

A languages strategy for Auckland: Why and what are the issues?

4th International Conference on Language, Education and Diversity (LED 2015)
Symposium: “A languages strategy for Auckland”

25 November 2015

Sharon Harvey (AUT)
Susan Warren (COMET, Auckland)
Hau Rawiri (COMET, Auckland)
Jeff Johnstone (Asia New Zealand Foundation)



Presentations

- Developing an Auckland languages strategy
 - Sharon Harvey and Susan Warren
- Te reo Māori as the pillar in an Auckland languages strategy
 - Hau Rawiri
- The subject languages strand of the strategy
 - Jeff Johnstone

Presentation 1:

Developing an Auckland Languages Strategy

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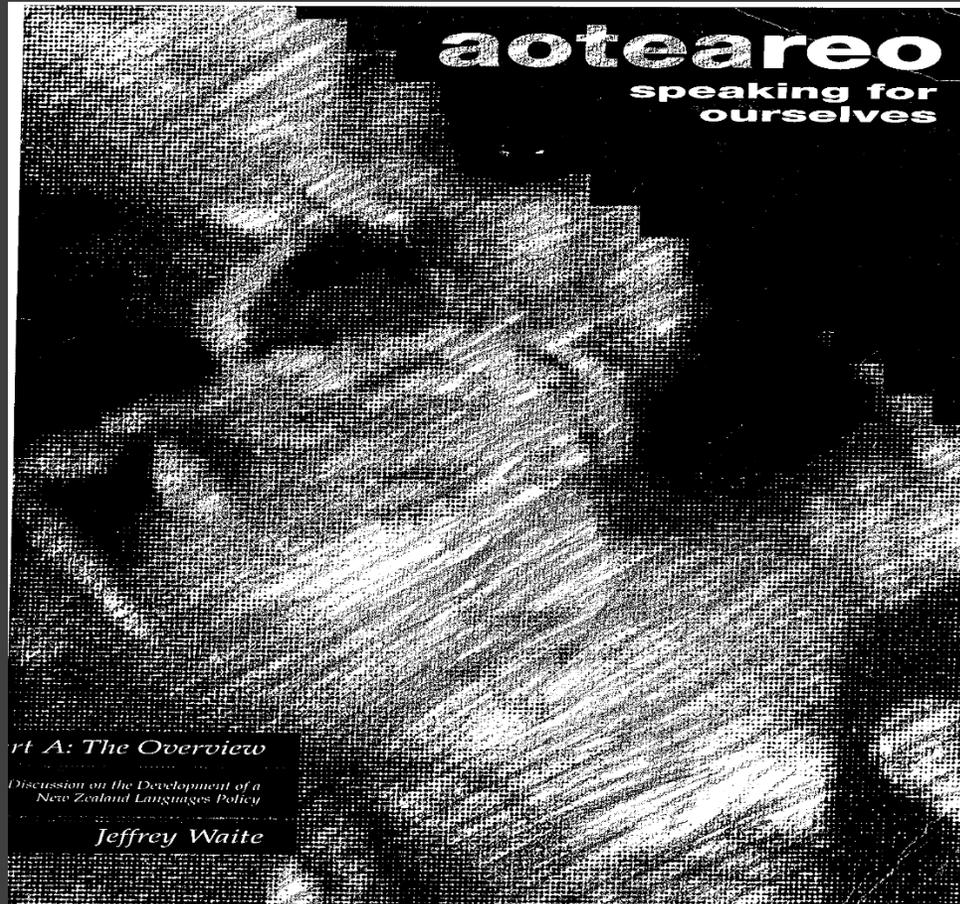


History of national language policy in NZ

- Maybe 45 years???? (Kaplan 1993/1994)
- *Aotearoa: Speaking for ourselves 1992*
- Human Rights Commission - throughout 2000s
- Royal Society of New Zealand - 2013

Discursively different move here was to link *superdiversity* with the need to have national level planning around language and culture across policy spectrum – not just in education field

1992 – Language Policy Framework Never adopted



The Priorities

Introduction

Revitalisation of the Maori language

Second-Chance Adult Literacy

Children's ESL and First Language Maintenance

Adult ESL

National Capabilities in International Languages

Provision of Services in Languages Other than English

Our economic growth is linked directly to our ability to succeed in an increasingly competitive international economy and an increasingly high-tech environment. In response to this, we must achieve ever higher levels of literacy; and while maintaining our traditional links with English-speaking countries, we must become more familiar with the languages and cultures of the dynamic countries of East Asia and the European Community.

