

Waitakere Youth Transition Service

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Profile of Waitakere's Youth and their Environment

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PURPOSE

Statistical information related to Waitakere's youth and the environment in which they live is collated below. The purpose of this document is to provide a compendium of existing information to create a baseline of knowledge on young people that may be marginalised and would benefit from the Youth Transitions Service.

The New Zealand Youth Development Strategy calls for policies and programmes to recognise that 'young peoples' experiences – the act of growing up – are shaped by wider social and economic contexts, whether they be fluctuating economic situations, wars, family histories, national disasters or changing political systems. For this reason the multiple problems of disadvantage that can lead to youth inactivity can be explored in the context of the environment in which young people are living¹:

- the individual young person
- the family/whanau
- the peer group and school
- the labour market
- The wider neighbourhood/ community.

These factors tend to focus on the negative outcomes experienced by marginalised youth as an indicator, rather than their strengths. The sections below draw together information on each of these factors in turn. It should be noted that it is hard to get consistent data for 15-17 year old age group due to the multiplicity of agencies involved in data collection and different reasons for collecting that data. When available information on 15-17 year olds has been sourced.

This profile has not been analysed in this document, but has been used to inform the Strategic Action Plan.

WHO ARE WAITAKERE'S YOUTH, AND ARE THEY IN WORK, TRAINING OR EDUCATION?

Number of 15-17 year olds in Waitakere City

The number of 15, 16, and 17 year olds in Waitakere City is shown in Table 1. As a group, 15-17 year olds made up 4.3% of the Waitakere City population in the 2001 Census (168,750), down from 4.4% in the 1996 Census. This proportion compares with 3.7% for Auckland City and 4.7% for Manukau City (2001 Census figures).

Age	1996	2001
15	2,256	2,421
16	2,289	2,373
17	2,238	2,409
15 -17	6,783	7,203

Table 1. Number of Waitakere City residents aged 15, 16, and 17 in the 1996 and 2001 Census.

¹ See Ministry of Social Development's Youth Transitions Report Series 2003, Reconnecting Young People: A review of the Risks, Remedies and Consequences of Youth Inactivity

There are generally more males than females in this age group in Waitakere City. In 2001, for example, there were 1173 females and 1251 males aged 15 years. The relative proportion fluctuates somewhat from year to year.

Projected future number of 15-19 year olds in Waitakere City

Projection data for Waitakere City’s future youth population is not available for the 15-17 year old group; the table below however shows the anticipated population of 15-19 year olds (and their proportion of the total population) as per Statistics New Zealand projections through 2021 (2001 base). Over the next two decades, the City’s age structure will change such that the relative proportion of older adults will increase and the proportion of 15-19 year olds will decrease.

Year	15-19 Year olds	All Ages	Percent of total Population
2001	12,600	176,200	7.15%
2006	15,070	195,600	7.70%
2011	15,800	209,600	7.54%
2016	15,730	223,300	7.04%
2021	15,790	237,100	6.66%

Table 2: Statistics New Zealand’s projected population from 2001-2021 for Waitakere City (2001 base).

15-17 year olds as a proportion of the total population by area

There was some variation in the proportions over the city of 15-17 year olds (as a group) at the 2001 Census, ranging from a maximum of 5.5% in the Waimumu North Census Area Unit to a minimum of 3.2% for the New Lynn North Census Area Unit. This variation is mapped as Figure 1.

**Waitakere City
Percentage of 15-17 year olds by
Census Area Unit**

2001 Census

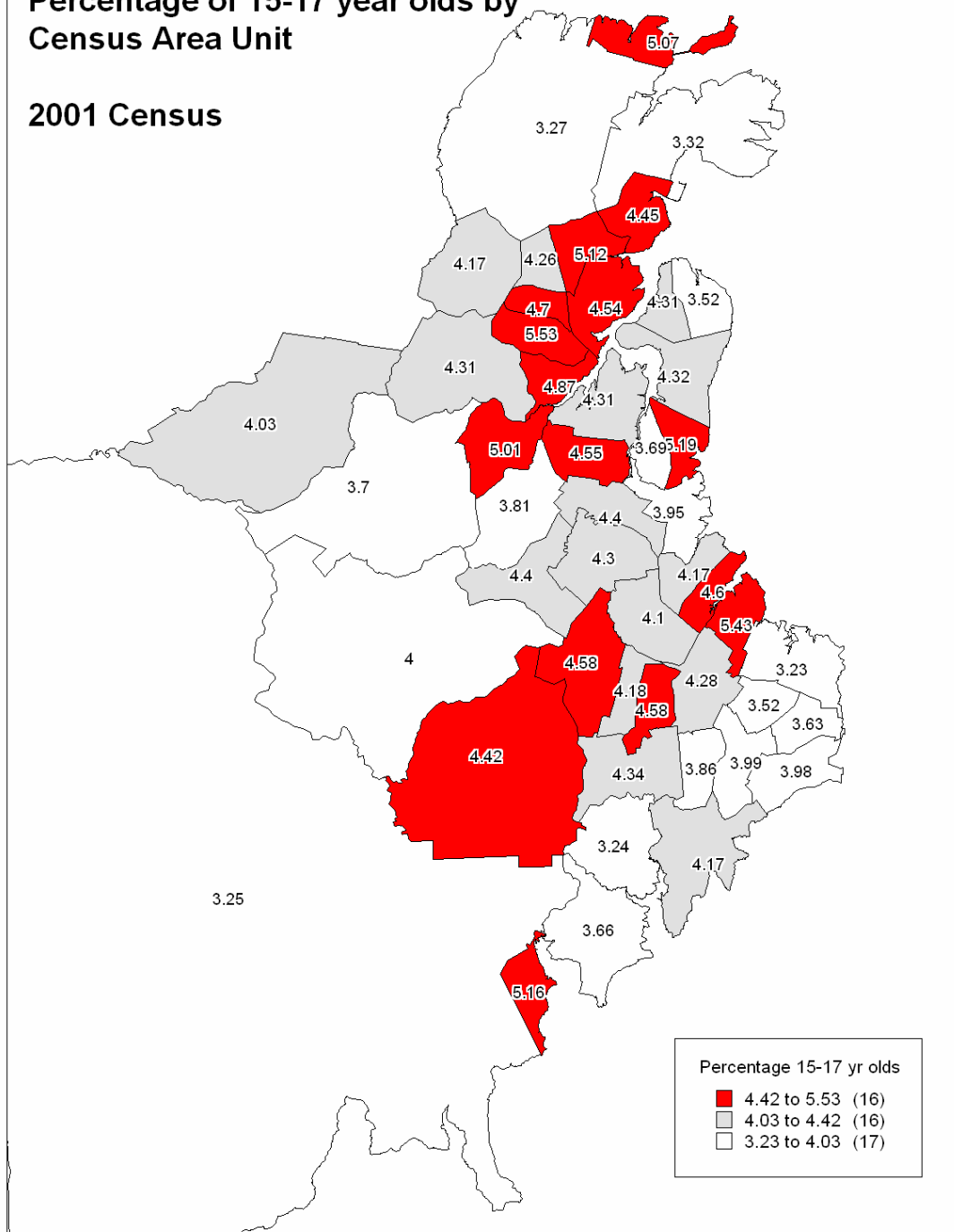


Figure 1. Spatial variation in the proportion of 15-17 year olds present in the total population.

Labour Force Status (15-19 year olds)

The labour force status for the 15-19 year age group is shown in the table below and graphed above the corresponding figures for the whole population.

Labour Force Status	Number (15-19 year olds)	Percent
Employed Full-time	2307	19.7%
Employed Part-time	2823	24.1%
Unemployed	1644	14.0%
Not in the Labour Force	4935	42.2%

Table 3: Labour force status (2001 Census)

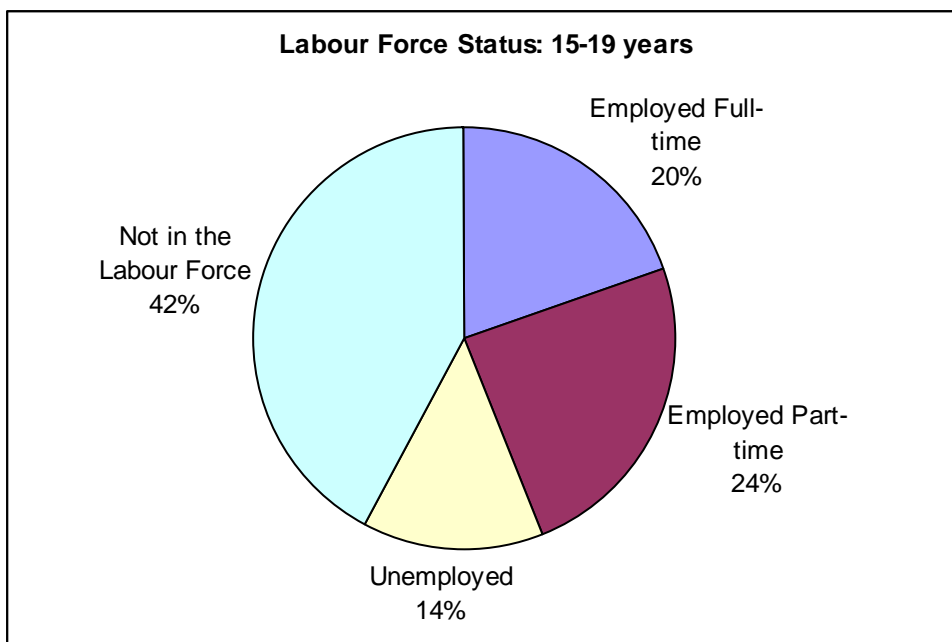


Figure 2a. Labour force status (15-19 years) (2001 Census).

