

Education

Key Information	Why is this Useful?	What is Happening?
Residents with no formal qualifications.	Education is often seen as the first step towards employment and economic independence. Those without qualifications are more likely to receive lower incomes, have fewer employment opportunities and be more reliant on government funded benefits.	↓ In 1986, 38 per cent of Christchurch residents aged 15 years and over had no formal qualifications. This dropped to 30 per cent in 1996.

Other Related Sections: Profile of Christchurch Residents, Businesses, Employment and Unemployment.

The following section provides information on the number of early childcare centres and educational facilities within Christchurch City, and also levels of education.

Early Childcare Centres and Education Facilities

In July 1998²³ the City's 215 early childcare centres had 13,124 enrolments²⁴ (Table 1.19).

One hundred and fifty four state and private primary and secondary schools in 1999 provided education and training for 55,532 pupils (Table 1.20).

According to the Ministry of Education, 48 tertiary training institutions operated in Christchurch City during 1999. They included the City's three main facilities - University of Canterbury, Christchurch College of Education, the Christchurch Polytechnic - and 45 private training establishments. Lincoln University, which is located outside the City boundaries, is also a major tertiary education provider for the City.

At 31 July 1999 there were 25,455 full and part-time enrolments for formal programmes of study at Christchurch's three main tertiary institutions and Lincoln University. This figure excludes students with enrolments finishing before or starting after 31 July 1999.

Formal Education

The general level of educational attainment in Christchurch appears to be very similar to that of the rest of New Zealand. In 1996, 33.4 per cent of Christchurch residents aged 15 years and over had some form of tertiary qualification compared with 32.2 per cent nationally. The proportion with no qualifications in Christchurch was slightly lower than the national figure (30.1 per cent compared with 32.2 per cent) (Figure 1.24 and Appendix 1: Table 14). The slightly higher level of tertiary education may reflect the presence of the four major tertiary institutions in or near the City.

The proportion of Christchurch residents aged 15 years and over with no formal qualifications fell from 38 per cent in 1986 to 30.1 per cent in 1996 (Figure 1.25 and Appendix 1: Table 14).

Table 1.23 Number of Early Childcare Facilities, 1998

Type of Centre	Total Centres	Total Enrolments
Childcare (Casual)	3	–
Education and Care Centres	120	7,573
Free Kindergarten	52	4,196
Home-based Childcare Network	10	483
Play Centre	22	746
Te Kohanga Reo Trust	8	126
Total	215	13,124

Source: Ministry of Education.

Table 1.24 Number of Schools and Students, 1999

Type of School	Total Schools	Total Students
Full Primary (Year 1-8)	61	15,238
Contributing (Year 1-6)	44	12,533
Intermediate (Year 7-8)	11	4,413
Secondary (Year 7-15)	4	2,118
Composite (Year 1-15)	9	3,723
Secondary (Year 9-15)	17	17,232
Special Schools	8	275
Total	154	55,532

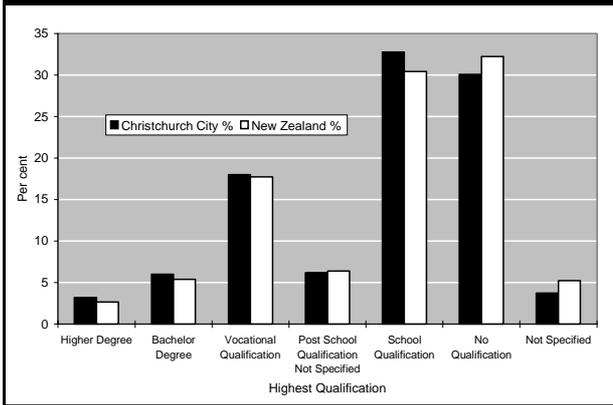
Source: Ministry of Education.

²³ This was the most up to date data at the time of writing.

²⁴ A child can be enrolled at more than one early childcare centre.

PART 1. THE CITY'S PEOPLE

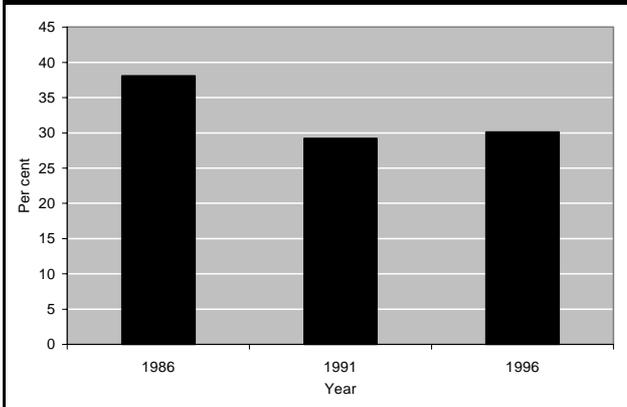
Fig 1.29 Highest Qualification*



*Population age 15 years and over.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 1996.

Fig 1.30 Population with No Qualifications*



*Population age 15 years and over.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 1996.