. Younger students were more likely to drop out than older students.

Over a five-year period, 28 percent of Māori students completed a level 5 to 7 diploma. The rate for all students was similar at 29 percent. Students at wānanga were most likely to complete at this level, and those at ITPs least likely to complete. Women were more likely to complete than men. Older students were more likely to complete than younger students.

Thirty-three percent of Māori students who completed a level 5 to 7 diploma went on to higher level study in the following five years, compared with 27 percent for all students. Students at wānanga were most likely to move on to higher level study and those at PTEs least likely to. Women were more likely than men to move on to higher level study. Younger students were more likely to progress to higher level study than older students.

Industry training

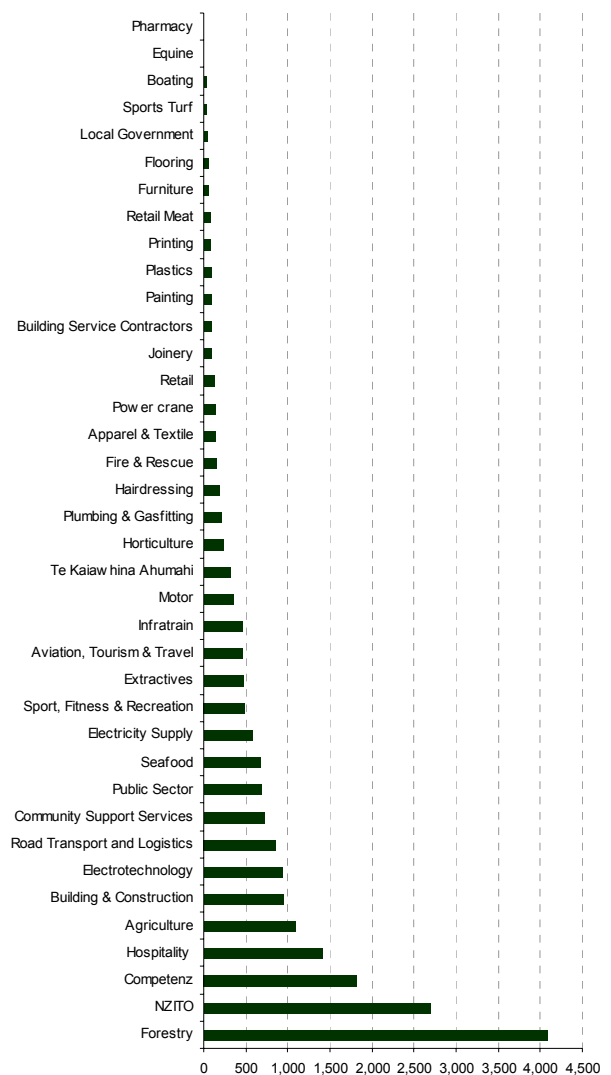
Industry training is designed and driven by industry. There are 41 Industry Training Organisations (ITOs) around the country, established by particular industries or groups of industries. Industry training concentrates on workplace learning that raises skills and boosts competitive advantage for business. Workplace learning can be on-job, off-job by a registered training provider, or a combination of both.

The number of Māori learners in industry training has grown from 13,800 in 2000 to 28,640 in 2005. This growth has followed the overall increase in industry training numbers, with Māori learners representing 17 to 18 percent of industry training learners over this time period. In comparison, Māori made up 9 percent of all employees in 2005. The proportion of Māori employees participating in industry training was 16 percent, compared with 8 percent for all employees.

The largest number of Māori learners were in the Forestry ITO, followed by NZITO, which covers the meat industry, and Competenz, which covers engineering, food and manufacturing.

Industry training covers qualifications from levels 1 to 7. Māori learners tend to be in lower level qualifications. Around two-thirds of Māori learners (67 percent) were working towards qualifications below level 4. This is a higher proportion than for all learners (61 percent below level 4).