New Zealand's growing diversity is reflected in a growing linguistic diversity. More trade is occurring with the non-English-speaking world, more migrants are coming to settle here with a language other than English, more children are learning in Maori, more students are coming from overseas to learn English, and more tourists are visiting New Zealand from non-English-speaking countries than ever before.

Faced with these major changes, New Zealand needs to adopt a coherent and comprehensive approach to all these language issues. This document attempts to present a coherent and comprehensive picture, by addressing fundamental questions relating to our precious language resources, including:

- the opportunities for all children and adults to learn English;
- the growing need for New Zealanders with skills in major international languages to enhance our competitiveness;
- the place of Maori as an official language of New Zealand;
- the need for increasing levels of adult literacy in the workplace;
- the possibilities for ethnic communities to maintain their own languages;
- the provision of access to social services for all New Zealanders, including those with communication difficulties.

This commissioned report is published in order to seek the broadest possible range of views on the development of a New Zealand Languages Policy. It is because of the importance of language, languages and literacy to a wide variety of national interests that I seek your ideas and opinions on the issues raised by this document. Responses should be sent to: Secretary for Education, Ministry of Education, Box 1666, Wellington, by 1 October 1992.



Lockwood Smith Ph.D.
Minister of Education

The Australian National Languages Policy 1987

(Lo Bianco 1987, 2002)

- The overarching justifications of the NPL were expressed as four Es:
- **Enrichment**: representing intellectual and cultural enrichment, for individuals and for the wider society;
- **Economics**: facilitating trade and commercial relations, with a special emphasis on the Asian region, but not neglecting Europe and other parts of the world;
- **Equality**: representing enhanced social and educational participation and opportunity for immigrant and indigenous communities and for speakers of non-standard varieties of English as well as for users of Australian Sign Language and for those students with language disabilities;
- **External**: facilitating strategic responses to diplomatic, commercial and security interests.

Policy developments after Aotearoa

- 1992 draft policy presented (Waite, 1992) – abandoned in 1993
- Separate Ministry policies and initiatives followed particularly in Min of Ed
- Curriculum stocktake report 2002 (Ministry of Education, 2002)
- New national curriculum in 2007 including Learning Languages as a new ‘strand’ (Ministry of Education, 2007)
- Adult ESOL Strategy 2002 (Ministry of Education, 2002)
- English in the workplace initiatives (Guy & Harvey, 2013)
- Developments in Te Reo Māori including Māori Languages Strategy 2014 (Te Puni Kōkiri, 2014)
- Developments in NZSL – New Zealand Sign Language 2006
- Pacific Languages Framework (Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs, 2012)
- Ten million dollars for Asian languages in schools over five years (Ministry of Education, 2014)
- BUT overall an uncoordinated and uneven effect....

2000s - Human Rights Commission and language policy

Priorities in the implementation of a national languages policy are to:

- Establish an appropriate coordinating and monitoring mechanism for language policy and identify lead organisations for specific language and sector strategies
- Develop and maintain strategies for the identified languages and sectors
- Promote cooperation and sharing between agencies and communities in the development of strategies, resources and services
- Promote positive public attitudes to language diversity and increase the number of people learning languages
- Train and support more teachers of languages
- Develop resources to support language learning and use.

Languages of Aotearoa (RSNZ, 2013)

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TE APĀRANGI

Paper outlined the major language issues in New Zealand:

- The position of the statutory languages of New Zealand, Te Reo Māori and New Zealand Sign Language.
- Access to English for the whole community.
- Consideration of the many languages used by the people of New Zealand
- Language capabilities required in a super-diverse society.
- The importance of language capacity in international trade connections.
- The ability for contemporary research to aid examination into language practice in society.
- The fragmented nature of language policies within New Zealand society and the opportunities for a national, unified approach – a national languages policy.

Already a robust research base from which to act.

- Revived interest in a national languages policy for New Zealand.
- Fuelled by a realisation that our greater ethnic and linguistic diversity brings with it a responsibility to ensure that the linguistic needs and rights of all citizens are met equitably
- Young New Zealanders, in particular, need a greater range of linguistic and intercultural repertoires to meet the challenges and opportunities of our multilingual region, and globalisation more generally.
- A comprehensive national languages policy would need to attend to both these multifaceted issues as well as other important language-related matters like the revitalisation of Māori, across all policy fields.

