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**Education Statistics  
of New Zealand: 2009**  
.....



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

*Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga*

## Where to find out more

The Education Counts website contains relevant and detailed statistics on the education system in New Zealand **[www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)**

Alternatively, for other education statistics requests, contact the Information Officer at:

E: [information.officer@minedu.govt.nz](mailto:information.officer@minedu.govt.nz)

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## New Zealand: Profile

**Population (estimate)** = 4,362,000 (31 March 2010)

**Capital city** = Wellington

**Largest city** = Auckland

**Area** = 268,680km<sup>2</sup>

**Width of Cook Strait** = 23km (narrowest point)

**Official languages** = English, Māori and New Zealand Sign Language

**Highest mountain** = Mt Cook (3,754m /12,316ft)

**GDP (nominal)** = \$180.21 billion (2008/09)

**Currency** = New Zealand dollar (NZD)

**Largest lake** = Lake Taupo (616km<sup>2</sup>)

**Time zone** = GMT+12hours

**Weather** = Temperate

**National bird** = Kiwi

**Northernmost school**  
Te Hapua School

**Largest University**  
University of Auckland

**School at the highest altitude**  
Waiouru School

**School with the largest land area**  
Feilding High School

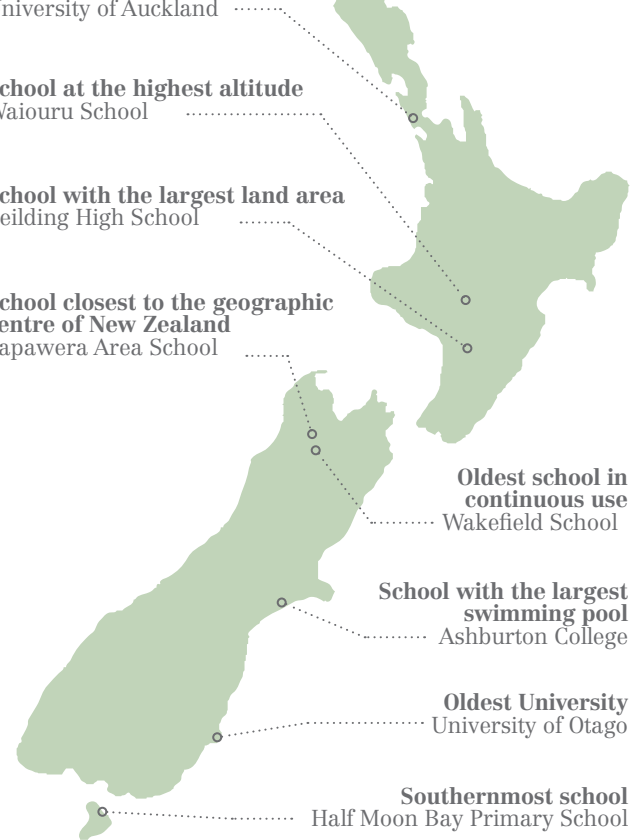
**School closest to the geographic centre of New Zealand**  
Tapawera Area School

**Oldest school in continuous use**  
Wakefield School

**School with the largest swimming pool**  
Ashburton College

**Oldest University**  
University of Otago

**Southernmost school**  
Half Moon Bay Primary School



# New Zealand's Education System

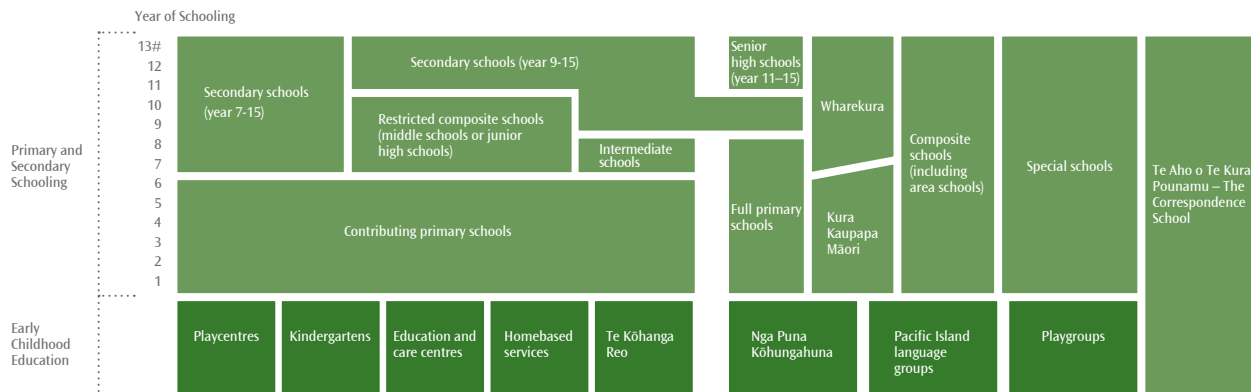
New Zealand's education system has three levels – early childhood education, schooling and tertiary education.

Education is compulsory in New Zealand for all students aged between 6 to 16 years.

Early childhood education is for newborns to age 6, although the vast majority of students attend school at age 5. School education is free in the state system.



## Community education provided by a broad range of groups



# The majority of students complete their schooling within 13 years (usually equates to 17 years old), but a small number continue to study in the school system for another 1 to 2 years.

# 95.1%

**of 5-year-old children regularly participated in licensed ECE immediately prior to attending school in 2009.**

## Early childhood education

**T**he term ‘early childhood education’, or ECE, refers to education and care for young children and infants from birth to 6 years of age, when compulsory schooling starts.

In New Zealand, early childhood education services are not state-owned, provided or managed. A wide range of early childhood services are available, including kindergartens, kōhanga reo, playcentres, and child care services.

The majority of children in ECE services are under 5. Approximately 58.7% (2009) of children aged from birth to 5 years participate in licensed ECE services at any one time, with about 95.1% (2009) of 5-year-old children regularly participating immediately prior to attending school.