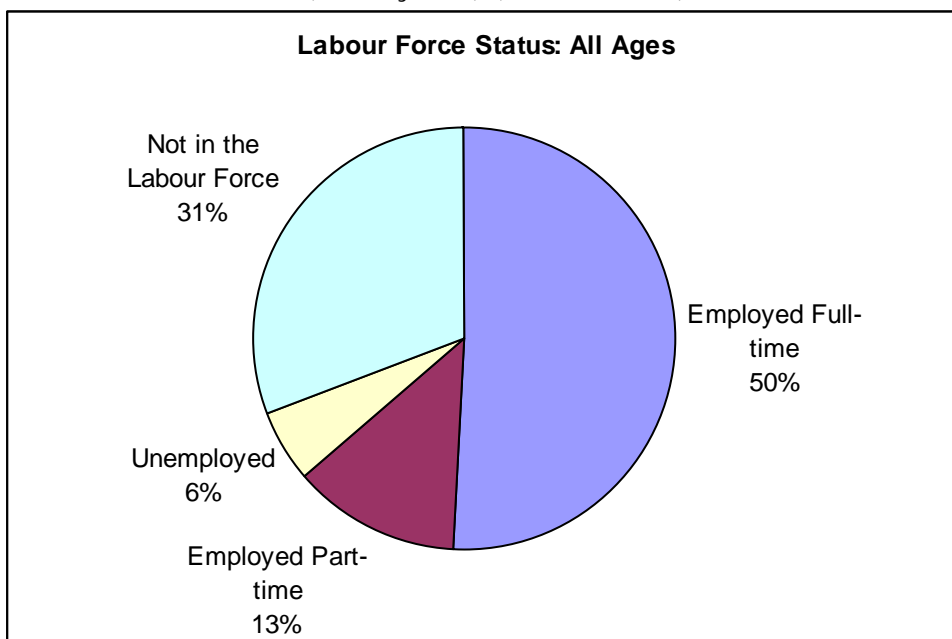


Figure 2b. Labour force status (all ages) (2001 Census).

Unemployment (15-19 year olds)

At the 2001 Census, 14% of 15-19 year olds in Waitakere City were classified as unemployed, compared with 5.7% of the population as a whole. The classification "unemployed" in the Census is defined as applying to those who were without a paid job, were available for work, and i) had actively sought work in the past four weeks or ii) had a new job to start within four weeks. Those whose only job search method in the past four weeks had been to look at job advertisements in the newspapers are not considered to be activity seeking work, under the Census definition for unemployment.

	15-19	All ages
Waitakere City	14.0%	5.7%
North Shore City	10.9%	4.0%
Auckland City	12.1%	5.3%
Manukau City	14.6%	6.7%
Total Auckland Region	12.9%	5.7%

Table 4. Percentage unemployed: 15-19 yrs and all ages (2001 Census).

Young People Receiving Benefits (16-17 year olds)

In general, young people are not eligible for state income support, such as unemployment benefit, training benefit or student allowance until they turn 18. Some youths do qualify for benefits such as independent youth benefit, invalids benefit and the emergency maintenance allowance, but it has been estimated that nationally only 1 in 5 economically inactive youth between the ages of 16-17 years old are receiving benefits.

The most recent figures for Waitakere youths on income support shows that approximately 50% of benefit claims by youth relate to Independent Youth Benefits. An additional 25% relates to the Invalids Benefit.

Current Benefits Snapshot for Waitakere Youth Aged 16 & 17 Years										
Benefit Group	Glenmall		New Lynn		Waitakere		West Gate		TOTAL	
	31-Aug	13-Oct	31-Aug	13-Oct	31-Aug	13-Oct	31-Aug	13-Oct	31-Aug	13-Oct
2004 DATES										
DPB Related	8	6	4	3	18	18	7	10	37	37
Emergency Benefit	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	9	10
Invalids Benefit	11	11	5	5	25	22	6	6	47	44
JSA Independent Youth Benefit	17	20	14	18	45	51	19	29	95	118
Non Beneficiary	0	1	0	0	2	3	2	3	4	7
Sickness Benefit Related	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	3
Unemployment Benefit Related	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	39	41	26	29	96	99	36	50	197	219

Employment (15-19 year olds)

Employment information from the Census has only been able to be obtained for the 15-19 year age group. The data shown below shows employment by both broad industry sector and by occupational category.

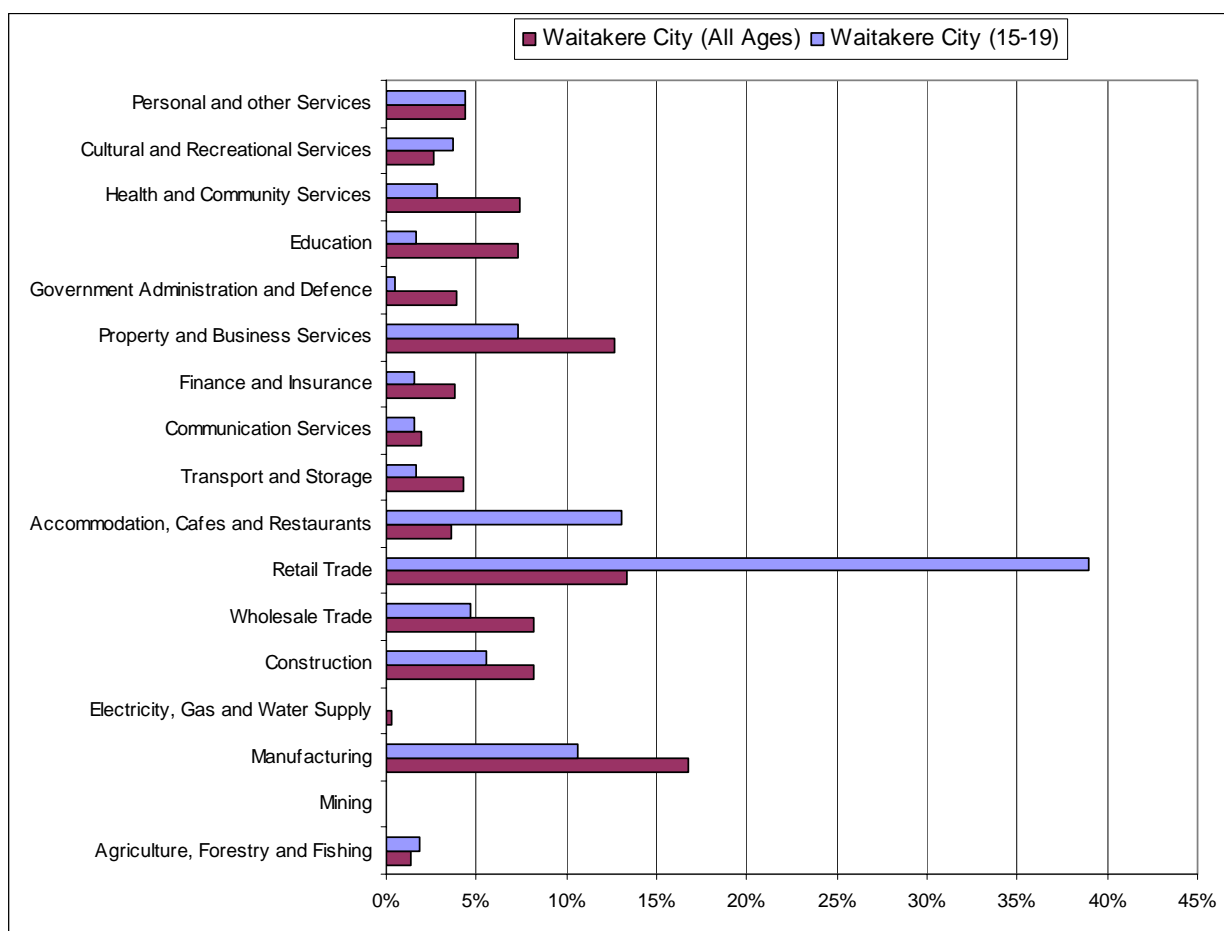


Figure 3: A comparison of employment by industry sector for 15-19 year olds and all age groups.

At both a local and regional level, the 15-19 year old population has a high representation in the Retail Trade, and Accommodation, Café and Restaurants sectors. These sectors are two of the three sectors having the lowest average income associated with them, when income from all ages is considered. The average personal income across all ages for those working in the Retail Trade sector was \$23,072 and that for the Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants sector was \$18,820. Care must be taken in interpreting these figures, however, as this data includes both part-time and full-time workers. Nationally it has been shown that there has been a substantial increase in the number of 15-19 year olds participating in the labour force over the last 10 years, and that over a quarter of this age group work part-time².

² Children and young people in New Zealand: key statistical indicators, Lisa Melville, FAIR Centre.

