

Maori in level 4 to 6 certificates and diplomas

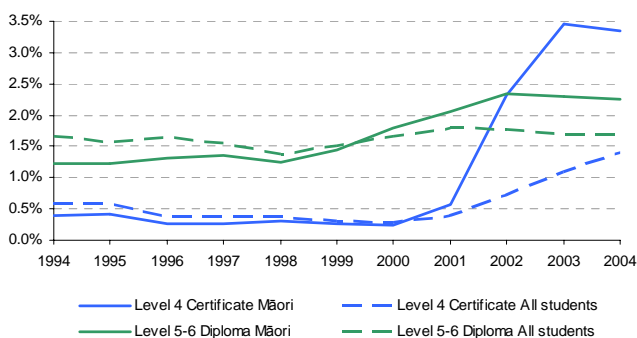
Introduction

This fact sheet is part of a series that look at Māori student participation, retention and completion by level of study, using full-year data from 2004.

Certificates and diplomas at levels 4 to 6 are mostly designed to help train the country's technicians, tradespersons, information technology professionals, business administrators, artists and tourism and hospitality professions. They also include a substantial proportion of the total Māori language provision.

Since 2000, Māori participation rates at this level of tertiary education 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. The participation rate declined slightly in 2004. From 2000 to 2002, the Māori participation rate in level 5 to 6 diplomas also increased, and has been steady since then.

Age-standardised participation rates for Māori and all students in level 4 to 6 qualifications 1994-2004



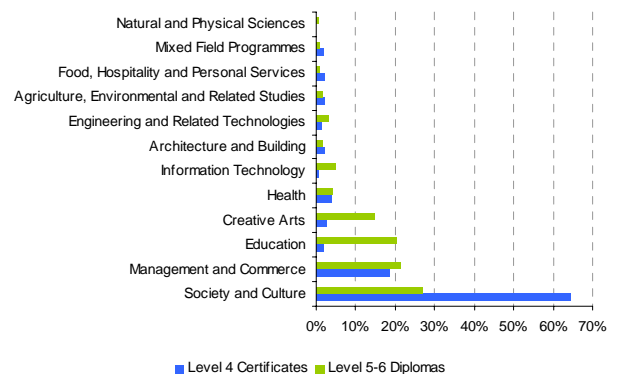
Student component funded learners

The majority of learners in level 4 to 6 certificates and diplomas are funded through the student component in qualifications offered by public and private tertiary education providers. The number of Māori students in student component funded qualifications at these levels has increased more than three-fold from 7,300 in 1999 to 24,100 in 2004. As

noted above, the major growth has been in level 4 certificates, where Māori numbers have increased from 870 in 1999 to 14,600 in 2004.

Two thirds (64 percent) of Māori students in level 4 certificates in 2004 were studying towards qualifications in the field of society and culture. Most of these students (89 percent) were undertaking te reo Māori certificates, and mostly through Te Wānanga o Aotearoa. A further 19 percent were studying towards qualifications in the field of management and commerce. Just over half of these students (56 percent) were undertaking the Certificate in Small Business Management through Te Wānanga o Aotearoa.

Māori learners in level 4 to 6 qualifications funded by the student component by field of study 2004

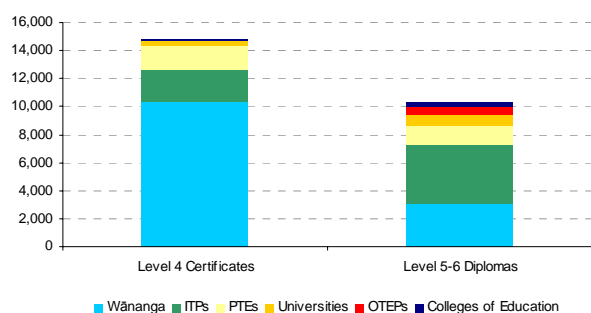


The fields of study for level 5 to 6 diplomas were more evenly spread for Māori students across society and culture, management and commerce, education and creative arts. Within society and culture, there were significant student numbers in Te Wānanga o Raukawa's Diploma in Māori Studies and Te Wānanga o Aotearoa's te reo Māori diploma. A significant number of the enrolments in management and commerce were in the New Zealand Diploma in Business, offered by a number of ITPs. In education, a significant number of enrolments were in diplomas in early childhood education, across a number of providers, and Te Wānanga o Aotearoa's diplomas in adult and tertiary teaching. In creative arts, significant numbers of enrolments were in diplomas in Māori art offered by wānanga and ITPs.

Maori in level 4 to 6 qualifications

The majority (71 percent) of Māori students in level 4 certificates attended wānanga in 2004. For Māori students in level 5 to 6 diplomas, the largest proportion (41 percent) attended ITPs, followed by wānanga (31 percent).

