

Māori Education Overview



There have been incremental shifts in Māori succeeding in education however significant equity gaps still exist between Māori and the total population...

We make the largest shifts when we have a deliberate and sustained focus on the three critical change factors combined with relevant accountability measures

The education sector needs to demonstrate an ongoing commitment to lifting system performance for and with Māori and addressing long term inequity

Early Learning

Prior Participation

The bars below show the percentage of learners who participated in early learning prior to starting school as at March 2017



Prior participation in early childhood education has increased

Less than 2 percentage points lower than the total population

Primary and Secondary School

Reading, writing and mathematics

There is a significant gap between the progress of Māori students and their NZ European peers

Māori students are half a curriculum level behind in reading, writing and mathematics than NZ European students at year 4

The curriculum level gap widens during primary school

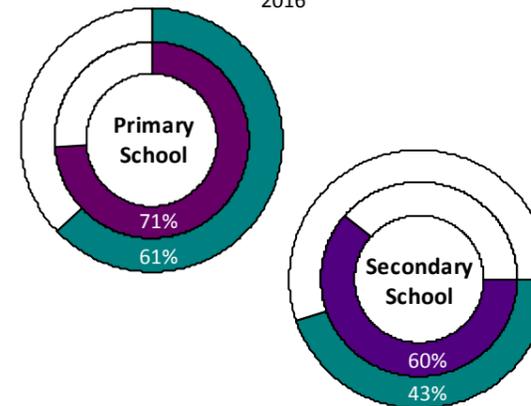
By secondary school, Māori students are more than half a curriculum level behind their NZ European peers

Māori are more than half a curriculum level behind in literacy and numeracy

Regular attendance in both primary and secondary school is significantly lower for Māori

Regular Attendance

The diagrams below show the percentage of learners attending school 90% or more of the time in Term 2 of 2016



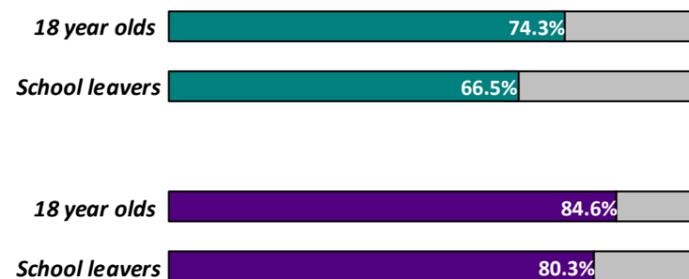
Achievement of National Standards in reading, writing and maths is slowly increasing

There has been a significant increase in achievement of NCEA level 2 by Māori learners before they leave school and by the time they are 18

Māori medium education delivers better results where attainment of NCEA Level 2, Level 3 and UE is on par with the total population

NCEA Level 2 Attainment

The bars below show the percentage of school leavers and 18 year olds who achieved NCEA level 2 or higher in 2016



Tertiary Education

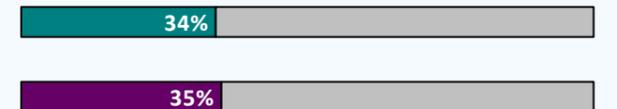
The participation rate of Māori in tertiary education is higher than that of the total population...

One in every eight young Māori undertake bachelors-level study, compared to one in every five young New Zealanders

...But it is in much lower level qualifications and courses (Level 4 and below)

Participation

The bars below show the percentage of young learners (aged 18-24) who participated in tertiary education in 2015



5-Year Qualification Completion

The bars below show the percentage of young learners (aged 18-24) who completed qualifications within 5 years of enrolling



Young Māori are less likely than all young New Zealanders to completed their bachelors degree within five years

Students do better in education when what and how they learn reflects and positively reinforces where they come from, what they value and what they already know. The system is not consistently doing this for Māori students

Strong engagement and contribution from parents, whānau, hapū and iwi is critical for Māori achievement

Research has confirmed that teacher bias and low expectations are issues across the teaching workforce

The education system is not delivering success for many Māori learners

Key:



