

EDUCATION IN THE CITY

*Te manu e kai ana i te miro, nōna te ngahere
Ko te manu e kai ana i te mātauranga, nōna te ao.*

**A snapshot of
Māori Education
in Tāmaki Makaurau
2013**

Raising Achievement - Te Wero!

TE KORE

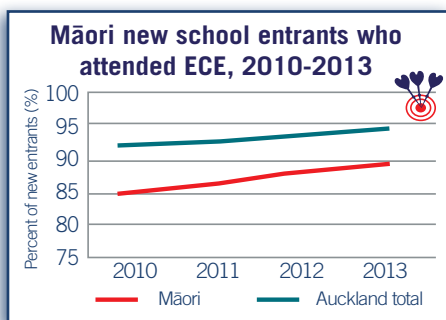
2. NGĀ MOKOPUNA & EARLY SUCCESS

8,925

tamariki enrolled in ECE, 2012 (13% in te Kōhanga Reo)

463 Māori ECE teachers in Tāmaki Makaurau 2012, 57% qualified.²

Not all ECE services are effective for Māori.³



Quality early learning sets children up for education success. Tamariki Māori participate less in early childhood education (ECE) than other groups.¹

3. NGĀ KURA

49% in decile 1-3

schools (low family income). Children from low income families are more at risk of low education achievement.

39,344

tamariki Māori, 2012 (15% of Auckland students).

92%

in mainstream schools.⁴

1,130

Māori teachers (75% female) 7% of Auckland teacher workforce.⁵

4. STAYING AT SCHOOL & ACHIEVING

Some excellent practice but not all schools review performance around Māori student performance, use evidence about what works or engage effectively with whānau.⁶

Tamariki Māori **at risk at transitions**

- starting, changing and leaving school. School stand downs, suspension and exclusion rates higher for Māori but tracking down.

Boys most at risk

- early reading problems, early leaving⁷ and fewer qualifications, 2011.⁸

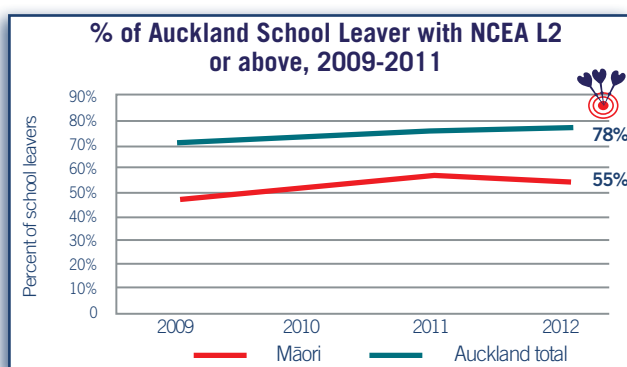
63% Yr 11 Māori boys and 74% Māori girls pass NCEA L1 literacy & numeracy compared to 71% of boys and 83% of girls across Auckland.⁹

3 out of 10 rangatahi leave school before they are 17 -

66%

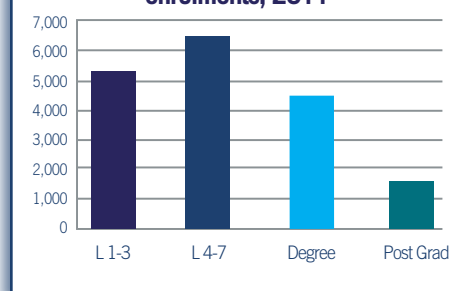
retention compared to 85% across Auckland.

5. NCEA LEVEL 2 - THE MINIMUM QUALIFICATION



Pass rates improving but still an achievement gap between Māori and non-Māori.

Tāmaki Makaurau Māori tertiary enrolments, 2011



To get more Māori graduates we need more UE passes

6. TE ARA MĀTĀTAHI

Rangatahi need a post-school pathway to study or work.

800 rangatahi passed NCEA L3 to University Entrance standard - **29%**

compared to 55% of all Auckland school leavers, 2012.¹⁰

27% of young Māori left school with no qualifications,

2011 (compared to 13% of Auckland school leavers).¹⁰

30%

in foundation courses. 45% enrolled in business, humanities, office studies and teacher education.¹⁰ Enrolments in science are growing but mostly at certificate level.

16,579

taira at Auckland tertiary institutions, 2011.¹⁰

23% 15-24 year old Māori were not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET),

March 2013.¹¹

Māori students (particularly males) less likely to pass their first year than non-Māori, more likely to drop out or not complete qualifications.¹²

Nationally, 60% Māori completed qualifications within 5 years compared to 71% of all tertiary students.¹³

18 PhDs, 70 Masterates, 639 first degrees among the

4,795

Māori who completed qualifications in 2011.

1,057 Māori in industry training, including 359 Modern apprentices (9% of all industry trainees in Auckland in 2011).

7. SKILLS AND WORK

Over-represented in occupations and industries most vulnerable to recession - volatile construction and primary industry-based export industries hire low skilled Māori.¹⁴

More than half of adult Māori have low literacy

in English or low numeracy, 2006.¹⁵

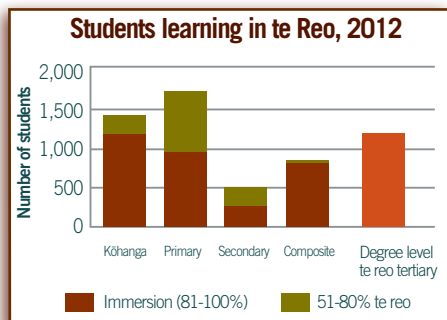
31,008 Māori adults had no qualifications, 2006.¹⁶

TE PŌ

8. TE REO MĀORI

878

tamariki in kura kaupapa, 2011.¹⁷



Te Reo revitalization is urgently needed,

with declining numbers of fluent native te reo speakers aged over 50 and small numbers of young fluent Māori.

