### **Tāmaki Makaurau Student voice** (2020-2021)<sup>7</sup>

Students in Tāmaki Makaurau enjoy using their home language at school

Secondary school Māori and Pasifika students valued teachers who related to and support them Students learn better when their culture is valued and brought into the classroom

Are we listening to our students?

> "Sometimes I get to speak Samoan to last year's teacher... makes me feel comfortable and easy to think about it" (11- year-old)

"I really like using
Tongan [at school] because
it makes us feel confident
about our language and not
too shy to talk about it"

(9- year-old)

wanted me to do well in his class and that showed me he cared and he really tried to connect with me as a student" (Year 13)

"I knew that he

"...he gets to know
his students as people,
not just students. He gets
to know their personal life,
their interests, and hobbies,
and what they do outside
of school, not just how they
learn in class"

(Year 13)

"If you can make your students feel like they have a sense of belonging, and you can connect with their culture – that will go a long way" (Māori & Samoan school-leaver)

"...she's really interested in Te Ao Māori and it's good to hear things about Te Ao Māori from a Pākehā perspective... she's on my back always wanting me to do my best and she knows my best..." (Year 13)

### References

- 1 Statistics New Zealand (2022)
- 2 Census (2018). Statistics New Zealand (2022)
- **3** COMET Te Wero Campaign (2020)
- **4** UNICEF Office of Research (2018). 'An Unfair Start: Inequality in Children's Education in Rich Countries', Innocenti Report Card 15, UNICEF Office of Research Innocenti, Florence.
- **5** Education Counts. Ministry of Education (2022)

- **6** Te Whāriki Online retrieved from https://tewhariki.tki.org.nz/
- **7** Te Hononga Akoranga Student Voice Campaign (2020-2021)
- 8 Infometrics (2022)
- 9 Inclusion and Education: All means all, UNESCO (2020)
- 10 General Social Survey (2021). Statistics New Zealand

Background provided by the students of Wesley primary School (2020)

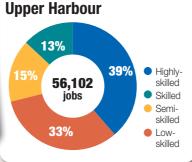
# SKILLS AND WORK

Labour force in Upper Harbour (2021)<sup>8</sup>

**56,102** filled jobs (+2.1% since 2020)

Areas with more
high-skilled jobs
generally provide a higher
standard of living, which
helps them retain
existing residents as well
as attract new skilled
workers to the area

# Skill level of jobs filled in



# Top 10 industries that created the most jobs (2020-2021)

	industry	JOD INCREASES
	Professional, Scientif & Tech Services	ic <b>232</b>
	Education & Training	224
	<b>Building Construction</b>	214
	Administrative & Support Services	126
	Auxiliary Finance & Insurance Services	118
	Professional, Scientif & Tech Services	ic <b>88</b>
	Education & Training	78
	<b>Building Construction</b>	73
	Administrative & Sup	port Services <b>70</b>
	Auxiliary Finance & Insurance Services	57

# **UPPER HARBOUR**

A SNAPSHOT OF EDUCATION, LEARNING AND SKILLS 2022

There are roughly
180 ethnicities
and 170 languages
spoken in
Aotearoa (2018)<sup>2</sup>

### **OUR PEOPLE** (2022)<sup>1</sup>

**71,000** residents

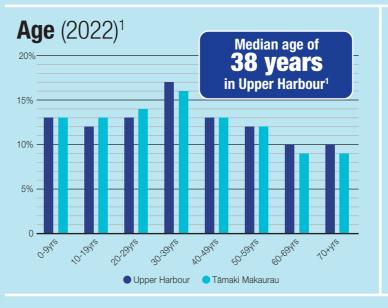
+240

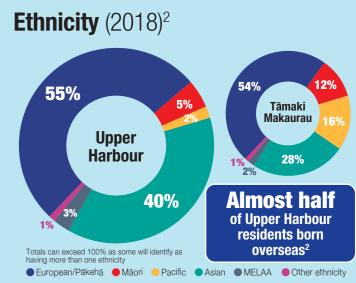
**+240** since 2021

4.2%

of Tāmaki Makaurau's population

Are the education services, delivery and facilities keeping up with the diverse cultural and demographic needs of our population?