## Number of enrolments at ECE services (2007 to 2009)

	2007	2008	2009
<i>Licensed ECE Services</i>			
Kindergartens	43,695	41,487	39,346
Playcentres	14,664	14,929	15,171
Education and care services	91,733	97,756	101,424
Casual education and care (no regular roll)	...	...	...
Homebased services	11,073	13,065	15,054
Te kōhanga reo	9,236	9,165	9,288
Correspondence school	737	591	627
<b>Total</b>	<b>171,138</b>	<b>176,993</b>	<b>180,910</b>
<i>Licence-Exempt ECE groups</i>			
Playgroups	18,058	20,027	19,293
Ngā puna kōhungahunga	343	454	277
Pacific island language groups	964	914	630
Playcentres	335	353	327
Licence-exempt te kōhanga reo	69	43	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,769</b>	<b>21,791</b>	<b>20,527</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>190,907</b>	<b>198,784</b>	<b>201,437</b>

## Number of ECE services (2007 to 2009)

	2007	2008	2009
<i>Licensed ECE services</i>			
Kindergartens	618	622	626
Playcentres	466	464	461
Education and care services	1,932	2,047	2,236
Casual education and care (no regular roll)	36	36	38
Homebased services	227	244	297
Te kōhanga reo	470	467	464
Correspondence school	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>3,881</b>	<b>4,123</b>
<i>Licence-Exempt ECE groups</i>			
Playgroups	608	656	672
Ngā puna kōhungahunga	62	53	44
Pacific island language groups	30	32	27
Playcentres	22	24	24
Licence-exempt te kōhanga reo	7	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>767</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,479</b>	<b>4,649</b>	<b>4,890</b>

Note: ... = not applicable

## Full-time equivalent teaching staff at ECE licensed services (2007 to 2009)

	2007	2008	2009
Kindergartens	1,671	1,860	2,041
Playcentres	1,094	1,092	1,223
Education and care services	11,704	13,205	14,383
Homebased services	288	348	393
Correspondence school	18	18	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,775</b>	<b>16,523</b>	<b>18,058</b>

## Enrolments at licensed ECE services by age (2009)

	Under 1	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Age 5	Total
Kindergartens	14	53	1,161	14,697	22,895	526	39,346
Playcentres	1,908	3,316	4,090	3,366	2,406	85	15,171
Education and care services	4,088	15,206	23,956	30,365	27,130	679	101,424
Homebased services	1,363	3,495	3,747	3,582	2,595	272	15,054
Correspondence school	0	0	26	240	314	47	627
Te kōhanga reo	599	1,847	2,313	2,291	2,166	72	9,288
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,972</b>	<b>23,917</b>	<b>35,293</b>	<b>54,541</b>	<b>57,506</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>180,910</b>

## Enrolments at licensed ECE services by ethnic group (2009)

	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other	European/Pakehā	Total
Kindergartens	7,327	3,147	3,689	946	24,237	39,346
Playcentres	2,004	296	501	387	11,983	15,171
Education and care services	15,672	7,127	7,730	2,859	68,036	101,424
Homebased services	2,178	281	423	4,559	7,613	15,054
Te kōhanga reo	8,829	205	0	0	254	9,288
Correspondence school	108	4	14	6	495	627
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,118</b>	<b>11,060</b>	<b>12,357</b>	<b>8,757</b>	<b>112,618</b>	<b>180,910</b>

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Statistics

ECE

- Enrolments in licensed early childhood services
- Number of licensed early childhood services

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Statistics

ECE

- Enrolments in licensed early childhood services
- Teachers in licensed teacher-lead early childhood services

## Special education: Early intervention

Early intervention support for children with special education needs is available from the time they are born until they are settled in school. Special education needs are defined as those that cannot be met within a regular early childhood setting, home or family without extra support. The need may be a physical disability, a sensory impairment, learning or communication delay, a social, emotional or behavioural difficulty, or a combination of these. Diagnosing special education needs at an early stage is crucial to assessing risks early and helping a child's development.

### Number of children engaged in early intervention services by ethnic group (2002 to 2008)

Year	Māori	Pasifika	Other	European/Pākehā	Total
2002	2,112	470	2,231	6,763	11,576
2003	2,005	487	2,275	6,496	11,263
2004	2,044	547	2,380	6,605	11,576
2005	2,012	559	2,261	6,912	11,744
2006	1,940	568	2,001	6,855	11,364
2007	2,063	651	1,807	7,206	11,727
2008	2,303	739	1,677	7,519	12,238

### Average age of first early intervention by ethnic group (2002 to 2008)

Year	Māori	Pasifika	Other	European/Pākehā	Total
2002	3yrs,3mths	3yrs,2mths	3yrs,3mths	3yrs,3mths	3yrs,3mths
2003	3yrs,4mths	3yrs,2mths	3yrs,4mths	3yrs,3mths	3yrs,3mths
2004	3yrs,5mths	3yrs,4mths	3yrs,4mths	3yrs,3mths	3yrs,4mths
2005	3yrs,4mths	3yrs,3mths	3yrs,4mths	3yrs,3mths	3yrs,4mths
2006	3yrs,4mths	3yrs,3mths	3yrs,3mths	3yrs,3mths	3yrs,3mths
2007	3yrs,4mths	3yrs,4mths	3yrs,3mths	3yrs,3mths	3yrs,3mths
2008	3yrs,4mths	3yrs,4mths	3yrs,2mths	3yrs,3mths	3yrs,3mths

Note:

Asian children have been grouped under Other ethnic group.

## Prior participation in early childhood education: New entrants

### Percentage of year 1 students who attended early childhood education services, by ethnic group (2004 to 2009)

Ethnic Group	Participation Rate					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Māori	89.3	89.9	89.9	90.6	90.4	91.4
Pasifika	84.7	84.5	84.2	84.0	84.8	85.4
Asian	94.1	95.1	96.0	96.0	95.3	95.6
Other	89.4	89.9	91.7	93.6	93.8	94.8
European/Pākehā	97.6	97.7	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>95.1</b>

This indicator is on the number of new school entrants (year 1 students) reporting regular participation in ECE immediately prior to attending school.

From 2004, the overall percentage of new entrant children who attended ECE has been above 94%. However, there has been variation between the different ethnic groups. In 2009, 98.5% of European/Pākehā attended an early childhood service prior to starting school, the highest of all ethnic groups while Pasifika was only 85.4%.

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Indicators

Student Participation

• Prior participation in early childhood education: new entrants



# 43.6%

of school leavers in 2008  
successfully completed schooling  
by attaining at least NCEA level 3  
and/or gaining university entrance.

## Schooling

**I**n New Zealand, it is compulsory for children to be at school from ages 6 to 16, although the majority of children attend from age 5. There were 2,581 schools with 760,859 children attending, as at 1 July 2009.

Primary education starts at year 1 and continues until year 8, with years 7 and 8 mostly offered at either a primary school or a separate intermediate school.