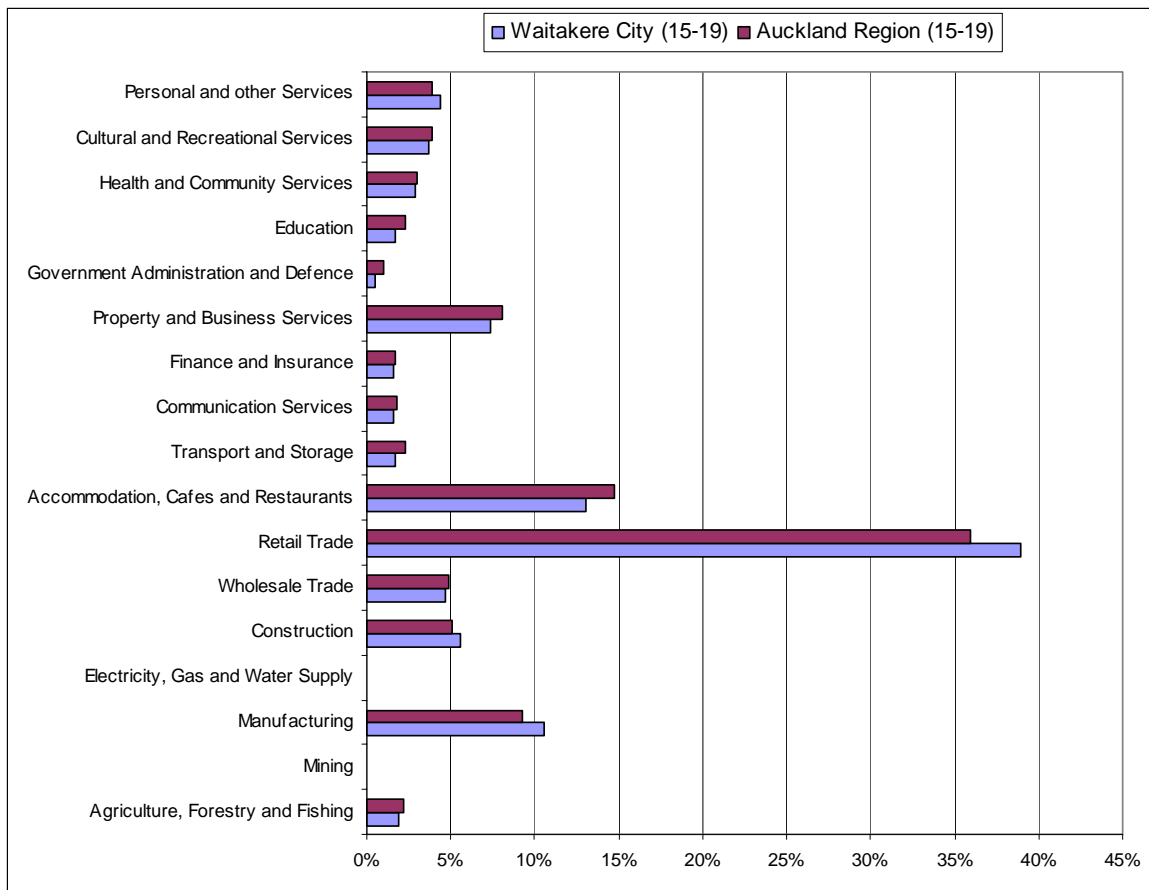


Figure 4: A comparison of employment by industry sector for 15-19 year olds in Waitakere City and the Auckland Region as a whole.

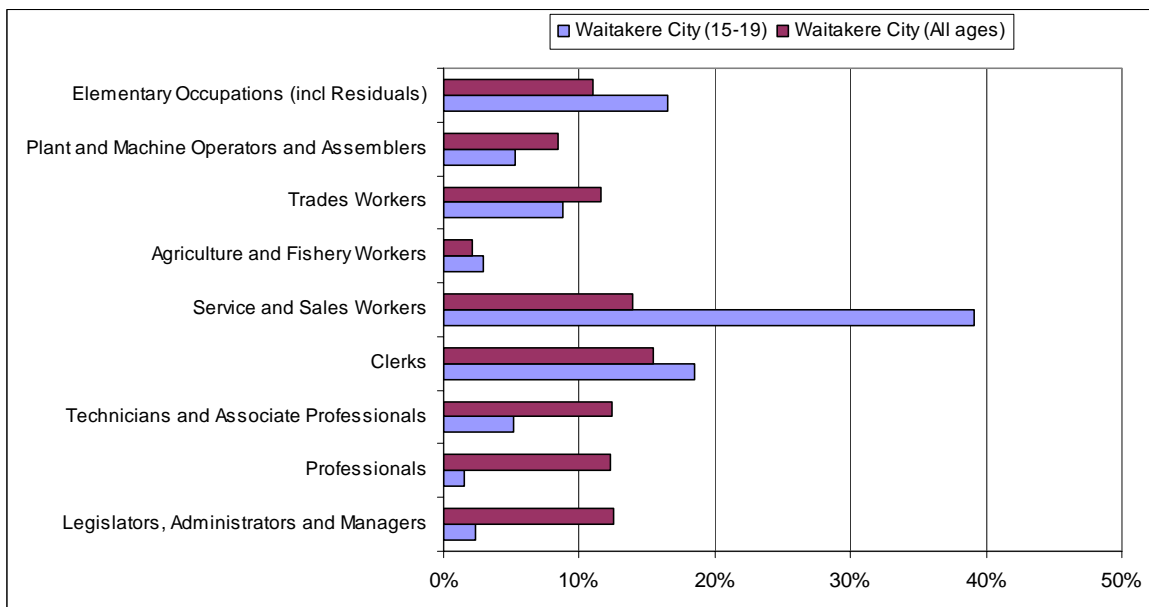


Figure 5: A comparison of employment by occupational category for 15-19 year olds and all age groups.

Personal Income (15-19 year olds)

Personal income statistics must be interpreted with caution, since they include all individuals without regard to their employment status or level of financial dependency on others.

A statutory minimum wage applies to all employees (with some exceptions) aged 16 years and over. The youth rate applies to those 16 and 17 years old, whereas the adult rate applies to those aged 18 or over. As at 4 October 2004, the current minimum wage was \$7.20 per hour (youth rate – 16 & 17 year olds) and \$9.00 per hour (adult rate – 18 and over).

The per annum equivalent for a 40-hour week at minimum wage is \$14,976 (youth) and \$18,720 (adult) before tax.

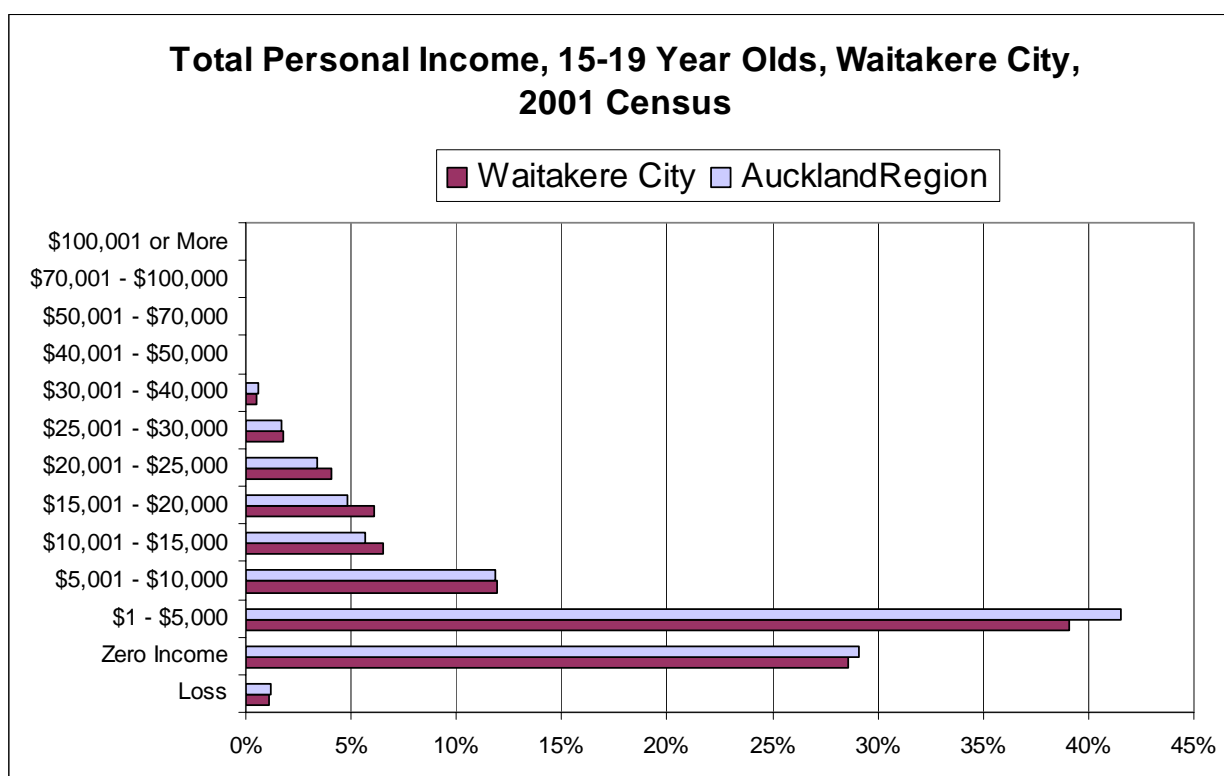


Figure 6. Total personal income for 15-19 year olds (2001 Census).

Education

Education statistics are provided from both the 2001 Census (given in terms of whether respondents studied less than or greater than 20 hours per week) and as Ministry of Education school enrolment figures.

Local Authority	Proportion of 15-19 year olds studying 20 hours or more per week	Proportion of 15-19 year olds studying less than 20 hours per week
Waitakere City	41.5%	9.9%
North Shore City	53.2%	11.1%
Auckland City	49.2%	11.7%
Manukau City	39.9%	10.3%
Total Auckland	45.4%	10.7%

Table 5. Percentage of 15-19 year olds studying less, or more than 20 hours per week (2001 Census).

