

Skills and work

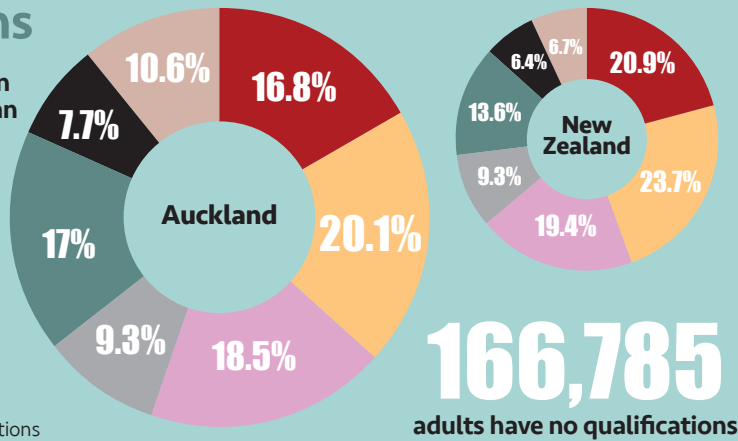
Growing skills

- Adults need to keep upskilling as industries change and our working life extends.
- Growth in high and medium skilled jobs; fewer low skilled jobs.
- Digital literacy needed to get and keep jobs, for learning and for government services. Numeracy matters in many jobs.

Low cost, local training & workplace literacy kickstart learning

Qualifications

- Higher qualifications in growth industries mean higher employability and higher wages.¹⁰



Growth sectors and high-value industries⁸

- Engineering
- Digital and ICT skills
- Food
- Advanced materials
- Technologies (including science, health and clean)
- Screen production
- Marine
- Professional management
- Finance

Māori economy growing. Treaty settlements will speed up iwi development¹¹

170,624
local businesses⁸

Communication¹

- English language skills important for social inclusion and work.

65,601

locals have been in NZ less than three years

Migrants bring energy and economic benefits¹¹

- Most common languages spoken after English:

Samoan, Hindi, Northern Chinese, Māori, Yue

Auckland

A SNAPSHOT OF EDUCATION, LEARNING AND SKILLS

Our people (2013)¹

1,415,550

residents

33.4%

of New Zealand's population

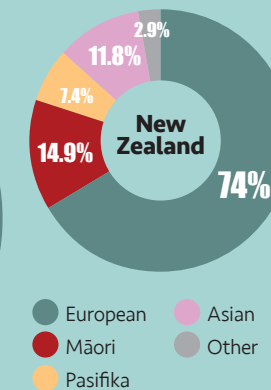
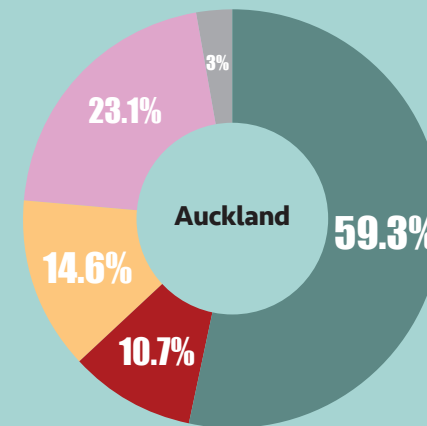
35.9%

aged under 25
34.2% for New Zealand

Young people are our greatest asset. Are we developing them to be skilled, resilient and connected?

City challenge: equal success for all, regardless of ethnicity and post code

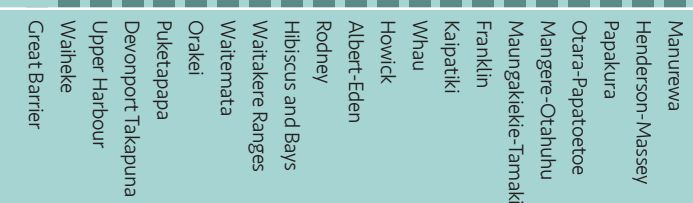
Ethnicity



Graphics can total more than 100% due to multiple ethnicities

Māori (19 tribal authorities across city)

Auckland
142,770
New Zealand
598,602



Economic development and te Reo Māori key priorities for Tamaki Makaurau Māori

How can our community support success?