Secondary education covers years 9 to 13 (during which students are generally aged 13 to 17).

Most secondary students in New Zealand attend government-funded schools, which are known as secondary schools, high schools, colleges or area schools.

Both single-sex and co-educational schooling options are available. Publicly owned schools are secular.

Māori medium education and Pasifika medium education give students the opportunity to learn the curriculum in the respective language and cultural settings.

For more information on the schooling system in New Zealand, refer to *New Zealand Schools: Ngā Kura o Aotearoa (2008)*, available on [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz). The report sets out how well the schooling system is performing over the year.



## Enrolments in schools (2007 to 2009)

	2007	2008	2009
Full primary	173,443	172,579	170,820
Contributing primary	208,524	207,561	207,941
Intermediate	57,279	56,306	56,049
Special school	2,799	2,812	2,871
Secondary (year 7-15)	59,534	59,380	60,020
Composite (year 1-15)	40,614	41,384	41,796
Correspondence school	5,546	5,775	6,076
Restricted composite (year 7-10)	1,486	1,400	1,353
Secondary (year 9-15)	210,135	210,311	213,389
Teen parent unit	416	458	463
Kura teina	41	97	47
Kura teina composite	89	31	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>759,906</b>	<b>758,094</b>	<b>760,859</b>

### Notes:

1. A Teen Parent Unit is a unit, attached to a host secondary school, providing educational programmes for teenagers who are pregnant or who have prime responsibility for their children's care; and who have enrolled within the age range to receive free education (i.e. up to age 19 years).
2. A Kura Teina is 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 can either be a primary or a composite school.

## Number of schools (2007 to 2009)

	2007	2008	2009
Full primary	1,126	1,115	1,109
Contributing primary	796	796	795
Intermediate	123	123	123
Special school	47	47	47
Secondary (year 7-15)	101	101	101
Composite (year 1-15)	139	141	145
Correspondence school	1	1	1
Restricted composite (year 7-10)	4	4	4
Secondary (year 9-15)	234	235	235
Teen parent unit	17	17	18
Kura teina	2	3	2
Kura teina composite	3	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,593</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>2,581</b>

## Number of staff at schools (2007 to 2009)

	2007	2008	2009
Full primary	10,561	10,678	10,906
Contributing primary	12,451	12,647	13,331
Intermediate	3,457	3,427	3,403
Secondary (years 7-15)	4,601	4,537	4,538
Composite (year 1-15)	2,220	2,266	2,407
Correspondence school	228	236	270
Restricted composite (year 7-10)	102	92	93
Secondary (years 9-15)	15,797	15,975	15,901
Special school	1,104	1,092	1,125
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,521</b>	<b>50,950</b>	<b>51,974</b>

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Statistics

Schooling

• Student numbers

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Statistics

Schooling

- Teaching staff
- School type

## Boards of Trustees

Boards of trustees are locally elected boards that govern state and state integrated schools

### Number of board of trustee members by school type (2007 to 2009)

School Type	2007	2008	2009
Full Primary	8,038	8,124	7,912
Contributing primary	5,895	5,894	5,819
Intermediate	912	922	884
Kura Teina Primary	2	3	0
Secondary (Year 7-15)	889	919	932
Secondary (Year 9-15)	2,111	2,154	2,085
Composite (Year 1-15)	732	813	871
Restricted Composite (Yr 7-10)	26	28	26
Kura Teina Composite	2	1	1
Special School	336	325	325
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,943</b>	<b>19,183</b>	<b>18,855</b>

### Number of board of trustee members by member type (2009)

Member Type	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other/Not Stated	European /Pākehā	Total
Principal	275	30	4	188	1,882	2,379
Parent representative	1,863	437	82	493	7,852	10,727
Co-opted member	526	87	23	120	1,217	1,973
Ministerial appointed member	29	0	0	29	51	109
Proprietors representative	55	54	20	68	812	1,009
Staff representative	293	41	11	127	1,803	2,275
Student representative	62	28	14	41	222	367
Not specified	5	0	0	0	11	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,108</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>13,850</b>	<b>18,855</b>

## Homeschooling

Home-based schooling is available for parents and caregivers who want to educate their children at home. Parents and caregivers need to get approval to do so from the Ministry of Education and must educate their children to the standard they would receive at a registered school. Homeschooling parents and caregivers are given an annual grant to help with the cost of learning materials and can choose to purchase teaching services from the Correspondence School.

### Number of homeschooled children by region (2006 to 2009)

Region	2006	2007	2008	2009
Northland	457	469	465	455
Auckland	1,507	1,588	1,556	1,581
Waikato	907	934	932	945
Bay of Plenty	515	516	493	528
Gisborne	33	30	32	32
Hawke's Bay	165	146	153	163
Taranaki	152	165	159	181
Manawatu-Wanganui	550	553	571	580
Wellington	405	401	439	480
Tasman	82	93	87	101
Nelson	122	103	121	132
Marlborough	101	107	103	109
West Coast	77	99	81	85
Canterbury	820	865	911	976
Otago	156	152	137	148
Southland	118	127	130	149
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,167</b>	<b>6,348</b>	<b>6,370</b>	<b>6,645</b>

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Statistics

Schooling

• Boards of Trustees

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Statistics

Schooling

• Homeschooling



## Māori medium education (2009)

Type of Māori medium education	Ethnicity of students	Total
Level 1	Māori	11,511
	Non-Māori	123
Level 2	Māori	4,911
	Non-Māori	250
Level 3	Māori	4,192
	Non-Māori	457
Level 4(a)	Māori	4,735
	Non-Māori	1,992
Total	Māori	25,349
	Non-Māori	2,822
	Total	28,171

Māori medium education programmes involve students being taught either all or some curriculum subjects in Te Reo Māori, either in immersion (Māori language only) or bilingual programmes (Māori and English).

Level 1: Curriculum taught in Māori 81-100% of the time, that is, for more than 20 hours and up to 25 hours per week.

Level 2: Curriculum taught in Māori 51-80% of the time, that is, for more than 12.5 hours and up to 20 hours per week.

Level 3: Curriculum taught in Māori 31-50% of the time, that is, for more than 7.5 hours and up to 12.5 hours per week.

Level 4a: Curriculum taught in Māori 12-30% of the time, that is, for more than 3 hours and up to 7.5 hours per week.

