



Te Puni Kōkiri
REALISING MĀORI POTENTIAL

Te Oranga o te Reo Māori ki Te Tairāwhiti / Tākitimu 2006

*The Health of the Māori Language in
Te Tairāwhiti/Tākitimu 2006*



This fact sheet provides a summary of the main findings of 'The Health of the Māori Language in Te Tairāwhiti/Tākitimu 2006' report.¹

This report draws on a variety of research to provide a composite picture of the Māori language in the region; including: Census data; Health of the Māori Language (HML) survey data; education statistics; observations from national research; and information from language planners and community representatives working in Te Tairāwhiti/Tākitimu. The full report is available at www.tpk.govt.nz.



■ MĀORI LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE AND PROFICIENCY

According to the 2006 Census, the Māori language rate for Māori adults in Te Tairāwhiti/Tākitimu is 30%, among an adult Māori population of 40,000.

Te Tairāwhiti/Tākitimu has the third highest Māori language rate among the eight regions in the HML Survey. The HML Survey shows that more people can understand the Māori language (47%) than speak it (29%).²

There are significant differences in the proportion of Māori language speakers across age groups. For those people aged up to fifty-five, the Māori speaking rate is 24%, whereas for those people aged fifty-five or over the rate is 43%. However, the population of Māori

Kei roto i tēnei whārangi he rāpopotonga o ngā kitenga matua o te pūrongo "Te Oranga o te Reo Māori ki Te Tairāwhiti / Tākitimu 2006" (te Patapātai).¹

Ka whakamahi tēnei pūrongo i ētahi momo rangahau whānui hei tuku whakaahua hiato o te reo Māori kei tēnei rohe. Ko ētahi o aua rangahau ko ngā raraunga tataunga taupori; raraunga mai i te Patapātai; tataunga mātauranga, kitenga mai i ngā rangahau ā-motu, me ētahi pūrongo mai i ngā kaiwhakatakoto kaupapa reo me ētahi māngai hapori e mahi nei ki Te Tairāwhiti / Tākitimu. Mō te roanga atu o te pūrongo me toro atu ki www.tpk.govt.nz.

■ TE MŌHIO ME TE MATATAU KI TE REO MĀORI

E ai ki te Tataunga Taupori 2006, he 30% o ngā pakeke Māori 40,000 ki Te Tairāwhiti / Tākitimu e mōhio ana ki te reo Māori.

Ko Te Tairāwhiti/Tākitimu te rohe tuatoru, i roto i ngā rohe e waru o te Patapātai, mō te rahi o te ōrau o ngā tāngata e mōhio ana ki te reo. E whakaatu ana te Patapātai he maha ake ngā tāngata e marama ana ki te reo (47%) tērā i ngā tāngata e kōrero ana i te reo (29%).²

He kaha nui ngā rerekētanga i roto i te ōwehenga o ngā kaikōrero i te reo Māori mehemea ka tirohia te pakeke o te tangata. Mō te hunga kei raro iho i te 55 tau te pakeke, ko te ōrau "kōrero" he 24%. Engari mō te hunga 55 tau te pakeke, neke atu rānei, he 43% kē te ōrau. Heoi, ko te tokomaha o ngā kaikōrero neke atu i te 55 tau, he paku





speakers aged over fifty-five is small compared to the population in younger age bands. Older speakers are also more proficient in the Māori language than young adult speakers.

Since 2001, there have been marginal shifts in Māori language proficiency levels within the Māori population. For example: speaking proficiency has decreased slightly from 30% in 2001 to 29% in 2006, and listening proficiency has increased from 44% in 2001 to 47% in 2006.³

Sixty-eight percent of Māori adults are dissatisfied with their level of proficiency in the Māori language and desire to increase their language skill levels.

■ MĀORI LANGUAGE USE

International research on language revitalisation suggests that for minority languages like Māori to survive, intergenerational transmission is required.

Māori speakers are clustered together and are not spread evenly throughout the Māori population. Forty percent of Māori households in Te Tairāwhiti/Tākitimu have at least one Māori language speaker. In half of these households there is only one speaker, limiting the possibility of language use in the home.

Thirty-two percent of children or dependants live in households where there is at least one adult speaker of te reo, meaning that acquisition through intergenerational transmission is possible.

