

Identifying significant elements of Māori
economic development:
An annotated bibliography and literature
review

Report prepared for Te Puni Kōkiri
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1 Research Team

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While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, no liability is accepted for any errors or for opinions expressed in this report.

2 Abstract

Aim: The aim of this research is to provide an evidence base from which Te Puni Kōkiri can develop strategies to enhance the future of Māori economic development.

Methods: To achieve this relevant literature was identified using a key word search of library databases and web pages. The key words used were derived from the research question. Publications by prominent Māori authors and information on iwi websites were also searched. The resulting reference list has been attached as an annotated bibliography. Content analysis was then employed to identify relevant themes within the literature selected.

Results: The following themes, listed in order of frequency of occurrence, were identified; Māori business, economic indicators, communal assets, governance, education, social differences, entrepreneurship, primary industry, iwi connection, tourism, Māori economic information, and information technology.

Conclusion: The literature review suggests that to facilitate Māori economic growth agencies need to promote policy that provides leadership towards non-traditional employment options. This will require an adjustment to education and social policy to encourage Māori to take advantage of the new opportunities available to them. Additional research should be considered to gauge the success of new ventures and what support can be provided to start up Māori enterprise.

3 Introduction

This literature review identifies significant elements of Māori economic development. The outputs of this study will provide an evidence base for Te Puni Kōkiri to develop strategies to enhance the future of Māori economic development.

The review will form part of a broader programme focussed on developing an economic forecasting report for measuring Māori participation and influence on future economic growth and development.

In designing the forecasting report Te Puni Kōkiri will incorporate elements that are important to Māori for measuring economic growth and well-being. Inclusion of these elements in the forecasting report need to be evidentially based.

Research question: What are the key issues and elements relating to Māori economic development, and what do Maori think is important for economic development?

Outputs: (1) an annotated bibliography and (2) a literature review.

4 Methods

4.1 Summary of the research process

The steps in the research process were as follows:

1. The research question was clarified
2. A broad range of key words arising out of the research question and list of prominent Māori authors were compiled.
3. Information sources were identified.
4. An initial list of relevant references was selected by searching the information sources by these key words and by prominent Māori authors,
5. The references selected in (4) were then entered as records into an EndNote library.
6. The initial list of references was then reviewed and any that the research team considered did not discuss an aspect of economic or business development were excluded from the database.
7. A summary of key points of each of the remaining references was made and recorded as an annotation to the records in the library,
8. Important themes were identified by applying content analysis to the annotations,
9. Each theme identified was entered into the key word field of the relevant record in the library.
10. A bibliography grouped by theme was then produced.

Some of these steps will now be discussed in more detail.

4.2 Key words and authors selected for the initial literature search

The key words arising out of the research question were:

- Māori AND:
 - economic, development, employment, success, enterprise, young, social goals, urbanisation, environment, natural resources, law, regulation, human capital, projects, opportunities, culture, citizenship, leadership.

Prominent Māori authors identified were:

- Awatere, Shaun
- Dahal, Johnny
- Durie, Edward
- Durie, Kahurautete
- Durie, Mason
- Hall, Donna
- Hall, Temuera
- Harongo, Alan
- Ironmonger, Catherine
- Kesley, Jane
- Love, Ngata
- McLeod, Robert
- Morgan, Paul
- Nicolas, Taari
- Smiler, Kingi
- Timutimu, Mark

4.3 Information sources

The following information sources were identified for interrogation:

- Massey University Library Catalogue
- Te Puni Kōkiri Library Catalogue
- National Bibliographic Database
- Index New Zealand
- Newztext Newspapers
- Newztext Magazines
- Niupepa: Māori Newspapers
- Academic Search Elite
- Iwi websites

4.4 Refining the initial search list

Preliminary search criteria were broad and it was expected that many of the references found would prove to be irrelevant to this project. The initial list of references was reviewed by all three members of the research team, and if all three considered them to be relevant they were retained.

4.5 Content analysis

Content Analysis has been employed in this review. It is the systematic examination of text to locate meaning and patterns in written material (Bernard and Ryan 2000).

Texts are read and themes identified as they arise. As analytic categories (themes) emerge all the records that contain the themes are grouped together and compared between categories.

Themes identified seek to clarify the issues raised and allow a method for extracting information from the database as required. Content analysis provides a starting point for further empirical research and the benefit of an unobtrusive appraisal of communications. However, the method is susceptible to researcher bias and the analysis is often specifically related to particular elements so may not be employable in other circumstances.

5 Results

An initial search of the databases provided 453 items, which were then entered into an EndNote library. The prominent author search provided 85 items, many of which were outside the project brief. The websites of Ngai Tahu and Tainui were reviewed for relevant publications. The Ngai Tahu publications provided a further 6 references. The Tainui website was under development and accordingly their publications could not be accessed electronically. When these references in the initial library database were reviewed, 78 were considered to be relevant to the project and were retained in the final library of publications.

The content analysis revealed the following themes cross tabulated by the number of references (containing each theme) and by year:

	<u>Theme</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Yearly Trends</u>				<u>Page</u>
			<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>Prior '04</u>	
A.1	Māori Business	37	4	3	8	22	15
A.2	Economic Indicators	27	2	8	3	14	26
A.3	Communal Assets	16	4	2	2	8	33
A.4	Governance	14	2	2	2	8	37
A.5	Education	12	1	4	1	6	41
A.6	Social Differences	10	1	1	1	7	45
A.7	Entrepreneurship	10	1	4	3	2	49
A.8	Primary Industry	8			1	7	51
A.9	Iwi Connection	7	3	2		2	53
A.10	Tourism	6			6		56
A.11	Māori Economic Information ..	4		2		2	58
A.12	Information Technology	2	1			1	59

As some references provide detail of more than one theme they are repeated as necessary under each heading.

A summary of the five leading authors and an analysis of the topics they discuss is provided below:

	<u>Author</u>				
	<u>Durie</u>	<u>Alexander</u>	<u>Hutching</u>	<u>Del La Varis</u>	<u>Edwards</u>
Māori Business	2		1		1
Economic Indicators	1	3		1	1
Communal Assets			2		
Governance	1				
Education	1				
Social Differences	1	2			
Entrepreneurship			1		
Māori Economic Information				1	

The annotated bibliography is provided in electronic form as an EndNote database and the complete list of references grouped by theme is presented in an EndNote style developed specifically for this project (Appendix 1).

5.1 Themes

Themes will now be discussed. The numerals in brackets represent the number of references containing the particular theme.

5.1.1 Māori Business (37)

The definition of what is a Māori business is open to debate among both academics and economists. The cultural components that make up the definition of a Māori business may not be limited just to Māori ownership but extended to include Māori leadership, management and employees. The concept of the level of “Māoriness” has also been used to provide a measure of Māori involvement in business.

When discussing this concept consideration should also be given to the entrepreneurial nature of Māori business and the types of business structures they create.

5.1.2 Economic Indicators (27)

These references identify a range of economic indicators considered by the author/s' of the publication to be important to Māori and Māori industry/business and economic development.

Key indicators include:

- stable institutions
- financial wealth
- long-term investment
- the amount of land in Māori ownership
- cultural match
- leadership and self-determination
- employment
- household income
- economic conditions
- education trends

5.1.3 Communal Assets (16)

A large proportion of Māori wealth is held in communal assets. The ability to use these assets to provide sustainable growth is a major challenge facing Māori. Included in this debate is the use of communal assets as collateral in the raising of finance to fund future growth.

5.1.4 Governance (14)

For Māori to achieve the level of economic growth they desire the issue of governance and self determination will influence the success of any growth strategy. Government policy and cultural determination will also influence Māori success.

5.1.5 Education (12)

The key to promoting Māori growth will be education. However, it is not just the pursuit of further education but the quality of that education that is of equal importance to young Māori.

5.1.6 Social Differences (10)

To facilitate Māori economic growth agencies need to promote policy that provides leadership towards non-traditional employment options. This will require an adjustment to education and social policy to encourage Māori to take advantage of the new opportunities available to them.

5.1.7 Entrepreneurship (10)

Māori are one of the most entrepreneurial races in the world and younger Māori are turning to education and non-traditional industries to secure their future. The development and support of creative Māori ideas and business outside the primary industry sector is key to the growth of all Māori.

5.1.8 Primary Industry (8)

The use of the potential that Māori land offers and the background of growth in the primary sector will continue to underline Māori aspirations. Primary industries and tourism have traditionally made up a large part of Māori business.

5.1.9 Iwi Connection (7)

The aspirations of whanau and the relationship young Māori have with their Iwi as they move away from rural areas to continue their education and seek work will influence the choices made and ultimately the future success of Māori.

5.1.10 Tourism (6)

Traditionally, a large employer of Māori, the tourism industry will continue to be important to further growth aspirations.

5.1.11 Māori Economic Information (4)

These references cover aspects of measuring or recording Māori economic activity.

5.1.12 Information Technology (2)

The Information Technology sector provides an area of large potential growth for young Māori as they continue to build new skills through education.

6 Discussion

The primary industries and tourism have traditionally under-pinned Māori aspirations and will continue to be an important base for the next generation's economic growth. To realise the potential of young Māori new strategies need to be developed in less traditional industries. Actor Cliff Curtis discussed this "The time is ripe for Māori to go further than the traditional asset rich 'three Fs – fishing, farming and forestry' – and take a punt on the creative industry" (New Zealand Herald, 2 March 2005). Retention of the special character of Māori business and what it is that defines the "Māoriness" of any venture needs to be considered alongside pathways to growth.

Durie notes that the "best outcomes for Māori may not always be just financial but include social and cultural outcomes" (2003, Nga kahui pou launching Māori futures). Indeed the promotion of Māori culture and the connection of young Māori to their iwi, although not traditionally used as a measure of economic success, may well provide a powerful network for their development.