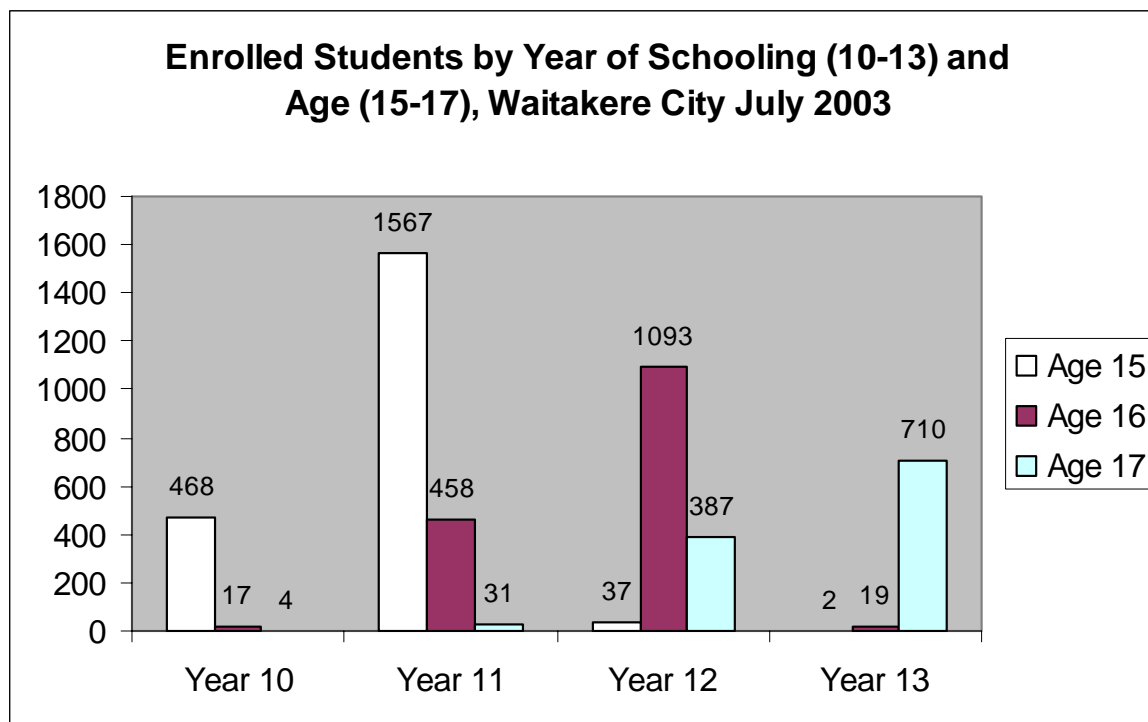


Figure 7. Enrolment statistics from Ministry of Education, July 2003 in Waitakere City (does not show very small proportion of students in this age group that have been in school for only 9 years or have stayed at school for more than 13 years to complete a qualification). This figure shows, for example, that 15-year olds mostly attend school at Year 10 (468 students) and Year 11 (1567 students).

	Age 15		Age 16		Age 17		15-17	15-17
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	TOTAL	Percent
Year 9	9	5	2	1		1	18	0.4%
Year 10	253	215	11	6	3	1	489	10.2%
Year 11	791	776	249	209	15	16	2056	42.7%
Year 12	18	19	544	549	220	167	1517	31.5%
Year 13	1	1	10	9	339	371	731	15.2%
Year 14					1	1	2	0.0%
Year 15						1	1	0.0%
Total	1072	1016	816	774	578	558	4814	100.0%

Table 6. Detailed enrolments by age, sex and year of schooling of for students attending Waitakere City schools as at July 2003. Source: Ministry of Education.

School leaving qualifications

The following table shows the highest qualification gained by ethnicity of Waitakere City school leavers in year 2003. On average 20% of students leave school without a qualification. Fewer Maori and Pacific Island students gain school qualifications than other ethnic grouping. Changes to the way school leaver data is collected and analysed by the Ministry of Education means comparisons with previous years are not valid.

	University Bursary (1)		Entrance Qualification (2)		Higher School Certificate (3)		#NCEA Level 2/6th Form Cert. (4)		NCEA Level 1 (5)		#14+ credits at NCEA Level 1 (6)		No Qualifications (7)		TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
European/ Pakeha school leavers	123	14%	72	8%	113	13%	267	31%	80	9%	71	8%	141	16%	867
Maori school leavers	15	4%	16	4%	62	17%	96	26%	26	7%	40	11%	108	30%	363
Pacific Island school leavers	10	3%	19	5%	110	29%	77	21%	16	4%	39	10%	103	28%	374
Asian school leavers	73	29%	20	8%	69	27%	42	17%	6	2%	11	4%	31	12%	252
Other school leavers	7	9%	1	1%	18	23%	27	34%	7	9%	7	9%	13	16%	80
TOTAL	228	12%	128	7%	372	19%	509	26%	135	7%	168	9%	396	20%	1936

Table Notes:

Figures include students gaining one or more subjects in School Certificate or Sixth Form Certificate, irrespective of the grade awarded.

(1) Includes Scholarship, A or B Bursary and National Certificate Level 3 and 4.

(2) Includes at least 42 credits at National Certificate Level 3, ACE and overseas awards at Year 13 level.

(3) Includes 14 to 41 credits at National Certificate Level 3 or above

(4) Includes Sixth Form Certificate, at least 14 credits at National Certificate Level 2, National Certificate Level 2, ACE or overseas awards at Year 12 level, and 1-13 credits at Level 3 or above.

(5) Includes other National Certificate at Level 1, and 1 to 13 credits at Level 2 or above.

(6) Includes School Certificate in one or more subjects, and ACE or overseas awards at Year 11 level.

(7) Includes fewer than 14 credits at Level 1.

Source: Data Management and Analysis Section, Ministry of Education

Destinations after school

Little comprehensive information is available on the student destinations following school. The tracking element of the youth transitions service will help to fill these data gaps at a local level. National data shows that 52% of students leaving high schools go on to further education or training³. The outcomes of the remaining 48% are not so clear.

Recent Waitakere Employment and Skills Project research into the skills demand in 5 industries in the city has found that some of the city's employers were concerned that the schools did not adequately equip students with the basic skills for employment.

³ Children & you people in New Zealand: key statistical indicators, Lisa Melville, FAIR Centre

WHICH YOUTH ARE EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES?

Creating a clear picture of those youth experiencing difficulties is not easy an easy task at a City wide level. Research available in the Ministry of Social Development's national Youth Transitions Report Series note that risk and protective factors impact a young persons development and pathway to adult life. It is also noted that factors that place young people at risk of inactivity also place them at risk of other poor outcomes⁴.

Those experiencing difficulties have an increased risk of truancy, suspension and dropping out.

Truancy

The following table shows the number of referrals that have been made to the Truancy Services for Waitakere City. Of the referrals in 2003 approximately 40% were youths over the age of 13. As this data only captures referrals (truancy cases) it does not necessary reflect the actual number of truants in Waitakere.

Referrals to Truancy Services 2001-2003					
Year	School Referrals		Non-school Referrals		Total Referrals
2001	415	(85%)	73	(18%)	488
2002	440	(93%)	32	(7%)	472
2003	439	(81%)	101	(19%)	540

Source: In the Waitakere Wellbeing Report 2004, Pg 70

Original Source: Waitakere City Improving School Attendance Programme, Ministry of Education 2004

Stand-downs & Suspensions

Each individual school manages its stand downs and suspensions policy under the Ministry of Education guidelines. Waitakere public state schools figures for 2002 show that the stand down and suspensions rate within the city are comparable to national figures. Some 650 students were stood down and 195 students were suspended in Waitakere.

The use of stand-downs and suspensions are behaviour management tools and are often seen as last resorts when other options have not been successful. Stand-downs (the formal removal of a student from school for a specified period, being no more than 5 school days a term or 10 days in a school year) rather than suspensions are the preferred method of dealing with disruptive student behaviour. A suspension is the formal removal of a student from school until the board of trustees decides the outcome at a suspension meeting.

Nationally continual disobedience and physical assault on other students are the most common reasons for suspensions and stand-downs.

⁴ Reconnecting Young People: A Review of the Risks, Remedies and Consequences of Youth Inactivity, Kaye McLaren for Social Policy Group, MSD

The table below shows the number of student suspensions and stand-downs by school for the 2003 year, the last full year of school on record.