## Pasifika medium education (2009)

Type of Pasifika medium education	Medium of curriculum	Total
Level 1	Cook Islands Maori	103
	Samoan	225
	Tongan	10
Level 2	Cook Islands Maori	31
	Samoan	376
	Fijian	2
Level 3	Cook Islands Maori	8
	Samoan	546
	Tongan	164
Level 4	Cook Islands Maori	460
	Samoan	449
	Tongan	69
Total	Cook Islands Maori	602
	Samoan	1,596
	Tongan	243
	Fijian	2
	Total	2,443

Pasifika medium education is where students are taught curriculum subjects in both Pasifika languages and English (bilingual) or in Pasifika languages only (immersion).

Level 1: Curriculum taught in a Pacific language 81-100% of the time, that is, for more than 20 hours and up to 25 hours per week.

Level 2: Curriculum taught in a Pacific language 51-80% of the time, that is, for more than 12.5 hours and up to 20 hours per week.

Level 3: Curriculum taught in a Pacific language 31-50% of the time, that is, for more than 7.5 hours and up to 12.5 hours per week.

Level 4: Curriculum taught in a Pacific language 12-30% of the time, that is, for more than 3 hours and up to 7.5 hours per week.

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Statistics

Schooling

• Māori medium education

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Statistics

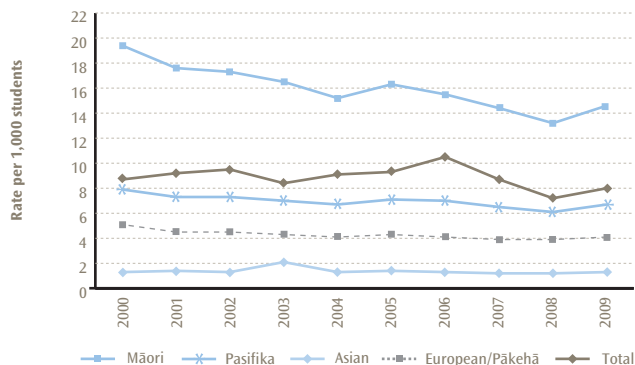
Schooling

• Pasifika medium education



## Suspension from schools

Age-standardised suspension rates, by ethnic group (2000 to 2009)

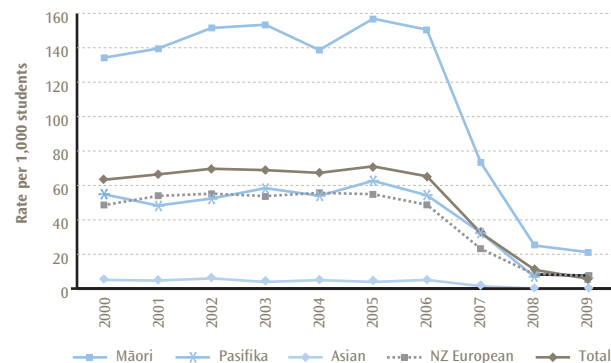


For very serious breaches of school rules, a principal may suspend a student from attending school until the school board of trustees decides on the consequence for the student.

The incidence of suspensions has decreased by 16% over the past ten years. Actions such as the Student Engagement Initiative have been successful in reducing suspension rates in secondary schools. Schools continue to suspend more Māori students than any other ethnic group.

## Early leaving exemptions

Early leaving exemption rates, by ethnic group (2000 to 2009)



It is compulsory for students aged between 6 and 16 to stay at school. However, parents of students aged 15 may apply to the Ministry of Education for an exemption from schooling on the basis of educational problems, conduct, or the unlikelihood of the student gaining benefit from attending available schools. Exempted students are required to move on to training programmes or employment.

The rate of early leaving exemptions has dropped by 85%, from 2006 to 2009, following the introduction of a new application process.

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Indicators

Student Participation

• Suspensions from schools

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Indicators

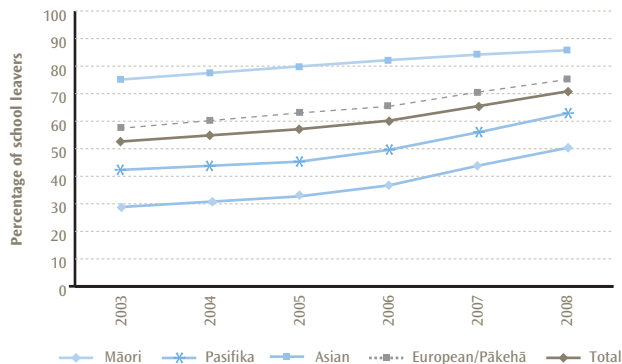
Student Participation

• Early leaving exemptions



## School leavers with NCEA level 2 or above

Percentage of school leavers with an NCEA level 2 qualification or above, by ethnic group (2003 to 2008)

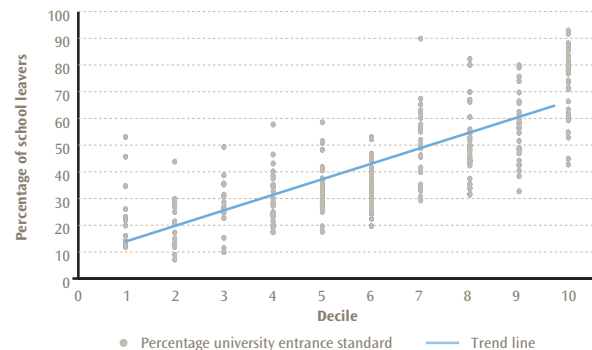


Gaining a school qualification is positively linked to labour force and income outcomes. The higher your school qualification, the more likely you are to be employed and to have a higher income.

The percentage of school leavers who attained at least NCEA level 2 increased from 53% in 2003, when NCEA level 2 was first introduced, to 70% in 2008.

## School leavers with a university entrance standard

Percentage of school leavers achieving a university entrance standard, by school decile and school (2008)



Students leaving school having achieved university entrance requirements and/or attaining NCEA level 3 or above, are considered to have successfully completed their final year of schooling.

In 2008, 43.6% of school leavers achieved at least a university entrance standard, a 36% increase from 2004. Students from schools in the highest deciles (deciles 9 and 10) are almost three times more likely to leave school having achieved a university entrance standard than students from schools in the lowest deciles. There is a large variation in the proportion of school leavers achieving a university entrance standard among schools within each decile.