RSNZ paper impact



Hon Hekia Parata, Education Minister in a letter to Dame Tariana Turia, co-leader of Maori party in 2013:

“The paper launched by the Royal Society on “Languages in Aotearoa New Zealand” is an interesting and informative summary of the wide range of issues for languages in our country. While it discusses the place of education, both in the maintenance of languages and raising student achievement, it also identifies important benefits both to individuals and to wider society.” (Parata H., 03 April 2013)

Peer-reviewed research (scholarly articles, book chapters, theses, commissioned reports, etc.)

Mass-media – television, radio, newspaper, social media, press releases

Ngā Reo o Tāmaki Makaurau (Auckland Languages Strategy)

Nga Reo Maha Nga Reo Rere Shaping a Multilingual Auckland

Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland Languages Strategy Launch

DATE/TIME 27 NOV
8:30AM - 4:30PM
NOVEMBER 27, 2015

LOCATION
OWEN G. GLEN BUILDING
THE UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND
12 GRAFTON ROAD, AUCKLAND

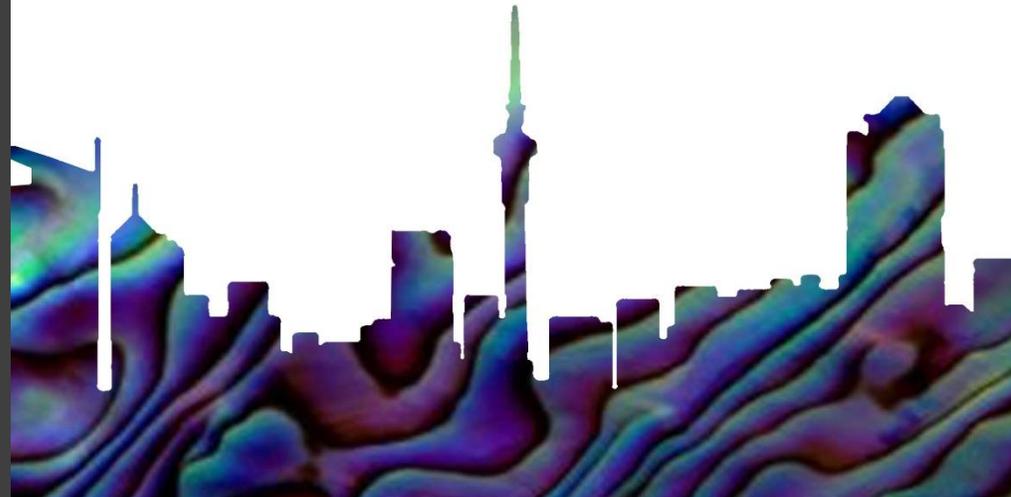
The Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland Languages Strategy aims to establish a shared agenda for a multilingual Auckland, aligning policy and practice to support, promote and foster all the city's diverse languages and cultures.

Registration \$85
Early bird rate by 12 Nov \$78

- ✓ Exciting keynote speakers
- ✓ Workshops about current practice
- ✓ Hands-on planning for action

Register now at:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.nz/e/shaping-a-multilingual-auckland-tickets-19199768023>



Ngā reo me te kanorautanga nui i Aotearoa

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TE APĀRANGI

He pōwhiri ki tētahi awheawhe mō te kanorautanga nui i Aotearoa

Taite 21 o Haratua 2015

Me tae atu hei te 2.45pm kia timata ai i te 3pm.

Ka paramanawa hei te 4.45pm

Te Whare Apārangi, Royal Society of New Zealand,
11 Te Tiriti o Turnbull, Thorndon, Te Whanganui-ā-Tara

Kei te tere te huri o te iwi whānui o Aotearoa. Koinei tētahi o ngā taupori tino kanorau i te ao katoa. ā, he maha hoki ōna reo. Kua tae ki te wā me āta whakaaro tātau mō ngā reo mai i te tirohanga kaupapa here? Ko ngā take whāti mō Aotearoa ko te whakaoranga o te reo Māori, te tautoko i Te Reo Rotarota o Aotearoa (NZSL), me te wāhanga o ngā reo o Te Moananui-a-Kiwa i roto i te mātāuranga. Me whakaaro ā-rautaki mō te wāhi o ngā reo kaiheke me ngā reo o te ao i roto i te horopaki o ngā whakaritenga reo ā-motu puta noa i ngā wāhanga kaupapa here.