The burden of expectations beyond the financial may provide too high a premium on Māori business. Although Māori are "one of the most entrepreneurial races in the world" (Hutching, 2004, p.32) many sources continue to compare Māori and non-Māori. Seventeen percent of the Māori population have attempted to start a business in the past three years, but follow up research to measure the success or progress of these new ventures has in general not been undertaken. It is recommended that additional research be considered to gauge the success of new ventures and what support can be provided to start-up Māori enterprise.

Education will provide the key to the smooth transition into new industries. However, traditional education does not always meet the needs of young Māori. "Young Māori experience a different life course which affects their employment experience and are more likely to be partnered than their non-Māori counterparts" (Cunningham, 2005). It is also likely that young Māori will not have formal qualifications and find it difficult to enter industries where prior training is expected.

Increasing numbers of young Māori are undertaking graduate or post-graduate training in Information Technology. This industry provides an avenue of economic and social growth for Māori. The global nature of this industry has potential for individuals and communities offering “an opportunity to enhance our economic base through the low cost global marketing of Māori business” (Te Puni Kokiri, 2001). The potential of the Internet for e-commerce within New Zealand and off shore can open markets, improve communication between Māori and their iwi while also promoting the use of te reo.

All growth requires funding. The challenge for Māori is that a great deal of Māori wealth is held in communal assets and are difficult to utilise for new ventures. The effective use of this capital can often be delayed by community debate. Developing a strategy to unlock the potential held within these assets may launch Māori forward into the future but, agreement by whanau, hapu and iwi will be required. In addition, for young Māori to have access to this wealth they will need to continue to communicate with their iwi even though they may lose their geographic connection as they move to urban areas.

Māori exist within the wider economic community. The review shows that Māori business could do better than in the past. Hui Taumata called for a “stand alone Māori entity to drive Māori economic development” (New Zealand Herald, 4 March 2005), a single body focussed on Māori development. Its purpose: to resolve governance issues between iwi and seek tribal and international business partners.

7 Conclusion and recommendations

In summary, the 12 themes identified related to; Māori business, economic Indicators, communal assets, governance, education, social differences, entrepreneurship, primary industry, wi connection, tourism, Māori economic information, and information technology. The key words used to identify relevant literature were: Māori AND; economic, development, employment, success, enterprise, young, social goals, urbanisation, environment, natural resources, law, regulation, human capital, projects, opportunities, culture, citizenship, leadership.

There was no common theme emerging from the literature generated by prominent Māori authors. The literature on Māori economic development is sparse as most of the literature relating to Māori focused on social dimensions.

The main problems in compiling the bibliography were (1) much writing by and about Māori did not address economic issues, and (2) much of the thinking and discussion of Māori economic issues does not find its way into traditional written literature, the media (print, radio, television) or on to web pages.

We recommend that Te Puni Kōkiri purchase EndNote software to allow further searches of the records as desired and to facilitate updating the database. When updating the library consideration should be given to gathering information from all media sources and if possible from reports and minutes of Māori meetings.

The literature review suggests that to facilitate Māori economic growth agencies need to promote policy that provides leadership towards non-traditional employment options. This will require an adjustment to education and social policy to encourage Māori to take advantage of the new opportunities available to them. Additional research should be considered to gauge the success of new ventures and what support can be provided to start up Māori enterprise.

Appendix 1 Literature review

Appendix 1 lists the references grouped by theme.

A.1 Māori Business (37)

A glimpse into the Māori world: Māori perspectives on justice He hinatore ki te ao Māori. (2001). Wellington, N.Z.: Ministry of Justice.

Annotation:

A report developed to provide an understanding of traditional Māori perspectives on justice. The intention of the paper is to provide an overview of a Māori perspective of tika or rightness.

Key Themes:

- * identification of cultural values and beliefs in relation to Māori practices and tikanga.
 - * the high proportion of Māori involvement in the justice system
 - * the Treaty of Waitangi
-

Coleman, A. M. G. (2005). Te oranga o te iwi Māori A study of Māori economic and social progress. Māori economic development: glimpses from statistical sources. Wellington, N.Z.: New Zealand Business Roundtable.

Annotation:

Key Themes:

- * measuring Māori economic involvement
 - * Māori economic development
-

Demand for Māori eco-cultural tourism. (2006). Lincoln, N.Z.: Manaaki Whenua Press Landcare Research.

Annotation:

The report explores the demand for Māori eco-cultural tourism in New Zealand.

It examines

- * the behaviour of both international and domestic tourists.
 - * tourists' consumption of Māori cultural tourism products
 - * their perception of what Māori cultural tourism is.
 - * the added value which Māori cultural components may bring to mainstream tourism products.
-

Diamond, P. (2003). A fire in your belly: Māori leaders speak. Wellington, N.Z.: Huia.

Annotation:

A record of interviews that formed the basis of six programmes in an eight part National Radio series about Māori leadership.

Interviewees:

- * Sir Tipene O'Regan
 - * Whatarangī Winiata
 - * Iritana Tawhiwhirangi
 - * Sir Robert Mahuta
 - * Hirini Moko Mead
 - * Pita Sharples
-

Durie, M. (2001). E taurangi tonu te hau The winds of change forever blow: a Māori development trilogy : a thesis presented for the degree of Doctor of Literature at Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Annotation:

Mason Durie. Thesis

Key Themes:

- * Whaiora : Māori health development
 - * Te mana te kawanatanga : the politics of Māori self-determination
 - * Mauri ora : the dynamics of Māori health
-

Durie, M. (2003). Nga kahui pou launching Māori futures. Wellington, N.Z.: Huia.

Annotation:

A collection of Durie's keynote addresses, includes a set of guiding principles for Māori centred business

- * Tuhono: Māori business should be aligned with Māori aspirations
- * Purotu: Māori business have multiple responsibility levels
- * Whakaritenga: the profit motive may not be the only motive
- * Paiheretia: integrating all the goals of governance to include Māori values and accounting governance
- * Puawaitanga: best outcomes for Māori will not always be just financial but include social and cultural outcomes
- * Kotahitanga: alliances should formed between Māori organisations and other economic groups.

Also discusses:

- * Māori initiatives in health
 - * education and Treaty settlements
 - * Māori potential and aspirations for development
-

Edlin, B. (2003). Measuring the Māori economy. *New Zealand Management*, v.50 n.2, 12.

Annotation:

A research project by the Business Roundtable to look at the role of Māori in the NZ economy.

Key Themes:

- * the challenge of gathering accurate statistics because of the difficulty of defining 'Māori' and 'Māori business'.
 - * Government
 - * Māori economic development.
-

Edwards, W. J. W. (2003). *Te Ihu Waka: The Māori interface between research and Māori development.* Unpublished Masters, Massey University, Palmerston North.

Annotation:

Edwards develops a framework called 'Te Ihu Waka' that can be used by Māori to assess the likely contribution research can make to Māori development. Literature reviews are completed on:

- *Māori and development
 - *Māori and contemporary research
-

Howard, K. (2006). Strengthening cultural excellence. *Te Karaka*, Autumn 2006, 18 -21.

Annotation:

Discusses the first round of money from the Ngāi Tahu fund as it makes its way out into the rohe.

Considers:

- * contestable grants totalling over one million dollars a year.
 - * the goals of the fund in promoting Māori projects.
-

Hutching, C. (2004). Māori Entrepreneurs on a roll. *Te Karaka*, Spring 2004, 32 - 37.

Annotation:

Looks at the findings of the Unitec NZ Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) 2003/2004 report.

Key themes:

- * Māori are one of the most entrepreneurial races in the world.
 - * Māori exceeded non-Māori in the Total Entrepreneurial Activity stakes.
 - * Just over 17% of the Māori population has attempted to start a business in the past Three years.
-

Love, T. R. (2004). Identifying Contemporary Māori Business Practice and Research. Palmerston North: Massey University.

Annotation:

- * identifies a process of defining what is a Māori business
 - => Māori owned
 - => Māori management and governance
 - => Māori managers/ employees
 - => relationship with its society

 - * research should not only seek to define a Māori business but also the characteristics of Māori business.
 - * identifying these characteristics is essential to Māori business development.
-

Maetzig, R. (2000, 21 August 2000). In the business of Māori enterprise. The Daily News.

Annotation:

The article reviews the development of a new Māori-based business development organisation in Taranaki, Maunga Tu Maunga Ora.

Goals

- * to build the capacity of Māori to be successful in business
 - * promote opportunities for Māori
 - * assisting Māori to develop their business skills
-

Māori access to information technology. (2001). Wellington, N.Z.: Te Puni Kokiri/ Ministry of Māori Development.

Annotation:

The development of the New Zealand information technology industry is a matter of great interest to Māori.

This industry offers:

- * an opportunity to enhance our economic base through the low cost global marketing of Māori business
- * increased employment opportunities for Māori by training in marketable technology skills
- * the internet offers significant prospects for Māori community development, by improving communications between whanau, hapu and iwi and through expanding the use of te reo.

The report focuses on Internet access as a measure of ability to access Information Technology.

Tables:

- * Māori tertiary enrolments
 - * Māori graduates for tertiary computing courses
 - * Internet access by ethnicity.
-

Māori Economic Development Te ohanga whanaketanga Māori. (2003). Wellington, N.Z.: NZ Institute of Economic Research.

Annotation:

A report developed to consider the state of the Māori economy.

Key Indicators:

- * all businesses and transactions where 'Māoriness' matters.
 - * collectively-owned Māori assets.
 - * self employed who identify as Māori.
 - * commercial transactions involving Māori culture.
 - * services oriented to specific Māori needs
 - * housing owned by Māori.
-

Māori in the New Zealand economy. (2002). (3rd ed.) Wellington, N.Z.: Ministry of Māori Development.

Annotation:

The report provides information on:

- * Māori involvement in the New Zealand economy
- * indicates emerging trends in Māori economic development
- * highlights examples of successful Māori enterprises in key industries.

