



The distribution of non-casino gaming machine profits in New Zealand (2011)

Policy Group
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Executive summary

Gaming machines in New Zealand are operated by non-club gaming societies who operate gaming machines in commercial venues, and clubs that typically operate gaming machines in their own premises. This report presents information on the allocation of non-casino gaming machine profits to community organisations in New Zealand in 2011. It is based mainly on data published by the non-club gaming societies. It is the fourth in a series of similar reports produced by the Department of Internal Affairs since 1996.

How much is allocated

Using the New Zealand Standard Classification of Non-Profit Organisations (NZSCNPO), this report describes the allocation of approximately \$252 million by non-club gaming societies to community organisations. The report is based on the last full 12 months of data gaming societies had available as at April 2012.

Where the funding goes

Sport

Sporting organisations received \$121 million, almost half (48 per cent) of the total allocation of all funding by public societies in 2011, similar to the proportion received in 2005. As in 2005, rugby union received the largest proportion (18 per cent or \$22.3 million) of grant funding allocated to any single sporting code in 2011. The five sporting codes receiving the largest amounts of grant funding from gaming machine profits in 2011 were the same as those in 2005: rugby union, horse racing, soccer, cricket and netball.

Social and community services

Social and community services (*Education & Research, Social Services, Health, and Development & Housing*) together received 41 per cent of the total funding allocated by public societies (\$104.4m), compared to 38 per cent in 2005.

Comparison to 2005

The distribution of the total funding available across categories has, very broadly, stayed much the same in 2011 compared to 2005. Funding to *Emergency & Relief* organisations is the exception, with this category increasing from four per cent of all funds available (\$11.4m) to seven per cent (\$17.2m). This may reflect funding given to Canterbury earthquake relief groups. However, there was less money available overall so while the proportion received has stayed the same, the dollar amount received by groups in these categories has declined compared to 2005.

Clubs' allocations of gaming machine profits

In 2011, approximately a fifth of the non-casino gaming machines were operated by clubs (chartered clubs, RSAs and sports clubs) in their own premises. Clubs allocated \$50.6m in gaming machine profits to authorised purposes in 2011. This is typically for their own authorised purposes (club operating costs). It is likely that a small percentage of this money was distributed in the form of grants to the wider community (in 2005 clubs distributed 3 per cent of their gaming machine profits as grants). As this data is not specified in all clubs' published annual accounts, it has not been captured in this report.

Introduction

Societies that operate gaming machines New Zealand fall into two broad categories: clubs that operate gaming machines in their own premises, and public societies that operate gaming machines in commercial venues.

All gaming machine societies are required to allocate all profits from their gaming machines to authorised purposes. Clubs tend to apply their gaming machines profits to their own purposes, typically their club operating costs. Public societies generally distribute their profits to the wider community by way of grants. There is no aggregate data easily available that shows the distribution of gaming machine profits to various parts of the community and voluntary sector.

The Department of Internal Affairs (the Department) has previously surveyed clubs and societies that operate gaming machines to determine the allocation of profits to authorised purposes. These surveys were carried out in 1996, 2000 and in 2005 (Reid & Perez 1996, DIA 2000, Amey 2006). These surveys did not capture data from every club or society. In addition, they were a considerable burden to respondents, as the data had to be categorised in various ways. Consequently in 2012, the Department sought this information through data already published by societies. This report focuses on the grants distributed by the public societies (rather than clubs) as they contribute the majority of the grants allocated to community groups.

Method

There were 48¹ non-club gaming societies (NCS) operating in New Zealand at the time this report was prepared. Grant recipient data published on the websites (or otherwise available) from 40 of these societies has been used to prepare this analysis. Table 1 lists the reasons data from eight NCS was not included.

Table 1 – Inclusion of gaming societies in the analysis

	<i>Number of NCS</i>
Twelve months grant data available	40
Society has not yet been operating for 12 months	5
All profits allocated to own authorised (single) purpose ²	2
Twelve months data unavailable ³	1
Total	48

Of the NCS operating for at least 12 months and distributing funds to community groups, data was not available for one society. This is a smaller society in terms of the amount

¹ Note that Departmental statistics (see Table 3) show 49 societies operating due to the name change of one organisation.

² These single purposes were respectively the development of a community sport and recreation facility, and local rugby league.

