This fact sheet provides a summary of the main findings of ‘The Health of the Māori Language in Te Taihauāuru 2006’ report. 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 Taihauāuru. 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 Taihauāuru is 26%, among an adult Māori population of 31,000. Te Taihauāuru has the fifth highest Māori language rate among the eight regions in the HML Survey. The HML Survey shows that more people can understand the Māori language (43%) than speak it (15%).

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 22%, whereas for those people aged fifty-five or over, the rate is 36%. 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 proficiencies within the Māori population in this region. For example: speaking proficiency has increased from 16% in 2001 to 25% in 2006, and listening proficiency has increased from 29% in 2001 to 41% in 2006.

Fifty-one percent of Māori adults are dissatisfied with their level of proficiency in the Māori language and desire to increase their language skills.

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. Thirty-three percent of Māori households in Te Taihauāuru have at least one Māori language speaker. In nearly half of these households there is only one speaker, limiting the possibility of language use in the home.

Twenty-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 between Māori adults and their children and their parents. For example: Māori language interactions between adults and their pre-school children have increased from 69% in 2001 to 72% 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, tēra i te hunga taipakeke.

Mai i te tau 2001 kua kitea kei te piki haere te matatau o ngā kaikōrero ki roto i te taupori Māori ki tēnei rohe. Hei tautū: kua piki haere te matatau kōrero mai i 16% i te tau 2001 ki 25% i te tau 2006. Ko te matatau whakarongo kua piki mai i 29% i te tau 2001 ki 41% i te tau 2006.

Rima tekau mā tahi āora o ngā pakeke Māori kei te wenewene 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 orana tonu ai ngā reo itinga pērā i te reo Māori, me tuku iho taua reo mai i tētahi whakatipuranga ki tētahi ānō.

Kei te noho toipoto ngā kaikōrero Māori, ā, kāore i te taurite te tohotoha pute noa i te taupori Māori. Toru tekau mā toru āora o ngā kāinga Māori ki Te Taihauāuru, kotahi te kaikōrero, neke atu rānei. Kei roto i te āhua haurua o ēnei kāinga, kotahi anake te kaikōrero, nā reira he whātū noa ngā mea angitū kia kōreorohia te reo Māori ki ēnei kāinga.

Ruia tekau-mā-white āora o ngā tamariki e noho anā 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 ātū.

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. Hei tautū: Ko ngā whitinga kōrero i waenga i ngā pakeke me a rātou

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age grouping</th>
<th>No. of people with Māori language competencies</th>
<th>Total population size</th>
<th>Māori language rate</th>
<th>Proportion of all Māori with Māori language competencies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 14</td>
<td>3,066</td>
<td>17,472</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 – 34</td>
<td>3,798</td>
<td>15,450</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 – 54</td>
<td>2,721</td>
<td>10,830</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>1,716</td>
<td>4,731</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2006.
in 2006; Māori language interactions between adults and their primary school-aged children have increased from 63% in 2001 to 67% in 2006; and, Māori language interactions between adults and their parents have increased from 41% in 2001 to 59% in 2006. 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.

Māori Language Use by Māori Adults in the Home

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 very high. Nearly all Māori adults in Te Taihauäuru have access to Māori radio and television.

Eighteen 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 1,300 Māori children attending te reo based early childhood services in Te Taihauäuru.

Schools in the region provide for around 2,500 Māori children learning in te reo to some degree. This is 15% of the Māori student population in Te Taihauäuru.

CONCLUSIONS

Since the last HML Survey in 2001, the general health of the Māori language in Te Taihauäuru has improved. The full report provides valuable information to inform the work of language planners.

Some of the issues revealed in the report have already been identified by language planners, and iwi and hapū initiatives are currently being implemented throughout 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 Te Taihauäuru.

1 For our reporting purposes, Te Taihauäuru is defined as the Taranaki, Whanganui and Manawatū regions.
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 RÄTONGA REO MÄORI

E taea ai e ngā tāngata te whanake o rātou pōkenga reo Māori, me whai mea angitū kia whakapā atu ki te reo. Ko te Patapätai o 2006 mō te Oranga o te Reo Māori i kohi pārongo e pā ana ki ngā whakaaturanga pouaka whakaaetia, reo irièresi hoki. Ka mutu, ko te kītenga he tino koha te iwi ki te whakarongo, mātaki hoki. Tata ki te katoa o ngā pakeke Māori ki Te Taihauäuru ka āheki ki te whakapā atu ki te reo irièresi Māori, pouaka whakaaetia Māori hoki.

Tēkau mā waru ōrāu o ngā pakeke Māori kei te ako i te reo ahakoa pēhea te iti, te rahi rānei o te ako. He nui tēnei ōrāu, ka mutu he tohu tēra o te whakaaaro tātūrū e puritia nei e te Māori mō tōna reo.

He āhua 1,300 ngā tamariki Māori e haere ana ki te rātonga kōhunghahunga ā-reo nei ki Te Taihauäuru.

Ko ngā kura ki tēnei rohe ka tuku rātonga mō te āhua 2,500 tamariki kia ako i te reo, ahakoa pēhea te iti, te rahi rānei o te ako. He 15% tēnei o te taupori ākonga Māori ki Te Taihauäuru.

WHAKATAU MUTUNGA

Mai i te tau 2001 kia piki te ora whânui o te reo Māori ki Te Taihauäuru. Kei roto i te pārongo ātahi pārongo puiahi hei āwhina i te mahi a ngā kaikatatako kaupapa reo. Kua tohua ētīa e rātou ētāhī o ngā kītenga o te pārongo. Ā, kei te whakatūria ētahi kaupapa ā-iwi, ā-hapō hoki, pūta noa i te rohe. Mō te rima tau e haere ake nei, mehemea ka mahi ngātahi ki te āwahi me ngā rōpū haporī, kei reira te pūmanawa moe kia whakapiki tonu i te oranga o te reo ki Te Taihauäuru.

1 Mō tēnei pārongo kei roto i te Taihauäuru ko Taranaki. Whanganui me te Manawatū.
2 Mō te raonga atu i ngā raraunga me tītīno ki te pārongo 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 ērāu ka whakakatahi i te ērāu o ngā pakeke Māori i whakamahi i te reo Māori hei reo whitinga kōrero me te ērāu o ngā pakeke Māori i whakamahi i te reo Māori i roto i ngā whitinga kōrero i ētahi wā.