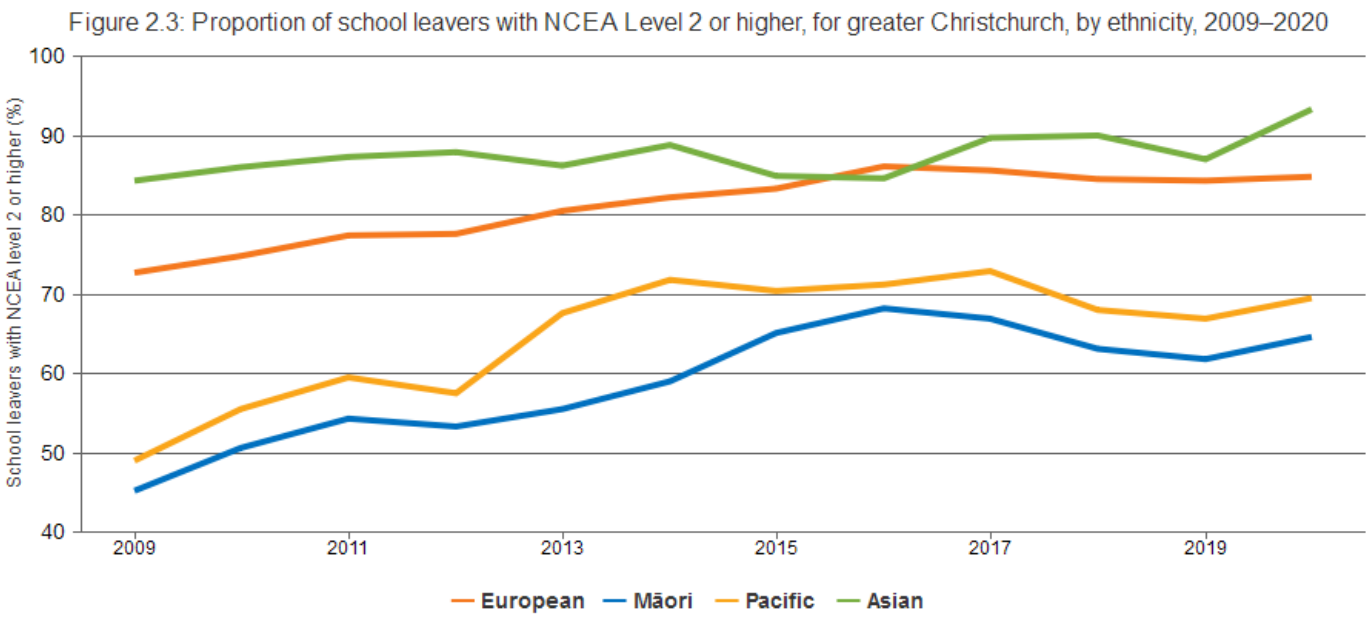
NCEA Level 2 achievement: Breakdown by ethnicity

Downloaded from https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/education/ncea-level-2-achievement/#link-breakdown-by-ethnicity on 30/03/2024 3:25 AM



This breakdown highlights the substantial disparity between the NCEA Level 2 achievement of Māori and Pacific students and other ethnicities. Between 2009 and 2020, school leaver NCEA Level 2 achievement for European/Pākehā students in greater Christchurch increased from 72.7 percent to 84.8 percent. By comparison, Māori and Pacific school leaver NCEA Level 2 achievement has improved from 45.2 percent and 49 percent, respectively, to 64.6 percent and 69.5 percent of students over the same time period.

While there may have been some convergence between Māori and European/Pākehā students' outcomes between 2014 and 2017, the difference between Māori and European/ Pākehā NCEA Level 2 achievement has increased from 18.7 percentage points in 2017 to 20.2 percentage points in 2020 (Māori 64.6% vs European/Pākehā 84.8% in 2020). Pacific school leaver NCEA Level 2 achievement shows a similar pattern to that for Māori, although generally maintaining a level approximately five percentage points higher. Asian students' NCEA Level 2 achievement has generally been above that of European/Pākehā students and has increased from 84.3 percent in 2009 to 93.3 in 2020.

Data Sources for NCEA Level 2 achievement

Source: Ministry of Education.
Survey/data set: Ministry of Education ENROL Database. Access publicly available data from the Education Counts website: www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/indicators/main/education-and-learning-outcomes/1781
Source data frequency: Annually.

Metadata for the NCEA Level 2 achievement indicator is available at https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/index-data

REFERENCES

This is the full reference list for **Education**.

1 Feinstein L, Sabates R, Anderson TM, Sorhaindo A, Hammond C (2006) What are the effects of education on health? Copenhagen Symposium: Measuring the Effects of Education on Health and Civic Engagement. Copenhagen.

2 Public Health England (2015) *Local action on health inequalities: Improving health literacy to reduce health inequalities*. London: Public Health England.

3 Hughes D, Lauder H, Robinson T, Simiyu I, Watson S, et al. (1999) *Do Schools Make a Difference?: Hierarchical Linear Modelling of School Certificate Results in 23 Schools: The Smithfield Project, Phase Three: Eighth Report to the Ministry of Education*. Wellington.

4 CSDH (2008) Closing the gap in a generation: health equity through action on the social determinants of health. Final Report of the Commission on Social Determinants of Health. Geneva: World Health Organization.

5 Marmot M (2004) Social Causes of Social Inequalities in Health In: Anand S, Peter F, Sen. AK, editors. Public health, ethics, and equity. Oxford: Oxford University Press on Demand.

6 Marmot M, Bell R (2012) Fair society, healthy lives. *Public Health* 126: S4-10.

7 Mitchell L, Wylie C, Carr M (2008) *Outcomes of early childhood education: Literature review. A report by the New Zealand Council for Educational Research for the Ministry of Education*. Wellington: Ministry of Education.

8 Ross CE, Wu C-l (1995) The Links Between Education and Health. *American Sociological Review* 60: 719-745.

9 OECD (2013) *OECD Indicators: Education at a Glance 2013*. Paris: OECD.

10 Wylie C, Hodgen E, Hipkins R, Vaughan K (2009) *Competent learners on the edge of adulthood: A summary of key findings from the Competent Learners @ 16 project*. Wellington: Ministry of Education and New Zealand Centre for Education Research.

11 OECD (2017) *Education at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators*. Paris: OECD Publishing.

12 Allen M (2014) *Local action on health inequalities: Reducing the number of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)*. Nottingham: Department for Children, Schools and Families.

13 Statistics New Zealand (2011) *Introducing the youth not in employment, education, or training indicator*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.

14 International Labour Organization (2011) *Manual on decent work indicators (DWIs): Methodology and progress. How can DWIs and ILO's manual be used for quality of employment work?* Geneva: International Labour Organization.

© Crown copyright 2024