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Indicators

Education and Learning

• School leavers with NCEA level 2 or above

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Indicators

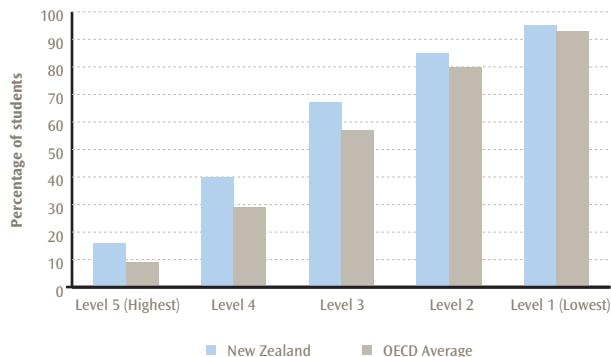
Education and Learning

• School leavers with a university entrance standard



## Reading literacy proficiency

Percentage of New Zealand 15-year-old students reaching the PISA reading literacy proficiency levels (2006)



Note:

In the graph above, students are counted in each level which they have achieved. Therefore, a student who reached level 3 is also included in levels 1 and 2. The difference between the percentage of students who achieved level 1 and 100 percent is, by definition, the percentage of students who failed to achieve level 1.

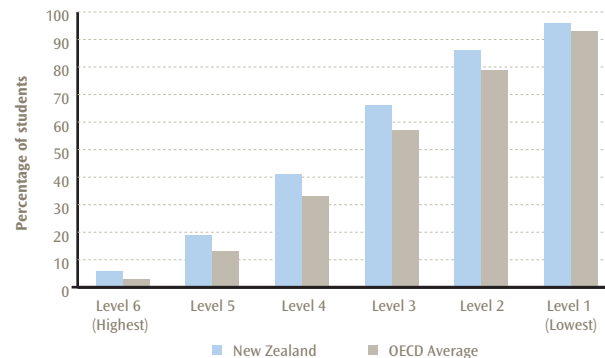
The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is an internationally standardised assessment of 15-year-olds in schools.

New Zealand has high performance in reading literacy at the senior secondary level, with only two out of 30 OECD countries achieving significantly higher mean scores than New Zealand.

New Zealand 15-year-old students achieved at the top proficiency levels in reading in PISA 2006, with 40% achieving at least level 4 and 16% achieving at level 5 or above. This compares with the OECD averages of 29% and 9% respectively.

## Mathematical literacy proficiency

Percentage of New Zealand 15-year-old students reaching the PISA mathematical literacy proficiency levels (2006)



Note:

In the graph above, students are counted in each level which they have achieved. Therefore, a student who reached level 3 is also included in levels 1 and 2. The difference between the percentage of students who achieved level 1 and 100 percent is, by definition, the percentage of students who failed to achieve level 1.

New Zealand has high performance in mathematical literacy at the senior secondary level, with only three out of 30 OECD countries achieving significantly higher mean scores than New Zealand.

In PISA 2006, 15-year-old boys achieved a significantly higher mean mathematical literacy score than girls, both in New Zealand and across the OECD. There was no change in the mean performance between boys and girls from 2003 to 2006.

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Indicators

Education and Learning

- Reading literacy achievement: senior secondary school

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Indicators

Education and Learning

- Mathematics literacy achievement: senior secondary school



# 72.0%

of students complete a bachelors degree within 8 years of full-time study.

## Tertiary education

**M**ore than half of New Zealanders aged 15 to 29 hold a tertiary qualification. In 2009 there were 469,107 enrolments in tertiary institutions throughout New Zealand. 425,650 of these were domestic students and 43,457 were international students.

The term 'tertiary education' in New Zealand is used to describe all aspects of post-school education and training. This includes technical and vocational education, higher or degree-level education, teacher education, and industry training. Its scope ranges from informal non-assessed community courses in schools through to undergraduate degrees and advanced, research-based postgraduate degrees.

*Profile and Trends* is an overview of the tertiary education system which is available on [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



## Domestic student enrolments at tertiary providers (2007 to 2009)

	2007	2008	2009
<i>Public providers</i>			
Universities	146,922	147,129	154,866
Institutes of technology and polytechnics	206,821	186,874	180,709
Wānanga	42,336	40,327	42,566
	383,945	363,876	367,815
<i>Private training establishments</i>	70,096	65,664	66,897
<b>Total</b>	<b>443,496</b>	<b>420,709</b>	<b>425,650</b>

## Tertiary institution numbers (2007 to 2009)

	2007	2008	2009
<i>Public providers</i>			
Universities	8	8	8
Institutes of technology and polytechnics	20	20	20
Wānanga	3	3	3
	31	31	31
<i>Private training establishments</i>	231	217	211
<b>Total</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>242</b>

Notes:

- Students who were enrolled in more than one sub-sector have been counted in each sub-sector. Consequently, the sum of each sub-sector may not add to the total number of students.

## Full-time equivalent staff at tertiary education providers (2007 to 2009)

	2007	2008	2009
<i>Public providers</i>			
Universities	18,301.6	18,540.7	18,924.0
Institutes of technology and polytechnics	8,155.0	7,708.7	7,776.4
Wānanga	1,249.8	1,135.4	1,402.5
	27,706.5	27,384.7	28,102.9
<i>Private training establishments</i>	6,545.5	5,745.5	5,198.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,252.0</b>	<b>33,130.2</b>	<b>33,301.5</b>

## Domestic enrolments by ethnic group (2009)

	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other	European/ Pākehā	Total
<i>Public providers</i>						
Universities	15,124	9,381	29,876	9,716	106,505	154,866
Institutes of technology and polytechnics	32,802	11,096	14,481	6,869	129,146	180,709
Wānanga	23,212	3,678	5,764	858	14,081	42,566
	67,760	23,600	48,820	17,177	244,760	367,815
<i>Private training establishments</i>	18,999	9,120	6,144	2,014	35,379	66,897
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,785</b>	<b>31,951</b>	<b>53,881</b>	<b>19,035</b>	<b>276,244</b>	<b>425,650</b>

Notes:

- Students who identify with more than one ethnic group have been counted in each group. Consequently, the sum of the students in each group may not add to the total.
- Students who were enrolled in more than one sub-sector have been counted in each sub-sector. Consequently, the sum of each sub-sector may not add to the total number of students.