Measurement bases used:

- * occupations
- * industries
- * self employment
- * household income
- * income distribution
- * home ownership

Key findings:

- * Māori economic investment concentrated in the primary sectors
 - * 86% of Māori business has a sole trader structure
 - * Māori under represented in knowledge industries
-

Māori tourism : concepts, characteristics and definition. (2003). Lincoln N.Z.: Tourism Recreation Research and Education Centre Lincoln University.

Annotation:

This report seeks to clarify Māori tourism and the Māori tourism product.

Māori centred tourism:

- * promotes Māori having control over their economic, social, cultural and environmental resources.
 - * reflects a Kaupapa Māori self determined development model
 - * supports and empowers Māori regional tourism organisations to pursue their own development
 - * seeks to describe how Māori are involved in the tourism industry rather than just measuring their participation.
-

McIntosh, A. (2000). Tourist experiences of Māori culture in Aotearoa, New Zealand. Dunedin, N.Z.: Centre for Tourism University of Otago.

Annotation:

The report details visitor research conducted among 1637 international tourists visiting three of New Zealand's most successful Māori tourist attractions.

Key Indicators:

- * tourists' experiences of Māori culture
 - * the extent to which cultural enrichment is an important motivation among international tourists.
-

Mulholland, M. (2006). **He Wairere Pakihi: Maori business case studies.** Palmerston North: Massey University College of Business and Te Au Rangahau.

Annotation:

Case studies include profiles on Ebony Espresso Bar, Dan Joe- Outdoor Pursuits, IHI Wear Ltd, Kia Kaha Clothing, the New Zealand Sports Academy, Bio-farm Products Ltd, Kiwa Film and TV Productions, Paewai-Mullins Shearing, Mike and Heather Tapsell-Payless Plastics, Whale Watch Kaikoura Ltd, Ngati Whatua o Orakei Corporate Ltd, Ati-hau Whanganui Incorporation, Maori Touch New Zealand, The Wellington Maori consultants Cluster, Nga Whakataetae mo Nga Manu Korero and the Maori Education Trust.

New Zealand Ministry of Māori Development. (2004). Strategic direction: Māori succeeding as Māori. Wellington N.Z: Te Puni Kokiri.

Annotation:

A report on Māori Economic Development.

Key Themes:

- * Māori Development
 - * Politics and Government
-

New Zealand Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission. (2002). Ahu whakamua: the Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Settlement : what it means for you: summarising the report for agreement on the allocation of assets and distribution of benefits of the Treaty of Waitangi fisheries settlement. Wellington, N.Z.: Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission.

Annotation:

A summary of the report for agreement on the allocation of assets and distribution of benefits of the Treaty of Waitangi fisheries settlement.

Key Themes:

- * allocation of collective fisheries assets
 - * determination of what defines a Māori business
-

Otaki show goes national to show off Māori success. (2004, 3 September 2004). The Dominion Post, p. 7.

Annotation:

The article reviews the 2004 National Māori Business Expo.

Celebrates Māori:

- * business
 - * products
 - * entrepreneurship
-

School of Māori and Pacific Development. (2001). Nation building & Māori development in the 21st century: conference proceedings, 30th August to 1st September 2000. Hamilton N.Z.: School of Māori and Pacific Development The University of Waikato.

Annotation:

A collection of conference papers, there were several measures used that are based on standard economic measurement, including:

- * stable institutions
- * financial wealth
- * long-term investment

Also discusses as a measurement base:

- * the amount of land in Māori ownership
- * cultural match
 - => fitting business within social norms and priority on whanau
- * leadership and self-determination
 - => having Māori governing Māori organisations.

Sin, I. (2004). Māori incomes: investigating differences between iwi. Wellington, N.Z.: Motu Economic and Public Policy Research.

Annotation:

This paper investigates several factors that may be important for improving Māori outcomes, and the extent to which their importance varies by iwi.

Specifically, it examines:

- * The extent to which differences in the characteristics of the European and the populations of various iwi can account for the differences in income distribution between the groups.
- * It finds that qualification levels are important
- * The differing age distributions and the proportions of the population with different work and labour force statuses.
- * Residence in different types of urban or rural area appears
- * The size of the influences of the different factors vary considerably by iwi and sometimes by gender.
- * Policies aimed at improving Māori incomes may be more cost-effective if they Target specific iwi.

Smith, N. (2004, 16 July 2004). The Māori business revolution. National Business Review.

Annotation:

Discusses the Māori economy in general, with a small focus on Māori exports.

Stokes, E. (2002). The individualisation of Māori interests in land. ii, 229 maps 230 cm.

Annotation:

Considers how individualised title to Māori land has affected the concept of multiple ownership of Māori land and the jurisdiction of the Māori Land Court.

Key Themes

- * The Native Land Courts
 - * Individual farms on Māori Land
 - * Urbanisation
 - * North American Parallels
 - * Contemporary Perceptions of Individual Title
-

Stone, D. (2006). Māori economic development and asset utilisation. New Zealand Law Journal, 30-32.

Annotation:

Reviews key subjects relating to Māori economic development and asset utilisation.

Key themes:

- * identifies existing structures and comments on their limitations.
- * addresses the impact of new developments.
- * discusses the types of organisational structures (from a legal perspective) that are most suited for Māori business organisations.

The use of collectively held assets by entities on behalf of Māori

Tahu, N. (2000). Ngai Tahu 2025: Ngai Tahu.

Annotation:

A tribal map for Ngai Tahu in 2025. It covers:

- * The natural environment
 - * Tribal communications and participation
 - * Culture and identity
 - * Social development
 - * Education
 - * Governance and organisational development
 - * Investment planning
-

Taumata, A. (2002). Manaakitanga Māori tourism electronic resource: people caring for people.

Annotation:

The stories of four Māori tourism ventures in their efforts to create a niche in the New Zealand tourism industry. Video presentations, duration, 25 min

Te Māori i nga Rohe Māori regional diversity. (2001). Wellington, N.Z.: Te Puni Kokiri.

Annotation:

Provides baseline information on selected characteristics of Māori in the 14 regions of New Zealand.

Key Themes

- * Māori moving to larger urban areas are disproportionately confined to peripheral locations.
- * Māori living in urban areas have a closer physical connection with their iwi but educational and employment opportunities maybe fewer.
- * there is a need to balance cultural capital within the urban setting.
- * many young Māori migrate to increase educational opportunities beyond compulsory schooling.
- * for Māori who do migrate organisations such as Te Whanau help to maintain a link to their culture.

Te Mata o te Tau Academy for Māori Research and Scholarship. (2006). Te Hihiri Umanga Whanau: Successful Whanau Participation in Small and Medium-sized Enterprises. Palmerston North: Massey University.

Annotation:

Explores and characterises Māori and whanau in small and medium sized enterprises.

Identifies:

- * characteristics of a whanau business
- * opportunities for whanau participation in SMEs
- * pathways for whanau entry and success in SMEs
- * develops a Whanau SME Map

Key Themes

- * External Environment
- * Whanau resources
- * Business acumen
- * Whanau aspirations

Te Wananga o Aotearoa. (2003). Māori and industry; making it work, working together. In Māori and industry; making it work, working together. September 2003, Auckland. Te Wananga o Aotearoa. Annotation:

A collection of each speaker's presentations from the conference.

The summit:

- * discussed industry and vocational training from the perspective of industry and Māori leaders
 - * addressed the role of training organisations and institutions in Māori development.
-

The New Zealand Business Council for Sustainable Development. (2005). Lets Settle This: Through Settlement to Sustainable Māori Enterprise. Wellington: The New Zealand Business Council for Sustainable Development and Westpac New Zealand.

Annotation:

A blueprint for Māori to assist with Māori economic development. The blueprint is a roadmap for working through the issues that face Māori when determining the economic future of collective or communal assets.

Economic Development is considered in a collection of case studies:

Considers:

- * Māori business as all business where 'Māoriness' matters.
- * the need to consider commercial and tribal activities.
- * the skills required to manage an organisation with intergenerational asset ownership.
- * access to capital investment
- * collective bargaining opportunities

Tinirau, R. S., Gillies, A. (2004). The people with calloused hands: Māori development in Aotearoa/ New Zealand.

Annotation:

Provides:

- * a brief overview of Māori business
- * defines Māori business and development
- * specific examples of Māori business
- * defines the way Māori business development advances Māori aspirations.

Tourism and Māori development in Westland. (2001). Lincoln N.Z.: Tourism Recreation Research and Education Centre Lincoln University.

Annotation:

Provides an understanding of Māori tourism to enhance the ability of the wider Māori community to develop Māori tourism in ways that sustain Māori culture and in a manner acceptable to Māori.

Recommendations:

- * national standards for Māori cultural products
- * funding for specific Māori education/training
- * good working relationships between Māori organisations
- * Māori tourism planning to be undertaken at the national level

TPK backs away from Māori bank proposal. (2004, 6 March 2004). The Press.

Annotation:

The article discusses the Te Puni Kokiri (TPK) decision not to establish a Māori bank.

Reviews:

- * collective nature of Māori business.
- * the use of collectively owned Māori assets in financing.

Tumatanui : the experience of the first indigenous wine company to export high quality wine from New Zealand. (2002). Lower Hutt, N.Z.: Open Polytechnic of New Zealand.

Whitehead, J., Annesley, Barbara. (2005). The Context for Māori Economic Development. Wellington: The Treasury.

Annotation:

The purpose of this paper is to provide background that will help inform discussion and stimulate debate among those involved in the Hui Taumata. It is intended to complement the stimulus papers and research papers commissioned by the Hui Taumata Steering Committee.

Covers:

- * a discussion on the concept of economic development
 - * the link between economic growth and the activities of individual and organisations
 - * a detailed discussion of what matters for Māori economic development
-

A.2 Economic Indicators (27)

Alexander, R. (2001). A critique of "Māori socio-economic disparity". Dunedin, N.Z.: Dept. of Economics University of Otago.