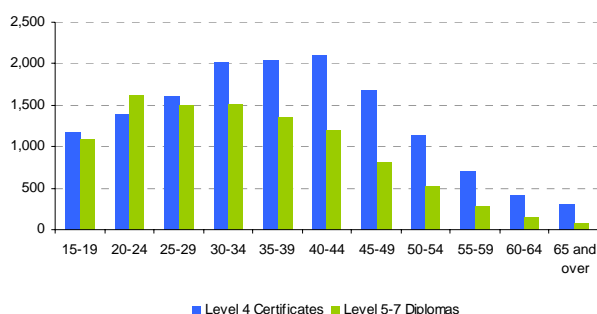
Māori learners in level 4 to 6 qualifications funded by the student component by sub-sector 2004



Nearly half of Māori learners (45 percent) in both level 4 certificates and level 5 to 6 diplomas were studying full-year / full-time in 2004 (that is more than 0.8 EFTS). In level 4 certificates, a further 30 percent of Māori learners were studying half time or half year (around 0.5 EFTS). In level 5 to 6 diplomas there were 19 percent who were short periods of part-time study (less than 0.2 EFTS).

The majority of Māori learners in level 4 certificates (78 percent) were aged 30 years and over in 2004. Māori learners in level 5 to 6 diplomas are generally younger with 42 percent aged under 30. Around two thirds of Māori learners in level 4 certificates and level 5 to 6 diplomas were women (65 and 68 percent respectively).

Māori learners in level 4 to 6 qualifications funded by the student component by age group 2004



The majority of Māori learners in level 4 certificates (57 percent) were employed prior to study and a further 25 percent were unemployed. Only 9 percent came from other tertiary study and 6 percent from school. In the case of the Māori learners in level 5 to 6 diplomas, around half (48 percent) were employed prior to study and 25 percent were unemployed.

There were 14 percent who came from other tertiary study and 9 percent who were in school.

Around two thirds of Māori learners in level 4 certificates (69 percent) had little or no school qualifications. There were 47 percent with no qualifications and 22 percent with NCEA level 1 or equivalent. Māori learners in level 5 to 6 diplomas were more likely to have to a school qualification, with only 51 percent having no qualification or only NCEA level 1 or equivalent.

Attrition, completion and progression

Amongst Māori students studying for level 4 certificates, those at PTEs and wānanga had the lowest first-year attrition rates and highest five-year completion rates. The highest attrition rates and lowest completion rates were at universities. However, there are very small numbers of students at this level in universities. Over half of Māori students completing level 4 certificates at universities went onto higher level studies in the following year.

There was very little difference in first year attrition rates between Māori men and women in level 4 certificates, but women were much more likely to complete over a five-year period and to go onto higher levels of study. Māori students aged 40 and over had the lowest attrition rates at this level and the highest rates of completion. Māori students aged 18-24 had the highest rates of progression to higher levels of study.

Amongst Māori students studying for level 5-6 diplomas, those at wānanga had the lowest first-year attrition rates and highest five-year completion rates. The highest attrition rates and lowest completion rates were at colleges of education, followed by ITPs. The result for colleges may reflect the shift of programmes from diploma-level to degree-level. Around a third of Māori students completing level 5-6 diplomas at universities went onto higher level studies in the following year.

Māori women studying for level 5-6 diplomas had lower attrition rates than Māori men, but fairly similar completion rates over a five-year period. Māori women and men have similar rates of progression into higher level studies. Māori students aged 40 and over had the lowest attrition rates at this level and the highest rates of completion. However, progression rates to higher study were similar for all Māori students 19 and over.

Maori in level 4 to 6 qualifications

Attrition, completion and progression rates for Māori students in level 4 to 6 qualifications by sub-sector, gender and age group

	First-year attrition rate (2003-04)		Five-year completion rate (2000-04)		Direct higher progression rate (2003-04)	
	Level 4	Level 5-6	Level 4	Level 5-6	Level 4	Level 5-6
	All students	38%	45%	28%	30%	15%
Universities	71%	48%	13%	25%	61%	31%
ITPs	52%	52%	19%	20%	28%	26%
Wānanga	37%	41%	56%	40%	13%	27%
Colleges of Education		71%		11%		
TEIs	39%	46%	28%	29%	15%	27%
OTEPs		6%		23%		
PTEs	34%	45%	52%	37%	18%	9%
Female	38%	44%	34%	30%	16%	22%
Male	39%	48%	22%	28%	11%	23%
Under 18	49%	55%	26%	30%	6%	15%
18-24	45%	46%	22%	28%	23%	23%
25-39	41%	46%	30%	28%	16%	22%
40 and over	34%	41%	37%	34%	13%	24%

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. ITOs facilitate workplace learning for trainees in employment, by:

