



2013 QuickStats

About education and training





Crown copyright ©

This work is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand](#) licence. You are free to copy, distribute, and adapt the work, as long as you attribute the work to Statistics NZ and abide by the other licence terms. Please note you may not use any departmental or governmental emblem, logo, or coat of arms in any way that infringes any provision of the [Flags, Emblems, and Names Protection Act 1981](#). Use the wording 'Statistics New Zealand' in your attribution, not the Statistics NZ logo.

Liability

While all care and diligence has been used in processing, analysing, and extracting data and information in this publication, Statistics New Zealand gives no warranty it is error free and will not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the use directly, or indirectly, of the information in this publication.

Citation

Statistics New Zealand (2015). *2013 Census QuickStats about education and training*. Available from www.stats.govt.nz

ISBN 978-0-478-42971-8 (online)

Published in May 2015 by

Statistics New Zealand
Tatauranga Aotearoa
Wellington, New Zealand

Contact

Statistics New Zealand Information Centre: info@stats.govt.nz
Phone toll-free 0508 525 525
Phone international +64 4 931 4600
www.stats.govt.nz



Contents

List of tables and figures	5
1. 2013 Census QuickStats about education and training	6
2. Highest qualification	7
More New Zealand adults with formal qualifications	7
Higher qualifications more common	7
More women qualified	8
Women have achieved higher qualifications	8
Older people less likely to have formal qualifications	9
Qualification levels different between age groups	9
Wellington city has the highest proportion of people with a bachelor's degree or level 7, or higher qualification	10
Highest qualification and ethnic group	11
Highest qualification differs by ethnic group	12
Māori and Pacific peoples gaining higher qualifications	12
Highest qualification and income	14
People with higher qualifications have higher personal income	14
Highest qualification and work	15
People with higher qualifications more likely to work full-time	15
People with level 4 certificate more likely to be self-employed and/or employers	16
Highest qualification varies across occupation groups	16
Variations in qualifications by industry	18
3. Post-school qualification field of study	19
More people have a post-school qualification	19
Men and women with same level of qualification likely to have studied in different fields	19
Management and commerce is most common field of study	19
Men and women choose different fields of study	20
Different ethnic groups study different fields	21
4. Study participation	22
Almost 15 percent of New Zealand adults are studying	22
More people studying full-time	22
More women than men studying in 2013	22
Dunedin city has highest proportion of people studying	23
Variation in study participation by ethnic groups	24
More than half of people in part-time study work full-time	25
Definitions and information about the data	26
Definitions	26

Information about the data.....	27
Comparability with past censuses	27
Calculation of percentages	27
Confidentiality.....	27
List of available tables	28
More information	29
Other census information.....	29



List of tables and figures

List of tables

1. Top five fields of study for men and women, 2013 Census20

List of figures

1. Highest qualification, 2006 and 2013 Censuses7
2. Highest qualification by sex, 2013 Census8
3. People with and without a qualification, by age group, 2013 Census9
4. Age group by highest qualification groupings, 2013 Census10
5. People with a bachelor's degree or level 7, or higher qualification, by territorial authority area, 2013 Census11
6. People with a qualification, by selected ethnic group, 2006 and 2013 Censuses12
7. Highest qualification for Māori, 2006 and 2013 Censuses13
8. Highest qualification for Pacific peoples, 2006 and 2013 Censuses14
9. Highest qualification and sex, 2013 Census15
10. Highest qualification by work and labour force status, 2013 Census16
11. Occupation groups of people with a bachelor's degree or level 7 qualification, 2013 Census17
12. Occupation groups of people with a level 4 certificate, 2013 Census18
13. Field of study, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses20
14. Total people studying, 2006 and 2013 Censuses22
15. Total people studying, by age group, 2013 Census23
16. Total people studying part-time, by age group and sex, 2013 Census23
17. People studying, by territorial authority area, 2013 Census24
18. Total people studying by age group, for selected ethnic groups, 2013 Census25
19. Study participation, by work and labour force status, 2013 Census25



1.2013 Census QuickStats about education and training

2013 Census QuickStats about education and training gives you information about topics relating to education and training in New Zealand, at both national and subnational levels.

Find out about:

- highest qualification gained, including breakdowns by:
 - ethnic group
 - income
 - work
- post-school qualification field of study
- study participation.

Information in this report is based on the census usually resident population count for people aged 15 years and over. However, information about status in employment, occupation, and industry uses the employed census usually resident population count for people aged 15 years and over.

2. Highest qualification

Census information about highest qualification is based on questions 26, 27, and 28 of the [individual form](#).

To get statistics about highest qualification, we combine responses to the questions about highest secondary qualification and other completed qualifications. This gives us a single highest qualification by category – eg level 1 certificate; masters degree.

More New Zealand adults with formal qualifications

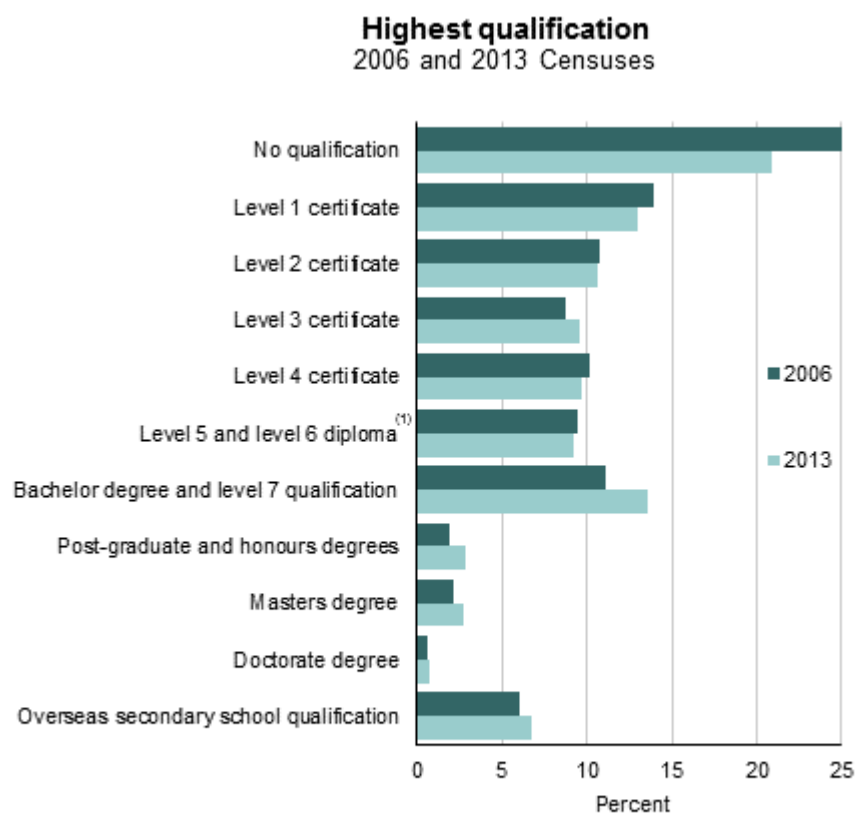
The 2013 Census showed the proportion of people aged 15 years and over who have a qualification has increased since the 2001 Census:

- 2001 – 72.3 percent
- 2006 – 75.0 percent
- 2013 – 79.1 percent.

Higher qualifications more common

The proportion of people with higher qualifications, the categories bachelor's degree and level 7 qualification, post-graduate and honours degrees, masters degree, and doctorate degree, was up from 15.8 percent (447,777 people) in 2006 to 20.0 percent (601,305 people) in 2013.

Figure 1



1. These categories have been combined due to data quality concerns.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

More women qualified

In 2013 the proportion of women with qualifications remained higher than that of men:

- 79.5 percent of women had a qualification, compared with 75.3 percent in 2006.
- 78.6 percent of men had a qualification, compared with 74.6 percent in 2006.