- Work with education, community, business and iwi on local education and skills priorities
- Support transition initiatives (starting, changing and leaving school or study)
- Advocate for hubs to link education and health
- Match transport routes to education
- Encourage science, technology, engineering and maths aligned with growth sectors
- Encourage local businesses to offer work experience and internships



References

- 1 NZ Census 2013. Statistics NZ
- 2 The Revolving door: Student mobility in Auckland schools. Wynd (2014)
- 3 Statistics and Public Achievement Information data. Education Counts, MOE (2014)
- 4 Household Labour Force Survey; MSD Local Benefit Tables. Statistics NZ (Dec 2014)
- 5 Parent, family and whānau contribution to education success. OCC (2013)
- 6 NZ Disability Survey. Statistics NZ (2013)
- 7 Enhancing Youth Employability. Sutton (2014)
- 8 Auckland Economic Profile. Infometrics (2014)
- 9 Starpath Project research reports. University of Auckland (2010-2013)
- 10 Auckland labour market and skills. Wilson (2014)
- 11 Māori economic development. MBIE (2014)

Our thanks to the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit, Auckland Council and the Ministry of Education

www.cometauckland.org.nz

Housing

38.5%

do not own residence
35.2% for New Zealand

- Renting families more likely to shift.

- Children fall behind when they change school often.

- Poor quality housing impacts on health, attendance and learning.

- Student transience a major issue for low decile schools.²

Family income

\$78,600

median family income
\$72,700 for New Zealand

19.3%

Children under 14 years in households with income \$40,000 or less

- Higher incomes linked to more participation and better outcomes.

Employment

5.8%

unemployment rate
5.6% for New Zealand⁴

- Labour market improving slowly from 2008 lows, but youth employment is still low.

Young Māori and Pasifika are hardest hit - many struggle to get on the job ladder

26.4% Māori, 27% Pasifika 20-24 year olds unemployed city-wide



OUR FAMILIES

Families are key to children's early development⁵

15,984 families with children under 18 headed by adults with no qualifications

Build parents' literacy: helps them support their kids

Talk, read and sing more to our children
Children need strong oral language for a great start to school.

Talk in first language too, not just English

Need web access for learning
15% households with school-aged children without internet access (2013)¹
15% for New Zealand

Sole parents often need more support
22,859 on sole parent support⁴

Student-led learning conferences attract more parents⁹

Quality early learning important

Quality services that recognise culture are more likely to attract vulnerable families, whose children benefit most from ECE.

Home-based learning works for families too

102,357 Children aged 0-4yrs¹

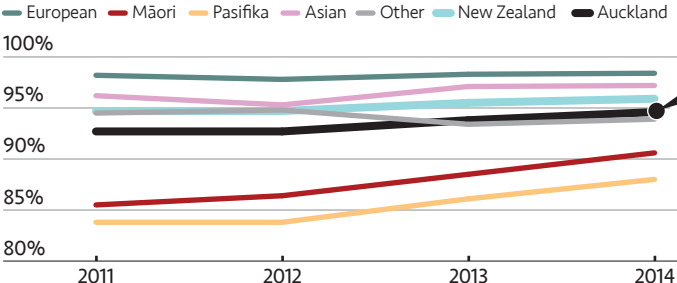


ECE services and enrolments

Education & Care	851
Kindergarten	144
Home-based	110
Playcentre	75
Te Kohanga Reo	52
Casual Education & Care	4
Hospital-based	11
Total	1,247
No of enrolments	62,973

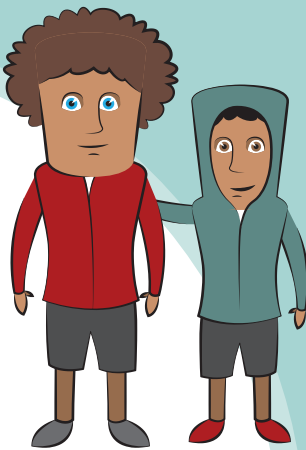
6% of children nationally and 53% of all special needs children have learning difficulties⁶

Children starting school who attended ECE



Involve health services to help keep up attendance

94.6% Auckland (March 2014)



Are our 5 year olds school ready - healthy, confident, keen to learn with good oral language?