Annotation:

The books discusses the state of economic research and the implications of public policy made from the flawed treatment of data.

Key Themes:

- * economic development
 - * the economic gap between Māori and non Māori
 - * economic research
-

Alexander, R. (2001). Ethnic gaps and ethnic ratios. Dunedin, N.Z.: Dept. of Economics University of Otago.

Annotation:

In the December 2000 issue of Political Science Gould argues that the method chosen by Te Puni Kokiri for measuring ethnic 'gaps' leads to serious distortion. Gould claims that his alternative, a ratio of percentages, is conceptually superior. In fact, it is not at all clear what such a 'ratio of ratios' means, nor are changes in it easy to interpret.

This paper discusses:

- * the appropriate use of ratios
 - * outlines why Gould's use of a ratio of ratios is flawed
 - * draws attention to Gould's inappropriate calculations of 'rates of improvement'
-

Alexander, R. (2001). Māori disadvantage in the labour market. Dunedin, N.Z.: Dept. of Economics University of Otago.

Annotation:

A discussion of ethnic and gender wage differentials and labour market discrimination.

Measurement Indicators:

- * age
 - * household type
 - * marital status
 - * qualifications
 - * occupational class
 - * location
-

Brown, H. (2005). Brand Māori. Te Karaka, Winter 2005, 20 - 25.

Annotation:

Half of New Zealand's Māori population of 600,000 is under the age of 23, with nearly a quarter living in metropolitan Auckland. This article looks at what the future holds for our rangatahi and find out what they think of themselves, their culture and their prospects.

Includes an overview of:

- * Demographic Trends
 - * Education Trends
 - * Economic Trends
-

Coleman, A. M. G. (2005). Te oranga o te iwi Māori A study of Māori economic and social progress. Māori economic development: glimpses from statistical sources. Wellington, N.Z.: New Zealand Business Roundtable.

Annotation:

Key Themes:

- * measuring Māori economic involvement
 - * Māori economic development
-

Del La Varis, C. (2005, 12 March 2005). Iwi business flexes muscle. Waikato Times.

Annotation:

Māori business in the Waikato is big business, with Tainui alone worth \$180 million and iwi-owned corporation Taharoa C's net worth nudging \$50 million. Discusses some of the challenges and opportunities for Māori business in the region. Māori business and economic interests in the Waikato are collectively a very powerful force, but exactly how powerful is harder to gauge.

Del La Varis, C. (2005, 28 February 2005). High hopes from Tainui for Māori economic hui. Waikato Times, p. 4.

Annotation:

A report on the Hui Taumata Māori economic summit and discussion with Tainui's chief executive Steve Murray

Key themes:

- * Māori production contributed about \$1.9 billion annually to the economy.
 - * Māori workers make up one in five of the workforce.
 - * Māori raising capital for business.
 - * financing on collectively owned assets
-

Development on the edge: proceedings of the Fourth Biennial Conference of the Aotearoa New Zealand International Development Studies Network. (2004). Centre for Development Studies, The University of Auckland.

Annotation:

Proceedings of the Fourth Biennial Conference of the Aotearoa New Zealand.

Key Themes:

- * economic development
 - * economic assistance
-

Durie, M. (2000). Contemporary Māori development : issues and broad directions (No. \$5.00 (pbk.). Hamilton, N.Z.: Dept. of Development Studies University of Waikato.

Annotation:

A record of a paper presented by Professor Durie to the students in the second year undergraduate course, 'Full circle: Indigenous development in the Pacific Region'

Key Themes:

- * Māori economic development
 - * economic conditions
 - * Māori social conditions
-

Edwards, W. J. W. (2003). Te Ihu Waka: The Māori interface between research and Māori development. Unpublished Masters, Massey University, Palmerston North.

Annotation:

Edwards develops a framework called 'Te Ihu Waka' that can be used by Māori to assess the likely contribution research can make to Māori development. Literature reviews are completed on:

- *Māori and development
 - *Māori and contemporary research
-

He tirohanga whakamuri. (2002). Whanganui a Tara N.Z.: Huia Te Mana Korero.

Annotation:

Published for the Ministry of Education. Māori activities in agriculture, commerce and banking during the 19th and early 20th centuries

Houlahan, M. (2005, 23 February 2005). What's next. The Press, p. 17.

Annotation:

A record of the summit of Māoridom's leaders to review 20 years of progress and plot a path forward for the next 20 years.

Considers as a measure of Māori Economic Development:

- * Demographic trends
 - * Education trends
 - * Economic trends
-

Howard, K. (2006). Strengthening cultural excellence. Te Karaka, Autumn 2006, 18 -21.

Annotation:

Discusses the first round of money from the Ngāi Tahu fund as it makes its way out into the rohe.

Considers:

- * contestable grants totalling over one million dollars a year.
 - * the goals of the fund in promoting Māori projects.
-

James, C. (2005, 9 March 2005). Tradition will take some defrosting. New Zealand Herald.

Annotation:

This article discusses the growth of young Māori business as discussed at the Hui Taumata.

Key Themes:

- * Younger Māori are turning mind and energy to educational and economic development, rather than fighting land and cultural battles.
- * This sort of new Māori does not give a quarter on culture.

There are three lessons for business:

- * most Māori live as a social and economic underclass.
 - * a Māori middle class is now fast emerging.
 - * a modern Māori creativity is developing.
-

Ka awatea tuarua: an implementation of the new dawn. (2003). Wellington N.Z.: NZ Institute of Economic Research.

Annotation:

Report positioned in relation to education and economic strategy.

Qualitative Reviews Te Wananga o Aotearoa and social and economic impacts.

Economic Indicators:

- * employment statistics and work history
- * income range
- * receipt of welfare payments.

Māori economic development Te ohanga whanaketanga Māori. (2003). Wellington, N.Z.: NZ Institute of Economic Research.

Annotation:

A report developed to consider the state of the Māori economy.

Key Indicators:

- * all businesses and transactions where 'Māoriness' matters.
- * collectively-owned Māori assets.
- * self employed who identify as Māori.
- * commercial transactions involving Māori culture.
- * services oriented to specific Māori needs
- * housing owned by Māori.

Māori in the New Zealand economy. (2002). (3rd ed.) Wellington, N.Z.: Ministry of Māori Development.

Annotation:

The report provides information on:

- * Māori involvement in the New Zealand economy
- * indicates emerging trends in Māori economic development
- * highlights examples of successful Māori enterprises in key industries.

Measurement bases used:

- * occupations
- * industries
- * self employment
- * household income
- * income distribution
- * home ownership

Key findings:

- * Māori economic investment concentrated in the primary sectors
- * 86% of Māori business has a sole trader structure
- * Māori under represented in knowledge industries

O'Sullivan, J. G. (2005). An investigation into the process of Māori economic development. Lincoln University.

Annotation:

An investigation into the process of Māori economic development

Progress towards closing social and economic gaps between Māori and non-Māori: a report to the Minister of Māori Affairs. (2000). Wellington, N.Z.: Te Puni Kokiri.

Annotation:

The report is intended to assist government and mainstream agencies to maintain a focus on the status of Māori in their work and decision-making.

Key Discussions:

- * an analysis of disparities between Māori and non-Māori.
 - * Demographic Trends
 - * Economic conditions
-

Puketapu, B. T. T. (2000). Māori organisation and contemporary Māori development: strengthening the conceptual plait: a thesis presented for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Māori Studies at Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Annotation:

Key themes:

- * Politics and government
 - * Government relations
 - * Economic conditions
 - * Social conditions
-

School of Māori and Pacific Development. (2001). Nation building & Māori development in the 21st century: conference proceedings, 30th August to 1st September 2000. Hamilton N.Z.: School of Māori and Pacific Development The University of Waikato.

Annotation:

A collection of conference papers, there were several measures used that are based on standard economic measurement, including:

- * stable institutions
- * financial wealth
- * long-term investment

Also discusses as a measurement base:

- * the amount of land in Māori ownership
 - * cultural match
 - => fitting business within social norms and priority on whanau
 - * leadership and self-determination
 - => having Māori governing Māori organisations.
-

School of Māori Studies. (2002). Māori Specific Outcomes and Indicators. Palmerston North: Massey University.

Annotation:

A set of Māori specific outcomes and indicators that could be used to evaluate programmes intended to benefit Māori.

- * Human capacity
 - * Resource capacity
 - * Inter-connectedness
 - * Māori focus
 - * Māori commonality
 - * Contemporary Relevance
 - * Specificity
-

Smith, N. (2004, 16 July 2004). The Māori business revolution. National Business Review.

Annotation:

Discusses the Māori economy in general, with a small focus on Māori exports.

Stone, D. (2006). Māori economic development and asset utilisation. New Zealand Law Journal, 30-32.

Annotation:

Reviews key subjects relating to Māori economic development and asset utilisation.

Key themes:

- * identifies existing structures and comments on their limitations.
 - * addresses the impact of new developments.
 - * discusses the types of organisational structures (from a legal perspective) that are most suited for Māori business organisations.
 - * the use of collectively held assets by entities on behalf of Māori
-

Te Mata o te Tau Academy for Māori Research and Scholarship. (2006). Te Hihiri Umanga Whanau: Successful Whanau Participation in Small and Medium-sized Enterprises. Palmerston North: Massey University.

Annotation:

Explores and characterises Māori and whanau in small and medium sized enterprises.

Identifies:

- * characteristics of a whanau business
- * opportunities for whanau participation in SMEs
- * pathways for whanau entry and success in SMEs
- * develops a Whanau SME Map

Key Themes

- * External Environment
 - * Whanau resources
 - * Business acumen
 - * Whanau aspirations
-

Tinirau, R. s., Gillies, A. (2004). The people with calloused hands: Māori development in Aotearoa/ New Zealand.