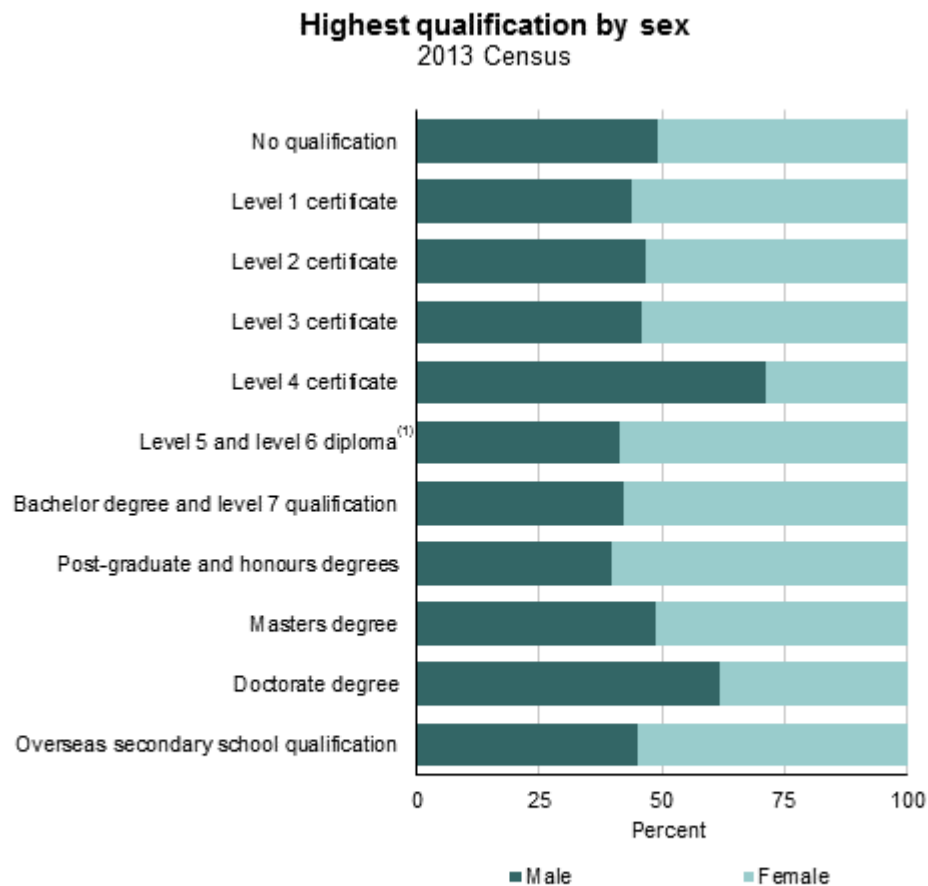
Women have achieved higher qualifications

The percentage of women was higher than men in each qualification category but two: level 4 certificate and doctorate degree. Women were dominant in the following qualification categories:

- post-graduate and honours degree – 60.2 percent (52,137 people)
- level 5 and level 6 diploma – 58.5 percent (162,555 people)
- bachelor's degree and level 7 – 57.8 percent (236,187 people).

The level 4 certificate was markedly dominated by men, at 71.2 percent (207,759 people). This certificate includes many trades qualifications.

Figure 2



1. These categories have been combined due to data quality concerns.

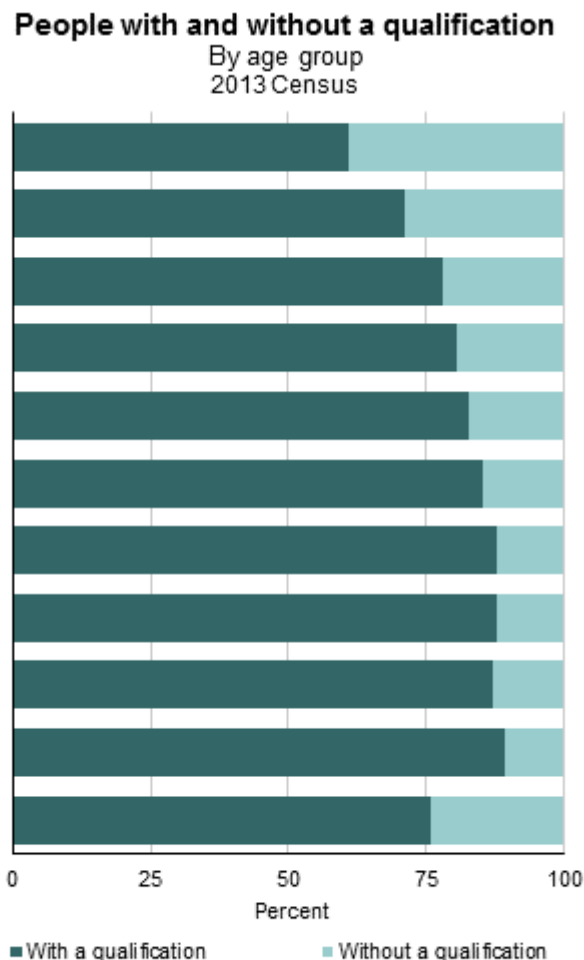
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Older people less likely to have formal qualifications

In 2013, people in the older age groups were less likely to have formal qualifications than people in all other age groups except 15–19 years. The 15–19-year age group is likely to still be attending school or studying, and therefore won't have completed a qualification yet.

Of people aged 65 years and over (65+), 39.1 percent (197,226 people) had no qualifications. This was followed by those in the 60–64-year age group – 28.7 percent of whom (59,730 people) had no qualifications.

Figure 3

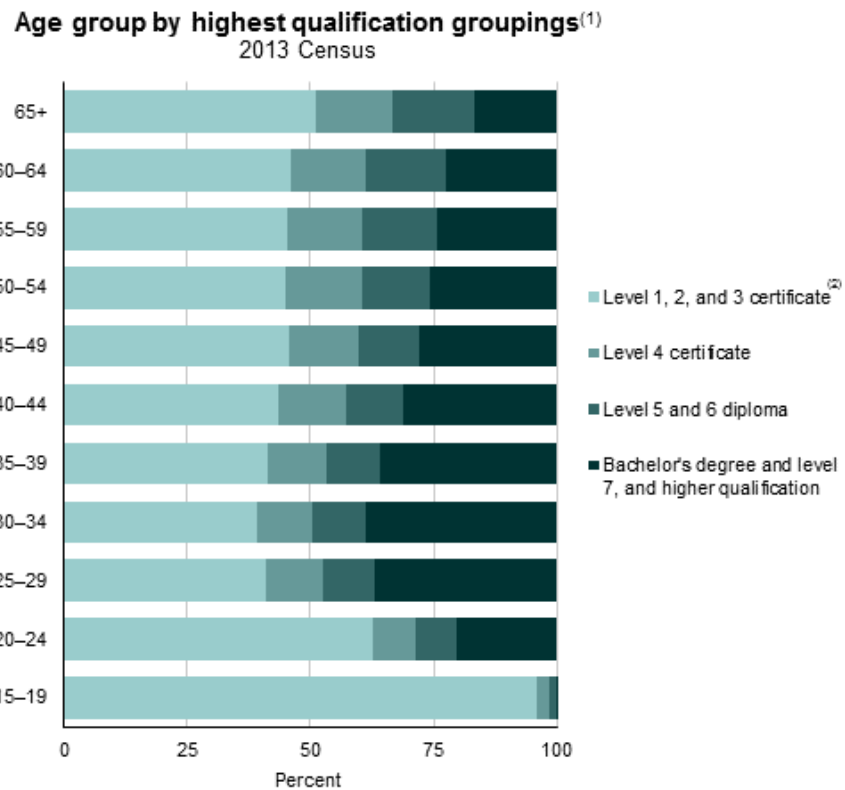


Source: Statistics New Zealand

Qualification levels different between age groups

For people with a qualification, the highest qualification gained differs between age groups:

- The 30–34-year age group had the highest proportion of people with a bachelor's degree or level 7, or higher qualification, at 38.8 percent (78,927 people).
- The 65+ age group had the highest proportion of people with a level 5 or level 6 diploma, at 16.9 percent (51,903 people).