Mā te whai i te pepa o te 2013 Royal Society of New Zealand Languages in Aotearoa/New Zealand, ka āta tiroiro tēnei awheawhe ki ngā ia o te rua tau. E wātea ana te pepa o te tau 2013 hei tikiake mō te koreutu mai i te paetukutuku a Te Apārangi (www.royalsociety.org.nz/languages-in-aotearoa-new-zealand/).

I taua rā, ka rongō koe i tētahi tātaritanga a te National Ethnic Projections o te 21 o Haratua 2015 mai i a Tātauranga Aotearoa, nā Richard Bedford, te Ahorangi o Ngā Mātāuranga Kaiheke i AUT University, me te Perehitini o Te Apārangi. Ka kōrero te Kaihautū Whanaungatanga ā-Iwi a Kahurangi Susan Devoy mō ngā pānga rautaki o te kanorautanga reo me te ahurea o Aotearoa me te Ahorangi Tuarua a Sharon Harvey, Te Ūpoko o te Kura Reo me te Ahurea o AUT University, ā, ka āta tiroiro i ngā tūhononga i waenga i ngā reo, kaupapa here hoki. I āwhina a Sharon ki te whakawhanake i te pepa a Te Apārangi i te tau 2013.

I te ahiahi ka tonoa koe ki te matapaki me te kōrerorero i ēnei take me ētahi atu kaiwhakataua tikanga matua.

Pae taha:

Ko roto i te awheawhe:

Mihi nā te Kaumātua a Peter Jackson

Kapa Haka, nā te rōpū kapa haka o Te Kāretu Kōtiro o Te Whanganui-ā-Tara me Te Kāretu Tamaāhine o Te Whanganui-ā-Tara

Tātaritanga o te raranga matapae mātawaka o 21 o Haratua 2015 mai i a Tātauranga Aotearoa – Ahorangi Richard Bedford QSO FRSNZ, Ahorangi o Te Mātāuranga Kaiheke o AUT University

Te Pānga o te Kanorautanga Reo me te Mātawaka o Aotearoa – Kahurangi Susan Devoy DNZM CBE, Kaihautū Whanaungatanga ā Iwi

Kaupapa here me ngā reo: kei hea ngā tūhononga? – Ahorangi Tuarua Sharon Harvey, Ūpoko o te Kura Reo me te Ahurea o AUT University

Kōrerorero a te rōpū matapaki me ngā kaimātakitaki

Paramanawa

Tēnā tuku kōrero mai mēnā kei te haramai koe mā te RSVP ki a Glad Catley i mua o te 14 o Haratua 2015: rsvp@royalsociety.org.nz

Mō ētahi atu kōrero me whakapā atu ki: Dr Marc Rands
Waea: 04 470 5754
marc.rands@royalsociety.org.nz

Languages and super-diversity in Aotearoa/New Zealand

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TE APĀRANGI

Invitation to workshop on languages and super-diversity in Aotearoa/New Zealand

Thursday 21 May 2015

Arrive at 2.45 for a 3pm start

Refreshments served from 4.45pm

Te Whare Apārangi, Royal Society of New Zealand,
11 Turnbull St, Thorndon, Wellington

New Zealand society is changing rapidly. It now has one of the most diverse populations in the world, with a multiplicity of languages that comes with this. Is it time to think seriously about languages from a policy perspective? Specific issues for New Zealand include the revitalization of te reo Māori, support for New Zealand Sign Language (NZSL), and the role of Pasifika languages in education. We also need to think strategically about the place of migrant and international languages in the context of our future national language requirements across all policy fields.

Building on the 2013 Royal Society of New Zealand *Languages in Aotearoa/New Zealand* paper, this workshop examines the trends two years on. The 2013 paper is available for download free from the Royal Society of New Zealand website (www.royalsociety.org.nz/languages-in-aotearoa-new-zealand/).

On the day, you will hear an analysis of the 21 May 2015 National Ethnic Projections from Statistics New Zealand by Richard Bedford, Professor of Migration Studies at AUT University, and President-elect of the Royal Society of New Zealand. Race Relations Commissioner Dame Susan Devoy will discuss the strategic implications of New Zealand's linguistic and cultural diversity; and Associate Professor Sharon Harvey, Head of the School of Language and Culture at AUT University, will examine the connections between languages and policy. Sharon helped lead the development of the Society's paper in 2013.

At the end of the afternoon you will be invited to discuss and debate these issues with other key decision makers.