Annotation:

Provides:

- * a brief overview of Māori business
 - * defines Māori business and development
 - * specific examples of Māori business
 - * defines the way Māori business development advances Māori aspirations.
-

Whitehead, J., Annesley, Barbara. (2005). The Context for Māori Economic Development. Wellington: The Treasury.

Annotation:

The purpose of this paper is to provide background that will help inform discussion and stimulate debate among those involved in the Hui Taumata. It is intended to complement the stimulus papers and research papers commissioned by the Hui Taumata Steering Committee.

Covers:

- * a discussion on the concept of economic development
 - * the link between economic growth and the activities of individual and organisations
 - * a detailed discussion of what matters for Māori economic development
-

A.3 Communal Assets (16)

Ball, T. T. (2004). *Developing a financial plan for a Māori Trust.*, Massey University, Pamerston North.

Annotation:

A research report that considers the development of financial planning for a Māori Trust.

Key themes:

- * Finance
 - * Portfolio Management
-

Consultation forum with Māori land owners : summary of consultation hui, September 2002. (2002). Wellington, N.Z.: Department for Courts.

Annotation:

- * Te kooti whenua Māori. Māori Land Court.
 - * Outlines the need for a fully operational Māori Land Owners Forum.
 - * Access to basic land information to be available via the internet
-

Hammond, D. (2001). *Development of Māori owned indigenous forests.* Wellington N.Z.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Annotation:

Summarises a study to examine the indigenous forest assets owned by Māori, their potential to yield a harvest of indigenous timber, and how they might be developed into economic assets.

Key Themes:

- * the physical location and extent of the forest areas.
 - * the potential of the identified forests to produce a harvestable volume of timber.
 - * the implications of the current legislative framework and the impact on the present ductive capability of the forest.
 - * the potential for a harvest of indigenous timber from Māori owned forest resources.
 - * what benefits may be delivered to the owners from a harvest
 - * the factors will impact on the likelihood of the development of a sustainable harvest timber from Māori resources.
-

Hutching, C. (2006). Unlocking Māori Land. *Autumn 2006*(31), 22 - 27.

Annotation:

Te Maire Tau surveys the view from of whānau land. This article discusses how to maximise the benefits of Māori land ownership and the difficult philosophical and legal issues involved.

Levermore, E. (2006, 22 June 2006). Māori economic model proposed. *The Southland Times*.

Annotation:

Awarua Runanga Upoko Sir Tipene O'Regan discusses how "Māori economic development needs to be better integrated and connected with economic development."

Key Themes:

- * Māori health funding
 - * governance
 - * sustainability of the environment.
 - * distribution of dividends collectively owned by Māori tribes
 - * economic wealth
-

Māori economic development Te ohanga whanaketanga Māori. (2003). Wellington, N.Z.: NZ Institute of Economic Research.

Annotation:

A report developed to consider the state of the Māori economy.

Key Indicators:

- * all businesses and transactions where 'Māoriness' matters.
 - * collectively-owned Māori assets.
 - * self employed who identify as Māori.
 - * commercial transactions involving Māori culture.
 - * services oriented to specific Māori needs
 - * housing owned by Māori.
-

Māori land use national resource kit Te kete matauranga whenua. (2003). Opotiki, N.Z.: Māori Land Development Trust.

Annotation:

Produced with support from The Community Employment Group, MAF Sustainable Farming Fund, Te Puni Kokiri, Trade and Enterprise New Zealand and Māori Land Development.

Key Themes:

- * Land Tenure
 - * Rural Development
 - * Māori land use.
-

Ngai Tahu Leader Supports Māori Land Sales (Writer) (2005). [Radio]. New Zealand: Radio New Zealand.

Annotation:

A record of Tahu Potiki's addresses to the Hui Taumata promoting Māori to be more open to the idea of selling their tribal assets.

Key Themes:

- * Māori land
 - * economic development
-
-

Rennie, H. (2000). *Factors facilitating and inhibiting Section 33 transfers to iwi.* Hamilton N.Z. Cambridge N.Z.: Dept. of Geography University of Waikato; Eclectic Energy.

Annotation:

Key Themes:

- * New Zealand. Resource Management Act 1991. Section 33
 - * Land use
 - * Natural resources
-

Roskrug, N. (2000). *Te oneone i hongia e Turi: nga mara o Wai-o-Turi: a research report presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the Diploma in Māori Resource Development at Massey University, Palmerston North.*

Annotation:

An assessment of the suitability for horticulture of the Nga Rauru Kiiitahi iwi's land at Wai-o-Turi Pa on the southern bank of the Patea River

Stokes, E. (2002). The individualisation of Māori interests in land. ii, 229 maps 230 cm.

Annotation:

Considers how individualised title to Māori land has affected the concept of multiple ownership of Māori land and the jurisdiction of the Māori Land Court.

Key Themes

- * The Native Land Courts
 - * Individual farms on Māori Land
 - * Urbanisation
 - * North American Parallels
 - * Contemporary Perceptions of Individual Title
-

Tahu, N. (2000). *Ngai Tahu 2025: Ngai Tahu.*

Annotation:

A tribal map for Ngai Tahu in 2025. It covers:

- * The natural environment
 - * Tribal communications and participation
 - * Culture and identity
 - * Social development
 - * Education
 - * Governance and organisational development
 - * Investment planning
-

Te Mata o te Tau Academy for Māori Research and Scholarship. (2006). *Te Hihiri Umanga Whanau: Successful Whanau Participation in Small and Medium-sized Enterprises.* Palmerston North: Massey University.

Annotation:

Explores and characterises Māori and whanau in small and medium sized enterprises.

Identifies:

- * characteristics of a whanau business
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Key Themes

- * External Environment
 - * Whanau resources
 - * Business acumen
 - * Whanau aspirations
-

The New Zealand Business Council for Sustainable Development. (2005). *Lets Settle This: Through Settlement to Sustainable Māori Enterprise.* Wellington: The New Zealand Business Council for Sustainable Development and Westpac New Zealand.

Annotation:

A blueprint for Māori to assist with Māori economic development. The blueprint is a roadmap for working through the issues that face Māori when determining the economic future of collective or communal assets.

Economic Development is considered in a collection of case studies:

Considers:

- * Māori business as all business where 'Māoriness' matters.
 - * the need to consider commercial and tribal activities.
 - * the skills required to manage an organisation with intergenerational asset ownership.
 - * access to capital investment
 - * collective bargaining opportunities
-

The values associated with Māori-centred tourism in Canterbury. (2003). Lincoln N.Z.: Tourism Recreation Research and Education Centre Lincoln University.

Annotation:

Frانيا Kanara Zygadlo ... [et al.] Includes bibliographical references (p. 33-34) and Māori glossary

TPK backs away from Māori bank proposal. (2004, 6 March 2004). *The Press.*

Annotation:

The article discusses the Te Puni Kokiri (TPK) decision not to establish a Māori bank.

Reviews:

- * collective nature of Māori business.
 - * the use of collectively owned Māori assists in financing.
-

A.4 Governance (14)

Durie, M. (2001). *E taurangi tonu te hau The winds of change forever blow: a Māori development trilogy: a thesis presented for the degree of Doctor of Literature at Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand.*

Annotation:

Mason Durie. Thesis

Key Themes:

- * Whaiora : Māori health development
 - * Te mana te kawanatanga : the politics of Māori self-determination
 - * Mauri ora : the dynamics of Māori health
-

Levermore, E. (2006, 22 June 2006). Māori economic model proposed. *The Southland Times.*

Annotation:

Awarua Runanga Upoko Sir Tipene O'Regan discusses how "Māori economic development needs to be better integrated and connected with economic development."

Key Themes:

- * Māori health funding
 - * governance
 - * sustainability of the environment.
 - * distribution of dividends collectively owned by Māori tribes
 - * economic wealth
-

Loomis, T. (2000). *Government's role in Māori development: charting a new direction?* Hamilton N.Z.: Dept. of Development Studies University of Waikato.

Annotation:

A state development policy that preaches equity and self determination without promoting self governance is doomed to failure

- * the paper questions the Government's Māori development Policy
 - * identifies a significant shift in the state's role regarding indigenous self-determination and development in other countries
 - * considers a new direction for Government policy.
-

Māori tourism: concepts, characteristics and definition. (2003). Lincoln N.Z.: Tourism Recreation Research and Education Centre Lincoln University.

Annotation:

This report seeks to clarify Māori tourism and the Māori tourism product.

Māori centered tourism:

- * promotes Māori having control over their economic, social, cultural and environmental resources.
 - * reflects a Kaupapa Māori self determined development model
 - * supports and empowers Māori regional tourism organisations to pursue their own development
 - * seeks to describe how Māori are involved in the tourism industry rather than just measuring their participation.
-

Māori want control of own destiny. (2005, 4 March 2005). *New Zealand Herald.*

Annotation:

The article discusses the Hui Taumata steering group call for a stand-alone Māori entity to drive Māori economic development.

Hui outcomes

- * Māori entity to drive economic development.
 - * Move on from grievance mode.
 - * Stop relying on Government.
 - * Clean up governance issues and political infighting.
 - * Seek tribal and international partners
-

McLoughlin, D. (2005, 4 March 2005). Māori vote to paddle own waka. *The Dominion Post.*

Annotation:

The article discusses the message to Government from Māori business and community leaders that they want to steer their own future course, not have the state paddle the waka.

Key Themes:

- * Government policy
 - * Māori collective future
-

New Zealand Ministry of Māori Development. (2004). *Strategic direction: Māori succeeding as Māori.* Wellington N.Z: Te Puni Kokiri.

Annotation:

A report on Māori Economic Development.

Key Themes:

- * Māori Development
 - * Politics and Government
-

Ngai Tatou 2020: The Young Māori Leaders Conference 2001. (2002). Auckland N.Z.: F.I.R.S.T. Foundation.

