



Te Puni Kōkiri
REALISING MĀORI POTENTIAL

Te Oranga o te Reo Māori ki Waiariki 2006

The Health of the Māori Language in Waiariki 2006



This fact sheet provides a summary of the main findings of 'The Health of the Māori Language in Waiariki 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 Waiariki. 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 Waiariki is 33%, among an adult Māori population of 49,100.

Waiariki has the highest Māori language rate among the eight regions in the HML Survey. The HML Survey shows that more people can understand the Māori language (49%) than speak it (35%).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 28%, whereas for those people aged fifty-five or over the rate is 51%. 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 Waiariki 2006" (te Patapātai).¹ Ka whakamahi tēnei

pūrongo i ētahi momo rangahau whānui hei tuku whakaahua hiato o te reo Māori nei 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 pārongo mai i ngā kaiwhakatakoto kaupapa reo me ētahi māngai hāpori e mahi nei ki Te Waiariki. 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 33% o ngā pakeke Māori 49,100 ki Te Waiariki e mōhio ana ki te reo Māori.

Ko Te Waiariki te rohe tuatahi, 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 (49%) tērā i ngā tāngata e kōrero ana i te reo (35%).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 28%. Engari mō te hunga 55 tau te pakeke, neke atu rānei, he 51% kē te ōrau. Heoi, ko te tokomaha o ngā kaikōrero neke atu i te 55





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 significant improvements in Māori language proficiency levels within the Māori population. For example: speaking proficiency has increased from 23% in 2001 to 35% in 2006, and listening proficiency has increased from 39% in 2001 to 49% in 2006.³

Fifty-nine percent of Māori adults are dissatisfied with their level of proficiency in the Māori language and desire to learn and use more of the language.

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-four percent of Māori households in Waiariki have at least one Māori language speaker. In just over half of these households there is only one speaker, limiting the possibility of language use in the home.

Thirty-seven 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 since 2001, especially in communications

tau, he paku 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 ētahi nekehanga paku noa o te matatau o ngā kaikōrero ki roto i te taupori Māori ki roto i ēnei rohe. Hei tauira: kua piki haere te matatau kōrero mai i 23% i te tau 2001 ki 35% i te tau 2006. Ko te matatau whakarongo kua piki mai i 39% i te tau 2001 ki 49% i te tau 2006.³

Rima tekau mā iwa 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 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 Māori, ā, kāore i te taurite te tohatoha puta noa i te taupori Māori. Whā tekau mā whā ōrau o ngā kāinga Māori ki Te Waiariki, 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 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.

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, mātua hoki.

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	6,588	26,961	24%	29%
15 – 34	6,525	22,485	29%	29%
35 – 54	5,631	18,282	31%	25%
55+	4,116	8,304	50%	18%

Source: Census 2006.



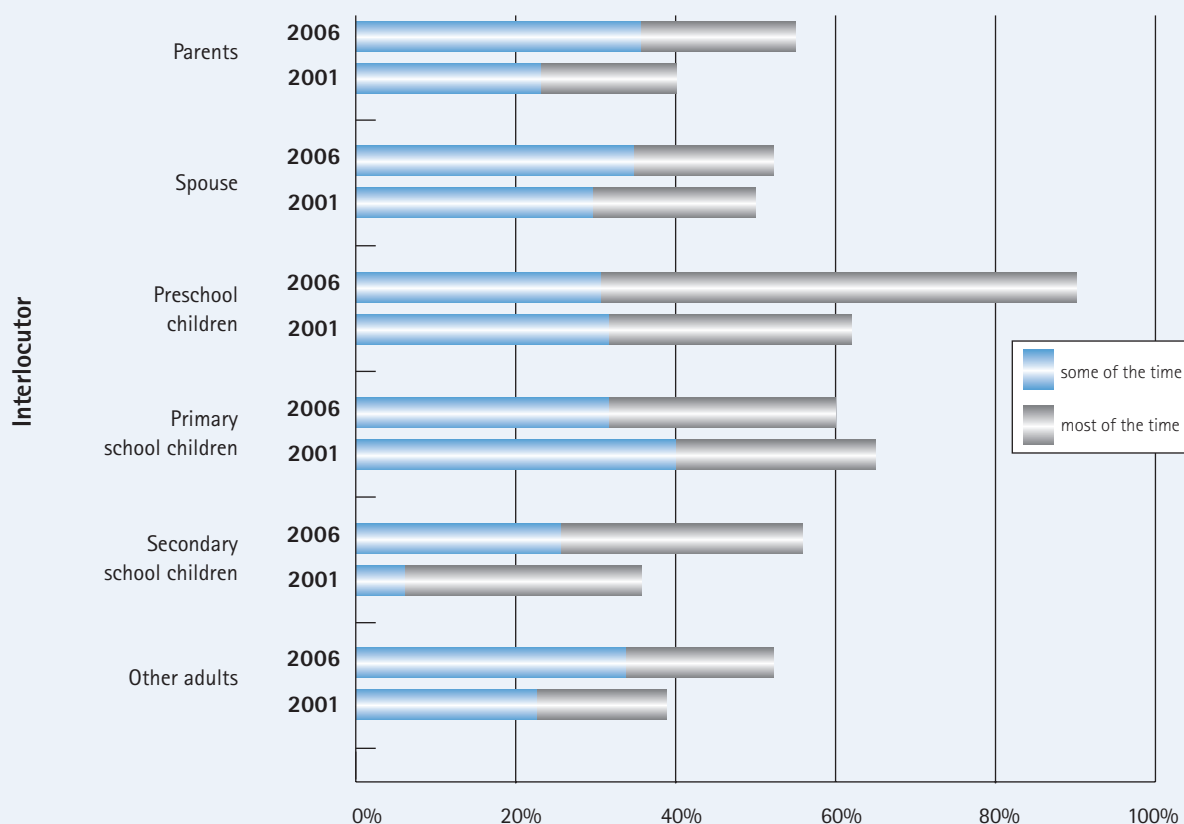
by adults with their children and with parents in the home. For example: Māori language interactions between adults and their pre-school children have increased from 62% in 2001 to 90% in 2006; Māori language interactions between adults and their secondary school-aged children have increased from 36% in 2001 to 56% in 2006; and, Māori language interactions between adults and their parents have increased from 40% in 2001 to 55% in 2006.⁴ Whilst 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.