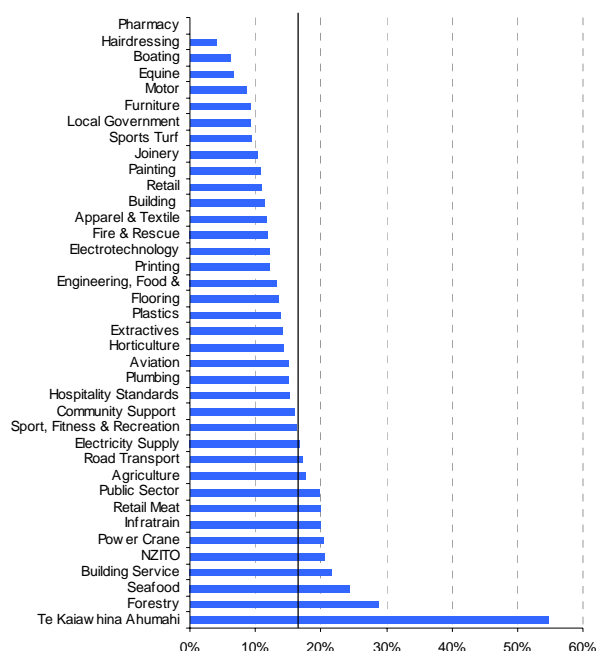
- setting national skill standards for their industry
- providing information and advice to trainees and their employers
- developing appropriate training arrangements for their industry
- arranging training that is appropriate for their industry
- arranging for the assessment of trainees
- monitoring of training quality
- providing leadership to industry on skill and training needs.

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. On-job training can take a number of forms. The learning can be self-paced, or the training can be delivered by an experienced staff member or an external trainer. Some businesses run

formal training sessions; others train staff on-job. Often, the relevant ITO will provide training guides and resources.

The number of Māori learners in industry training has grown from 13,800 in 2000 to 23,500 in 2004. This growth has followed the overall increase in industry training numbers, with Māori learners representing 17 percent of industry training learners over this time period.

Percentage of Māori learners in each ITO 2004



Māori learners in industry training tend to be concentrated in certain industries. Nearly a quarter (22 percent) of Māori industry trainees were in the Forestry ITO in 2004. A further 10 percent were in NZITO, which covers the meat industry, and 9 percent in the Engineering, Food and Manufacturing ITO. Māori learners made up over half of the learners in Te Kaiawhina Ahumahi (which covers social services), a third of the learners in the Forestry ITO and a quarter of those in the Seafood ITO. At the other end of the scale, there were no Māori learners in the Pharmacy ITO and low proportions in Hairdressing, Boating and Equine ITOs.

Industry training covers qualifications from levels 1 to 7. Māori learners tend to be in lower level qualifications. Around two-thirds of Māori learners (68 percent) were working towards qualifications below level 4. This is a higher proportion than for non-Māori (59 percent below level 4).

The higher proportions of Māori learners in lower level qualifications to some extent reflects the prior

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qualifications of Māori learners. Over a third of Māori learners (37 percent) had no prior qualifications, compared with 24 percent of non-Māori learners, and a further 25 percent of Māori learners only had NCEA level 1 or equivalent, compared with 23 percent of non-Māori learners. Māori learners were less likely to have a tertiary qualification (18 percent) compared with non-Māori learners (27 percent).

In 2004, Māori learners completed 2,600 national certificates, representing 13 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 only 3 percent for non-Māori learners. Around 34 percent of certificates completed by Māori learners were at level 4 or above, compared with 46 percent of those completed by non-Māori learners.

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, particularly those aged 16 to 21, to take up and complete apprenticeship training. Each learner has an individual training plan that includes a range of specific and generic skills to be learnt.

In 2004, there were 1,025 Māori Modern Apprenticeships, making up 14 percent of all Modern Apprenticeships. The number of Māori Modern Apprenticeships has grown from 667 in 2002, with a similar rate of growth as for all Modern Apprenticeships.

In 2004, 11 percent of Māori Modern Apprenticeships were women, an increase on 8 percent in 2002 and higher than the proportion for non-Māori (7 percent).

There were Māori Modern Apprenticeships in all 30 industries participating in the scheme in 2004, although 5 industries only had one or two Māori learners. The largest numbers of Māori Modern Apprenticeships were in Forestry (205), Building and

construction (148) and Engineering (111). Māori women were located mostly in Public Sector (20), Forestry (19), Agriculture (13) and Horticulture (11).

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. It is designed to meet the skill needs required for an identified industry leading to qualifications that are recognised by that industry and relevant workplace learning for the learner. 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 2004, possibly a reflection of a more buoyant labour market. During 2004, 639 Māori trainees participated, compared with 789 in 2003 and 979 in 2000. In 2004, 47 percent of Māori trainees were 18 years and younger and 31 percent were older than 21. About half of the trainees (51 percent) were female.

In 2004, 44 percent of Māori trainees completing Skill Enhancement moved onto employment and 42 percent moved onto further education and training.

In 2004, the government called for a ministerial review of Skill Enhancement as part of the wider review of ethnically targeted policies and programmes. This was completed in 2005 and the government decided that the Skill Enhancement programme should continue, but that actions should be taken to strengthen the monitoring of provision, so that issues of quality, relevance and value for money are addressed in line with the other changes made at the certificate and diploma level (as part of the review of sub-degree provision in 2005). The government asked for further advice on how Skill Enhancement should be refocused from 2007 to ensure that learners most in need of this programme can access it, and to determine the nature of the programmes to be funded.