Figure 4

1. Of people with a qualification.

2. Overseas secondary school qualifications have been included with the level 1-3 certificate.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Wellington city has the highest proportion of people with a bachelor's degree or level 7, or higher qualification

Looking at the overall adult population in 2013, Wellington city had the highest proportion of people with a bachelor's degree or level 7, or higher qualification, at 40.6 percent (59,265 people). This might be expected in a city home to central government. The next-highest were:

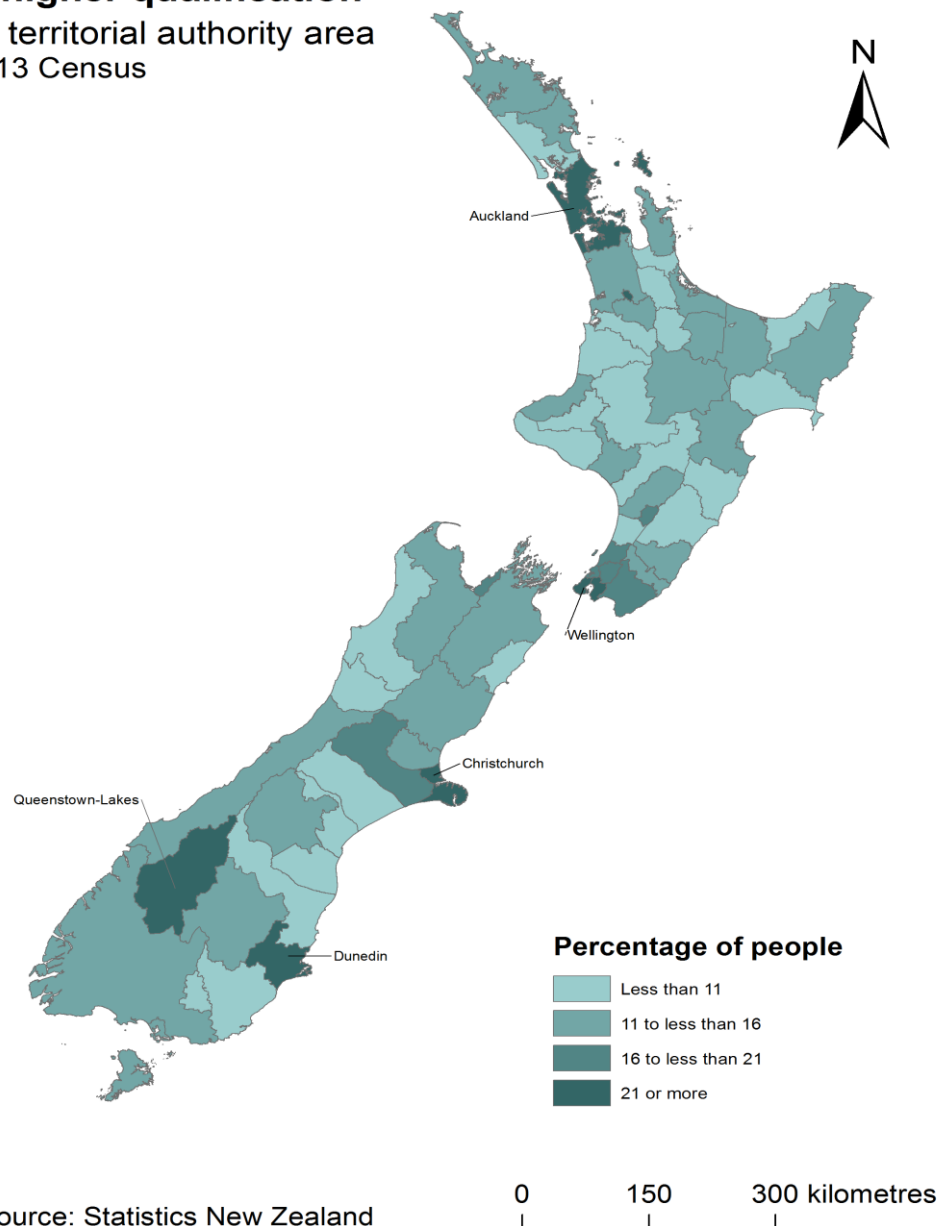
- Auckland, with 24.7 percent (245,001 people)
- Queenstown-Lakes district, with 24.6 percent (5,073 people).

Queenstown-Lakes district had the highest proportion of people with a level 5 or level 6 diploma, at 11.8 percent (2,433 people).

Figure 5

People with a bachelor's degree or level 7, or higher qualification

By territorial authority area
2013 Census

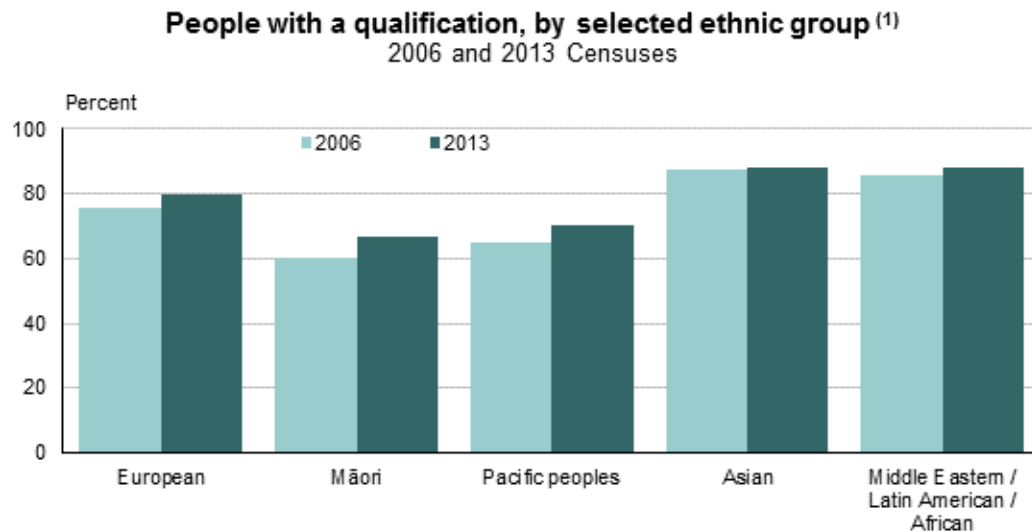


Source: Statistics New Zealand

Highest qualification and ethnic group

The Māori and Pacific peoples ethnic groups had the largest proportional increases in people with a qualification. In 2013, the proportion of people with a formal qualification in these ethnic groups was:

- 66.7 percent for Māori – up from 60.1 percent in 2006
- 70.1 percent for Pacific peoples – up from 64.7 percent in 2006.

Figure 6

1. People reporting more than one ethnic group were counted in each stated category.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

The Asian ethnic group remained consistent as having the highest proportion of people with a qualification in 2006 and 2013 (87.7 percent and 88.0 percent, respectively).

Highest qualification differs by ethnic group

The different ethnic groups have different age structures. This affects the highest qualifications gained and the distribution of these qualifications.

Of the five major ethnic groups, the European ethnic group had the highest proportion of people with the following qualifications in 2013:

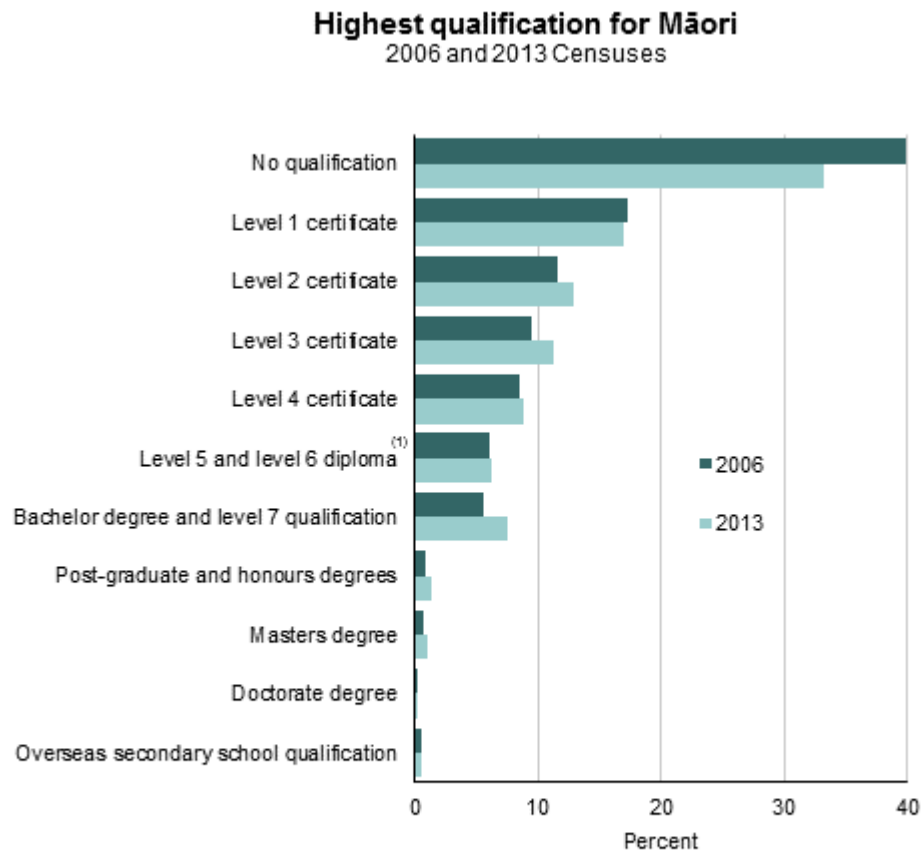
- level 4 certificate – at 10.9 percent (247,104 people)
- level 5 or level 6 diploma – at 9.9 percent (223,461 people).