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Statistics

Tertiary

Participation

Provider-based enrolments

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Statistics

Tertiary

Participation

Provider-based enrolments

Resources

Human resources

## Domestic enrolments by field of study and qualification level (2009)

Field of study	Certificates 1-3	Certificates 4	Diplomas 5-7	Bachelors	Graduate certificates/diplomas	Honours and postgraduate certificates	Masters	Doctorates	Total
Natural and physical sciences	3,505	3,219	5,364	30,888	580	2,827	1,144	1,093	47,690
Information technology	13,839	2,304	6,957	15,621	508	1,075	487	230	39,986
Engineering and related technologies	26,472	7,807	6,116	5,033	315	5,226	661	502	50,186
Architecture and building	5,040	6,340	3,169	3,698	67	236	528	47	18,731
Agriculture, environmental and related studies	19,351	6,749	1,617	3,544	162	453	197	92	30,776
Health	20,195	7,345	8,382	21,704	1,380	5,668	1,475	750	64,885
Education	2,783	2,901	11,641	14,009	3,788	1,979	1,310	457	38,075
Management and commerce	53,914	20,587	15,484	36,531	3,959	4,077	2,389	390	131,055
Society and culture	36,128	15,420	22,372	66,522	3,389	6,081	3,283	1,298	147,098
Creative arts	9,445	6,263	11,443	21,875	684	2,290	830	185	51,768
Food, hospitality and personal services	8,595	5,313	2,512	431	6	12	0	...	16,129
Mixed field programmes	29,284	6,584	5,745	305	2	26	23	0	41,486
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,783</b>	<b>68,032</b>	<b>68,638</b>	<b>124,163</b>	<b>12,803</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>11,112</b>	<b>5,004</b>	<b>425,650</b>

### Notes:

... = not applicable.

1. Students who were enrolled at more than one qualification level have been counted in each level. Consequently, the sum of the students in each level may not add to the total number of students.
2. Students can enrol in more than one field of study. They are counted in each field that they enrolled in.

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Statistics

Tertiary

Participation

Provider-based enrolments:  
field of study

## Domestic students bachelor completion rates by student type and year of study (2000 to 2008)

Full or part time	Year started qualification	Students starting a qualification	Percentage of domestic students completing a bachelors qualification or higher			Percentage of domestic students completing a bachelors qualification or higher					
			After 1 year	After 2 years	After 3 years	After 4 years	After 5 years	After 6 years	After 7 years	After 8 years	After 9 years
Full-time	2000	22,069	2	4	32	56	67	71	72	72	72
	2001	21,583	2	4	32	56	67	71	72	72	72
	2002	22,329	1	3	32	56	68	71	71		
	2003	21,720	2	4	32	56	66	70			
	2004	21,928	1	3	30	53	64				
	2005	21,769	1	3	30	54					
	2006	21,966	2	3	31						
	2007	23,476	2	3							
	2008	23,958	1								
Part-time	2000	12,627	3	8	14	29	39	46	49	52	53
	2001	12,470	2	6	11	28	38	45	48	51	
	2002	11,612	2	6	11	28	39	46	50		
	2003	10,856	2	6	11	28	39	46			
	2004	9,273	3	5	11	29	41				
	2005	8,856	2	6	11	31					
	2006	8,392	2	5	11						
	2007	8,242	3	7							
	2008	8,142	2								
<b>Total</b>	2000	34,696	2	6	24	41	50	55	57	58	59
	2001	34,053	2	5	22	40	49	54	56	57	
	2002	33,941	2	4	22	41	50	55	57		
	2003	32,576	2	5	23	40	49	54			
	2004	31,201	2	4	22	41	51				
	2005	30,625	1	4	22	42					
	2006	30,358	2	4	23						
	2007	31,718	2	4							
	2008	32,100	1								

The table above shows the completion rates of students completing a bachelor qualification by the number of years they studied. For those students who started studying full time in 2004, 64% finished within 5 years (2008).

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Statistics

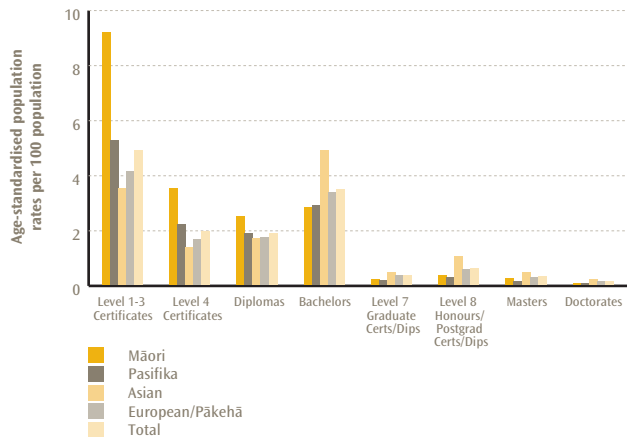
Tertiary

Retention and achievement

Gaining qualifications

## Participation rates in tertiary education

Age-standardised population rates in tertiary education per 100 population aged 15 plus, by ethnic group and level of study (2008)

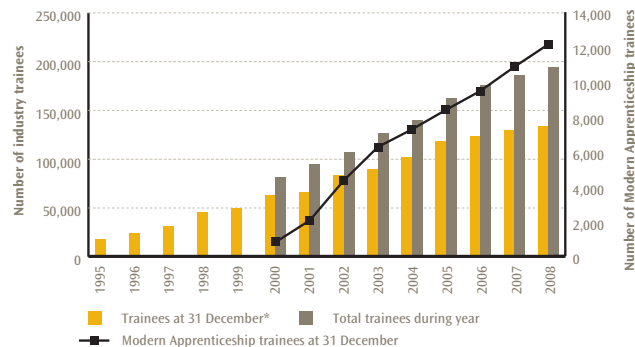


Participation in tertiary education allows students to develop skills and knowledge to help them succeed in the labour market.

After rising rapidly from 1998 to 2005, the participation rate in tertiary education has declined slightly, principally due to a decline in enrolments for level 1 to 3 certificates in wānanga and private training establishments.

## Participation in industry training

Total numbers in industry training (1995-2008)



\* Prior to 2000, figures are as at 30 June of each year.

Industry training provides opportunities for ongoing development and updating of skills. It concentrates on workplace learning, which can be on-the-job, off-the-job by a registered training provider, or a combination of both.

In 2008, a total of 194,516 people undertook industry training, including modern apprenticeships. There were 12,149 Modern Apprenticeship trainees in 2008, which is six times the number of apprentices in 2001 and a 12.0% increase since 2007.