Māori Learners



Total Learners

Māori Language in Education Overview



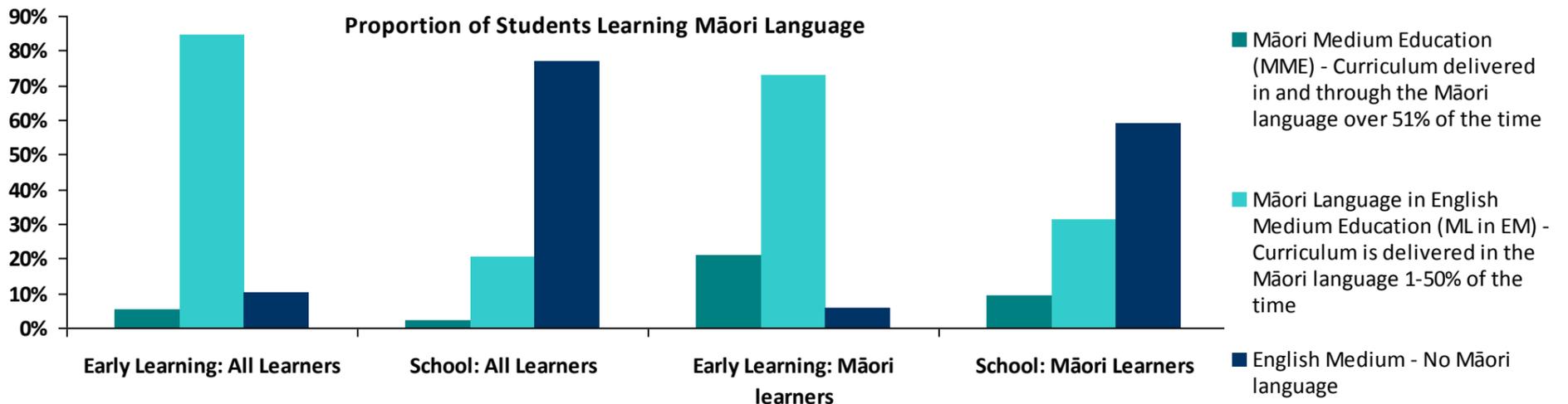
Why?

Māori language in education makes our system stronger

- School leavers from Māori medium schools **achieve NCEA Level 2** on par with all students and at rates 15-20% higher than other Māori students
- Māori language education delivers on the cross-government Māori language strategy, the **Maihi Karauna**
- There are **cognitive, cultural and identity benefits** from bilingualism for individuals and New Zealand as a whole
- Well-being is **positively influenced** by a clear sense of identity and exposure to language and culture
- Contributes to the active protection of the **Māori language as a taonga of ngā iwi Māori**
- Learners in Māori medium education are more likely to achieve** irrespective of traditional 'risk' factors

Who is learning the Māori language?

Māori and non-Māori children access a range of Māori language learning options



Level	Total Learners	Māori Learners
Early Learning	10,239	9,558
Primary	15,164	14,810
Secondary	3,280	3,244
Tertiary	10,222	7,241
Total	178,000	180,000

Breakdown of Māori learners by level:
 - Early Learning: 9,558 Māori learners (Total: 10,239)
 - Primary: 14,810 Māori learners (Total: 15,164)
 - Secondary: 3,244 Māori learners (Total: 3,280)
 - Tertiary: 7,241 Māori learners (Total: 10,222)

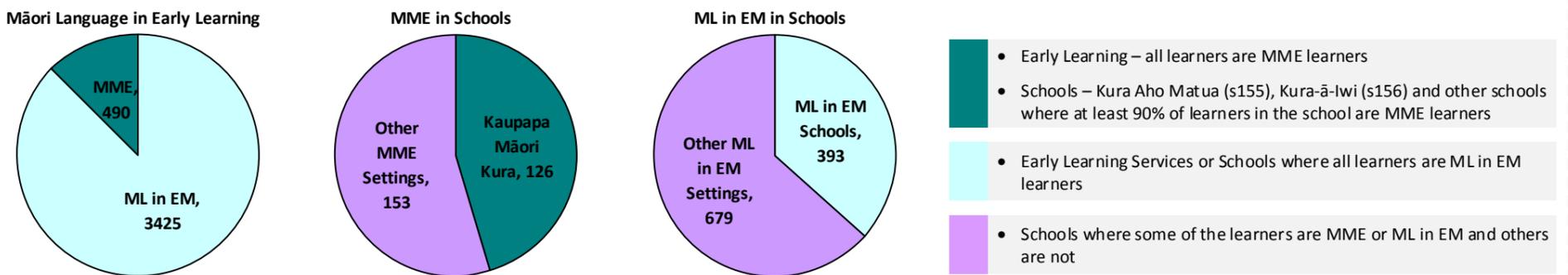
Breakdown of total learners by level:
 - Early Learning: 10,239 total learners (Total: 178,000)
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 - Secondary: 3,280 total learners (Total: 180,000)
 - Tertiary: 10,222 total learners (Total: 180,000)

*All early learning data from 2015
 *School data from 2016

And these numbers are growing...