The Asian ethnic group had the highest proportion of people with the following qualifications:

- bachelor's degree or level 7 qualification – at 23.7 percent (82,905 people)
- overseas secondary school qualifications – at 23.0 percent (80,355 people).

Māori and Pacific peoples gaining higher qualifications

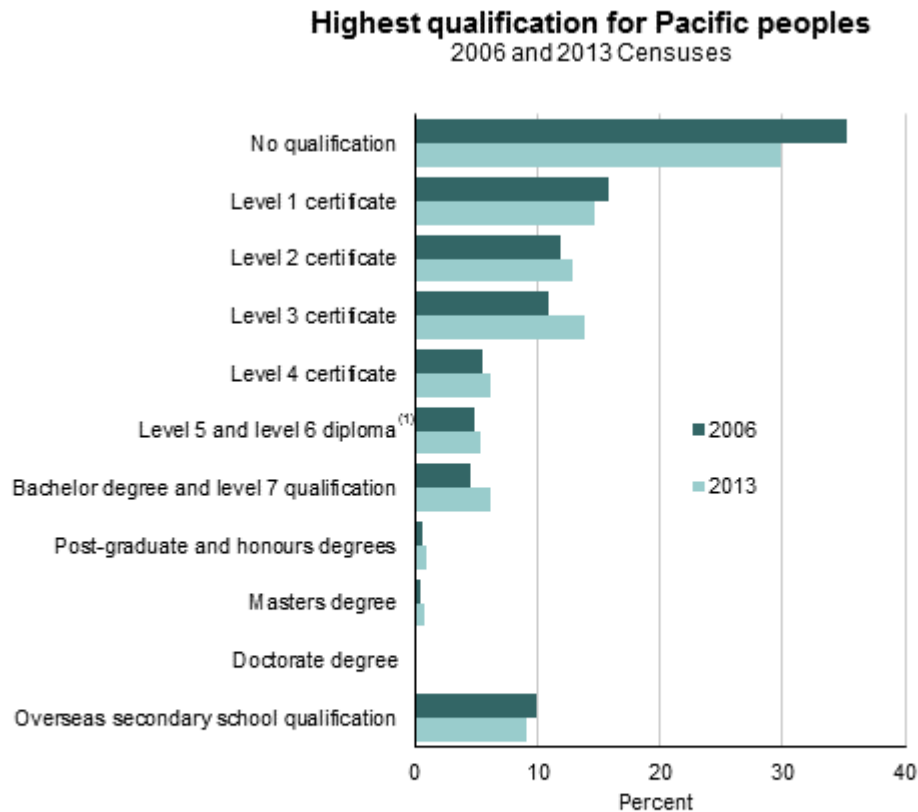
The proportion of Māori obtaining higher levels of qualifications has increased since 2006. Notably, the proportion of Māori with a bachelor's degree or level 7 qualification increased – from 5.5 percent (17,907 people) in 2006, to 7.5 percent (27,057 people) in 2013.

Figure 7

1. These categories have been combined due to data quality concerns.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

The proportion of Pacific people gaining higher qualifications was also up. Again, the largest increase was in the bachelor's degree and level 7 qualification category – up from 4.5 percent (6,510 people) in 2006, to 6.2 percent (10,440 people) in 2013.

Figure 8

1. These categories have been combined due to data quality concerns.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Highest qualification and income

People with higher qualifications have higher personal income

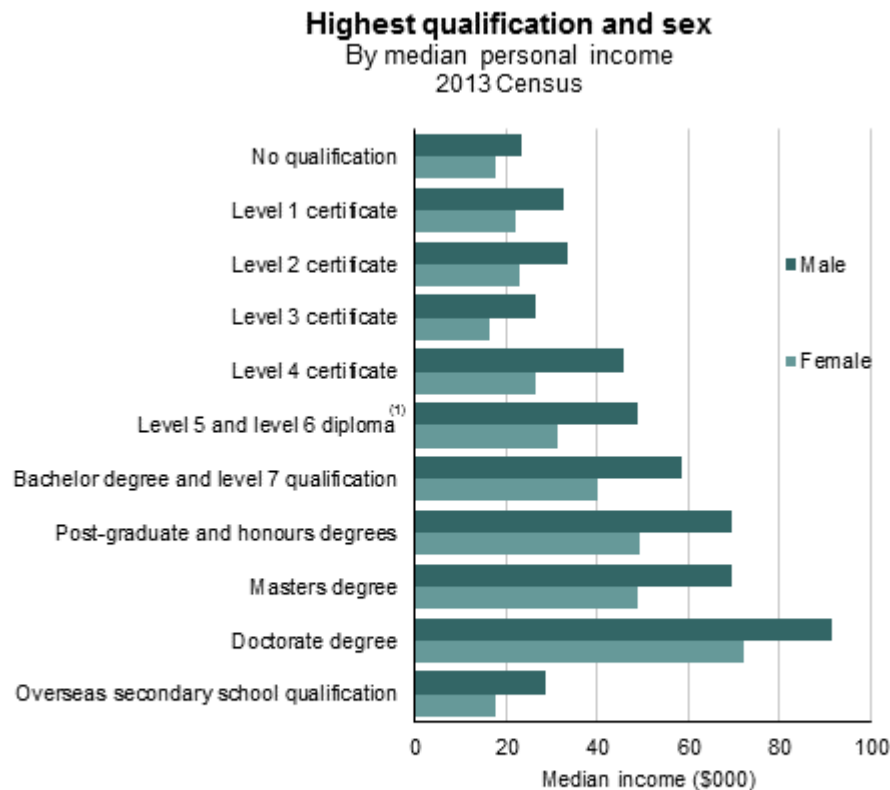
The median income (for people who stated their highest qualification) in 2013 was \$29,200. Median personal income was higher for people with higher qualifications.

The median income for people with no qualification, or level 1–3 certificate, or an overseas school qualification as their highest qualification was less than the overall median income.

Selected highest qualifications and median incomes in 2013 were:

- people with no qualification – \$19,400
- people with a bachelor's degree or level 7 qualification – \$46,700
- people with a doctorate degree – \$83,600.

Women at all levels of qualifications had lower median incomes than men with the same level of qualification. This comparison is affected by more women working part-time – 70.4 percent of those working part-time were women.