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Indicators

Student Participation

Participation rates in tertiary education

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Indicators

Student Participation

Participation in industry training

# 17.9%

of government expenditure in  
2008/09 was on education.

## Sector-wide

In this section government investment, international students and education strategies for Māori and Pasifika education are looked at.

The education system is not achieving the success it should with all of New Zealand's ethnic groups. Strategies have been developed for Māori and Pasifika learners. In this section we review:

- *Ka Hikitia – Managing Success: the Māori Education Strategy 2008-2012* defines the Ministry of Education's approach to achieving education success for, and with, Māori
- *Pasifika Education Plan 2009-2012* which establishes goals and targets for the engagement and achievement of Pasifika learners by 2012

The presence of international students in New Zealand adds considerable ethnic diversity to teaching, learning and research to schools and tertiary providers, while contributing to the New Zealand Economy. In this section we look at the number of international students and where the students originate from.





## Ka Hikitia – Managing for Success

*Ka Hikitia – Managing for Success: The Māori Education Strategy 2008–2012* sets out the Ministry of Education’s approach to achieving educational success for, and with, Māori through to 2012. It was published in 2008 in order to transform the performance of the education system for, and with, Māori.

The overarching strategic intent of *Ka Hikitia – Managing for Success* is: Māori students enjoying education success as Māori.

*Ka Hikitia – Managing for Success* identifies four key outcomes that Māori learners will experience as the strategy is implemented:

- Māori learners working with others to determine successful learning and education pathways
- Māori learners excelling and successfully realising their cultural distinctiveness and potential
- Māori learners successfully participating in and contributing to Te Ao Māori
- Māori learners gaining the universal skills and knowledge needed to successfully participate in and contribute to Aotearoa/New Zealand and the world.

To achieve these outcomes, *Ka Hikitia – Managing for Success* identifies:

- areas to focus on, based on what we have learnt about what works
- how to best achieve change
- a range of goals and actions that will achieve what we want
- targets and measures to keep us on track and measure our success.

**Target:** Increase the percentage of Māori new entrant school children who have participated in early childhood education from 90% in 2006 to 95% by 2012.

### New entrant school students who have participated in ECE immediately prior to school (2003 to 2008)

Year	Number of new entrant students who have participated in ECE			Percentage who have participated in ECE		
	Māori	Non-Māori	Total	Māori	Non-Māori	Total
2003	11,868	42,319	54,187	88.4	95.1	93.6
2004	11,603	40,893	52,496	89.3	95.5	94.1
2005	12,183	42,041	54,224	89.9	95.6	94.3
2006	11,728	40,647	52,375	89.9	96.0	94.5
2007	11,328	39,132	50,460	90.6	96.0	94.7
2008	11,703	39,656	51,359	90.4	96.0	94.7
2009						
2010						
2011						
2012			Target	95.0		

**Target:** Improve the proportion of Year 11 Māori students achieving the reading literacy and numeracy criteria for NCEA level 1 to be equal to, or better than, the proportion of non-Māori by 2012.

### Year 11 students meeting the reading literacy and numeracy criteria for NCEA level 1 (2004 to 2007)

Year	Number with literacy and numeracy			Percentage with literacy and numeracy		
	Māori	Non-Māori	Total	Māori	Non-Māori	Total
2004	5,452	32,902	38,354	49.4	69.3	65.6
2005	6,176	35,067	41,243	52.2	71.8	68.0
2006	7,150	37,879	45,029	59.9	75.3	72.3
2007	7,682	37,782	45,464	61.1	77.3	74.0
2008						
2009						
2010						
2011						
2012			Target	77.3		

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Publications

Key publication series

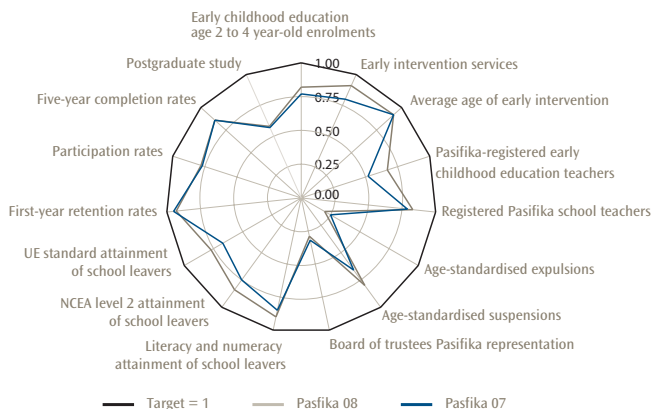
Ngā Haeta Mātauranga – Annual Report on Māori Education

# Pasifika Education Plan

The *Pasifika Education Plan 2009-2012* has goals and targets of where Pasifika learners should be by 2012.

The *Pasifika Education Plan Monitoring Report: 2008* provides a national and regional picture of where Pasifika learners are before the Plan is implemented, and what level of progress is needed to achieve the Plan's goals and targets for 2012.

**Figure A: Proportion of target (2007 and 2008)**



## Number of enrolments for 2 to 4 year-olds in licensed early childhood education services (2008)

Pacific Island group	Female	Male
Tokelauan	92	122
Fijian	224	236
Niuean	254	260
Tongan	799	903
Cook Islands Maori	622	661
Samoan	2,111	2,195
Other Pacific peoples	250	232
<b>Total Pasifika</b>	<b>4,424</b>	<b>4,679</b>

## Percentage of school leavers with NCEA level 2 and above (2008)

Pacific Island group	Female	Male
Tokelauan	65	40
Fijian	71	56
Niuean	61	51
Tongan	67	55
Cook Islands Maori	63	53
Samoan	74	59
Other Pacific peoples	66	58
<b>Total Pasifika</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>56</b>

## Participation of tertiary students at levels four and above (2008)

Pacific Island group	Female	Male
Tokelauan	109	60
Fijian	733	553
Niuean	338	213
Tongan	973	596
Cook Islands Maori	710	461
Samoan	2,456	1,621
Other Pacific peoples	192	135
<b>Total Pasifika</b>	<b>5,064</b>	<b>33,963</b>

Visit: [www.educationcounts.govt.nz](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz)



Publications

Key publication series

Pasifika Education Plan Monitoring Report: 2008



## Government expenditure

### Government expenditure on education in New Zealand (2004/05 to 2008/09)

Financial year	Expenditure on education (\$m)	GDP (\$m)	Percentage of GDP	Total government expenditure (\$m)	Percentage of total government expenses
2004/05	7,930	150,789	5.3	44,895	17.2
2005/06	9,914	156,933	6.3	49,320	19.7
2006/07	9,269	168,106	5.6	54,003	18.6
2007/08	9,551	180,077	5.3	56,997	16.8
2008/09	11,455	180,210	6.4	64,002	17.9