Where do they learn?

There are a range of educational settings that offer Māori language in education



What guides learning?

Our curriculum provides guidance for all levels of Māori language in education

Te Whāriki (Early Learning)

Vision to see children who are competent and confident learners and communicators, healthy in mind, body and spirit, secure in their sense of belonging and in the knowledge that they make a valued contribution to society



Te Whāriki includes **Te Whāriki o te Kōhanga Reo**, a framework that guides teaching and learning in Kōhanga Reo that is based on tikanga and mātauranga Māori.

The National Curriculum (Schools)

Vision of developing competencies for study, work and lifelong learning so young people can realise their potential.



The New Zealand Curriculum
 Sets direction for student learning and provides guidance for English medium schools



Te Marautanga o Aotearoa
 Developed from a Kaupapa Māori perspective (not a translation of the New Zealand Curriculum). Guides Māori medium schools

The Ministry also acknowledges the development of localised curriculum, such as Te Marautanga o Ngāti Whakaaue, Te Marautanga o Ngāti Tuhoe and Te Marautanga o Te Aho Matua



What is the challenge?

What will we do differently?

Priority projects

Embed urgent system focus and accountability

The education system recognises and invests in improving system performance for Māori. However, explicit performance, impact and accountability of strategies, levers and programmes is limited.

Review and relaunch Māori education strategies with implementation plans and explicit performance indicators

Embed urgent focus on system performance for Māori into priority strategies and levers, and ensure cohesive development of explicit performance measures for each

Establish performance monitoring system to ensure effectiveness, accountability and continuous improvement

Ka Hikitia

Tau Mai Te Reo

Whakapūmautia, Papakōwhaitia, Tau Ana

NELP

Tertiary Education Strategy

30 Year Strategy

Maihi Karauna

Planning and Reporting Regulations

Communities of Learning | Kāhui Ako

Centralised PLD

ITE Development

Central Accountability System for Māori Education

Lift teacher quality to address system inequity and teacher bias

Ensure equitable treatment of Māori identity, language and culture in education system

Māori identity, language and culture are not embedded in all learning environments.

Research has confirmed that teacher bias and low expectations are significant issues in New Zealand and that this has a significant impact on Māori.

There is a shortage of Māori language teachers and Māori-medium teachers, and the Māori language capability of the existing workforce is limited. Growing the Māori language capability and capacity of the teacher workforce will take time.

The Waitangi Tribunal has found that the Crown's treatment of Wānanga and Te Kōhanga Reo has breached the Treaty principles of equity and partnership.

Address teacher bias across learner pathway

Increase Māori language capability of existing teacher workforce

Increase supply of Māori language teachers through targeted recruitment

Strengthen supply of ML curriculum resources and repurpose curriculum support to address acute supply needs

Equitable recognition of and support for mātauranga Māori in tertiary education

Equitable recognition of and support for Kōhanga reo

Regional engagement with iwi and whānau to stimulate demand and strengthen MME pathways

Strengthen collaboration and collectivise expert MME capability

Prioritise MME infrastructure investment to support equitable access in MME education pathways

Equitable recognition of specialised traditional knowledge of gifted MME students

Te Kotahitanga

Te Reo Māori for teachers

Te Reo Māori teacher scholarships

Te Reo Māori curriculum support

Wānanga Research Aspirations

WAI 2336 Claim

Te Rāngai Kāhui Ako ā-Iwi

MME Kāhui Ako

MME Infrastructure and Network Development

Tohu Mātauranga Māori

Foster system excellence by strengthening Māori-medium pathways

Māori-medium education pathways deliver exceptional results for Māori. However, there are significant retention issues within the pathway due to infrastructure capacity, transitions, teacher supply and expertise, and critical awareness of whānau.

Initial preparations for inquiry

Education Kaupapa Inquiry

The Waitangi Tribunal has scheduled a Kaupapa Inquiry of the Education System which is expected to start in 2018/2019.