For people with Māori language skills, use of te reo Māori in the home has increased overall since 2001, especially in communications between Māori adults and their children and other adults. For example: Māori language interactions between

mehemea ka whakatauritehia ki te tokomaha o rātou kei raro iho i te 55 tau. Ka mutu, he matatau ake te reo o te hunga 55 neke atu, tērā i te hunga taipakeke.

Mai i te tau 2001 kua kitea i paku neke te matatau o ngā kaikōrero ki roto i te taupori Māori ki roto i ēnei rohe. Hei tauira: kua paku heke haere te matatau kōrero mai i 30% i te tau 2001 ki 29% i te tau 2006. Ko te matatau whakarongo kua piki mai i 44% i te tau 2001 ki 47% i te tau 2006.³

Ono tekau mā waru ōrau o ngā pakeke Māori kei te wenewene mō tō rātou taumata matatau ki te reo Māori, ā, kei te pirangi tonu kia whakapiki i o rātou pūkenga reo.

■ TE WHAKAMAHI I TE REO

E ai ki ngā rangahau o te ao whānui e pā ana ki te whakaoratanga o te reo, e ora tonu ai ngā reo itinga pērā i te reo Māori, me tuku iho taua reo mai i tētahi whakatipuranga ki tētahi anō.

Kei te noho toipoto ngā kaikōrero Māori, ā, kāore i te taurite te tohatoha puta noa i te taupori Māori. Whā tekau ōrau o ngā kāinga Māori ki Te Tairāwhiti/Tākitimu, kotahi te kaikōrero, neke atu rānei. Kei roto i te āhua haurua o ēnei kāinga, kotahi anake te kaikōrero, nā reira he whāiti noa ngā mea angitū kia kōrerohia te reo Māori ki ēnei kāinga.

Toru tekau mā rua ōrau o ngā tamariki e noho ana ki ngā kāinga kei roto nei he kaikōrero pakeke kotahi, neke atu rānei. Nā reira ka taea te tuku iho te reo Māori mai i tētahi whakatipuranga ki tētahi atu.

Mō ngā tāngata whai pūkenga reo Māori, kua piki te whakamahinga o te reo ki te kāinga mai te tau 2001, tae ake anō ki ngā whitinga kōrero i waenga i ngā pakeke Māori me a rātou tamariki, ētahi atu pakeke hoki. Hei tauira: Ko ngā whitinga kōrero i waenga i ngā pakeke me

MĀORI WITH MĀORI LANGUAGE COMPETENCIES BY AGE

Age grouping	No. of people with Māori language competencies	Total population size	Māori language rate	Proportion of all Māori with Māori language competencies
0 – 14	4,700	22,200	21%	28%
15 – 34	4,800	18,200	26%	29%
35 – 54	4,100	15,000	27%	25%
55+	3,000	6,900	43%	18%

Source: Census 2006.