³ The amount distributed by this society in the six month period from 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011 was \$420,791.

distributed annually, and its absence from the dataset was considered unlikely to materially affect the analysis.

This report is based on the last full 12 months of data NCS had available. Although it comes from various 12 month periods, for ease of expression this data is referred to as being from 2011. As Table 2 shows, about a third of NCS report annual data by the calendar year. Others use a variety of reporting dates.

Table 2 – Gaming societies' reporting dates

12 month period reported by societies	No. of grants	% of grants
Jan 11 - Dec 11	8,663	36%
April 11 - March 12	5,805	24%
Oct 10 - Sept 11	3,661	15%
April 10 - March 11	2,244	9%
July 10 - June 11	1,342	6%
Feb 11 - Jan 12	1,202	5%
August 10 - July 11	902	4%
Dec 10 - Nov 11	200	1%
Nov 10 - Oct 11	81	<1%
Sept 2010 - Aug 2011	27	<1%
Total	24,127	100%

Clubs

Data about clubs' gaming machine revenue and allocations comes from statistics held by the Department of Internal Affairs.

Limitations

In this analysis, the recipient community organisations were coded using the New Zealand Standard Classification of Non-Profit Organisations (NZSCNPO) (see Appendix 1). The report looks at the types of groups to which funding was allocated. In general the data available did not show the purpose of the grant, just the recipient organisation. This means the purpose for the grant is inferred in this report. Categorising grants by purpose may have given a different picture to that provided by looking at the recipient group. In particular, grants given to schools and coded as such in this analysis may be for sporting rather than educational purposes.

Previous survey-based reports have also shown the geographic spread of grant allocations. As not all societies publish data on the geographic location of recipients, this report was not able to fully describe the geographic distribution of grants.

Background

Types of gaming machine societies

Any group wanting to own and operate non-casino gaming machines in New Zealand is required to be a corporate society (i.e. a group established and conducted entirely for non-commercial purposes that takes one of four corporate forms specified in the Gambling Act 2003). For analytical purposes, and in practice, societies that operate gaming machines tend to fall into two broad categories:

Clubs typically operate gaming machines in their own premises. They are referred to as clubs in this report. There are three types of clubs: chartered clubs, Returned and Services' Associations (RSAs), and sports clubs (for example, bowling clubs, squash clubs). Most clubs that operate gaming machines do so in only one venue, their clubrooms. They tend to apply the profits from their gaming machines to their own purposes, normally their club operating costs.

Societies typically operate gaming machines in commercial venues such as bars. These are referred to as public societies or NCS in this report. This label refers to the venues where these societies operate, and is only used to distinguish them from clubs. Public societies usually distribute their profits to the wider community by way of grants.

Composition of the non-casino gaming machine sector

While there are many more clubs than NCS, NCS have many more venues and also operate, on average, slightly more gaming machines per venue than clubs (Table 3 refers).

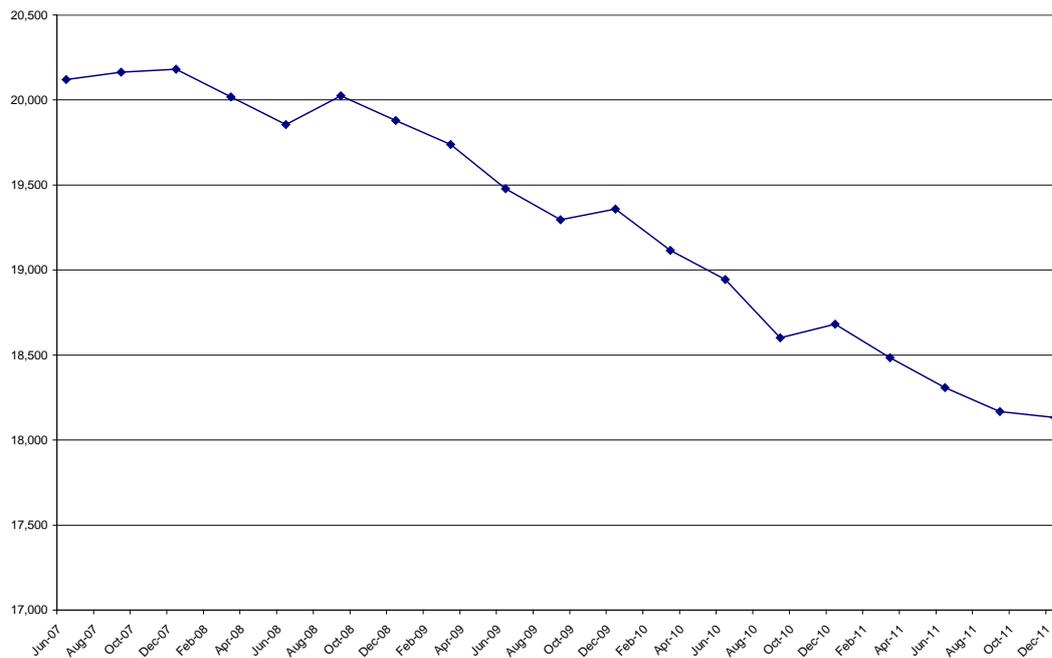
Table 3 – Number of clubs and societies, gaming machines and venues at December 2011