Annotation:

A collection of reports from The Young Māori Leaders Conference.

Key Themes:

- * Politics and Government
 - * Social Conditions
 - * Education
 - * Leadership
-

Puketapu, B. T. T. (2000). *Māori organisation and contemporary Māori development : strengthening the conceptual plait: a thesis presented for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Māori Studies at Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand.*

Annotation:

Key themes:

- * Politics and government
 - * Government relations
 - * Economic conditions
 - * Social conditions
-

Sin, I. (2004). *Māori incomes: investigating differences between iwi.* Wellington, N.Z.: Motu Economic and Public Policy Research.

Annotation:

This paper investigates several factors that may be important for improving Māori outcomes, and the extent to which their importance varies by iwi.

Specifically, it examines:

- * The extent to which differences in the characteristics of the European and the populations of various iwi can account for the differences in income distribution between the groups.
 - * It finds that qualification levels are important
 - * The differing age distributions and the proportions of the population with different work and labour force statuses.
 - * Residence in different types of urban or rural area appears
 - * The size of the influences of the different factors vary considerably by iwi and sometimes by gender.
 - * Policies aimed at improving Māori incomes may be more cost-effective if they target specific iwi
-

Sustained political commitment needed to address Māori health offering an indigenous New Zealand perspective. (2006). (No. 1174-9741).

Annotation:

The report sums up key findings of the University of Otago/Ministry of Health report 'Decades of Disparities III.

Reviews:

- * ethnic and socio-economic inequalities in mortality.
 - * Researchers, Associate Prof Tony Blakely and Bridget Robson, about their call for a sustained, long-term commitment from government to help reduce socio-economic inequalities.
-

Tahu, N. (2000). *Ngai Tahu 2025*: Ngai Tahu.

Annotation:

A tribal map for Ngai Tahu in 2025. It covers:

- * The natural environment
 - * Tribal communications and participation
 - * Culture and identity
 - * Social development
 - * Education
 - * Governance and organisational development
 - * Investment planning
-

Te Wananga o Aotearoa. (2003). Māori and industry; making it work, working together. In *Māori and industry; making it work, working together*. September 2003, Auckland. Te Wananga o Aotearoa.

Annotation:

A collection of each speaker's presentation from the conference.

The summit:

- * discussed industry and vocational training from the perspective of industry and Māori leaders
 - * addressed the role of training organisations and institutions in Māori development
-

Whakamau ki Nga Kaupapa: making the best of iwi management plans under the Resource Management Act 1991. (2003). Wellington, N.Z.: Ministry for the Environment.

Annotation:

Discusses the development and best use of iwi management planning.

Key Themes:

- * legislative context for iwi management plans
 - * the status of iwi planning documents
 - * conflicting iwi planning documents
 - * steps to making the best use of iwi management plans
 - * building relationships with iwi.
-

A.5 Education (12)

Cunningham, C. W. (2005). *Pathways to employment: an analysis of young Māori workers.* Auckland [N.Z.]: Labour Market Dynamics Research Programme, Massey University,.

Annotation:

- Young Māori experience a different life-course which affects their employment experience
 - Young Māori are more likely to be partnered (married and de-facto relationships) than their non-Māori counterparts;
 - Young Māori are less likely to have formal qualifications.
 - Māori have a high degree of mobility, between jobs, between industries and between occupations.
 - Many Māori engage in further training, but this training is much less likely to be at graduate or post-graduate levels;
 - Young Māori are less likely to access formal career or job guidance services
-

Durie, M. (2003). *Nga kahui pou launching Māori futures.* Wellington, N.Z.: Huia.

Annotation:

A collection of Durie's keynote addresses, includes a set of guiding principles for Māori centred business

- * Tuhono: Māori business should be aligned with Māori aspirations
- * Purotu: Māori business have multiple responsibility levels
- * Whakaritenga: the profit motive may not be the only motive
- * Paiheretia: integrating all the goals of governance to include Māori values and accounting governance
- * Puawaitanga: best outcomes for Māori will not always be just financial but include social and cultural outcomes
- * Kotahitanga: alliances should formed between Māori organisations and other economic groups.

Also discusses:

- * Māori initiatives in health
 - * education and Treaty settlements
 - * Māori potential and aspirations for development
-

Ihimaera, L. V. (2004). *He waka arahi training-workplace nexus framework: the interface between Māori mental health training and education workforce development.* Palmerston North, N.Z.: Te Rau Matatini,.

Annotation:

He Waka Arahi aims to facilitate an integrative and collaborative approach between health and education at all levels in order to extend the capacity and capability of those working in mental health to respond effectively to Māori mental health need.

Key Themes:

- * Māori mental health
 - * Māori mental health training
 - * employment of Māori in mental health services.
-

James, C. (2005, 9 March 2005). Tradition will take some defrosting. *New Zealand Herald*.

Annotation:

This article discusses the growth of young Māori business as discussed at the Hui Taumata.

Key Themes:

- * Younger Māori are turning mind and energy to educational and economic development, rather than fighting land and cultural battles.
- * This sort of new Māori does not give a quarter on culture.

There are three lessons for business:

- * Most Māori live as a social and economic underclass.
- * A Māori middle class is now fast emerging.
- * a modern Māori creativity is developing.

Māori access to information technology. (2001). Wellington, N.Z.: Te Puni Kokiri/ Ministry of Māori Development.

Annotation:

The development of the New Zealand information technology industry is a matter of great interest to Māori.

This industry offers:

- * an opportunity to enhance our economic base through the low cost global marketing of Māori business
- * increased employment opportunities for Māori by training in marketable technology skills
- * the internet offers significant prospects for Māori community development, by improving communications between whanau, hapu and iwi and through expanding the use of te reo.

The report focuses on Internet access as a measure of ability to access Information Technology.

Tables:

- * Māori tertiary enrolments
- * Māori graduates for tertiary computing courses
- * Internet access by ethnicity.

New Zealand Ministry of Māori Development. (2001). *Review of Career Services rapuara service delivery to Māori*. Wellington, N.Z.: Te Puni Kokiri.

Annotation:

Key themes:

- * Career development
 - * Vocational guidance
-

Ngai Tatou 2020: The Young Māori Leaders Conference 2001. (2002). Auckland N.Z.: F.I.R.S.T. Foundation.

Annotation:

A collection of reports from The Young Māori Leaders Conference.

Key Themes:

- * Politics and Government
 - * Social Conditions
 - * Education
 - * Leadership
-

Tahu, N. (2000). *Ngai Tahu 2025*: Ngai Tahu.

Annotation:

A tribal map for Ngai Tahu in 2025. It covers:

- * The natural environment
 - * Tribal communications and participation
 - * Culture and identity
 - * Social development
 - * Education
 - * Governance and organisational development
 - * Investment planning
-

Te Māori i nga Rohe Māori regional diversity. (2001). Wellington, N.Z.: Te Puni Kokiri.

Annotation:

Provides baseline information on selected characteristics of Māori in the 14 regions of New Zealand.

Key Themes

- * Māori moving to larger urban areas are disproportionately confined to peripheral locations.
 - * Māori living in urban areas have a closer physical connection with their iwi but educational and employment opportunities maybe fewer.
 - * there is a need to balance cultural capital within the urban setting.
 - * many young Māori migrate to increase educational opportunities beyond compulsory schooling.
 - * for Māori who do migrate organisations such as Te Whanau help to maintain a link to their culture.
-

The New Zealand Business Council for Sustainable Development. (2005). *Lets Settle This: Through Settlement to Sustainable Māori Enterprise.* Wellington: The New Zealand Business Council for Sustainable Development and Westpac New Zealand.

Annotation:

A blueprint for Māori to assist with Māori economic development. The blueprint is a roadmap for working through the issues that face Māori when determining the economic future of collective or communal assets.

Economic Development is considered in a collection of case studies:

Considers:

- * Māori business as all business where 'Māoriness' matters.
- * the need to consider commercial and tribal activities.
- * the skills required to manage an organisation with intergenerational asset ownership.
- * access to capital investment
- * collective bargaining opportunities

Whitehead, J., Annesley, Barbara. (2005). *The Context for Māori Economic Development.* Wellington: The Treasury.

Annotation:

The purpose of this paper is to provide background that will help inform discussion and stimulate debate among those involved in the Hui Taumata. It is intended to complement the stimulus papers and research papers commissioned by the Hui Taumata Steering Committee.

Covers:

- * a discussion on the concept of economic development
 - * the link between economic growth and the activities of individual and organisations
 - * a detailed discussion of what matters for Māori economic development
-

A.6 Social Differences (10)

A glimpse into the Māori world: Māori perspectives on justice He hinatore ki te ao Māori. (2001). Wellington, N.Z.: Ministry of Justice.

Annotation:

A report developed to provide an understanding of traditional Māori perspectives on justice. The intention of the paper is to provide an overview of a Māori perspective of tika or rightness.

Key Themes:

- * identification of cultural values and beliefs in relation to Māori practices and tikanga.
 - * the high proportion of Māori involvement in the justice system
 - * the Treaty of Waitangi
-

Alexander, R. (2001). *A critique of "Māori socio-economic disparity"*. Dunedin, N.Z.: Dept. of Economics University of Otago.

Annotation:

The books discusses the state of economic research and the implications of public policy made from the flawed treatment of data.

Key Themes:

- * economic development
 - * the economic gap between Māori and non Māori
 - * economic research
-

Alexander, R. (2001). *Māori disadvantage in the labour market*. Dunedin, N.Z.: Dept. of Economics University of Otago.

Annotation:

A discussion of ethnic and gender wage differentials and labour market discrimination.

Measurement Indicators:

- *age
 - * household type
 - * marital status
 - * qualifications
 - * occupational class
 - * location
-

Cunningham, C. W. (2005). *Pathways to employment: an analysis of young Māori workers.* Auckland [N.Z.]: Labour Market Dynamics Research Programme, Massey University,.