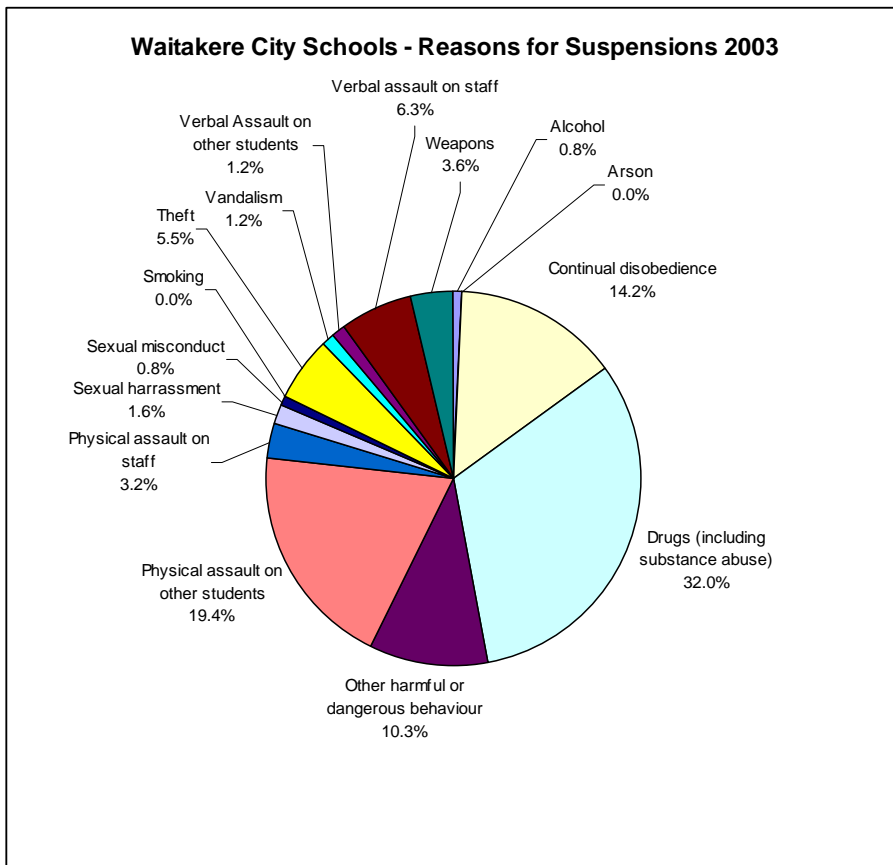
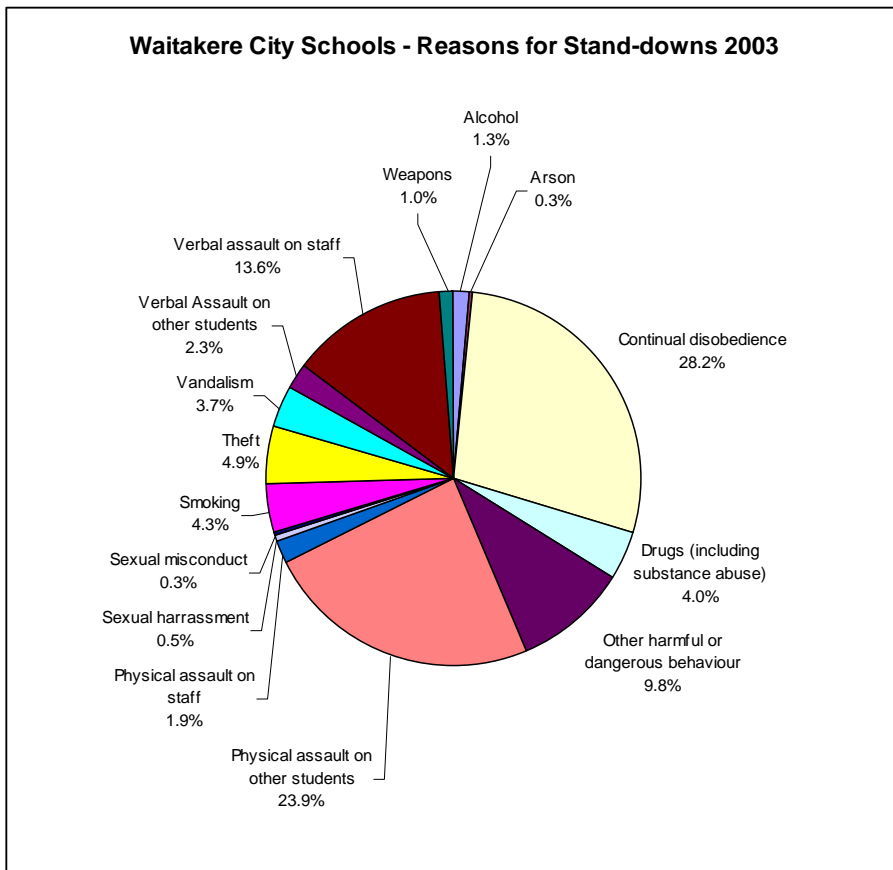
Number of Student Suspensions and Standdowns, 2003 Waitakere City Schools with 2003 School Rolls over 150, Catering to 15-17 year olds					
	School Roll, 2003	Standdowns	% Standdowns	Suspensions	% Suspensions
Massey High School	2219	211	9.5%	55	2.5%
Waitakere College	1500	100	6.7%	71	4.7%
Rutherford College	1269	44	3.5%	6	0.5%
Kelston Boys	1122	53	4.7%	6	0.5%
Kelston Girls	950	71	7.5%	<5	<0.5%
Green Bay High School	854	168	19.7%	30	3.5%
St. Dominics College (Henderson)	828	9	1.1%	<5	<0.6%
Liston College	703	11	1.6%	<5	<0.7%
Henderson High School	611	36	5.9%	13	2.1%
Te Kura Kaupapa Maori Hoani Waititi	243	<5	< 2.1%	<5	<2.1%

The tables below show the number of students stand-downs and suspensions from school by gender and ethnicity.

Stand-downs in Waitakere City Schools (all ages), 2003								
Gender	Number	Per 1000	Ethnicity	Number	Per 1000	Age	Number	Per 1000
Female	310	19.08	Chinese	12	11.9	5	3	1.05
Male	710	41.12	Cook Island Maori	39	62.5	6	2	0.72
			Fijian	6	18.99	7	7	2.39
			Indian	4	3.76	8	9	3.08
			Niuean	24	55.43	9	13	4.56
			NZ European	353	24.37	10	32	10.73
			NZ Maori	343	56.24	11	79	27.93
			Other	15	7.02	12	128	42.23
			Other Asian	16	14.12	13	232	93.44
			Other European	10	12.42	14	251	109.8
			Other Pacific Island	8	16.77	15	152	73.01
			Samoan	164	48.09	16	65	40.98
			South East Asian	2	2.96	17	31	27.36
			Tokelauan	4	40.82	18	10	21.74
			Tongan	20	26.46	19	6	36.36
						21	0	0
Totals	1020	30.43		1020	30.43		1020	30.43

Suspensions in Waitakere City Schools (all ages), 2003								
Gender	Number	Per 1000	Ethnicity	Number	Per 1000	Age	Number	Per 1000
Female	67	4.12	Chinese	0	0	5	0	0
Male	186	10.77	Cook Island Maori	7	11.22	6	0	0
			Fijian	1	3.16	7	2	0.68
			Indian	2	1.88	8	3	1.03
			Niuean	2	4.62	9	4	1.4
			NZ European	84	5.8	10	9	3.02
			NZ Maori	105	17.22	11	14	4.95
			Other	3	1.4	12	23	7.59
			Other Asian	6	5.3	13	47	18.93
			Other European	2	2.48	14	67	29.31
			Other Pacific Island	1	2.1	15	52	24.98
			Samoan	31	9.09	16	22	13.87
			South East Asian	0	0	17	7	6.18
			Tokelauan	1	10.2	18	2	4.35
			Tongan	8	10.58	19	0	0
						21	1	
Totals	253	7.55		253	7.55		253	7.55

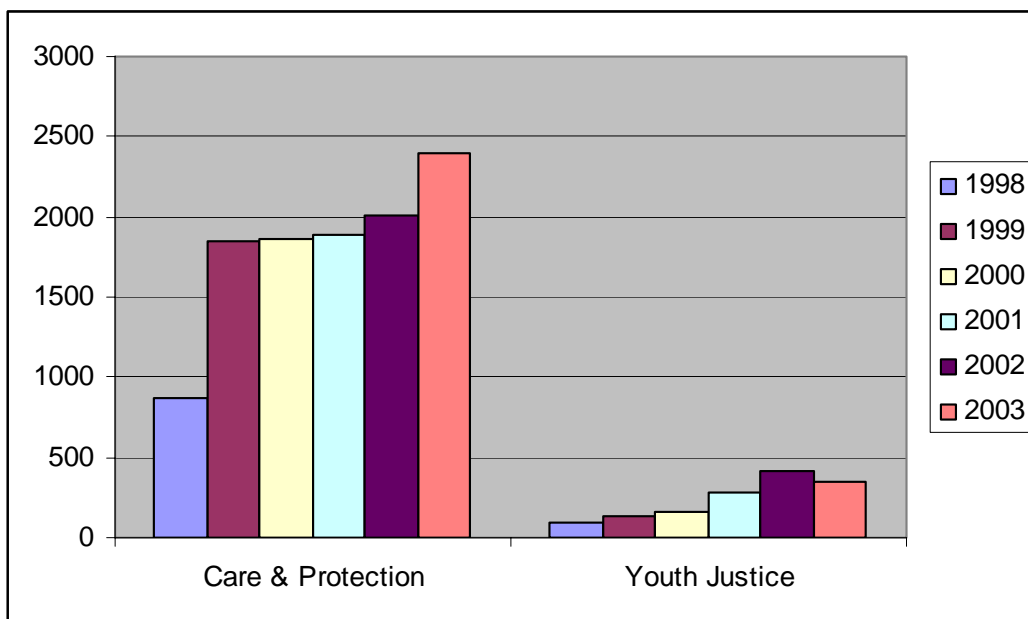
The reasons why students were suspended or stood down is shown in the pie charts below.



Total Care, Protection and Youth Justice Notifications

Child, Youth and Family has the statutory responsibility for child protection and youth justice provision, and receives notifications in relation to a child or young person needing care and protection or any youth offending that could result in prosecution (youth justice issues). Figures are not readily available on the number of notifications relating to 15-17 year olds.

The chart below shows a notable increase in the number of care and protection notifications in 2003. For approximately 70% of the care and protection notifications in 2003 further action was required. There has also been an increase in the number of youth justice notifications in the past two years. This data variation is noted; however, at this stage limited information is available on the reasons for the increase.



Total Care, Protection and Youth Justice Notifications 1998-2002

“Our figures are taken across the 14 years - 17 years youth offenders. 2001 census figures for this group are 7,185 total people.”

“Youth offenders in this age group are 2,105 people, or 14.04% of the total age group.”

John Allen, New Zealand Police⁵

Source: Waitakere Wellbeing Report 2004. Original Source: Child Youth and Family, 2003

Youth Physical and Mental Health⁶

The Hillary Commission’s sport and physical activity surveys in 1997 and 1998 shows that 70% of 5-17 year olds led an active lifestyle.