Figure 9

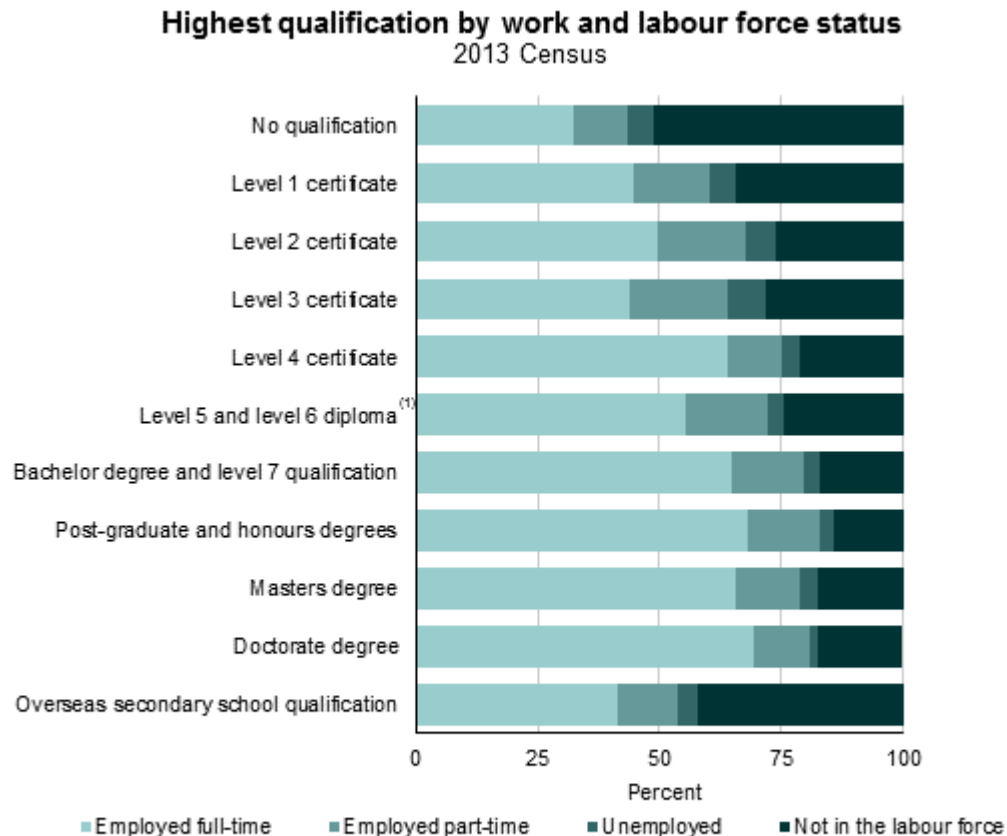
1. These categories have been combined due to data quality concerns.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Highest qualification and work

People with higher qualifications more likely to work full-time

According to the 2013 Census, people with higher qualifications were more likely to work full-time. In particular, 69.5 percent (15,507 people) of those with a doctorate degree worked full-time in 2013. This was followed by 68.2 percent (59,061 people) of those with a post-graduate and honours degree.

Figure 10

1. These categories have been combined due to data quality concerns.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

People with level 4 certificate more likely to be self-employed and/or employers

In 2013, people with a level 4 certificate were more likely to be:

- self-employed – at 16.5 percent (35,886 people)
- employers – at 10.0 percent or (21,720 people).

People with a level 3 certificate as their highest qualification were the most likely to be paid employees, at 85.7 percent (156,777 people).

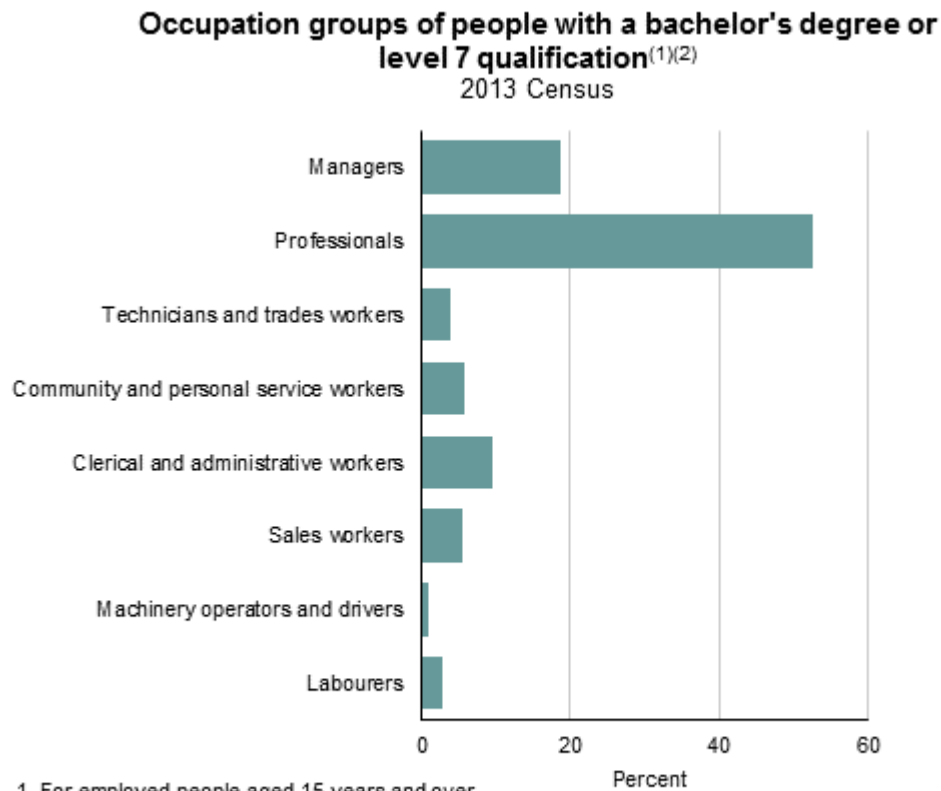
The 'no qualification' category had the highest proportion of unpaid family workers – though the proportion was very low, at 2.8 percent (7,476 people) of those with no qualification.

Highest qualification varies across occupation groups

People with higher qualifications tend to work as professionals. In 2013, 77.7 percent (12,969 people) of people with a doctorate degree and 60.8 percent (42,414 people) of people with post-graduate and honours degrees were professionals.

The most common occupation groups for people with a bachelor's degree or level 7 qualification were:

- professionals – at 52.4 percent (165,984 people)
- managers – 18.8 percent (59,463 people).

Figure 11

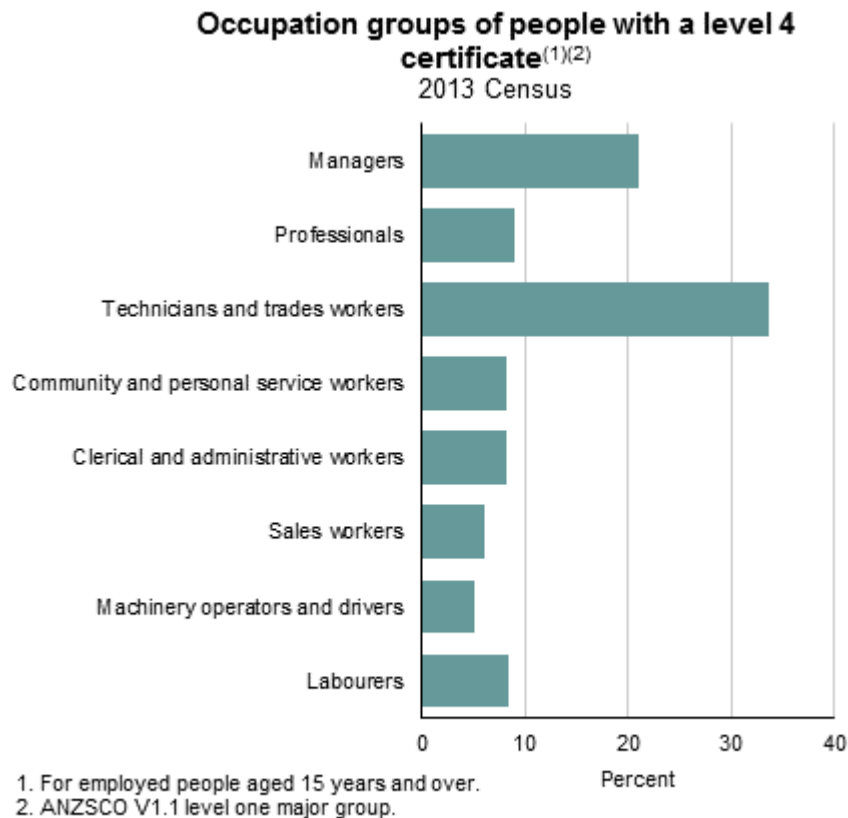
1. For employed people aged 15 years and over.
 2. ANZCO V1.1 level one major group.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

The most common occupation group for people with:

- no qualifications was labourers, at 26.3 percent
- a level 1 certificate was managers, at 19.7 percent.

The most common occupation group for people with a level 4 certificate was technicians and trades workers, at 33.8 percent (71,889 people). The level 4 certificate is mainly made up of trades certificates and vocational qualifications (eg electricians and mechanics).