Annotation:

- Young Māori experience a different life-course which affects their employment experience
- Young Māori are more likely to be partnered (married and de-facto relationships) than their non-Māori counterparts;
- Young Māori are less likely to have formal qualifications.
- Māori have a high degree of mobility, between jobs, between industries and between occupations.
- Many Māori engage in further training, but this training is much less likely to be at graduate or post-graduate levels;
- Young Māori are less likely to access formal career or job guidance services

Durie, M. (2000). *Contemporary Māori development: issues and broad directions* (No. \$5.00 (pbk.)). Hamilton, N.Z.: Dept. of Development Studies University of Waikato.

Annotation:

A record of a paper presented by Professor Durie to the students in the second year undergraduate course, 'Full circle: Indigenous development in the Pacific Region'

Key Themes:

- * Māori economic development
- * Māori economic conditions
- * Māori social conditions

Engelbrecht, H. J. (2003). *Māori and the information workforce, 1991-2001.* Palmerston North, N.Z.: Dept. of Applied and International Economics Massey University.

Annotation:

The paper documents the size, composition and changes in the New Zealand information workforce.

Key Themes:

- * Māori remain underrepresented in the information workforce.
 - * participation has increased but the participation gap has not reduced.
-

Māori in the New Zealand economy. (2002). (3rd ed.). Wellington, N.Z.: Ministry of Māori Development.

Annotation:

The report provides information on:

- * Māori involvement in the New Zealand economy
- * indicates emerging trends in Māori economic development
- * highlights examples of successful Māori enterprises in key industries.

Measurement bases used:

- * occupations
- * industries
- * self employment
- * household income
- * income distribution
- * home ownership

Key findings:

- * Māori economic investment concentrated in the primary sectors
 - * 86% of Māori business has a sole trader structure
 - * Māori under represented in knowledge industries
-

Progress towards closing social and economic gaps between Māori and non-Māori: a report to the Minister of Māori Affairs. (2000). Wellington, N.Z.: Te Puni Kokiri.

Annotation:

The report is intended to assist government and mainstream agencies to maintain a focus on the status of Māori in their work and decision-making.

Key Discussions:

- * an analysis of disparities between Māori and non-Māori.
 - * demographic trends
 - * economic conditions
-

Sin, I. (2004). *Māori incomes: investigating differences between iwi.* Wellington, N.Z.: Motu Economic and Public Policy Research.

Annotation:

This paper investigates several factors that may be important for improving Māori outcomes, and the extent to which their importance varies by iwi.

Specifically, it examines:

- * The extent to which differences in the characteristics of the European and the populations of various iwi can account for the differences in income distribution between the groups.
 - * It finds that qualification levels are important
 - * The differing age distributions and the proportions of the population with different work and labour force statuses.
 - * Residence in different types of urban or rural area appears
 - * The size of the influences of the different factors vary considerably by iwi and sometimes by gender.
 - * Policies aimed at improving Māori incomes may be more cost-effective if they target specific iwi.
-

Sustained political commitment needed to address Māori health offering an indigenous New Zealand perspective. (2006). (No. 1174-9741).

Annotation:

The report sums up key findings of the University of Otago/Ministry of Health report 'Decades of Disparities III.

Reviews:

- * ethnic and socio-economic inequalities in mortality.
 - * Researchers, Associate Prof Tony Blakely and Bridget Robson, about their call for a sustained, long-term commitment from government to help reduce socio-economic inequalities.
-

A.7 Entrepreneurship (10)

Capitalists with a social conscience. (2005, 31 August 2005). *New Zealand Herald.*

Annotation:

A report on the 2003 Global Entrepreneurship Monitor survey and the Māori Party desire to develop entrepreneurial schools or classes for Māori.

Key Themes:

- * Māori were the fourth most entrepreneurial people in the world.
 - * iwi to be encouraged to become more involved in the productive sector of New Zealand society.
 - * economic success measured by a genuine progress index which takes in social and environmental factors as a benchmark of economic performance.
-

Hutching, C. (2004). Māori Entrepreneurs on a roll. *Te Karaka, Spring 2004, 32 - 37.*

Annotation:

Looks at the findings of the Unitec NZ Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) 2003/2004 report.

Key themes:

- * Māori are one of the most entrepreneurial races in the world.
 - * Māori exceeded non-Māori in the Total Entrepreneurial Activity stakes.
 - * Just over 17% of the Māori population has attempted to start a business in the past three years.
-

James, C. (2005, 9 March 2005). Tradition will take some defrosting. *New Zealand Herald.*

Annotation:

This article discusses the growth of young Māori business as discussed at the Hui Taumata.

Key Themes:

- * Younger Māori are turning mind and energy to educational and economic development, rather than fighting land and cultural battles.
- * This sort of new Māori does not give a quarter on culture.

There are three lessons for business:

- * Most Māori live as a social and economic underclass.
 - * A Māori middle class is now fast emerging.
 - * a modern Māori creativity is developing.
-

Kennedy, G. (2005, 18 February 2005). Māori entrepreneurs target Dubai. *The National Business Review.*

Annotation:

The article discusses Poutama Māori Business Trust organisation of a trade expo in Dubai to showcase Māori products and services. The trust wants to grow the micro business sector and develop access to offshore markets including the US, China, Europe and Japan by taking part in expos in those areas.

Maetzig, R. (2000, 21 August 2000). In the business of Māori enterprise. *The Daily News*.

Annotation:

The article reviews the development of a new Māori-based business development organisation in Taranaki, Maunga Tu Maunga Ora.

Goals

- * to build the capacity of Māori to be successful in business
- * promote opportunities for Māori
- * assisting Māori to develop their business skills

Māori told it's time to be creative. (2005, 2 March 2005). *New Zealand Herald*.

Annotation:

Actor Cliff Curtis says the time is ripe for Māori to go further than the traditional asset-rich "three Fs - fishing, farming and forestry" - and take a punt on the creative industry.

Mataira, P. J. (2000). *Nga kai arahi tuitui Māori: Māori entrepreneurship : the articulation of leadership and the dual constituency arrangements associated with Māori enterprise in a capitalist economy*. Massey University, Auckland.

Annotation:

A thesis presented for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Massey University, Albany, Auckland, New Zealand

Mulholland, M. (2006). **He Wairere Pakihi: Maori business case studies. Palmerston North: Massey University College of Business and Te Au Rangahau.**

Annotation:

Case studies include profiles on Ebony Espresso Bar, Dan Joe- Outdoor Pursuits, IHI Wear Ltd, Kia Kaha Clothing, the New Zealand Sports Academy, Bio-farm Products Ltd, Kiwa Film and TV Productions, Paewai-Mullins Shearing, Mike and Heather Tapsell-Payless Plastics, Whale Watch Kaikoura Ltd, Ngati Whatua o Orakei Corporate Ltd, Ati-hau Whanganui Incorporation, Maori Touch New Zealand, The Wellington Maori consultants Cluster, Nga Whakataetae mo Nga Manu Korero and the Maori Education Trust.

New Zealand Ministry of Māori Development. (2004). *Strategic direction: Māori succeeding as Māori*. Wellington N.Z: Te Puni Kokiri.

Annotation:

A report on Māori Economic Development..

Key Themes:

- * Māori Development
- * Politics and Government

Otaki show goes national to show off Māori success. (2004, 3 September 2004). *The Dominion Post*, p. 7.

Annotation:

The article reviews the 2004 National Māori Business Expo.

Celebrates Māori:

- * business
- * products
- * entrepreneurship

A.8 Primary Industry (8)

Hammond, D. (2001). *Development of Māori owned indigenous forests.* Wellington N.Z.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Annotation:

Summarises a study to examine the indigenous forest assets owned by Māori, their potential to yield a harvest of indigenous timber, and how they might be developed into economic assets.

Key Themes:

- * the physical location and extent of the forest areas.
 - * the potential of the identified forests to produce a harvestable volume of timber.
 - * the implications of the current legislative framework and the impact on the present productive capability of the forest.
 - * the potential for a harvest of indigenous timber from Māori owned forest resources.
 - * what benefits may be delivered to the owners from a harvest
 - * the factors will impact on the likelihood of the development of a sustainable harvest of timber from Māori resources.
-

He tirohanga whakamuri. (2002). Whanganui a Tara N.Z.: Huia Te Mana Korero.

Annotation:

Published for the Ministry of Education. Māori activities in agriculture, commerce and banking during the 19th and early 20th centuries

Māori in the New Zealand economy. (2002). (3rd ed.). Wellington, N.Z.: Ministry of Māori Development.

Annotation:

The report provides information on:

- * Māori involvement in the New Zealand economy
- * indicates emerging trends in Māori economic development
- * highlights examples of successful Māori enterprises in key industries.

Measurement bases used:

- * occupations
- * industries
- * self employment
- * household income
- * income distribution
- * home ownership

Key findings:

- * Māori economic investment concentrated in the primary sectors
 - * 86% of Māori business has a sole trader structure
 - * Māori under represented in knowledge industries
-

Māori land use national resource kit Te kete matauranga whenua. (2003). Opotiki, N.Z.: Māori Land Development Trust.

Annotation:

Produced with support from The Community Employment Group, MAF Sustainable Farming Fund, Te Puni Kokiri, Trade and Enterprise New Zealand and Māori Land Development.

Key Themes:

- * Land Tenure
 - * Rural Development
 - * Māori land use.
-

New Zealand Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission. (2002). *Ahu whakamua : the Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Settlement: what it means for you: summarising the report for agreement on the allocation of assets and distribution of benefits of the Treaty of Waitangi fisheries settlement.* Wellington, N.Z.: Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission.

Annotation:

A summary of the report for agreement on the allocation of assets and distribution of benefits of the Treaty of Waitangi fisheries settlement.