	Licensed clubs and societies		Venues		Gaming Machines		Average number of gaming machines per venue
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
NCS	49*	14%	1,090	77%	14,387	79%	13.2
Clubs	311	86%	320	23%	3,746	21%	11.7
Total	360	100%	1,410	100%	18,133	100%	12.9

*This number effectively includes one society twice due to a name change.

The number of non-casino gaming machines

The number of non-casino gaming machines operating in New Zealand peaked at the end of 2002 and has been steadily declining since. Figure 1 below shows the continued decline over approximately the last five years.

Figure 1 – Non-casino gaming machine numbers 2007-2011

Location of gaming machines

Gambling venues are more likely to be located in more socio-economically deprived areas. For example, Ministry of Health analysis (2006) shows that approximately half of all non-casino gaming machines were located in deciles 8–10 in both 2003 and 2005.

Gaming machine revenue and allocations

All gaming machine societies are required to pay 20 per cent in Gaming Machine Duty and 1.48 per cent in a Problem Gambling Levy from their revenue after prizes are paid out. Gaming machine societies can then meet their “actual, reasonable and necessary operating costs” which they are required by law to minimise. Societies that exceed the standard threshold are required to pay Goods and Services Tax (GST). Everything that is left, called net proceeds in the Gambling Act 2003 and referred to in this report as their profits, must be allocated to authorised purposes. The profits allocated to authorised purposes must be at least 37.12 per cent of GST-exclusive gaming machine revenue.

Authorised purposes are the types of community activity that can be funded from gaming machine profits. For gaming machine societies, an authorised purpose is defined in section 4 of the Gambling Act 2003 as:

- a charitable purpose, or
- a non-commercial purpose that is beneficial to the whole or a section of the community, or
- promoting, controlling, and conducting race meetings under the Racing Act 2003, including the payment of stakes.

To some extent, societies' allocation decisions are a function of the gaming societies' authorised purposes. The specific purposes a gaming machine society can allocate money is outlined in their trust deed (or other governing documents) and, for those required to have them, their allocation policies which must be reviewed annually. Societies with broadly worded trust deeds can support a wide range of authorised purposes, provided they are covered on their licences. However, a society set up for a particular purpose (for example, the development of rugby in South Auckland) may not lawfully allocate the proceeds from its gaming machine operations to any other purpose, without first amending its trust deed.

The regulatory parameters that societies operate under also affect the distribution of funding. For example, in September 2011 the Gambling (Class 4 Net Proceeds) Regulations 2004 were amended so gaming societies could make multi-year grants subject to certain conditions. The impact of this may be seen in the analysis of grant data from subsequent years.

Public societies' allocations to authorised purposes

In December 2011, NCS operated four-fifths of the non-casino gaming machines in New Zealand. Between 2005 and 2011, the total amount of money allocated to authorised purposes (Table 4) declined by \$58 million (not adjusted for inflation). Since 2005, the proportion of total proceeds allocated to authorised purposes has increased from around the legal minimum of 37.12 per cent to 41 per cent. This is still a smaller proportion than the 54 per cent allocated by the clubs sector in 2011.

Table 4 – Societies' gaming machine revenue and allocations to authorised purposes

	<i>Total proceeds from gaming machines*</i>		<i>Allocations to authorised purposes</i>		<i>Proportion of revenue allocated</i>	
	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011
Public societies	\$730,785,796	\$525,591,487	\$273,105,018	\$214,818,849	37%	41%

*This is the amount societies bank from their gaming machines (i.e. the total amount spent by players after prizes are paid out).