Figure 12

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Variations in qualifications by industry

The industry group a person worked in varied according to the level of their qualification.

For people with a level 1–3 certificate, the retail trade industry was the most common:

- level 1 certificate – 12.9 percent (29,151 people) worked in retail trade
- level 2 certificate – 13.5 percent (28,518 people) worked in retail trade
- level 3 certificate – 15.5 percent (27,966 people) worked in retail trade.

For people with a bachelor's degree or level 7, or higher qualification, the most common industries to work in were:

- education and training, at 18.4 percent (87,369 people)
- professional, scientific, and technical services, at 17.7 percent (84,300 people)
- health care and social assistance, at 15.2 percent (72,384 people).

Of those with a doctorate degree, 35.6 percent (6,324 people) worked in the education and training industry.



3. Post-school qualification field of study

Census information about post-school qualification and post-school field of study is based on questions 27 and 28 on the [individual form](#). It relates to qualifications gained outside secondary school.

This section looks at the most common fields of study, and the differences in field of study by sex and ethnic group.

More people have a post-school qualification

The proportion of people with a post-school qualification increased between 2001 and 2013:

- 2001 – 37.3 percent (897,825 people)
- 2006 – 42.1 percent (1,170,759 people)
- 2013 – 46.3 percent (1,366,677 people).

Men and women with same level of qualification likely to have studied in different fields

In 2013, men and women who attained the same post-school qualification level tended to have studied in different fields.

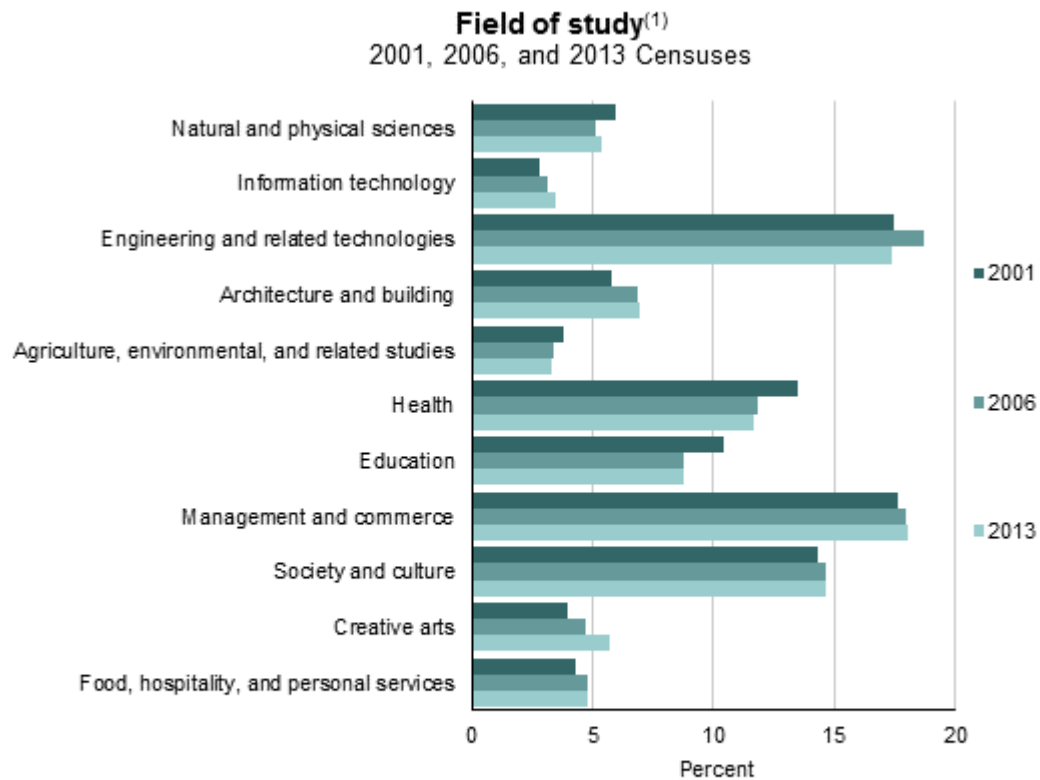
For example, for the level 5 and 6 diploma category:

- 31.6 percent of men with this qualification studied engineering and related technologies, compared with 2.0 percent of women
- 25.7 percent of women compared with 3.5 percent of men studied health
- 18.6 percent of women compared with 5.1 percent of men studied education.

Management and commerce is most common field of study

For the 1,291,047 people with a post-school qualification who gave their field of study (excluding the 'field not given' category), the most common fields in 2013 were:

- management and commerce – at 18.1 percent (233,457 people), this was up slightly from 18.0 percent (204,243 people) in 2006
- engineering and related technologies – at 17.4 percent, this was down from 18.7 percent in 2006.

Figure 13

1. Of people who gave their field of study. This excludes the 'field not given' category.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Men and women choose different fields of study

The most popular field of study for men was engineering and related technologies, at 31.8 percent (204,771 people). Education was the least popular, at 3.0 percent (19,551 people).

The most popular field of study for women was management and commerce, at 21.0 percent (135,870 people). Architecture and building was the least popular, at 1.4 percent (8,934 people).

Table 1

Top five fields of study for men and women⁽¹⁾

2013 Census

Men	Percent	Women	Percent
Engineering and related technologies	31.8	Management and commerce	21.0
Management and commerce	15.2	Health	18.8
Architecture and building	12.5	Society and culture	18.7
Society and culture	10.6	Education	14.5
Natural and physical sciences	5.4	Creative arts	7.0

1. Of people who gave their field of study. This excludes the 'field not given' category.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Different ethnic groups study different fields

The 2013 Census shows that fields of study also varied between ethnic groups. So for people who gave their field of study:

- For the European ethnic group, engineering and related technologies was the most common field of study, with 18.1 percent (181,446 people) studying this.
- For Māori, society and culture was the most common, at 18.3 percent (20,406 people).
- For Pacific peoples, management and commerce was the most common, at 23.9 percent (10,032 people).

4. Study participation

Census information about study participation is based on question 29 on the [individual form](#).

Study participation measures those attending, studying, or enrolled at school or anywhere else. We grouped study participation into full-time study (20 hours or more a week), part-time study (less than 20 hours a week), and not studying.

We put the small number of people who studied full-time and part-time (498 people) into the full-time study category for the following analysis.

Almost 15 percent of New Zealand adults are studying

According to the 2013 Census, study participation for adults was:

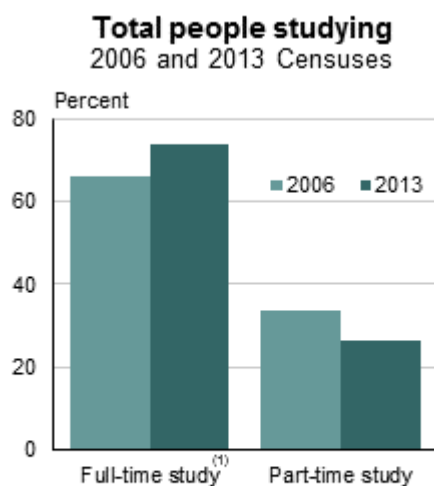
- 11.0 percent (332,346 people) in full-time study
- 3.9 percent (118,092 people) in part-time study
- 85.1 percent (2,574,108 people) not studying.

More people studying full-time

In 2013, 73.8 percent (332,346 people) of people studying were in full-time study. This was up from 66.2 percent (301,569 people) in 2006.

In contrast, the proportion studying part-time fell – to 26.2 percent in 2013, down from 33.8 percent in 2006.