### **Under 25 years in Upper Harbour** (2018)<sup>2</sup>





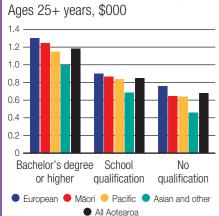
21,750 diverse under 25 year olds<sup>1</sup>



### **EQUITY THROUGH EDUCATION**

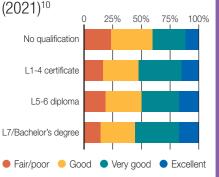
Higher-level qualifications provide significant income, earnings and health benefits

#### Median weekly income by qualification in Aotearoa (2020)



Higher levels of education among mothers improve children's nutrition and vaccination rates, while also reducing preventable child deaths, maternal mortality, and HIV9

### Self-assessed health status by qualification level in Aotearoa



Educational policies and practices need to reduce the gap for children who enter the education system at a disadvantage and those who don't

### **EARLY YEARS**

Are pēpi and whānau being supported?

4,200 0-4-year-olds  $(2022)^{\circ}$ 

#### Whānau have stated that they need more support during the first three years

(COMET, Te Wero campaign 2020)3



support



**Financial** support



Mental health support

"Free

Wifi"

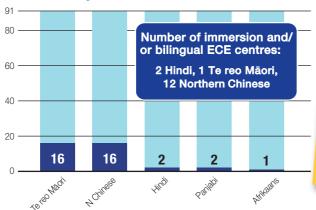
"Respite for single parents, free ECE. Help me to carve out a good life for me and mv children, support me to make my dreams a reality"

> "We need more people living in healthy homes with enough money and opportunity to make better decisions for their whānau"

Ensuring that all children have access to high quality preschool learning opportunities plays an important role in reducing socio-economic inequalities when they start school (2018)4

98% of children attended ECE prior to starting school  $(2022)^5$ 

#### The number of ECE services that speak languages other than English for roughly an hour a day or more<sup>5</sup>



The wellbeing of children is linked to a child's sense of belonging, which is supported through respect and recognition of their culture and family background

Most common languages spoken after English  $(2018)^2$ 

**Northern Chinese Sinitic** 

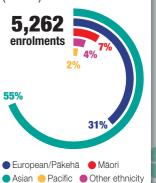
Yue

**Afrikaans Tagalog** 

Early childhood education experiences are often a child's first encounter of education outside the home

Pasks



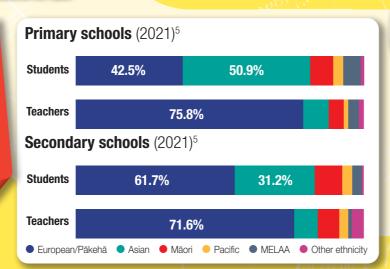


**Upper Harbour**  $(2021)^5$ **Education & Care 57** Home-based 28 Kindergarten Kōhanga Reo **Playcentre** 91 **TOTAL** 

Licensed services in

## SCHOOLING

Are we doing enough to strengthen and encourage diversity in our education system?

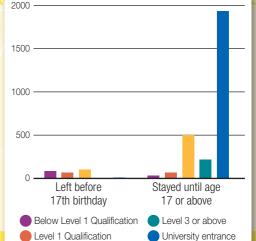


"...because I had that support from those Pacific Islander teachers it gave me a sense of hope and it gave me a sense of belonging" (Māori & Samoan school leaver)

**22** schools  $(2021)^5$ 

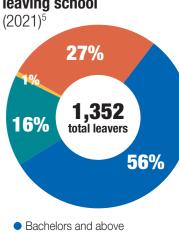
**Kura Kaupapa** Māori  $(2021)^5$ 

# Attainment of 2021 school leavers<sup>5</sup>



Level 2 Qualification

**School leavers tertiary** enrolment first year after leaving school



Certificates & Diplomas (Lvl 3-7)

Certificates (Lvl 1-2)

Not enrolled in tertiary education