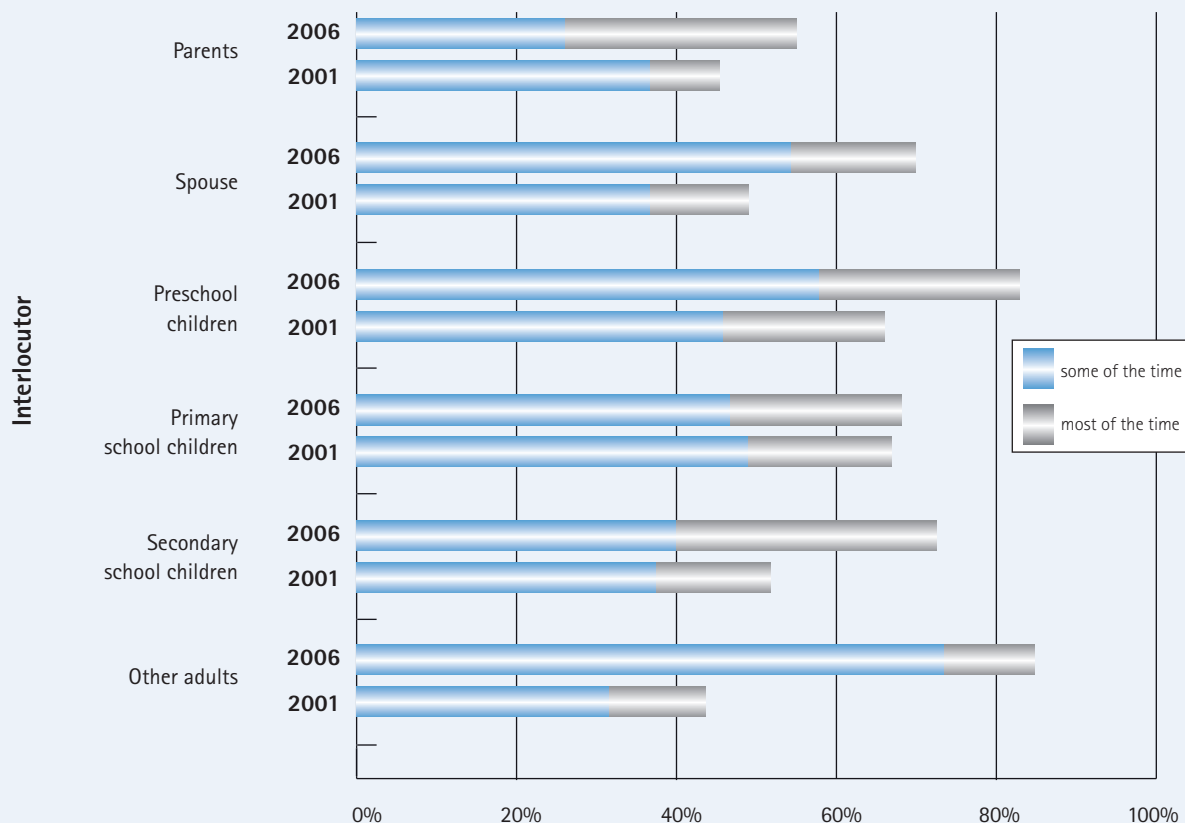
adults and their pre-school children have increased from 66% in 2001 to 83% in 2006; Māori language interactions between adults and their secondary school-aged children have increased from 52% in 2001 to 73% in 2006; and, Māori language interactions amongst adults in the home have increased from 44% in 2001 to 85% in 2006.⁴ While this is a positive indicator of the occurrence of intergenerational transmission, communication patterns in the home have not yet reached a level where the Māori language is considered the primary means of communication.

The use of the Māori language in the community remains most common in Māori cultural domains such as in hui or on the marae. The Māori language is not the primary means of communication in other everyday activities within the community setting.

a rātou kōhungahunga kua piki mai i 66% i te tau 2001 ki 83% i te tau 2006; Ko ngā whitinga kōrero i waenga i ngā pakeke me a rātou tamariki kura tuarua kua piki mai i 52% i te tau 2001 ki 73% i te tau 2006; Kua piki hoki ngā whitinga kōrero i waenga i ngā pakeke i te kāinga mai i 44% i te tau 2001 ki 85% i te tau 2006.⁴ He tohu pai tēnei mō te takanga i te tuku iho o te reo mai i tētahi whakatipuranga ki tētahi atu. Engari kāore anō ngā tauira whitinga kōrero i te kāinga kia eke ki te taumata e taea ai te kī ko te reo Māori te reo whitinga kōrero tuatahi.

Mō te taha o te reo ki roto i te hapori, ka kaha rangona ki roto i ngā "rohe" tikanga ā-iwi Māori, pērā i ngā hui, kei runga marae rānei. Ko te reo Māori ehara i te reo whitinga kōrero tuatahi o ia rangi i ērā atu o ngā rohe hapori.

MĀORI LANGUAGE USE BY MĀORI ADULTS IN THE HOME



Source: HML 2001 Survey, HML 2006 Survey.





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PROVISION OF MĀORI LANGUAGE SERVICES

The ability of people to develop their Māori language skills depends in part on opportunities to access te reo. The HML 2006 Survey gathered information on Māori radio and television, which shows that access rates and listening rates are high. Nearly all Māori adults in Te Tairāwhiti/Tākitimu have access to Māori radio and television.

Fifteen percent of Māori adults are learning te reo to some degree. This is a high percentage, and reflects the positive disposition Māori have towards the language.

