

Te Aromātai: i te ao tūturu, te ao hurihuri, te ao hou

*Evaluation : in the real world, the changing world,
the new world*

*Raiha Boyes
ANZEA National Conference 2012*

Presentation

1. Context and background
2. International and national research
use of culturally appropriate
evaluation
3. Mātauranga Māori
4. ERO's new framework

Education Review Office – ERO Inc

- Tomorrows School 1989
- *“effectiveness of learning centres in meeting their agreed educational outcomes as set out in charters: (French, 2000, p.5.)*
- Evaluations extend beyond individual reviews...Māori student achievement
- 20 years of reporting on Māori student achievement – ***the purpose of this paper***

Evaluation Theory Developments- in ERO

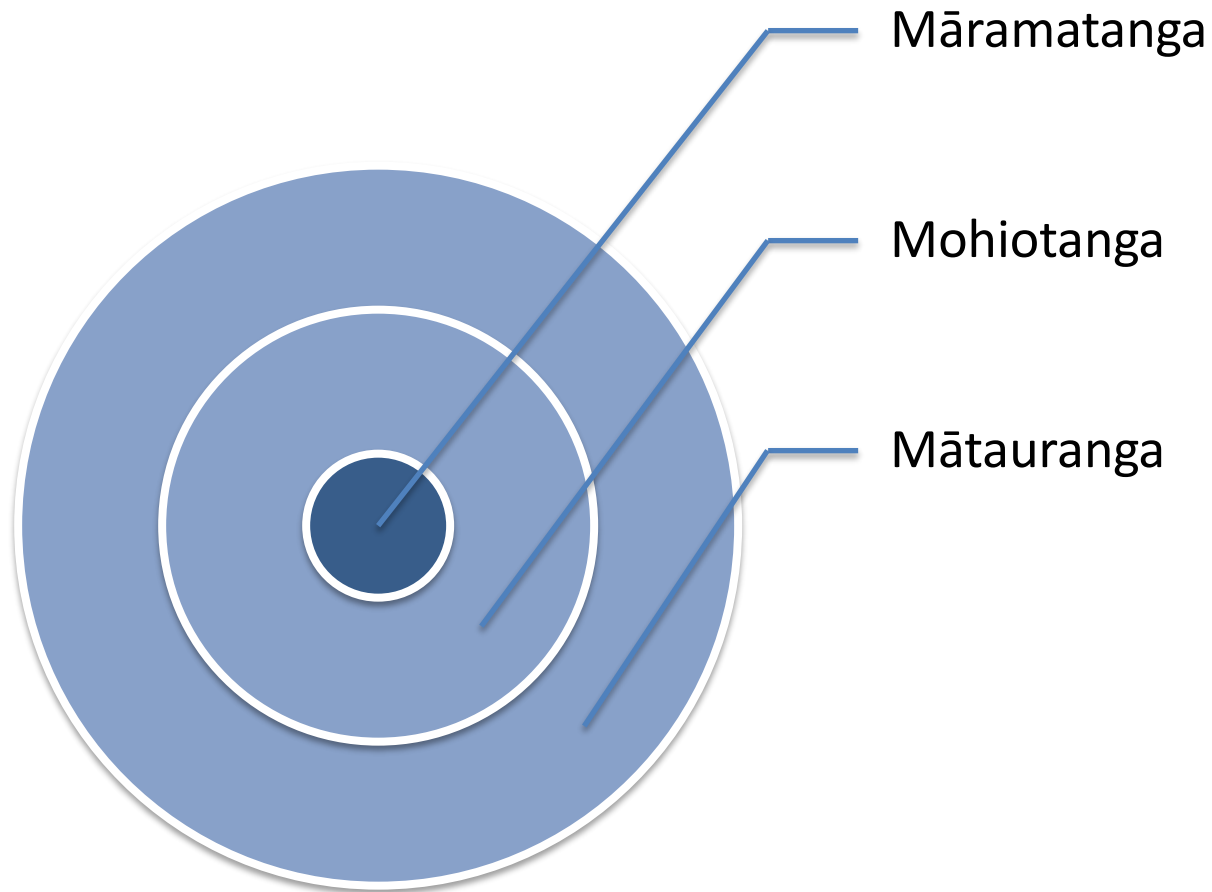
- 1990's "effectiveness reviews" and "assurance audits"
- Strongest influence Scriven (1999)
- 1997 accountability reviews (Austin et al)
- 2000 Rodger Committee findings
- Improvement oriented approach
- Collaborative & Participatory approach
- What would work for Māori?

