



Te Puni Kōkiri
REALISING MĀORI POTENTIAL

Te Oranga o te Reo Māori ki Te Waipounamu 2006

The Health of the Māori Language in Te Waipounamu 2006



This fact sheet provides a summary of the main findings of 'The Health of the Māori Language in Te Waipounamu 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 Waipounamu. 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 Waipounamu is 19%, among an adult Māori population of 40,500.

Te Waipounamu has the lowest Māori language rate among the eight regions in the HML Survey. HML Survey data shows that more people can understand the Māori language (36%) than speak it (15%).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 15%, whereas for those people aged fifty-five or

Kei roto i tēnei whārangi he rāpopotonga o ngā kitenga matua o te pūrongo "Te Oranga o te Reo Māori ki Te Waipounamu 2006".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 Patapātai mō Te Oranga o te Reo Māori; tataunga mātauranga, ngā kitenga mai i ngā rangahau ā-motu, me ētahi pūrongo mai i ngā kaiwhakatakoto kaupapa reo me ētahi māngai mai hāpori e mahi nei ki Te Waipounamu. 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 19% o ngā pakeke Māori 40,500 ki Te Waipounamu e mōhio ana ki te reo Māori.

Ko te ōrau o ngā tāngata Māori e mōhio ana ki te reo Māori ki Te Waipounamu, koia te ōrau tino paku rawa atu o ngā rohe e waru i roto i te Patapātai mō te Oranga o Te Reo Māori. E ai ki te raraunga o te Patapātai, he tokomaha atu ngā tāngata e mārāma ana ki te reo (36%), tērā i ngā tāngata e mōhio ana ki te kōrero i te reo (15%).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 15%. Engari mō te hunga 55 tau te





over the rate is 25%. However, the population of Māori 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 noticeable improvements in Māori language proficiency levels within the Māori population in these regions. For example: speaking proficiency has increased from 10% in 2001 to 15% in 2006, and listening proficiency has increased from 25% in 2001 to 36% in 2006.³

Sixty-six 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. Twenty-two percent of Māori households in Te Waipounamu have at least one Māori language speaker. In 61% of these households there is only one speaker, limiting the possibility of language use in the home.

Seventeen 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.

pakeke, neke atu rānei, he 25% kē te ōrau. Heoi, ko te tokomaha o ngā kaikōrero neke atu i te 55 tau, he paku mehemea ka whakatauritehia ki ngā 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 mārakerake ana te kite atu kua piki haere te matatau o ngā kaikōrero ki roto i te taupori Māori kei tēnei rohe. Hei tauira: kua piki haere te matatau kōrero mai i 10% i te tau 2001 ki 15% i te tau 2006. Ko te matatau whakarongo kua piki mai i 25% i te tau 2001 ki 36% i te tau 2006.³

Ono tekau mā ono ōrau o ngā pakeke Māori kei te wewewene mō tō rātou taumata matatau ki te reo, ā, kei te pirangi tonu kia whakapiki i o rātou taumata 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 i te reo, ā, kāore i te taurite te tohatoha puta noa i te taupori Māori. Rua tekau mā rua ōrau o ngā kāinga Māori ki Te Waipounamu, kotahi te kaikōrero, neke atu rānei. Kei roto i te 61% o ēnei kāinga, kotahi anake te kaikōrero, nā reira he whāiti noa ngā mea angitū kia kōrerohia te reo Māori ki ēnei kāinga.

Tekau mā whitu 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 ki ēnei kāinga.

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	2,334	21,798	11%	23%
15 – 34	3,639	20,976	17%	37%
35 – 54	2,601	14,040	19%	26%
55+	1,371	5,460	25%	14%

Source: Census 2006.



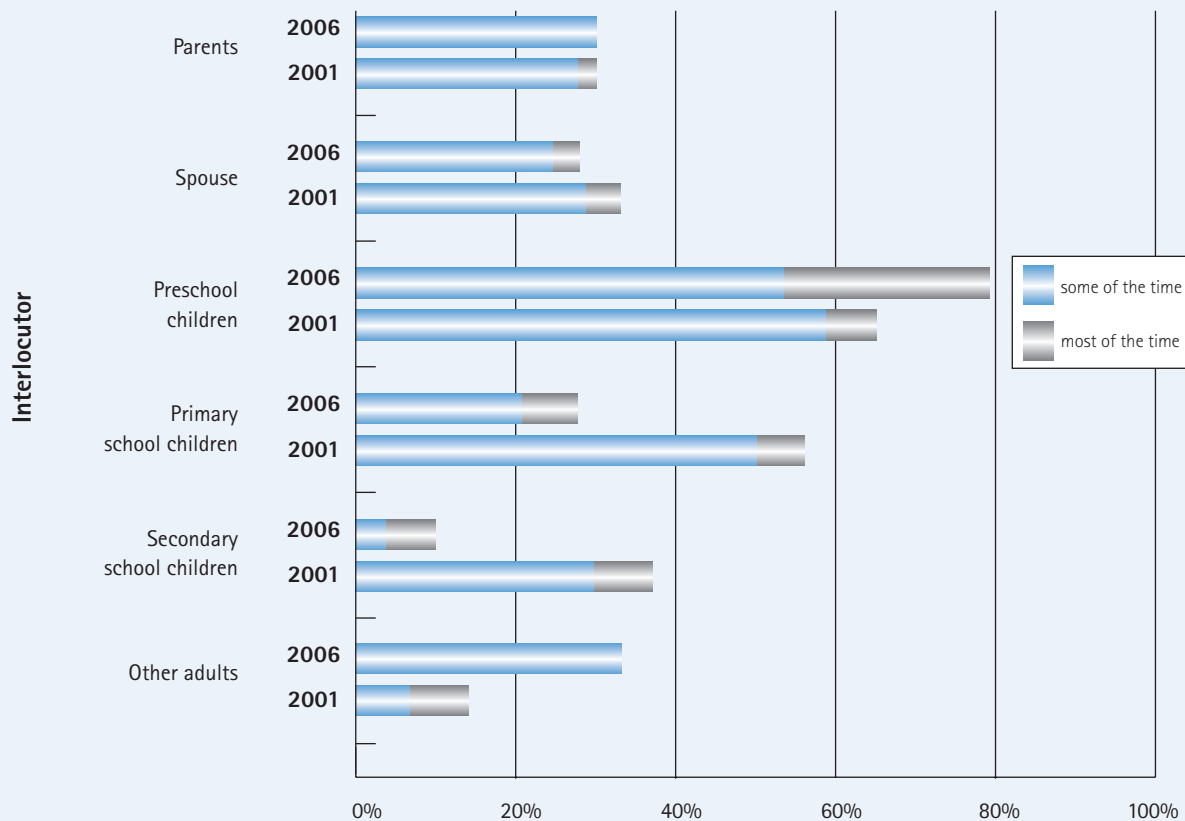
For people with Māori language skills, use of te reo Māori in the home has increased since 2001 in communications with preschool children but declined with primary school and secondary school aged children. For example: there has been an increase in interactions of adults with their pre-school children from 65% in 2001 to 79% in 2006; a decrease in interactions of adults with their primary school-aged children from 56% in 2001 to 28% in 2006; and, a decrease in interactions of adults with their secondary school-aged children from 37% in 2001 to 10% in 2006.⁴ These findings indicate a very low likelihood of the establishment of intergenerational transmission.