### Student allowances expenditure and recipient numbers (2005 to 2009)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of recipients	56,800	59,400	62,500	65,700	82,600
Change from previous year	-7%	5%	5%	5%	26%
Expenditure, \$m	346	374	386	397	515
Change from previous year	-7%	8%	3%	3%	30%

### Expenditure on education by sector (2005 to 2009)

	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual
Early childhood education	444	555	617	860	1,030
Primary and secondary schools	3,934	4,153	4,325	4,552	4,936
Tertiary funding	2,496	4,047	3,322	3,266	4,564
Departmental expenses	737	821	875	828	888
Other education expenses	319	338	130	45	37
Education expenses	7,930	9,914	9,269	9,551	11,455

Notes:

The volatile amounts for tertiary last four years reflect student loan revaluations.

About 20 percent of departmental expenses are expenses on Special Needs Students (GSN)

## International students

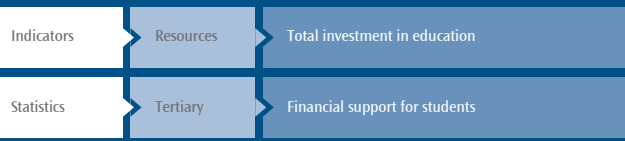
### International students in schools by region of citizenship (2007 to 2009)

Region	2007	2008	2009
Africa	23	23	28
Asia	8,953	8,413	7,452
Central and South America	182	216	398
Europe	691	775	1,295
Middle East	69	160	166
North America	57	37	36
Pacific	228	190	154
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,204</b>	<b>9,815</b>	<b>9,529</b>

### International students in tertiary education by region of citizenship (2007 to 2009)

	2007	2008	2009
Africa	499	569	661
Asia	29,228	28,388	30,946
Central and South America	566	660	789
Europe	3,872	3,951	4,068
Middle East	784	1,203	1,785
North America	2,973	2,987	3,079
Pacific	1,904	2,014	2,127
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,841</b>	<b>39,778</b>	<b>43,457</b>

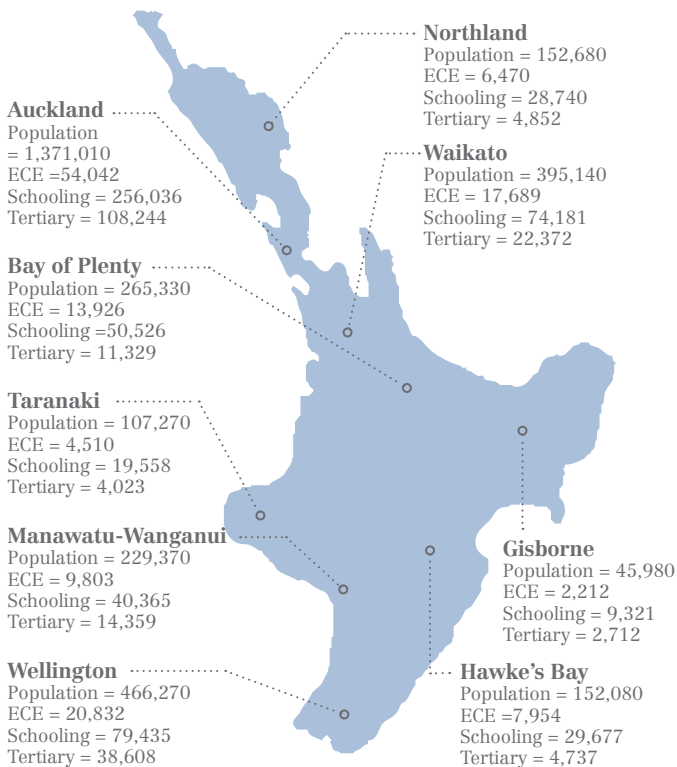
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# Education rolls by region (North Island)



## Notes:

1. ECE and schooling figures are as at 1 July 2009.
2. Tertiary numbers are measured in equivalent full-time students (EFTS). EFTS with unknown regional information have been proportionately distributed among the regions. Extramural EFTS have not been allocated regions.



## Education rolls by region (South Island)

### Tasman/Nelson/Marlborough

Population = 133,630

ECE = 5,467

Schooling = 22,650

Tertiary = 2,688

### West Coast

Population = 32,090

ECE = 1,130

Schooling = 4,952

Tertiary = 977

### Canterbury

Population = 540,040

ECE = 24,569

Schooling = 91,297

Tertiary = 36,913

### Otago

Population = 199,840

ECE = 8,072

Schooling = 30,102

Tertiary = 25,093

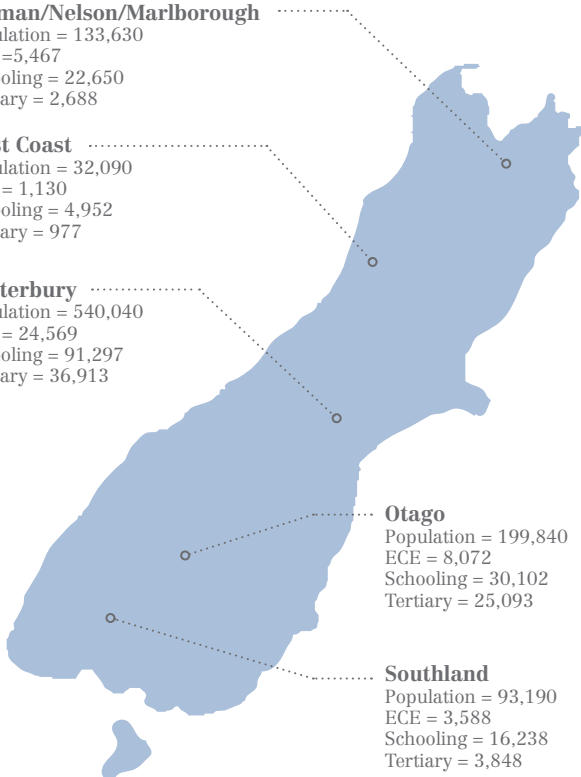
### Southland

Population = 93,190

ECE = 3,588

Schooling = 16,238

Tertiary = 3,848



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