The workshop will include:

Mihi by Kaumātua Peter Jackson

Kapa Haka from Wellington Girls College and Wellington Boys College Kapa Haka group

Analysis of 21st May 2015 ethnic projection data from Statistics New Zealand - Professor Richard Bedford QSO FRSNZ, Professor of Migration Studies at AUT University

The Implications of New Zealand's Language and Ethnic Diversity - Dame Susan Devoy DNZM CBE, Race Relations Commissioner

Policy and languages: where are the connections? - Associate Professor Sharon Harvey, Head of the School of Language and Culture at AUT University

Panel and audience discussion

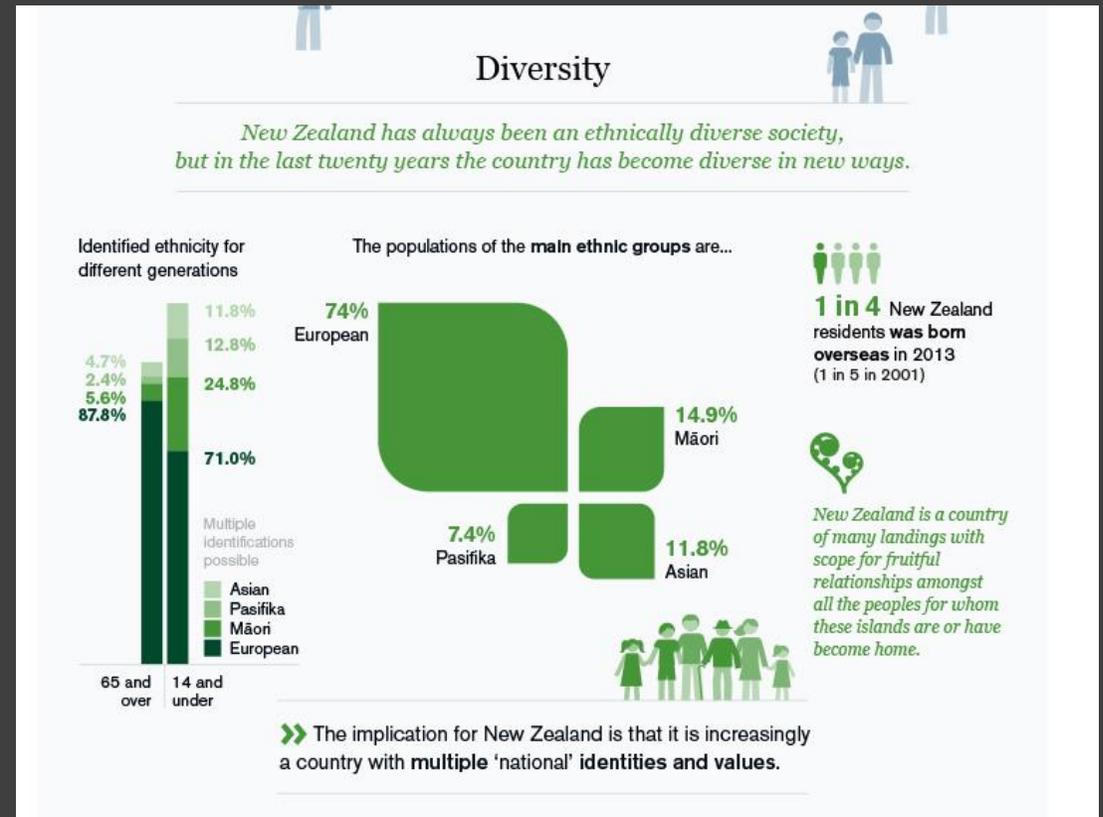
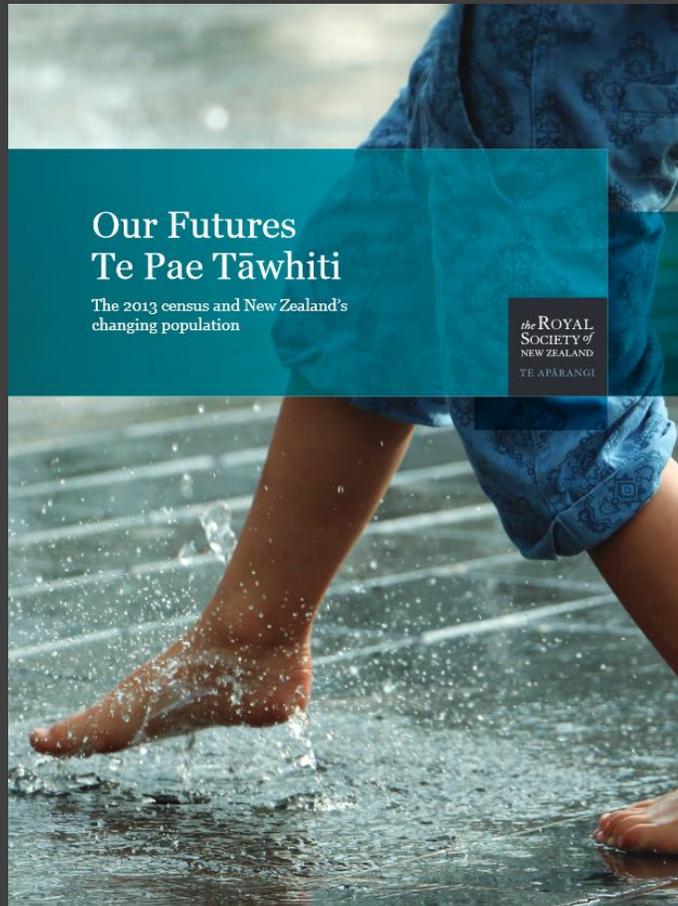
Refreshments

