NGĀ WHANAKETANGA RUMAKI MĀORI RESULTS, 2015
PĀNUI, PĀNGARAU, TUHITUHI AND KŌRERO

HEADLINES

- Achievement has improved across all four learning areas from 2014 to 2015.
- For all students, the overall achievement is strongest for Pānui, followed by Kōrero and Te Tau me Te Taurangi.
- The most significant improvement in achievement since 2014 can be seen in Te Tauanga me te Tūponotanga (5% points), followed by Kōrero (4.2% points).
- Achievement is higher for kōtiro (girls) than tama (boys) across all Ngā Whanaketanga learning areas.
- The data continues to show considerable variability across Ngā Whanaketanga levels.

OVERVIEW

- Ngā Whanaketanga Rumaki Māori information is available for the third year, which means that, along with National Standards, we now have a picture of progress and achievement for all year 1 to year 8 students. 2015 is the first year that the results have been able to be compared across years. This gives us a picture of how the system is working for all students.
- National Standards and Ngā Whanaketanga Rumaki Māori are part of the Public Achievement Information available on the Ministry of Education’s ‘Education Counts’ website.
- There has been improvement in the achievement against Ngā Whanaketanga Rumaki Māori in all subject areas since 2014.

YEARS 1–8
NGĀ WHANAKETANGA, BY YEAR TRENDS
The bars below show the percentage of students manawa ora and manawa toa (at/above) the standards in each whanaketanga in 2015. Note: The white triangles represent 2014 data.

YEARS 1–8
NGĀ WHANAKETANGA, BY GENDER
The data below show the percentage of girls and boys manawa ora and manawa toa (at/above) the standards in each whanaketanga in 2015.

YEARS 1–8
NGĀ WHANAKETANGA, BY YEAR LEVEL
The data in the bars below, along with the written percentages, show the percentage of students manawa ora and manawa toa (at/above) the standards in each whanaketanga in 2015. Note: The coloured triangles represent 2014 data. Red indicates a decrease from 2014–2015 and blue indicates an increase.

YEAR LEVEL COMMENTS

- The data shows considerable variability across whanaketanga levels, particularly for the three Pāngarau subjects.
- There have been improvements in achievement in every year level for Pānui, Tuhituhi and Kōrero since 2014.
- In the three Pāngarau learning areas, there has been improvement for three of the four whanaketanga since 2014.

GENDER: COMMENTS

- Kōtiro are achieving at a higher rate than tama across all Ngā Whanaketanga Rumaki Māori learning areas.
- The gap between gender achievement is lowest across the three Pāngarau subjects (3% points to 4.5% points).
- The gap between gender achievement is largest in Tuhituhi, 15.7% points. Kōtiro have improved by 2.6%, tama improved by 1.5%, a widening of the gap by 1.1% since 2014.

Note: Throughout this poster, the number in brackets is the number of students manawa ora and manawa toa (at/above) the standard in each whanaketanga in 2015.

Note: Student achievement in Ngā Whanaketanga levels 2 to 4 is highest in Pānui than all other learning areas.

Achievement for whanaketanga level 1 students is strongest against the three Pāngarau learning areas.