Māori learners by ITO 2005



The higher proportion of Māori learners in lower level qualifications to some extent reflects the prior qualifications of Māori learners. Over a third of Māori learners (36 percent) had no prior qualifications, compared with 26 percent of all learners, and a further 26 percent of Māori learners only had NCEA level 1 or equivalent, compared with 23 percent of all learners. Māori learners were less likely to have a tertiary qualification (19 percent) compared with all learners (26 percent).

In 2005, Māori learners completed 3,330 national certificates, representing 14 percent of national certificates completed through industry training. Māori learners were more likely to complete certificates at lower levels, with 11 percent of the certificates completed being at level 1, compared with 6 percent for all learners. Forty-one percent of national certificates completed by Māori learners were at level 4 or above, compared with 48 percent of those completed by all learners.

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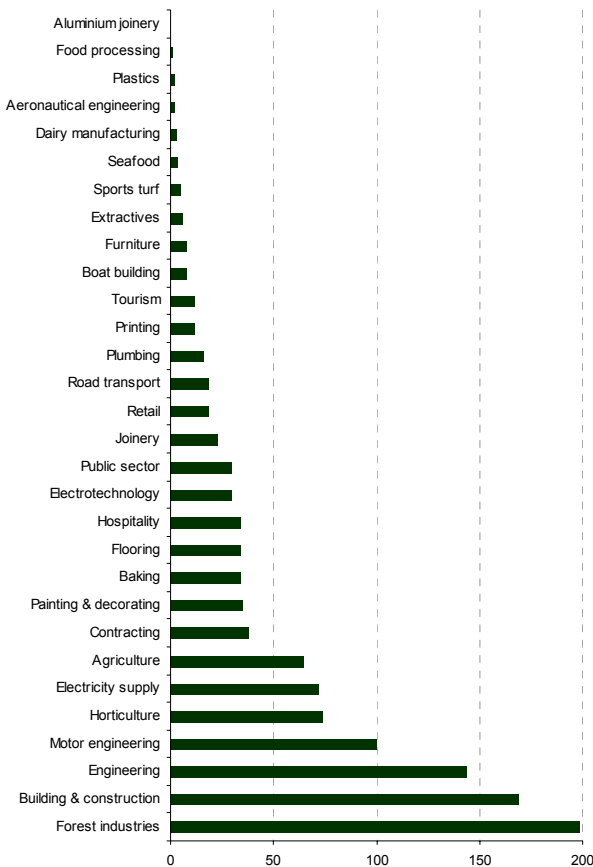
Modern Apprenticeships

Industry training is also delivered through the Modern Apprenticeships scheme. Introduced in 2000, the Modern Apprenticeships scheme is a work-based training initiative for young people to complete apprenticeship training.

In 2005, there were 1,025 Māori Modern Apprenticeships, making up 14 percent of all Modern Apprentices. The number of Māori Modern Apprenticeships has grown from 667 in 2002, with a similar rate of growth as for all Modern Apprenticeships.

In 2005, 10 percent of Māori Modern Apprenticeships were women, an increase on 8 percent in 2002 and higher than the proportion for non-Māori (8 percent).

Māori modern apprentices by ITO 2005



There were Māori Modern Apprenticeships in all 30 industries participating in the scheme in 2005,

although 6 industries had less than 5 Māori learners. The largest numbers of Māori Modern Apprenticeships were in forestry (199), building and construction (169) and engineering (144). Māori women were located mostly in public sector (18), forestry (19), retail (14) and horticulture (13).

Skill Enhancement – Rangatahi Maia

Skill Enhancement – Rangitahi Maia is a vocational training programme for young Māori that provides bridging between school and work or further tertiary education in a wide range of skills, including trade skills. The programmes lead to qualifications at level 3 or above on the NQF and are expected to lead the trainee into employment at higher occupational levels or further tertiary education.

The number of trainees continued to decrease in 2005, reflecting a more buoyant labour market. During 2005, 550 Māori trainees participated, compared with 640 in 2004 and 1,050 in 2001. In 2005, 52 percent of Māori trainees were 18 years and younger and 33 percent were older than 21. Just under half (48 percent) were female.

In 2005, 41 percent of Māori trainees completing Skill Enhancement moved on to employment and 40 percent moved on to further education and training.