

# TE HIKU SCHOOLING SNAPSHOT 2025

This infographic focuses on the compulsory schooling/kura sector Years 0-13 and includes data from 2021-2025.

## Te Hiku Highlights

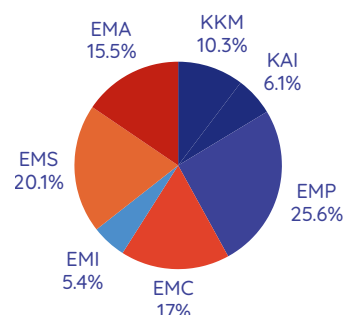
- 80% or 4/5 learners are Māori
- 24/29 schools and kura are rural
- High [equity index](#) rating
- Long region 180km
- Growth in kaupapa reo Māori kura
- Expanded trades academies
- Local teacher training success

## Equity Index

The [Equity Index](#) estimates the extent to which young people face socio-economic barriers to achieving in education it replaced the decile rating system in 2023. The NZ Equity index range is 344-569, **Te Hiku schools range 464 – 569, notably 20/29 schools/kura have a rating over 521.** There are 37 indicators that impact negatively on educational achievement, attendance, retention and transitions.

## Kura - Schools

### June 2025 Snapshot - Education Counts



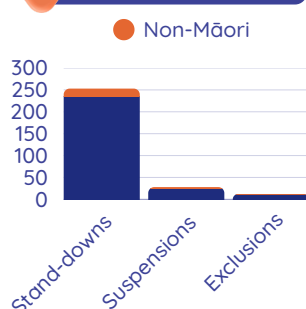
### In Te Hiku we have many different kura/schools options:

- 3 x KKM** - Kura Kaupapa Māori KKM Y0-13 (403)
- 5 x KAI** - Kura-a-Iwi Y0-13 (237)
- 11 x EMP** - English Medium Full Primary Y0-8 (1004)
- 5 x EMC** - English Medium Contributing Y0-6 (666)
- 1 x EMI** - English Medium Intermediate Y7-8 (212)
- 1 x EMS** - English Medium Secondary Y9-13 (786)
- 3 x EMA** - English Medium Area/Composite Schools Y0-13 (607)

### Notes:

- 3915 tamariki enrolled in all 29 Te Hiku Schools
- 3161 whakapapa Māori (80.7%)
- Increasing bi-lingual units in English Medium Schools
- Satellite Christian School has 40-60 students.

## Challenges

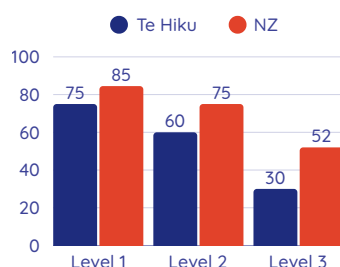


In 2023, Te Hiku **Stand-downs, Suspensions and Expulsions** were **3 x higher** than the national age-standardised rate per 1000 students. Of the 253 stand-downs, 93% were Māori, and 90% of the 28 suspensions 83% of the 12 exclusions are Māori.

## Te Reo Immersion

In 2025 - **20.2** of all Te Hiku tauira Māori in Te Hiku (**640**) are enrolled in te reo medium kura - an increase of **6.2%** since 2021. Increases in bi-lingual classes too. 5 rural schools have switched to Kura-a-Iwi over the past 4 years to meet whānau demand. Need to invest in training new kaiako, more kura.

## 2023 NCEA

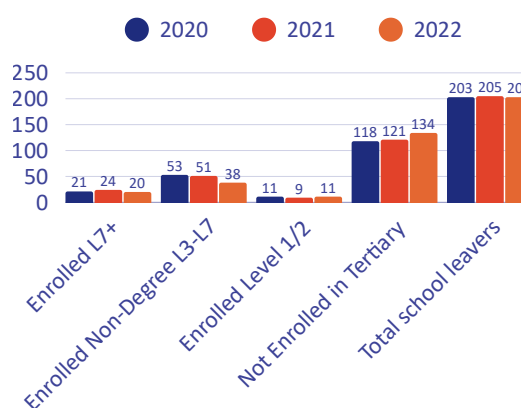


Lower than average NCEA results

## BTeach

In 2025, **12 new teachers graduated** a co-designed, locally delivered, iwi supported Bachelor of Teaching programme with 25 more in training 2025-2027. Filling the workforce shortages indicated in 2021-2022. Waikato University partnered with Ngai Takoto and Te Rarawa.

## Post-school /Transitions



In 2020-2022, one year after leaving school **57-66% did not engage in tertiary training.** This aligns to census data that 49.5% of all adults in Te Hiku do not have a post-school qualification.

## Retention



**2021-2023 68.5% of females and 61% of boys stayed in school until 17 y.o.** This number dropped significantly post-COVID with almost 50% of all school leavers leaving before their 17<sup>th</sup> birthday.

11-18% of Te Hiku students leave school earlier than the national average

### 2023 Te Hiku Census Qualification Data

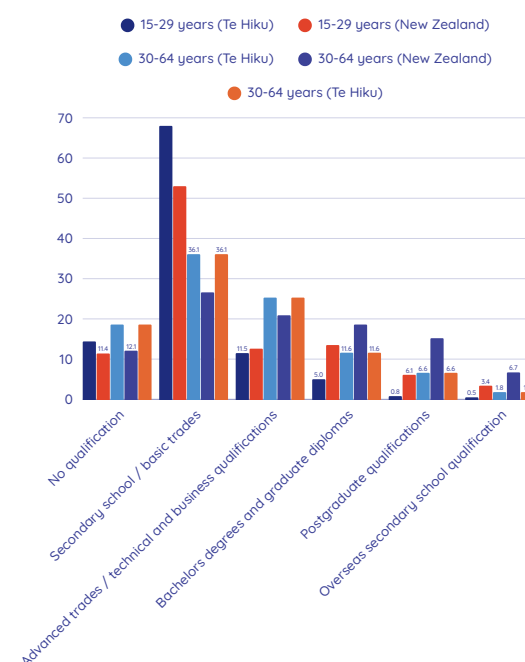
## Summary

Te Hiku compulsory schooling sector has some unique challenges and opportunities

- Highest equity index challenges in country
- NCEA results much lower than National levels
- 3 x national rate stand-downs, suspensions etc.
- Geographically isolated, little public transport
- School leavers/workforce low qual. levels
- High early exits, very low rates of attendance
- Growing te reo immersion kura
- Limited tertiary pathways

**Education delivery needs to be strategically developed with Te Hiku education leaders and deliberately resourced to turn around statistics**

## Qualifications



## References

Te Hiku Census [Stats](#), Education Counts, NZ Government reports. Compiled by Education Pou Lead - Jaqi Brown Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust - [jaqi@tehikuiwi.com](mailto:jaqi@tehikuiwi.com). This is a living document, please contact Jaqi if you have any more up to date information to share.