Hei tauria: Ko ngā whitinga kōrero i waenga i ngā pakeke me a rātou kōhungahunga kua piki mai i 62% i te tau 2001 ki 90% i te tau 2006; Ko ngā whitinga kōrero i waenga i ngā pakeke me a rātou tamariki kura tuarua kua piki mai i 36% i te tau 2001 ki 56% i te tau 2006; Kua piki hoki ngā whitinga kōrero i waenga i ngā pakeke me o rātou mātua mai i 40% i te tau 2001 ki 55% 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 ki 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 Waiariki have access to Māori radio and television.

Fourteen 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 1,800 Māori children attending te reo based early childhood services in Waiariki.

Schools in the region provide for around 5,700 Māori children learning in te reo to some degree. This is 28% of the Māori student population in Waiariki.

CONCLUSIONS

Since the last HML Survey in 2001, the general health of the Māori language in Waiariki 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 Mātāhauariki alongside Ngāiterangi, Ngāti Pūkenga and Ngāti Ranginui coordinate a language strategy for Tauranga Moana that guides iwi initiatives in the region. 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 Waiariki.

1 For our reporting purposes, Waiariki is defined as the Tauranga, Ōpōtiki, Western Bay of Plenty, Kawerau, Rotorua, Taupō and Whakatāne districts.

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 whakarongo, mātaki hoki. Tata ki te katoa o ngā pakeke Māori ki Te Waiariki ka āhei ki te whakapā atu ki te reo irirangi Māori, pouaka whakaata Māori hoki.

Tekau mā whā 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 1,800 ngā tamariki Māori e haere ana ki te rātonga kōhungahunga ā-reo nei ki Te Waiariki.

Ko ngā kura ki tēnei rohe ka tuku rātonga mō te āhua 5,700 tamariki kia ako i te reo, ahakoa he pēhea te iti te rahi rānei o te ako. He 28% tēnei o te taupori ākongā Māori ki Te Waiariki.

WHAKATAU MUTUNGA

Mai i te tau 2001 kua piki te ora whānui o te reo Māori ki Te Waiariki. Kei roto i te pūrongo ētahi pārongo puiaki hei āwhina i te mahi a ngā kaiwhakatakoto kaupapa reo. Kua whakatūngia kētia e rātou ētahi kaupapa hei whakautu ki ngā whakakitenga o te pūrongo. Hei tauira: kei te whakaritea e Te Mātāhauariki, rātou ko Ngāiterangi, Ngāti Pūkenga, Ngāti Ranginui hoki, tētahi rautaki reo mō Tauranga Moana hei ārahi i ngā kaupapa iwi i roto i te rohe. 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 Waiariki.

1 Mō tēnei pūrongo kei roto i Te Waiariki ko Tauranga, Ōpōtiki, Kawerau, Rotorua, Taupō me ngā rohe o Whakatāne.

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 whakamahi i te reo Māori hei reo whitinga kōrero me te ōrau o ngā pakeke Māori i whakamahi i te reo Māori i roto i ngā whitinga kōrero i ētahi wā.

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