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

4th International Conference on Language, Education and Diversity (LED 2015)
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Sharon Harvey, AUT
Susan Warren, COMET, Auckland
History of national language policy in NZ

• Maybe 45 years???? (Kaplan 1993/1994)

• Aoteareo: 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.

[Signature]

Lockwood Smith Ph.D.
Minister of Education
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 Aoteareo

- Separate Ministry policies and initiatives followed particularly in Min of Ed
- New national curriculum in 2007 including Learning Languages as a new ‘strand’ (Ministry of Education, 2007)
- 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)

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.
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

Tamaki Makaurau Auckland Languages Strategy Launch

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

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

27 NOV
2015

The Tamaki 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.

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

Registration $85
Early bird rate by 12 Nov $78

Register now at:
https://www.eventbrite.co.nz/e/shaping-a-multilingual-auckland-tickets-19199768023
He pōwhiri ki tētahi ahwehe
mō te kanorautanga nui i Aotearoa

Talte 21 o Hārautia 2015
Me tau atu hihi te 2.45pm kia timeta i 1 i 3pm.
Ki paraparahe hai te 4.45pm
Te Whare Arikang, Royal Society of New Zealand,
11 Te Tīnō o Tūmull, Thedmond, Te Whanganui-a-Tāra

Pākaiti
Kia mā te kaihaua kia mā te kōrero rā kia mā te kōrero rā kia mā te huihui rā kia mā te kōrero ra kia mā te kōrero ra kia mā te kōrero rā kia mā te kōrero rā


Nga reo me te kanorautanga nui i Aotearoa

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 Arikang, Royal Society of New Zealand,
11 Turnbull St, Thedmond, 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. How 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 Pacifica 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 forecast on the 2013 paper is available for download from the Royal Society of New Zealand website (www.royalsociety.org.nz) and a language in the context of 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.

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 Languages 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.

The workshop will include:

- Shane Harvey, Associate Professor in English Language and Literature at AUT University
- Dame Susan Devoy, Race Relations Commissioner
- Policy and languages, where are the connections?
- Analysis of the 2015 National Ethnic Projections from Statistics New Zealand

Refereed:

Please register your attendance by RSVP at 16th May 2015: mckee@stats.govt.nz
For further information please contact:
Dr Mike McKee
Ph: 04 477 2503
mckee@stats.govt.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.

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**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 WAC, 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 dennis.hanson@chiefpalmer.com by 20 October 2015.

The Centre wishes to thank Auckland Council for sponsoring the Launch.
## National Languages Policy

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Te Reo Māori</th>
<th>NZSL</th>
<th>Pasifika languages</th>
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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.