

	Data for day 1	Data for day 2
Total Output	13 miniature kete	13 miniature kete
Number of people	9	8
Productivity/Output per person	1.4	1.625
Total cost (wages)	\$117	\$104
Average cost	\$9	\$8

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Our aim was to see how many miniature kete we could make individually without any source of help except the materials we were given by our teacher. The materials we were given included scissors, harakeke gathered following Ngāti Kahungunu tikanga (Māori protocol), pāua shells and knives. The capital goods such as the desk and chairs were provided by the school.

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I did this particular task the way my teacher told me to; there were no personnel problems that occurred during this production process. We did not eat or drink in the room where we were weaving, and washed our hands after we had finished, removing any sap before eating kai.

We did the same task on day 2 and worked as a team to produce miniature kete using division of labour. This is a process where we were divided up into groups of two people and each group was doing a different part of the process. The different jobs were to split the harakeke into even, thin strips, then measured and cut to same lengths; the second job was to soften the flax strips using a pāua shell or the back of a knife. The third job was to make two small handles from twisted harakeke. The final job was to weave the kete and weave the handles into the top. The waste harakeke was returned to the area it was taken from, and we made sure all the kete started were finished, and we gave our first miniature kete as a gift to our friends.

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We hoped to increase output because each person was specialising, we should become better and quicker at each task and so together we should be able to make more. We produced the same amount on the second day; however there were only 8 workers so productivity improved.

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Example: The number didn't increase by much because of the lack of concentration and poor organisation, but the quality of the miniature kete did improve and they were more consistent in size.

Improving productivity by improving organisation and management would increase production and better quality and consistency results in less materials being wasted, all these things contribute to less costs of production and more profit for the producer...

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