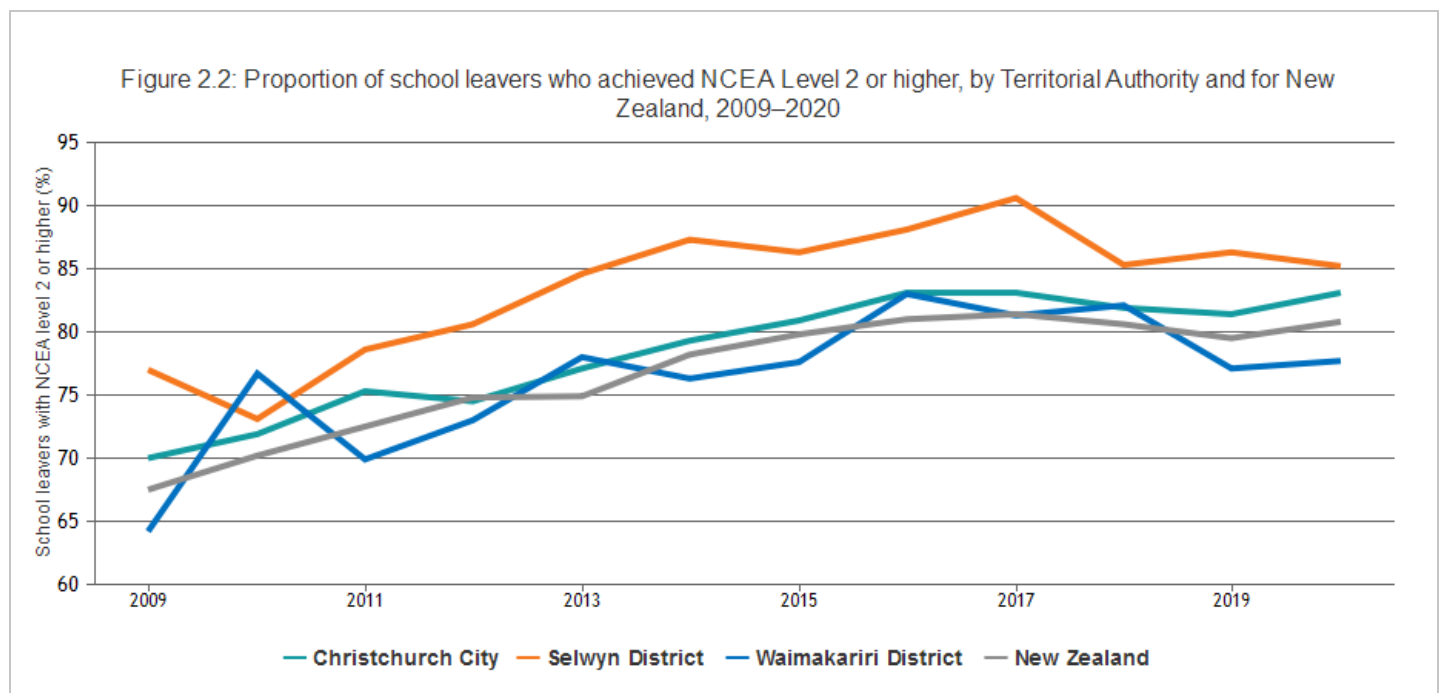


NCEA Level 2 achievement: Breakdown by Territorial Authority

Downloaded from <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/education/ncea-level-2-achievement/#link-breakdown-by-territorial-authority> on 28/07/2024 4:13 AM



The figure shows that the proportion of Christchurch City students achieving NCEA Level 2 or higher has been consistently rising over the last few years, except for the period 2017–2019. The proportion for Christchurch City has generally been similar to the proportion for New Zealand overall (83.1% and 80.8% respectively, in 2020). Selwyn District has had a notably high proportion of students achieving NCEA level 2 or higher (85.2% in 2020), and the proportion in the Waimakariri District (77.7% in 2020) has generally been similar to the proportion for New Zealand overall.

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, Sorhaingo 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-I (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.