

KEY FACTS:

- Between 2001 and 2006, the number of self-employed Māori increased by 3,978, or 23%.
- Self-employment was near 10% of the Māori workforce in 2001 and 2006.
- There are more self-employed Māori males than self-employed Māori females at a ratio of 2 to 1.
- In 2001 and 2006, more self-employed Māori worked in the Construction industry than any other industry.
- In 2006, the average self-employed Māori had a higher qualification than his or her 2001 counterpart.

In the five years between 2001 and 2006, the number of self-employed Māori increased by 3,978 or 23%. Māori self-employment is an indicator of Māori contribution to the economy and of Māori entrepreneurship. This fact sheet presents information about self-employed Māori in 2001 and 2006, and changes which took place during this time.

PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL MĀORI WORKFORCE

During the same period, the number of self-employed Māori¹ increased at a similar rate to the total Māori workforce which resulted in the percentage of Māori self-employed in the Māori workforce remaining near 10% in 2001 and 2006.

TABLE 1: SELF-EMPLOYED MĀORI AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL MĀORI WORKFORCE FOR 2001 AND 2006.

Workforce Status	2001	2006
Self-employed Māori	17,091	21,069
NEI	8,007	10,797
Total Māori workforce	185,820	225,357
% of Self-employed Māori in the Māori workforce	9.6 %	9.8 %

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2001 and 2006.

Note: Not Elsewhere Included (NEI) refers to those in the workforce which did not state their employment status.

Note: Totals may not add up due to random rounding procedures. See Technical notes for explanation.

GENDER

In both 2001 and 2006 there were about twice as many self-employed Māori men as there were self-employed Māori women. However, there was an increase in the proportion of Māori self-employed who were women, from 32% in 2001 to 35% in 2006.

TABLE 2: NUMBER OF SELF-EMPLOYED MĀORI BY GENDER FOR 2001 AND 2006.

Gender	Numbers		Percent (%)	
	2001	2006	2001	2006
Males	11,604	13,710	67.9	65.1
Females	5,490	7,356	32.1	34.9
Total	17,091	21,069	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2001 and 2006.

Note: Totals may not add up due to random rounding procedures. See Technical notes for explanation.

REGIONS

Table 3 shows that in 2001 and 2006, there were more self-employed Māori living in Auckland than any other region. However, in context, almost a quarter of Māori live in Auckland². Between 2001 and 2006, Auckland had the largest increase in numbers of self-employed, and Nelson had the biggest proportional increase of self-employed. All regional council areas had increases in the number of self-employed Māori during this time.

TABLE 3: NUMBER OF SELF-EMPLOYED MĀORI BY REGIONAL COUNCIL AREAS FOR 2001 AND 2006.

Region	Self-employed		Increase in Self-employed 2001-2006	
	2001	2006	Number	Percent (%)
Northland	1,257	1,602	345	27.4
Auckland	4,806	5,856	1,050	21.8
Waikato	2,046	2,484	438	21.4
Bay of Plenty	1,839	2,274	435	23.7
Gisborne	507	576	69	13.6
Hawke's Bay	669	870	201	30.0
Taranaki	441	492	51	11.6
Manawatu-Wanganui	990	1,191	201	20.3
Wellington	1,887	2,274	387	20.5
West Coast	132	135	3	2.3
Canterbury	1,182	1,569	387	32.7
Otago	462	651	189	40.9
Southland	372	477	105	28.2
Tasman	135	159	24	17.8
Nelson	111	159	48	43.2
Marlborough	201	234	33	16.4
Area Outside Region	60	63	3	5.0
Total	17,091	21,069	3,978	23.3

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2001 and 2006.

Note: Totals may not add up due to random rounding procedures. See Technical notes for explanation.