The use of the Māori language in the community remains most common in Māori cultural domains such as on the marae. Levels of communication in other domains has decreased since 2001 in some domains.

Mō ngā tāngata whai pūkenga reo Māori, kua piki te whakamahinga o te reo ki te kāinga mai te tau 2001 i roto i ngā whitinga kōrero ki ngā kōhungahunga. Engari kua heke iho te whitinga kōrero i waenga pakeke me a rātou tamariki kura tuatahi, tuarua hoki. Hei tauira, kua piki ake te tatau o ngā whitinga i waenga i ngā pakeke me ā rātou kōhungahunga mai i 65% i te tau 2001 ki 79% i te tau 2006; kua heke iho te tatau o ngā whitinga kōrero i waenga i ngā pakeke me ā rātou tamariki kura tuatahi mai i 56% i te tau 2001 ki 28% i te tau 2006. Kua heke hoki te tatau o ngā whitinga kōrero i waenga i ngā pakeke me ā rātou tamariki kura tuarua mai i 37% i te tau 2001 ki 10% i te tau 2006. Nā ēnei kitenga ka taea te tohu atu he tino paku rawa te angitū o te whakatū tukunga iho o te reo mai i tētahi whakatipuranga ki tētahi atu.

Mō te taha o te reo ki roto i te hāpori, ka kaha rangona ki roto i ngā "rohe" tikanga ā-iwi Māori, pērā i te marae. Ko te rahi o te whitinga kōrero kua heke iho i roto i ētahi atu "rohe" mai i te tau 2001.

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 Waipounamu have access to Māori radio and television.

Nineteen 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 300 Māori children attending te reo based early childhood services in Te Waipounamu.

Schools in the region provide for around 1,000 Māori children learning in te reo to some degree. This is 6% of the Māori student population in Te Waipounamu.

CONCLUSIONS

Since the last HML Survey in 2001, the general health of the Māori language in Te Waipounamu 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, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is working to raise critical awareness and encourage intergenerational transmission amongst Ngāi Tahu whānau. 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 Waipounamu.

1 For our reporting purposes Te Waipounamu is defined as Southland, Otago, West Coast, Canterbury and the Chathams.

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 kōhi pārongo e pā ana ki ngā whakaaturanga pouaka whakaata, reo irirangi hoki. Ka mutu, ko te kitenga he tino kaha te iwi ki te whakapā atu, whakarongo, mātaki hoki. Tata ki te katoa o ngā pakeke Māori ki Te Waipounamu ka āhei ki te whakapā atu ki te reo irirangi Māori, pouaka whakaata Māori hoki.

Tekau mā iwa ōrau o ngā pakeke Māori e ako ana 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 300 ngā tamariki Māori e haere ana ki te rātonga kōhungahunga ā-reo nei ki Te Waipounamu.

Ko ngā kura ki tēnei rohe ka tuku rātonga mō te āhua 1,000 tamariki kia ako i te reo, ahakoa pēhea te iti, te rahi rānei o te ako. He 6% tēnei o te taupori ākonga Māori ki Te Waipounamu.

WHAKATAU MUTUNGA

Mai i te tau 2001 kua piki te ora whānui o te reo Māori ki Te Waipounamu. Kei roto i te pūrongo ētahi pārongo puiaki hei āwhina i te mahi a ngā kaiwhakatakoto kaupapa reo kua whakatū kē ētahi kaupapa hei whakapai ake ētahi o ngā take i whakakitea i roto i te pūrongo. Hei tauira: kei te mahi Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu hei whakapiki i te māramatanga hōhonu me te whakatītina hoki i te tukunga iho o te reo mai tētahi whakatipuranga ki tētahi atu kei waenga i ngā whānau o Ngāi Tahu. Mō te rima tau e haere ake nei, mehemea ka mahi ngātahi te iwi me ngā rōpū hāpori, kei reira te pūmanawa moe kia whakapiki tonu i te oranga o te reo ki Te Waipounamu.

1 Mō tēnei pūrongo, kei roto i te Waipounamu ko Murihiku, Otākou, Te Tai Poutini, Waitaha me Wharekauri.

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.

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