There are around 1,600 Māori children attending te reo based early childhood services in Te Tairāwhiti/Tākitimu.

Schools in the region provide for around 4,000 Māori children learning in te reo to some degree. This is 25% of the Māori student population in Te Tairāwhiti/Tākitimu.

CONCLUSIONS

Since the last HML Survey in 2001, the general health of the Māori language in Te Tairāwhiti/Tākitimu has improved. The full report provides valuable information to inform the work of language planners who have already implemented targeted initiatives to address some of the issues revealed in the report. For example, Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated is working to raise critical awareness amongst whānau and collecting Kahungunu lexicon. Over the next five years, the combined efforts of iwi and community groups have the potential to further improve the picture of language health in Te Tairāwhiti/Tākitimu.

1 For our reporting purposes, Te Tairāwhiti includes the Gisborne regional council area and Tākitimu includes the Hawkes Bay regional council area and the Wairarapa district.

2 For more detailed data, refer to the full report.

3 Amongst Māori adults who can speak Māori fairly well, well or very well.

4 These percentages combine the percentage of Māori adults who used the Māori language as a significant language of communication and the percentage of Māori adults who made some use of the Māori language in their interactions.

TE TUKU RĀTONGA REO MĀORI

E taea ai e ngā tāngata te whanake o rātou pūkenga reo Māori, me whai mea angitū kia whakapā atu ki te reo. Ko te Patapātai o 2006 mō te Oranga o te Reo Māori i kohi pārongo e pā ana ki ngā whakaaturanga pouaka whakaata, reo irirangi hoki. Ka mutu, ko te kitenga he tino kaha te iwi ki te whakarongo, mātaki hoki. Tata ki te katoa o ngā pakeke Māori ki Te Tairāwhiti / Tākitimu ka āhei ki te whakapā atu ki te reo irirangi Māori, pouaka whakaata Māori hoki.

Tekau mā rima ōrau o ngā pakeke Māori kei te ako i te reo ahakoa pēhea te iti, te rahi rānei o te ako. He nui tēnei ōrau, ka mutu he tohu tērā o te whakaaro tūturu e puritia nei e te Māori mō tōna reo.

He āhua 1,600 ngā tamariki Māori e haere ana ki te rātonga kōhungahunga ā-reo nei ki Te Tairāwhiti / Tākitimu.

Ko ngā kura ki tēnei rohe ka tuku rātonga mō te āhua 4,000 tamariki kia ako i te reo, ahakoa pēhea te iti, te rahi rānei o te ako. He 25% tēnei o te taupori ākonga Māori ki Te Tairāwhiti / Tākitimu.

WHAKATAU MUTUNGA

Mai i te tau 2001 kua piki te ora whānui o te reo Māori ki Te Tairāwhiti /Tākitimu. Kei roto i te pūrongo ētahi pārongo puiahi hei āwhina i te mahi a ngā kaiwhakatakoto kaupapa reo. Kua whakatū kē rātou i ētahi kaupapa hei whakapai ake ētahi o ngā take i whakakitea i roto i te pūrongo. Hei tauira: Kei te mahi Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kahungunu ki te whakapiki i te māramatanga i waenga i ngā whānau me te kohikohi i ngā kupu o Ngāti Kahungunu. Mō te rima tau e haere ake nei, mehemea ka mahi ngātahi te iwi me ngā rōpū hapori, kei reira te pūmanawa moe kia whakapiki tonu i te oranga o te reo ki Te Tairāwhiti /Tākitimu.

1 Mō tēnei pūrongo kei roto i te rohe o Te Tairāwhiti ko te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Turanganui a Kiwa. Kei roto hoki i a Tākitimu ko te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Te Whangao Ruawhāro me te Wairarapa.

2 Mō te roanga atu o ngā raraunga me titiro ki te pūrongo matua.

3 Kei waenga i ngā pakeke Māori he āhua pai te reo, he pai te reo, he tino pai rānei te reo.

4 Ko ēnei ōrau ka whakakotahi i te ōrau o ngā pakeke Māori i whakamahia i te reo Māori hei reo whitinga kōrero me te ōrau o ngā pakeke Māori i whakamahia i te reo Māori i roto i ngā whitinga kōrero i ētahi wā.

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