Figure 14



1. People studying full- and part-time have been included in the full-time study category.

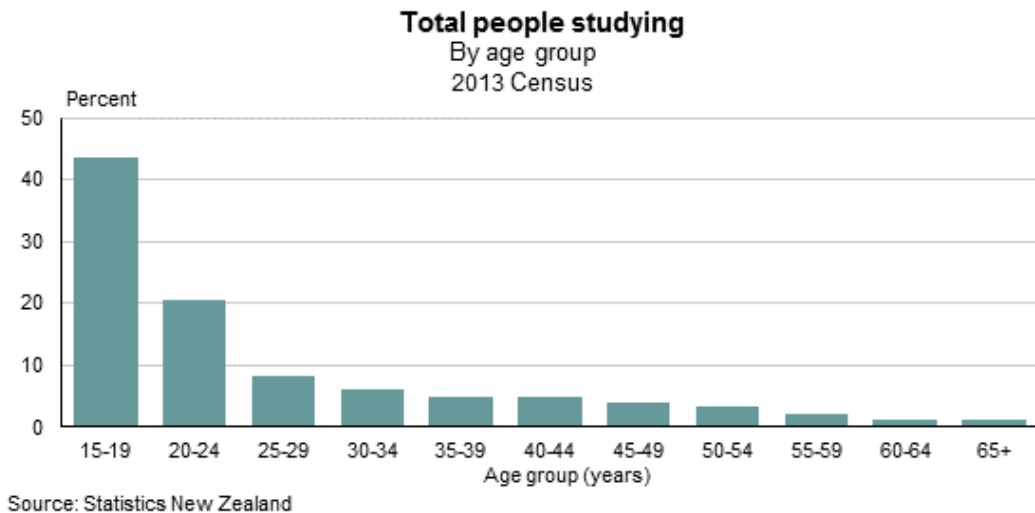
Source: Statistics New Zealand

More women than men studying in 2013

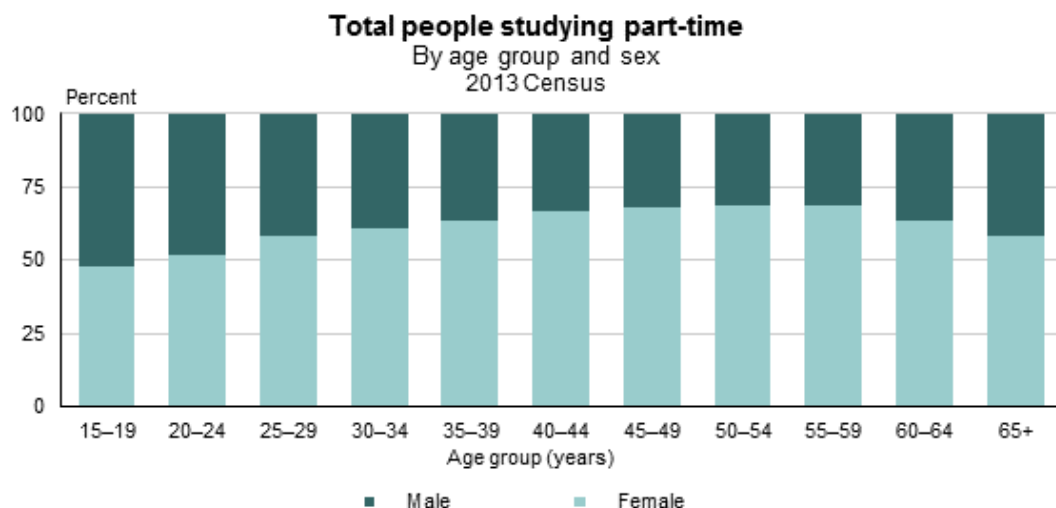
Of the total people studying in 2013:

- 55.1 percent (248,331 people) were women
- 44.9 percent (202,110 people) were men.

Almost two-thirds (64.0 percent) of those studying were aged 15–24 years – as might be expected, because this age group includes people still at secondary school.

Figure 15

Women were more likely to study part-time – at 28.9 percent of all women studying, compared with 22.9 percent of men who were studying. For people studying part-time, the difference between men and women was most marked for those aged 40–59 years. In these age groups, twice as many women as men were studying part-time.

Figure 16

Dunedin city has highest proportion of people studying

Dunedin city had the highest proportion of people studying, at 24.8 percent (22,722 people). The next-highest proportions by territorial authority were:

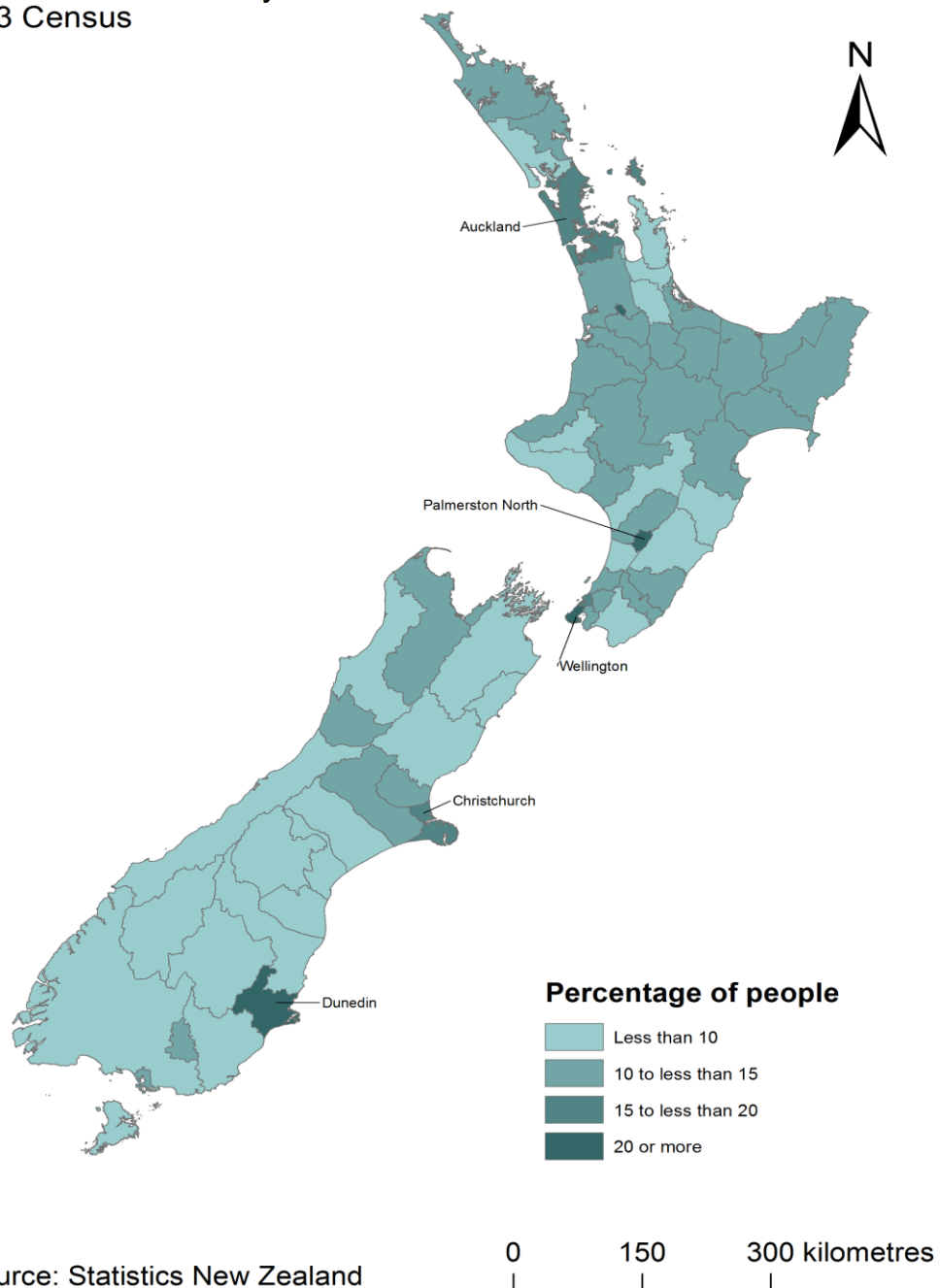
- Palmerston North city, at 20.6 percent (12,003 people)
- Wellington city, at 20.4 percent (29,793 people).

These proportions are not surprising, given that these cities have large tertiary institutions.