⁵ E-mail from John Allen to Bethli Wainwright, Friday 15 October 2004, John.Allen@police.govt.nz.

⁶ Sourced from the Waitakere Wellbeing Report, sections on health and lifestyle.

The Waitakere Wellbeing Report provides information on a survey of Northwest Auckland students showed that many reported significant symptoms of depression and that 28.3% of female students and 12.9% of male students had suicidal thoughts. Between 1997 and 1999 there were 91 hospitalisations for suicide and 19 suicides for young people aged between 15-24 years.

Substance abuse

There is limited information available on the level of substance abuse within the City. The Wellbeing Report notes that in a recent survey one third of Northwest Auckland school students surveyed reported binge drinking.

A national survey of 14-17 year olds detailed in the 2003 ALAC Youth Drinking Monitor showed that over 50% of youths surveyed considered themselves to be a heavier or light drinker. Notably the proportion of heavy drinkers increased and the number of non-drinkers decreased with age.

WHAT ARE THE WIDER FAMILY DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS?

Family Types

The 2001 Census recorded 43,644 families in Waitakere City. Some 70% of families have children, and the majority of those are couples (47%). One parent families make up 22% of households, which is slightly less than national average.

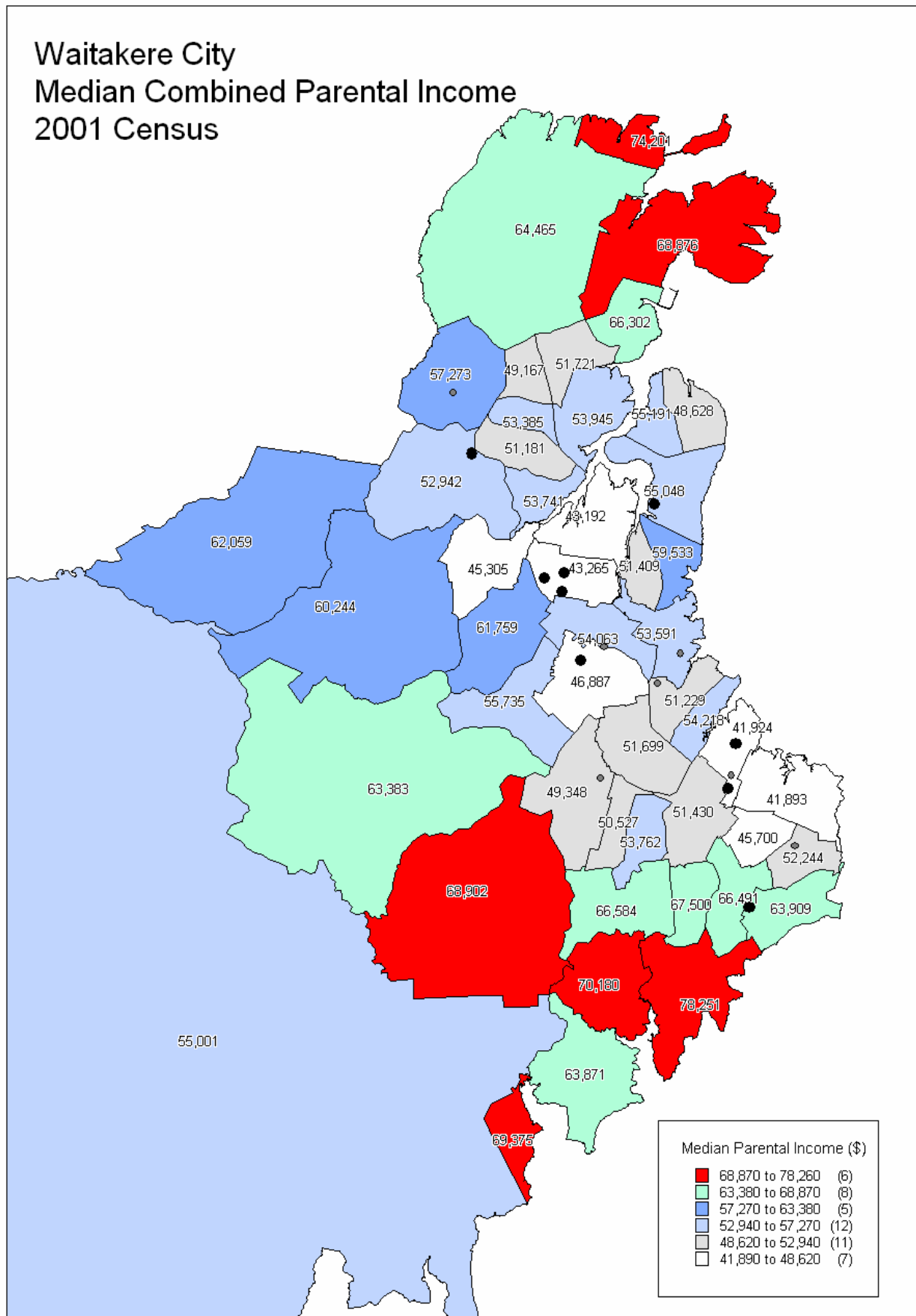
Mother's age

When today's 16-year olds were born (1987), the median age of mother at the child's birth was 28.1 (nuptial), 22.9 (ex-nuptial) and 27.0 for all mothers. The mothers of these individuals are now aged 44.1, 38.9, and 43 respectively. (Source: Statistics New Zealand Birth Data).

Household income

The income level for Waitakere households is approximately \$7,000 more than the national median household income. However this does not take into account the demands on family income associated with being located in a large city and the amount of discretionary income available within the household.

Parental Income



WHAT SCHOOLS ARE IN THE WAITAKERE CITY COUNCIL AREA?

In 2004 there were 71 schools in Waitakere City. The majority of these cater for years 1-8 and take students prior to high school. There are 9 public secondary schools, 4 special schools and 3 composite schools.

Public Secondary Schools in Waitakere City Council Area					
School Name	Principal	Decile	2003 Roll	Designing Careers School ⁷	Gateway School ⁸
Green Bay High School	Lionel de Valient	7	854	No	No
Henderson High School	Owen Hoskin	3	611	No	Yes
Kelston Boys High School	Mark Shanahan	3	1,122	Yes	Yes
Kelston Girls High School	Linda Fox	3	950	Yes	Yes
Liston College	Chris Rooney	5	703	Yes	Yes
Massey High School	Bruce Ritchie	5	2,219	No	Yes
Rutherford College	Cliff Edmeades	5	1,269	Yes	Yes
St. Dominics College	Carol Coddington	6	828	Yes	Yes
Te Kura Kaupapa Maori O Hoani Waititi	Ben Mason (Acting)	3	243	No	From 2005
Waitakere College	Peter Garelja	4	1,500	Yes	Yes
			10,299		

⁷ A new service through Career Services and the selected schools.

⁸ Information from the Tertiary Education Commission, 1st October 2004.

School Decile Ratings / Resourcing

Decile 1 schools are the 10% of schools with the highest proportion of students from low socio-economic communities. Decile 10 schools are the 10% of schools with the lowest proportion of these students.

As can be seen in the above table decile rates for the public secondary schools fall in the mid-ranges from decile 3 to decile 7. A school's decile indicates the extent to which a school draws its students from low socio-economic communities, rather than the general area around the school. Six factors make up the indicator: household income; occupation; household crowding; educational qualifications; income support; and ethnicity.

The Ministry of Education uses the rating to allocate school funding. Those schools in a low socio-economic area are allocated more funding. Nationally it has been shown that there is a high correlation between the attainment of school leavers and the decile ranking of the school.

Source: Ministry of Education, 2004

The Designing Careers Pilot

The Government is piloting the Designing Careers initiative in 17 secondary schools in the Auckland region; six of these schools are in Waitakere. The aims of this initiative supports the Youth Transitions Service, in it seeks to assist students in making the transition from secondary education to further education training or employment by

⁷ A new service through Career Services and the selected schools.