Staying in school increases prospects

85.2% stay at school until 17
82.6% for New Zealand

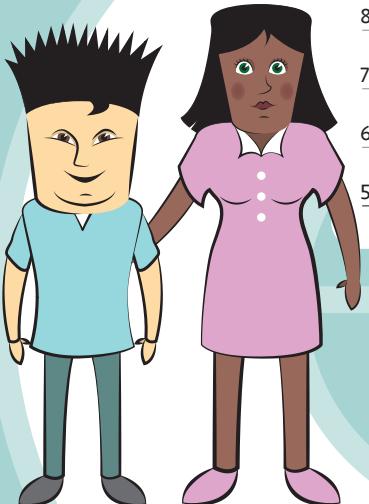
97,817 Secondary students

In school³

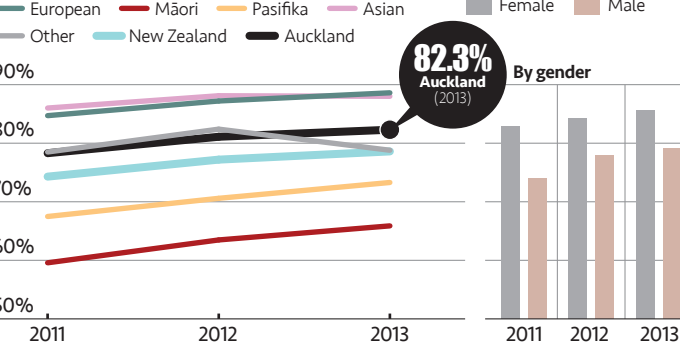
81% Primary School girls at or above reading standards

72.6% Primary School boys at or above reading standards

57.1% school leavers with university entrance
49% for New Zealand



18 year olds with NCEA L2+



Engaging with whānau, high expectations and building cultural confidence are success factors

79.1% 15 year olds achieved NCEA L1 literacy and numeracy
77.6% for New Zealand

Year 8s at or above National Standards



Schools

Primary schools	359
Intermediate schools	42
Secondary schools	87
Composite schools	34
Other schools	19

165,601 primary and intermediate students

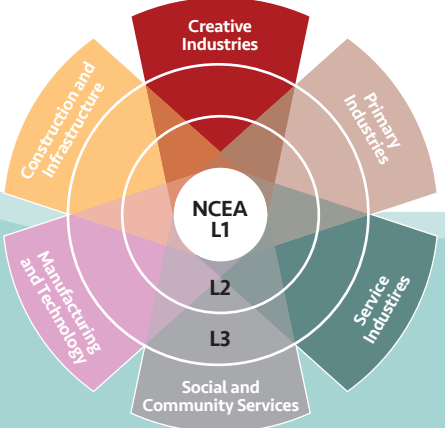
70% Māori school students in Auckland get little or no te Reo

New English speakers take longer to reach targets³

Merit and Excellence NCEA passes needed for university, jobs and apprenticeships. More flexibility now to pass NCEA while working www.youthguarantee.net.nz

Vocational pathways

Help students achieve linked subjects that pathway to study or work.



77% school leavers nationally go into further study

Transitions

10.5% 15-24 year olds not in education, employment or training
11.4% for New Zealand⁴

Early unemployment risks future prospects and earning capacity

2,426 school leavers with no qualifications (2013)⁷

Four pillars of employability⁷



Qualifications, communication skills, a driver licence and connections from families, community, sport, church and culture groups help get that important first job.

Local Youth Connections projects are supporting young people into jobs www.youthconnections.co.nz

TARGET 2020

98% new entrants participated in early childhood education (ECE)
All 18-year-olds with NCEA L2 or above