69% of Māori students have no or little te reo

at school, 2012.¹⁸

Te reo learning sites for tamariki	Numbers
Kōhanga Reo	51
Bilingual ECE	8
Kura (10 Te Aho Matua, 1 special character school).	11
Immersion/ bilingual in mainstream	31

Kōhanga enrolments and numbers in immersion schooling are reducing; Te Kōhanga Reo Trust argues rolls are falling because of government policy and Crown action.¹⁹

Many tamariki leave immersion education before they are fluent in te reo. Tamariki need at least 50% immersion education over 6-8 years ideally before 10 years of age.²⁰

Some Māori immersion student achievement higher for NCEA than English medium peers.²¹ Lower rates of stand-downs, unjustified absences and truancy for tamariki in immersion and bilingual than in mainstream. No data on the progress of kōhanga reo children who complete schooling in a English-medium schooling environment.

9. NGĀ IWI Ō TĀMAKI MAKĀURAU

170,800
Māori, 2011
projection.²²

11% of all Aucklanders. **15% Mana Whenua** (link to 19 Tāmaki Makaurau iwi groups); 63% Taurahere (tribal links outside Tāmaki Makaurau), 2006.²³

Māori achievement matters everywhere, not just in low decile schools and low income communities

Young and growing - 35% aged under 14 years

27,165

adults able to use everyday Māori 2006.²²

1/3

of students and the workforce will be Māori by 2030.²⁴

By age 24, 1 in 4 Māori has children compared to 1 in 10 similar aged Kiwis.²⁵

2,575 young solo parents on benefits, December 2012. Children of solo parents and young parents are particularly at risk of poor education outcomes.²⁶

59

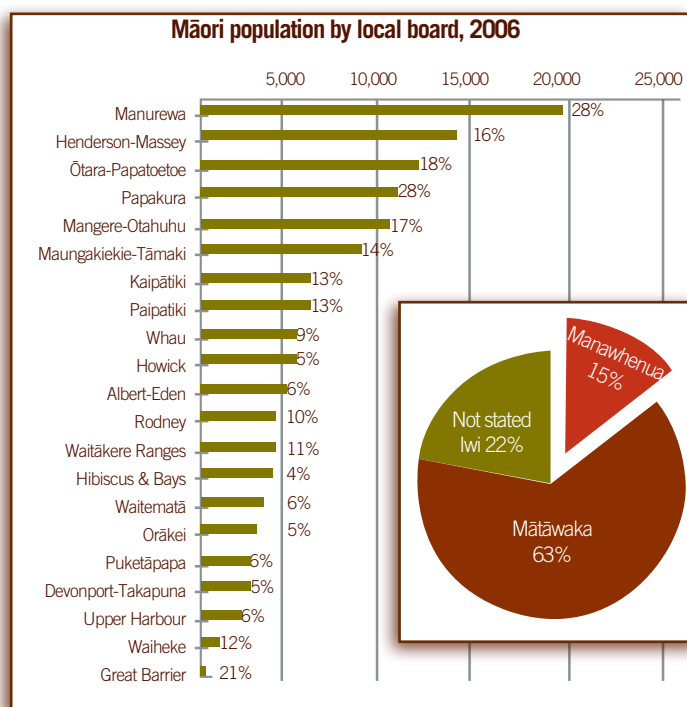
marae in Auckland Council boundaries (15 Manawhenua, 20 Taurahere, 17 tertiary/ school sites, 4 Church and 3 Special Marae).²⁷

Marae are important for taha Māori and mainstream education.

\$2.5 billion
Auckland Māori commercial asset base, 2006.²⁸

\$461

Māori median weekly income in Auckland, compared to \$577 for all Aucklanders, 2012.²²



Māori wellbeing depends on participation and achievement in Māori society, not just on participation and achievement in wider society (Mason Durie, 2006)

TE AO MĀRAMA

10. NGĀ AKORANGA

We know what works -

- ▶ At least two years quality early learning in services that are welcoming, value Māori culture, are easy to access and low/no cost.^{3, 29}
- ▶ Whanaungatanga – when culturally competent teachers build and sustain strong relationships with Māori learners of all ages.³¹
- ▶ Being bilingual and biliterate (speaking, reading and writing in two languages) increases the chances of academic success.
- ▶ Education organisations that build strong links with whānau, set high expectations and focus on achievement and academic goals.^{7, 30}
- ▶ Support at key transitions - starting school, moving between schools and leaving school.³²
- ▶ Coherent groups of subjects that lead to higher level courses and careers.³³

11. KIA EKE KI NGĀ ANGITŪ

Success is when -

- ▶ All Māori learners see and hear their culture and identity affirmed wherever they learn.
- ▶ All education institutions welcome whānau and understand Māori aspirations.
- ▶ Whānau understand the education system and effectively support whānau members.
- ▶ Strong professional education leadership promotes and is accountable for Māori success.
- ▶ Māori school and tertiary achievement rises dramatically, so whānau are skilled and in the labour market.

TE ARA TŪAPAE

Let's work together -

- ▶ To support whānau so tamariki are healthy, confident and ready for school at 5.
- ▶ For a Tāmaki Makaurau language revitalisation strategy and a Te Reo pathway across the city.
- ▶ To raise literacy and numeracy and NCEA performance.
- ▶ To develop a city-wide approach to transitions.
- ▶ To help whānau understand how education works and the value of early learning.
- ▶ To build rangatahi success and connect them to education, training and work.
- ▶ To research achievement from Kōhanga Reo, Kura and Wānanga.

www.cometauckland.org.nz

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