International Indigenous Evaluation Models

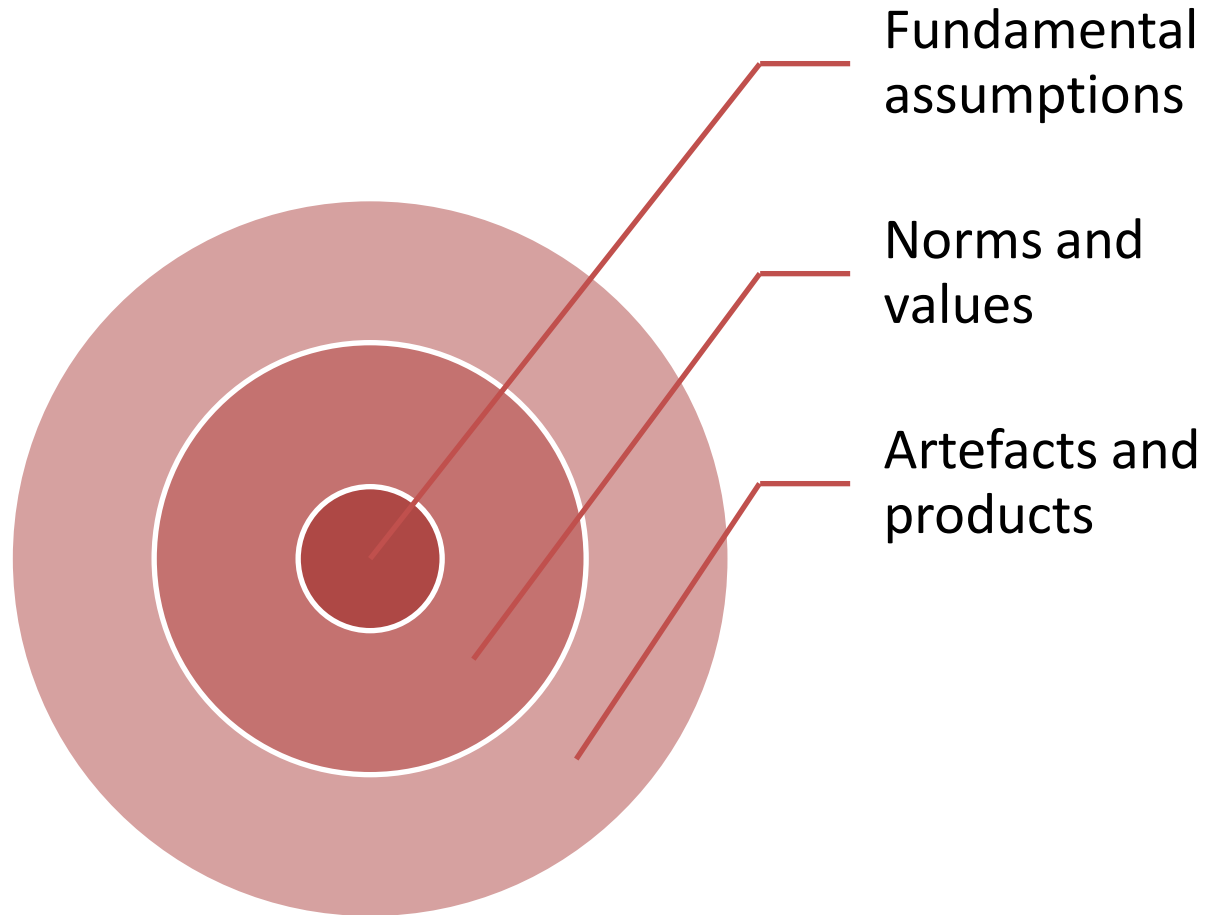
- Kū Kahalau, 2004: Heuristics Action Research
- J. Scougall, 2006: Tensions between principles and practice in indigenous evaluation
- Robertson, Jorgenson, Garrow, 2004. Native American context

Mātauranga Māori

Te Ahukaramū Charles Royal, 1998 cited in Walker, 2008



Mataira, n.d.



Transforming Practice

- Including marginalised groups in a meaningful way
- Insider/outsider position for evaluator
- Trust building between evaluator and stakeholders – respect and reciprocity
- Mixed methods for data gathering
- Shared power in the use of the findings

Donna.M.Mertens, 2008, *Insights from the transformative paradigm*

ERO's Challenge

- Ka Hikitia
- He Toa Takitini
- Building Māori capacity and capability
- Māori leading the transformation
- Internal Reference Group

The Final Words

- The Executive Summary of the 2012 OECD Report

“...it is essential to keep a strong focus on the effectiveness of teachers in improving learning outcomes for all students, particularly for Māori and Pasifika.”

Ko te tamaiti te pūtake o te kaupapa.