Figure 17

People studying

By territorial authority area
2013 Census

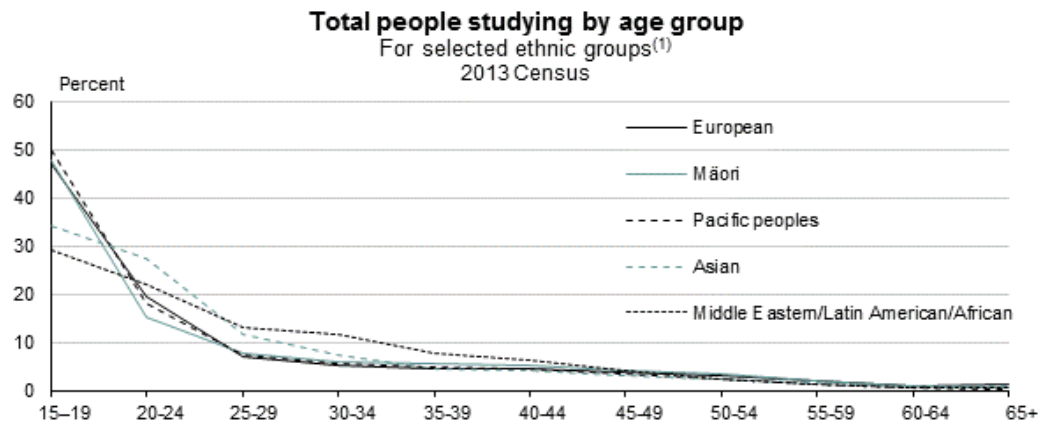


Variation in study participation by ethnic groups

According to the 2013 Census, the ethnic groups with the highest proportions of people studying were:

- MELAA, with 30.0 percent (9,741 people) studying
- Asian, with 24.7 percent (87,096 people) studying.

Of people studying, the Pacific peoples ethnic group had the highest proportion of people studying in the 15–19-year age group (49.9 percent, or 18,345 people). This was followed by the Māori ethnic group (48.0 percent, or 34,506 people).

Figure 18

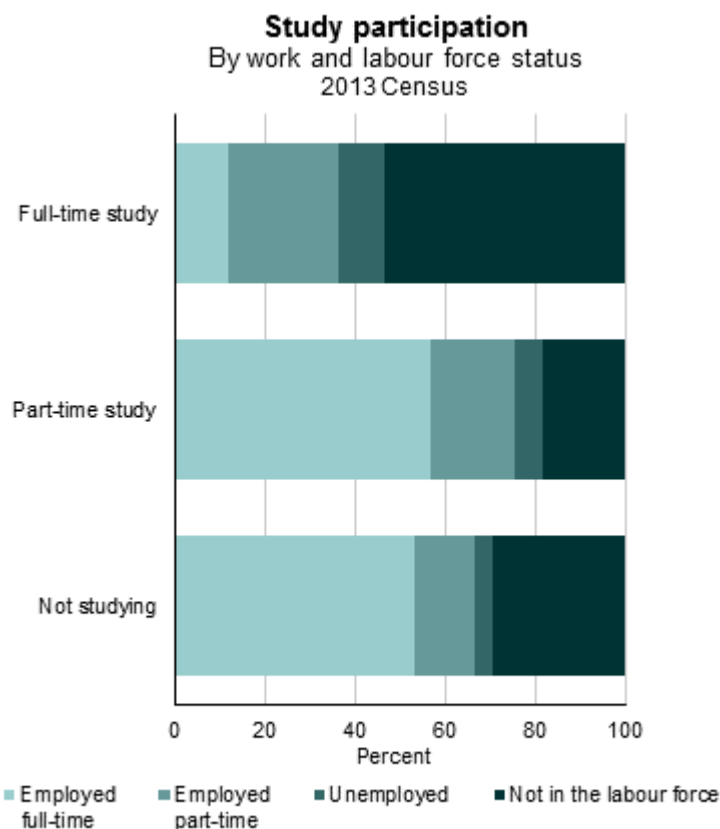
1. People reporting more than one ethnic group were counted in each stated category.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

More than half of people in part-time study work full-time

Of people in part-time study, 56.6 percent (66,882 people) worked full-time.

Of people in full-time study, 11.9 percent (39,567 people) worked full-time.

Figure 19

Source: Statistics New Zealand



Definitions and information about the data

Definitions

Highest qualification: derived for people aged 15 years and over, by combining highest secondary qualification and post-school qualification to obtain a single highest qualification by category of attainment.

Post-school qualification: the highest qualification a person aged 15 years and over has gained over and above any school qualification. Included are qualifications awarded by educational and training institutions, as well as those gained from on-the-job training. We produce data on post-school qualification as category of attainment and by field of study.

Qualification is a formally recognised award for educational or training attainment. 'Formal recognition' means that the qualification is approved by one of the following (or their predecessors):

- New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA)
- Universities New Zealand Te Pokai Tara
- Association of Polytechnics of New Zealand
- Association of Colleges of Education in New Zealand
- approval bodies that have been recognised by NZQA
- the recognised overseas authority of a secondary school, profession, academic discipline, or trade.

In general, a qualification is defined as requiring full-time equivalent study of three months or greater. Study time is an estimate of the typical time it takes a learner to achieve the learning outcomes of the qualification. This includes direct contact time with teachers and trainers, as well as time spent studying, and on assignments and assessments.

Qualification subject (field of study): is the main topic or field of study of a qualification. This means that subjects of all courses studied within a qualification are not captured. 'Subject' applies to a post-school qualification, not to a secondary school qualification.

Study participation: measures those attending, studying, or enrolled at school or anywhere else. It is grouped into full-time study (20 hours or more a week), part-time study (less than 20 hours a week), and those not studying.

Information about the data

Comparability with past censuses

Because the 2011 Census was cancelled after the Canterbury earthquake on 22 February 2011, the gap between the 2013 Census and the last one is seven years. The change in the data between 2006 and 2013 may be greater than in the usual five-year gap between censuses. Be careful when comparing trends.

In some sections of this report, we compare 2013 Census data with 2006 and 2001 Census data. In other sections, we compare it with 2006 or 2001 data only. The choice of which data to use for comparisons depended on the availability of data and the rate of change over time.

For highest qualification, 2013 Census data has limited comparability with 2001 Census data due to the progressive introduction of the National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA) from 2002. NCEA is now the main qualification for secondary school students. Because of this limited data comparability, the highest qualification section of this report only contains 2006 and 2013 Census data.

We can still provide the breakdown of people with and without a qualification from the 2001 Census, but not a breakdown of the highest qualification levels.

Calculation of percentages

Unless otherwise stated, all percentages and ratios in this report exclude responses that cannot be classified (eg 'not stated').

Confidentiality

The data in this report has been randomly rounded to protect confidentiality. Individual figures may not add up to totals, and values for the same data may vary in different tables.



List of available tables

The following tables are available in Excel format from the 'Available files' box. If you have problems viewing the files, see [opening files and PDFs](#).

1. Highest qualification, 2006 and 2013 Censuses
2. Highest qualification by age group and sex, 2013 Census
3. Highest qualification by regional council area and sex, 2013 Census
4. Highest qualification by territorial authority area and Auckland local board area and sex, 2013 Census
5. Highest qualification by ethnic group (grouped total responses) and sex, 2013 Census
6. Highest qualification by total personal income, 2006 and 2013 Censuses
7. Highest qualification by total personal income and sex, 2013 Census
8. Highest qualification by work and labour force status, 2013 Census
9. Highest qualification by status in employment, 2013 Census
10. Highest qualification by occupation (ANZSCO major group), 2013 Census
11. Highest qualification by industry (ANZSIC06 division), 2013 Census
12. Post-school qualification field of study (broad), 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
13. Post-school qualification field of study (broad) by age group and sex, 2013 Census
14. Post-school qualification field of study (broad) by post-school qualification level of attainment and sex, 2013 Census
15. Study participation by age group and sex, 2013 Census
16. Study participation by regional council area and sex, 2013 Census
17. Study participation by territorial authority area and Auckland local board area and sex, 2013 Census
18. Study participation by ethnic group (grouped total responses), 2013 Census
19. Study participation by work and labour force status and sex, 2013 Census



More information

Other census information

- [2013 Census](#)
- [2013 Census products and services release schedule](#)
- [2013 Census tables in NZ.Stat](#) – additional data tables on education and training will be available on NZ.Stat in June 2015
- [2013 Census information by variable](#)
- [2013 Census definitions and forms](#)

Our infographic about education and training will be published in June 2015.

For more information contact our Information Centre:

Email: info@stats.govt.nz

Phone: 0508 525 525 (toll-free in New Zealand)

+64 4 931 4600 (outside New Zealand)