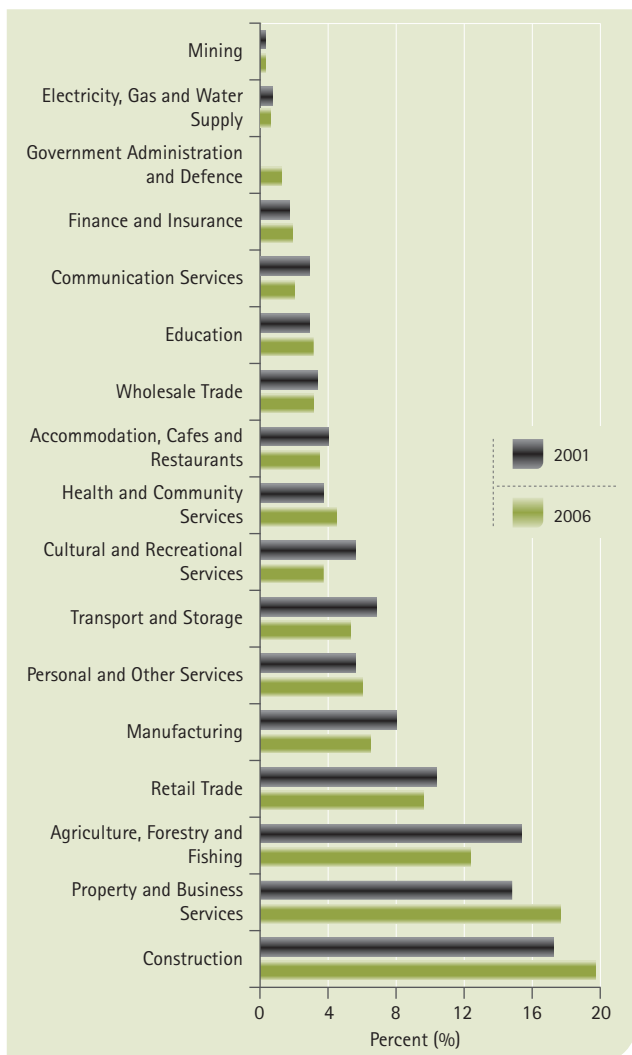




INDUSTRY TYPE

In 2001 and 2006, almost half of self-employed Māori worked in one of the following industries: Construction (2001, 17%; 2006, 20%); Property and Business Services (2001, 14%; 2006, 17%); or Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (2001, 15%; 2006, 12%). Between 2001 and 2006, the biggest increases occurred in the Property and Business Service and Construction industries (both 3 percentage points). The largest decreases were in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (-3 percentage points) and Manufacturing (-2 percentage points) industries. Graph 1 shows the percentage of self-employed Māori in each industry in 2001 and 2006.

GRAPH 1: SELF-EMPLOYED MĀORI AS A PERCENTAGE OF INDUSTRY TYPE FOR 2001 AND 2006.



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2001 and 2006.

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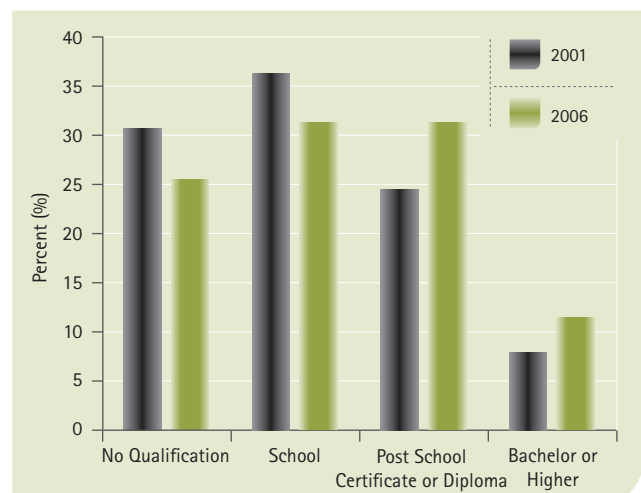
Note that the number of Māori working in the Government Administration and Defence industry in 2001 is not available because of data confidentiality rules applied to low numbers. Therefore, no information is available for this industry in Graph 1.

HIGHEST QUALIFICATION

In 2006 self-employed Māori were more likely to have either a school qualification (31%) or a post school certificate or diploma (32%) as their highest qualification. This contrasts with 2001, where most self-employed Māori either had no qualification (31%) or a school qualification (36%) as their highest qualification.

Between 2001 and 2006, there was an increase in the proportion of those self-employed Māori with post compulsory qualifications. Graph 2 shows these changes.

GRAPH 2: SELF-EMPLOYED MĀORI BY HIGHEST QUALIFICATION FOR 2001 AND 2006.



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2001 and 2006.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Random Rounding

In order to protect confidentiality, Statistics New Zealand's policy is to randomly round figures to base three. As a result, individual rows and columns may not add properly, and figures in tables may differ slightly to figures in other publications.

- 1 'Self-employed Māori' uses the combined totals of two Census employment categories: (a) self-employed without employees; and (b) employer. These figures use data for the working age population only, i.e. people 15 years of age and over.
- 2 In 2006, 137,136 Māori lived in Auckland, from a total Māori population of 565,329.

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