Key Themes:

- * allocation of collective fisheries assets
- * determination of what defines a Māori business

Roskrige, N. (2000). *Te oneone i hongia e Turi : nga mara o Wai-o-Turi : a research report presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the Diploma in Māori Resource Development at Massey University, Palmerston North.*

Annotation:

An assessment of the suitability for horticulture of the Nga Rauru Kiiitahi iwi's land at Wai-o-Turi Pa on the southern bank of the Patea River

Proceedings of, Te Ohu Whenua Hui a Tau held at Massey University, Palmerston North, 8-9 July 2004. (2004). Palmerston North, N.Z.: Massey Agriculture Centre for Professional Development.

Annotation:

A collection of reports from the two day conference.

Discusses Māori involved in:

- * farming
 - * forestry
 - * horticulture
 - * agribusiness
-

A.9 Iwi Connection (7)

Brown, H. (2005). Brand Māori. *Te Karaka, Winter 2005*, 20 - 25.

Annotation:

Half of New Zealand's Māori population of 600,000 is under the age of 23, with nearly a quarter living in metropolitan Auckland. This article looks at what the future holds for our rangatahi and find out what they think of themselves, their culture and their prospects.

Includes an overview of:

- * Demographic Trends
 - * Education Trends
 - * Economic Trends
-

Capitalists with a social conscience. (2005, 31 August 2005). *New Zealand Herald*.

Annotation:

A report on the 2003 Global Entrepreneurship Monitor survey and the Māori Party desire to develop entrepreneurial schools or classes for Māori.

Key Themes:

- * Māori were the fourth most entrepreneurial people in the world.
 - * iwi to be encouraged to become more involved in the productive sector of New Zealand society.
 - * economic success measured by a genuine progress index which takes in social and environmental factors as a benchmark of economic performance.
-

Howard, K. (2006). Strengthening cultural excellence. *Te Karaka, Autumn 2006*, 18 -21.

Annotation:

Discusses the first round of money from the Ngāi Tahu fund.

Considers:

- * contestable grants totalling over one million dollars a year.
 - * the goals of the fund in promoting Māori projects.
-

Māori access to information technology. (2001). Wellington, N.Z.: Te Puni Kokiri/ Ministry of Māori Development.

Annotation:

The development of the New Zealand information technology industry is a matter of great interest to Māori.

This industry offers:

- * an opportunity to enhance our economic base through the low cost global marketing of Māori business
- * increased employment opportunities for Māori by training in marketable technology skills
- * the internet offers significant prospects for Māori community development, by improving communications between whanau, hapu and iwi and through expanding the use of te reo.

The report focuses on Internet access as a measure of ability to access Information Technology.

Tables:

- * Māori tertiary enrolments
 - * Māori graduates for tertiary computing courses
 - * Internet access by ethnicity.
-

Stone, D. (2006). Māori economic development and asset utilisation. *New Zealand Law Journal*, 30-32.

Annotation:

Reviews key subjects relating to Māori economic development and asset utilisation.

Key themes:

- * identifies existing structures and comments on their limitations.
 - * addresses the impact of new developments.
 - * discusses the types of organisational structures (from a legal perspective) that are most suited for Māori business organisations.
 - * the use of collectively held assets by entities on behalf of Māori
-

Te Māori i nga Rohe Māori regional diversity. (2001). Wellington, N.Z.: Te Puni Kokiri.

Annotation:

Provides baseline information on selected characteristics of Māori in the 14 regions of New Zealand.

Key Themes

- * Māori moving to larger urban areas are disproportionately confined to peripheral locations.
 - * Māori living in urban areas have a closer physical connection with their iwi but educational and employment opportunities maybe fewer.
 - * there is a need to balance cultural capital within the urban setting.
 - * many young Māori migrate to increase educational opportunities beyond compulsory schooling.
 - * for Māori who do migrate organisations such as Te Whanau help to maintain a link to their culture.
-

Whakamau ki Nga Kaupapa: making the best of iwi management plans under the Resource Management Act 1991. (2003). Wellington, N.Z.: Ministry for the Environment.

Annotation:

Discusses the development and best use of iwi management planning.

Key Themes:

- * legislative context for iwi management plans
 - * the status of 'iwi planning documents
 - * conflicting iwi planning documents
 - * steps to making the best use of iwi management plans
 - * building relationships with iwi.
-

A.10 Tourism (6)

Māori Tourism: concepts, characteristics and definition. (2003). Lincoln N.Z.: Tourism Recreation Research and Education Centre Lincoln University.

Annotation:

This report seeks to clarify Māori tourism and the Māori tourism product.

Māori centred tourism:

- * promotes Māori having control over their economic, social, cultural and environmental resources.
 - * reflects a Kaupapa Māori self determined development model
 - * supports and empowers Māori regional tourism organisations to pursue their own development
 - * seeks to describe how Māori are involved in the tourism industry rather than just measuring their participation.
-

McIntosh, A. (2000). Tourist experiences of Māori culture in Aotearoa, New Zealand. Dunedin, N.Z.: Centre for Tourism University of Otago.

Annotation:

The report details visitor research conducted among 1637 international tourists visiting three of New Zealand's most successful Māori tourist attractions.

Key Indicators:

- * tourists' experiences of Māori culture
- * the extent to which cultural enrichment is an important motivation among international tourists.

Taumata, A. (2002). Manaakitanga Māori tourism electronic resource : people caring for people.

Annotation:

The stories of four Māori tourism ventures in their efforts to create a niche in the New Zealand tourism industry. Video presentations, duration, 25 min

The values associated with Māori-centred tourism in Canterbury. (2003). Lincoln N.Z.: Tourism Recreation Research and Education Centre Lincoln University.

Annotation:

Frania Kanara Zygadlo ... [et al.] Includes bibliographical references (p. 33-34) and Māori glossary

Demand for Māori eco-cultural tourism. (2006). Lincoln, N.Z.: Manaaki Whenua Press Landcare Research.

Annotation:

The report explores the demand for Māori eco-cultural tourism in New Zealand.

It examines

- * the behaviour of both international and domestic tourists.
 - * tourists' consumption of Māori cultural tourism products
 - * their perception of what Māori cultural tourism is.
 - * the added value which Māori cultural components may bring to mainstream tourism products.
-

Tourism and Māori development in Westland. (2001). Lincoln N.Z.: Tourism Recreation Research and Education Centre Lincoln University.

Annotation:

Provides an understanding of Māori tourism to enhance the ability of the wider Māori community to develop Māori tourism in ways that sustain Māori culture and in a manner acceptable to Māori.

Recommendations:

- * national standards for Māori cultural products
 - * funding for specific Māori education/training
 - * good working relationships between Māori organisations
 - * Māori tourism planning to be undertaken at the national level
-
-

A.11 Māori Economic Information (4)

Del La Varis, C. (2005, 12 March 2005). Iwi business flexes muscle. *Waikato Times*.

Annotation:

Māori business in the Waikato is big business, with Tainui alone worth \$180 million and iwi-owned corporation Taharoa C's net worth nudging \$50 million. Discusses some of the challenges and opportunities for Māori business in the region. Māori business and economic interests in the Waikato are collectively a very powerful force, but exactly how powerful is harder to gauge.

Edlin, B. (2003). Measuring the Māori economy. *New Zealand Management*, v.50 n.2, 12.

Annotation:

A research project by the Business Roundtable to look at the role of Māori in the NZ economy.

Key Themes:

- * the challenge of gathering accurate statistics because of the difficulty of defining 'Māori' and 'Māori business'.
 - * Government
 - * Māori economic development.
-

Del La Varis, C. (2005, 28 February 2005). High hopes from Tainui for Māori economic hui. *Waikato Times*, p. 4.

Annotation:

A report on the Hui Taumata Māori economic summit and discussion with Tainui's chief executive Steve Murray

Key themes:

- * Māori production contributed about \$1.9 billion annually to the economy.
 - * Māori workers make up one in five of the workforce.
 - * Māori raising capital for business.
 - * financing on collectively owned assets
-

School of Māori Studies. (2002). *Māori Specific Outcomes and Indicators*. Palmerston North: Massey University.

Annotation:

A set of Māori specific outcomes and indicators that could be used to evaluate programmes intended to benefit Māori.

- * Human capacity
 - * Resource capacity
 - * Inter-connectedness
 - * Māori focus
 - * Māori commonality
 - * Contemporary Relevance
 - * Specificity
-

A.12 Information Technology (2)

Engelbrecht, H.-J. (2003). *Māori and the information workforce, 1991-2001*. Palmerston North, N.Z.: Dept. of Applied and International Economics Massey University.

Annotation:

The paper documents the size, composition and changes in the New Zealand information workforce.

Key Themes:

- * Māori remain underrepresented in the information workforce.
 - * participation has increased but the participation gap has not reduced.
-

Māori access to information technology. (2001). Wellington, N.Z.: Te Puni Kokiri/ Ministry of Māori Development.

Annotation:

The development of the New Zealand information technology industry is a matter of great interest to Māori.

This industry offers:

- * an opportunity to enhance our economic base through the low cost global marketing of Māori business
- * increased employment opportunities for Māori by training in marketable technology skills
- * the internet offers significant prospects for Māori community development, by improving communications between whanau, hapu and iwi and through expanding the use of te reo.

The report focuses on Internet access as a measure of ability to access Information Technology.

Tables:

- * Māori tertiary enrolments
 - * Māori graduates for tertiary computing courses
 - * Internet access by ethnicity.
-

A.13 Methodology

Bernard, R. H., & Ryan, G. W. (2000). Text analysis. In R. Bernard, H (Ed.), Handbook of methods in cultural anthropology (pp. 595-611). Walnut Creek: Altamira Press.

Thomson ResearchSoft. (2006). EndNote X (Version X): Thomson Corporation.