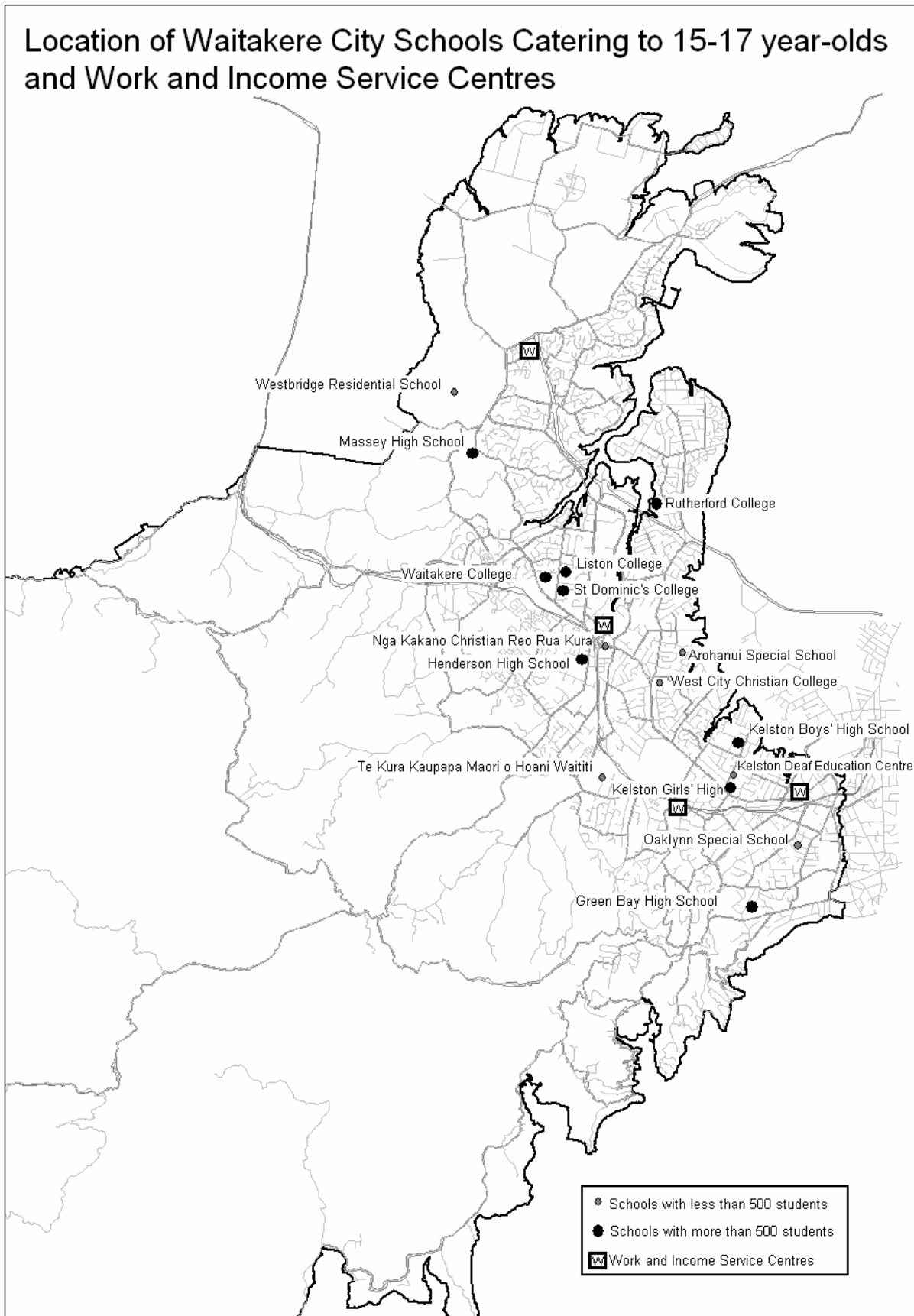
⁸ Information from the Tertiary Education Commission, 1st October 2004.

extensive career planning services. All Year 10 students, will be supported to develop a learning and career plan. Career planning will also be available for selected at risk Year 11,12 and 13 students in pilot schools. The resources for Designing Careers will be made freely available from Career Services website. The pilot will start in schools at the start of the 2005 school year.

Gateway Schools

Gateway links students to opportunities for real workplace learning alongside traditional learning. In Waitakere students have expressed an interest in a wide range of local industries including automotive, hospitality, hair and beauty, engineering, business administration and building. Over 300 students participated in the Waitakere Gateway scheme in 2004.

Location of Schools



High School Rolls Projections

The total recorded school roll for Waitakere high schools in 2004 is 10,303 students. The table below shows the 2004 student rolls for the main Waitakere high schools along with the projected 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 rolls for these schools. This information has been made available by the Ministry of Education, Auckland Region.⁹ With this information, future demand for the Youth Transitions Service can be estimated, and this is shown below this table.

High School Roll Projections for Waitakere City						
SCHOOL	YEAR	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Green Bay High School	Year 9	298	316	310	316	325
	Year 10	214	292	311	304	309
	Year 11	173	214	293	311	305
	Year 12	112	134	165	225	239
	Year 13	74	76	90	111	152
Henderson High School	Year 9	263	281	282	270	295
	Year 10	134	281	300	301	287
	Year 11	154	144	301	321	323
	Year 12	90	130	120	255	272
	Year 13	76	78	112	104	221
Kelston Boys' High School	Year 9	293	314	303	309	309
	Year 10	226	290	311	301	307
	Year 11	222	217	276	297	286
	Year 12	216	190	185	237	254
	Year 13	159	170	149	145	184
Kelston Girls' High School	Year 9	229	238	227	238	229
	Year 10	233	242	253	242	254
	Year 11	186	248	257	268	257
	Year 12	162	165	218	226	236
	Year 13	130	126	128	171	177
Massey High School	Year 9	599	514	534	526	560
	Year 10	544	608	520	546	537
	Year 11	512	524	585	504	526
	Year 12	367	399	407	456	394
	Year 13	227	241	263	268	302
Rutherford College	Year 9	323	331	316	324	339
	Year 10	295	316	323	310	317
	Year 11	263	279	298	304	292
	Year 12	215	213	223	239	244
	Year 13	129	130	128	135	144
Waitakere College	Year 9	305	346	344	347	374
	Year 10	387	291	330	327	329
	Year 11	340	359	271	304	302
	Year 12	254	254	266	199	225

⁹ This information provided by Simon Manning, Ministry of Education. For queries about roll projections and demographics, contact Stephen Douglass on (09) 374-5427 or e-mail Stephen.douglass@minedu.govt.nz, Network Planner/Analyst (North Shore and West Auckland).

	Year 13	152	164	163	170	128
TOTAL WAITAKERE SCHOOL POPULATION	Year 9	2310	2340	2316	2330	2431
	Year 10	2033	2320	2348	2331	2340
	Year 11	1850	1985	2281	2309	2291
	Year 12	1416	1485	1584	1837	1864
	Year 13	947	985	1033	1104	1308
	Total Y9-13	8556	9115	9562	9911	10234

Note: projects unavailable for the following schools: Liston College (2004 roll = 682), St. Dominics College (2004 roll = 829), Te Kura Kaupapa Maori O Hoani Waititi (2004 roll = 236)

Student Composition

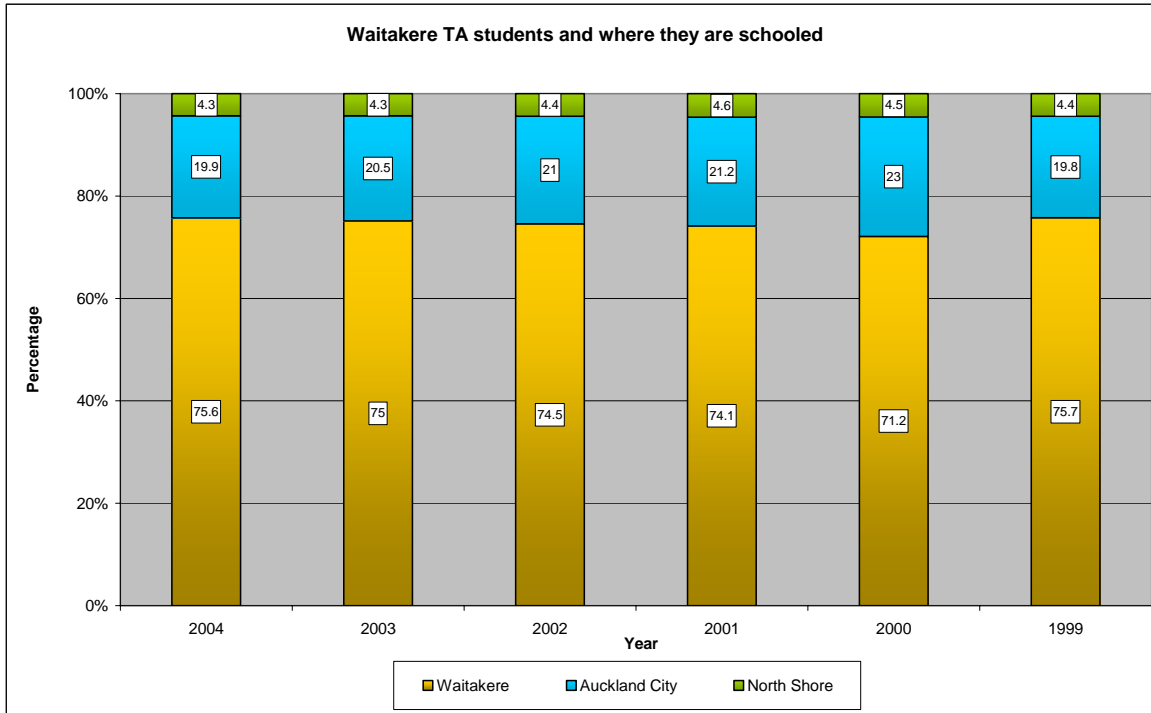
- Various years as per Educational Review Office Statistics

Table below shows the school roll, percent male/female, and composition by ethnicity, from the latest available Educational Review Office report.

Name	Date of Report	School roll (at ERO visit)	% Male	% Female	% Pakeha	% Maori	% Asian	% Samoan	% Cook Island Maori	% Tongan	% Niuean	% Other
Arohanui Special School	21-Jun-02	138	70	30	56	15	5	9		3	2	10
Green Bay High School	19-Jul-04	871	57	43	67	14		3				16
Henderson High School	16-Jun-03	560	55	45	55	22	4	6	1	1	1	10
Kelston Boys High School	18-Jun-02	985	100	0	30	16	11	24	3	6	4	6
Kelston Deaf Education Centre	19-May-03	142	60	40	33	22	11	13		4	4	13
Kelston Girls High School	26-Jun-02	911	0	100	21	14	24	22	3	4	4	8
Liston College	21-May-03	655	100	0	52	5	16	17		3		7
Massey High School	15-Nov-02	1894	53	47	55	20	10	6	2	2	1	4
Nga Kakano o te Kaihanga Reo e Rua Kura	Jun-99	20	45	55			95					1
Oaklynn Special School	14-Nov-03	110	64	36	51	18		6		4		21
Rutherford College	27-Aug-04	1234	49	51	55	20	14	5	2	1		3
St Dominics College	23-Sep-02	683	0	100	57	12	10	13		3		5
Te Kura Kaupapa Maori O Hoani Waititi	21-Jun-04	238	50	50	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waitakere College	24-May-04	1465	47	53	45	23	11	12	4	2	3	0
West City Christian College	5-Nov-02	86	55	45	65	12	17	6				
Westbridge Residential School	30-Jan-02	27	89	11	59	22		7		7	7	

Location of Schooling

Being located in a wider metropolitan area Waitakere residents have a choice commuting to schools outside Waitakere City. The graph below shows that some 25% of students resident in Waitakere are actually schooled within Auckland or North Shore Cities.