Please register your attendance by RSVP to Glad Catley by 14th May 2015: rsvp@royalsociety.org.nz

For further information please contact: Dr Marc Rands
Phone: 04 470 5754
marc.rands@royalsociety.org.nz

“Our futures: Te Pae Tāwhiti”

(Royal Society of New Zealand, 2014)



Superdiversity Centre - SD stocktake announced in NZ

- **Superdiversity Stocktake***
- Mai Chen (2015)
- “A superdiverse society is one with over 100 ethnicities, or where more than 25% of the population was born overseas.”
- **Purpose:**
- Conduct stocktake of key statistics and analysis, studies and surveys to help Government, business, organisations and New Zealanders transition to the country’s rapidly changing demographic profile
- Eight key challenges as we transition to superdiversity:
- Maintaining social cohesiveness and sense of nationhood;
- Discrimination against the diverse;
- Maximising the economic opportunities of superdiversity;
- Democratic and constitutional ramifications, including to electoral law;
- The place of Māori in a superdiverse society;
- Extremism;
- Preserving our transparent and anti-corrupt business and government culture; and
- State sector response.

INVITATION
3 NOVEMBER 2015

Auckland Art Gallery, Kitchener Street, Auckland
6.00pm to 8.00pm, Tuesday 3 November 2015

Launch of inaugural Superdiversity Stocktake: Impact on Business,
Government and on New Zealand

The Superdiversity Stocktake is New Zealand’s first stocktake of the implications of New Zealand’s ethnic superdiversity for business, government and citizens. The Stocktake includes relevant statistics and research on ethnic superdiversity, new surveys results of the impact of superdiversity on business, government and citizens, key benefits, issues and challenges from superdiversity and a stocktake of Government departments and the work they are doing to adjust to ethnic superdiversity and the needs of the new New Zealand, including a top ten and a ‘most improved’.

The Superdiversity Stocktake has been sponsored by the BNZ, Xero, Perpetual Guardian, the Human Rights Commission, the Ministry of Education, Designworks and Chen Palmer.

Launch of Implications of Superdiversity for New Zealand’s Electoral Laws and Democracy

“Implications of Superdiversity for NZ’s Electoral Laws and Democracy” is a study into why migrants do not vote and whether further changes need to be made to New Zealand’s electoral law for voters with little or no English. The study has been funded by the New Zealand Law Foundation and Chen Palmer.

Please RSVP to donna.toaiho@chenpalmer.com by 20 October 2015.

The Centre wishes to thank Auckland Council for sponsoring the Launch.

Things to consider:

- Want to see an enabling rather than a constraining languages policy – one that expands and develops peoples' linguistic and communicative repertoires
- How do we draft a policy that can handle complexity, diversity, dynamism and change?
- Need a policy that sees our language ecology in Aotearoa/NZ as constitutive of who we are when 'we' is forever changing
- Can the government systemically manage a comprehensive languages policy?
- (Where would a languages policy be located)?
- What would the job/s of such a policy be? E.g. equity and access for all/ preserving linguistic diversity/cosmopolitan citizenship? All of these things?
- What would the policy components/domains of a languages policy be?
- Can we imagine and enact something really 'productive' (Foucault) within the neoliberal state?
- Could the job of a national languages policy be to provide a frame for having national scale language, diversity and equity focussed conversations – where these terms relate to everyone.

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