Source; Ministry of Education

WHAT SHAPE IS THE LABOUR MARKET IN?

The Labour Market Statistics to March 2003 collated by Statistics New Zealand provides an interesting overview of the current state of the labour market. New Zealand is currently experiencing a 'tight' labour market, with growth in employment, hours worked and hours paid which is in turn impacting the levels of unemployment. Currently unemployment is running at 3.8%, which is the lowest since the Household Labour Force Survey began in 1986.

Interestingly, the national figures show that all ages groups have benefited from the tight labour market and that some demographic groups, such as older people, have improved their rate of labour market participation. However, young people have decreased their share of the labour force.

Strength of the economy

The most recent Waitakere Business and Economy report comments that Waitakere has experienced robust growth with the economy expanding at 4.9% over the year ended March 2003. This expansion has also seen a growth in the number of business units and jobs within the city. It has been widely reported that the rate of national economic growth is likely cool-off over the short-term due to constraining factors such as lower migration and higher interest rates.

Skill Demands and Gaps

As part of the Waitakere Employment and Skills Project Massey University is carrying out specific studies on the skills needs of Waitakere city employers and difficulties they have in recruiting suitably skilled employees. This is a longitude study, but initial results have shown that local employers have found it difficult to recruit both skilled and unskilled labour. An inability to recruit appropriately skilled staff or fill vacancies has a constraining effect on local business and economic growth.

The study completed in October 2004 comments that the current economic climate combined with increasing demands for specialist skills is placing considerable pressure on the labour market¹⁰.

Modern Apprenticeships

The Modern Apprenticeships scheme is aimed at creating a work-based pathway into industry for 15-20 year olds. In Waitakere the number of modern apprenticeship has grown strongly. In the year to June 2004 there were some 198 apprenticeships. This is a significant increase on the 96 recorded in the previous 18 month period.

Experience of (long-term) unemployment (15-17 year olds)

The table below shows the number of resident Waitakere young people aged 16 and 17 receiving the Independent Youth Benefit by qualification.

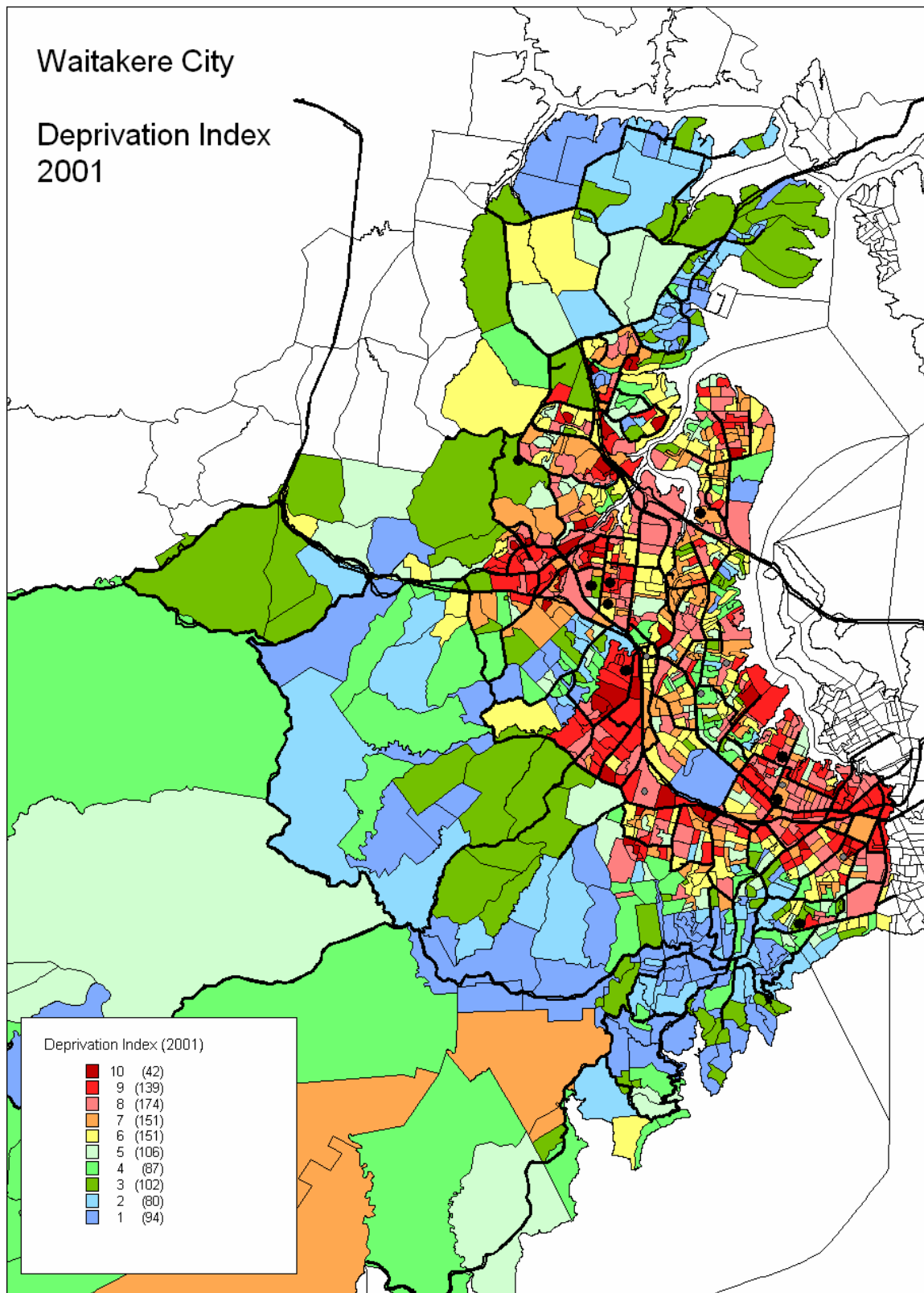
¹⁰ Waitakere Employment and Skills Project: Skill demand in five industries in Waitakere City, Labour Market Dynamics Research Programme, Massey University, October 2004

**Waitakere Youth Aged 16 & 17 Years receiving Independent Youth Benefit (IYB)
as at 12 Nov 2004**

	NZ Maori	NZ European	Samoan	Cook Island Maori	Other European	Chinese	Niuean	Other	Total
Educational Attainment									
(NCEA) Level 1: 1-79 credits									0
(NCEA) Level 2: > = 80 credits									0
3 or More SC Passes or Equiv.		1							1
Less than 3 SC Passes or Equiv.	9	6							15
No Formal School Quals or <3 yrs	25	14	1						40
Other School Quals	1							1	2
Sixth Form Cert UE or Equiv.	2								2
Unknown	21	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	39
Total	58	31	4	1	1	1	1	2	99

WHO IS THE WIDER WAITAKARE COMMUNITY?

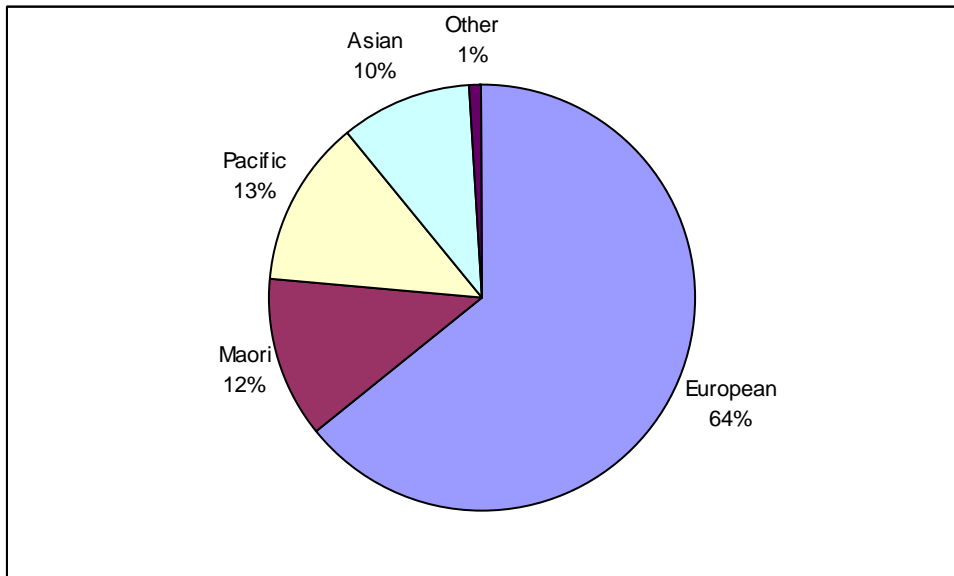
Socio-Economic Deprivation Index



Highest areas of deprivation depend on the spatial scales used for the analysis. For example, the highest Census Area Units (Census Area Units) are Henderson South, New Lynn North, and Ranui North (all with Deprivation Index 9). However, when meshblocks are assessed, the highest deprivation areas (Deprivation Index 10) can be found in 20 different CAUs.

Ethnicity

The figure below shows that Waitakere is a diverse city.



Waitakere's Ethnic Diversity

Source: 2001 Census