Note the 2011 figure for NCS allocations to authorised purposes in Table 4 do not equal the totals in the following discussion on grant distributions. As described in the method section, grant data has been compiled from societies' distribution over the last full 12 months they reported, not necessarily the 2011 calendar year. The analysis does not include all societies operating at December 2011.

As shown in Table 5, most grant funding goes to sport and recreation groups, and social and community services (the *Social Services, Education, Health, and Development and Housing* categories). Subsequent tables break these categories down further and, where possible, compare results with the 2005 survey.

Table 5 – Public societies' allocations of gaming machine profits by type of recipients

Recipient organisations	2011			
	No. of grants	Average grant size	Total grant funding	% of total grant funding
Culture, sport and recreation	13,565	\$10,286	\$139,524,744	55%
Education and research	4,651	\$7,329	\$34,085,721	14%
Social services	1,911	\$14,992	\$28,650,268	11%
Health	1,682	\$12,557	\$21,121,405	8%
Development and housing	1,517	\$13,529	\$20,523,571	8%
Environment	188	\$14,113	\$2,653,307	1%
Religion	201	\$7,577	\$1,522,986	1%
Grant making, fundraising and voluntarism promotion	150	\$8,755	\$1,313,285	1%
Law, advocacy and politics	112	\$9,202	\$1,030,622	<1%
Business and professional associations, unions	62	\$5,345	\$331,407	<1%
International	1	\$3,000	\$3,000	<1%
Not elsewhere classified (residual category)	87	\$13,945	\$1,213,235	<1%
Total	24,127	\$10,444	\$251,973,552	100%

Total number of grants

The total number of grants made in 2011 declined by 31 per cent compared to 2005. However, the median and mean size of grants has risen (Table 6). The proportion of grants of more than \$50,000 increased from two per cent to three per cent over this period. In 2011 ten grants of \$1 million or more were made. These were made by five societies and went to groups involved with *Economic, Social and Community Development* (3), *Health* (1), *Emergency and Relief services* (3), *Social Services* (1), *Sport* (1) and *Education* (1).

Table 6 – Public societies' grants to authorised purposes by size of grant

	2005		2011	
	No. of grants	% of grants	No. of grants	% of grants
\$1-1,000	6,366	12%	3,005	18%
\$1,001-2,000	7,032	17%	4,158	20%
\$2,001-3,000	4,717	13%	3,133	14%
\$3,001-4,000	2,970	8%	2,013	9%
\$4,001-5,000	3,981	12%	2,987	11%
\$5,001-10,000	5,415	18%	4,359	16%
\$10,001-50,000	3,724	16%	3,841	11%
\$50,001+	576	3%	631	2%
Total	34,781	100%	24,127	100%
Mean	\$7,653		\$10,444	
Median	\$3,000		\$4,000	

Culture, sport and recreation

The total dollar amount distributed to the *Culture, Sport and Recreation* category has declined (Table 7 refers) since 2005. The proportion of gaming machine profits allocated to organisations involved with these areas has remained the same as in the 2005 survey of clubs and societies. The amount and the proportion of the total allocation given to culture and arts organisations have both increased compared to 2005. This continues the trend of small

increases in this category since 1996 (when the percentage of gaming machine profits allocated to culture and arts was two per cent).

Table 7 – Allocations to Culture, Sport and Recreation

	2005		2011			
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of total allocation*</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of total allocation</i>	<i>No. of grants</i>	<i>Mean size of grant</i>
Sports	\$127,311,580	47%	\$120,985,207	48%	1,1451	\$10,565
Culture & arts	\$10,667,308	4%	\$15,667,393	6%	1,588	\$9,866
Other recreation & social clubs	\$1,673,309	1%	\$2,872,144	1%	526	\$5,460
Total	\$139,652,197	51%	\$139,524,744	55%	13,565	\$10,286

* Column does not add to 52 per cent due to rounding

Sporting organisation recipients

Sports were the single largest category of recipient in previous analyses of the allocation of gaming machine funds (DIA 2000, Amey 2005) and remain so in 2011. The proportion of total funds allocated to sports declined from 60 per cent in 2000 to 47 per cent in 2005, and 48 per cent in 2011.

As in 2005, rugby received the largest amount of grant funding. The proportion of all sport-related funding rugby received from public societies increased markedly (as the Rugby World Cup was contested in New Zealand in 2011 may have had some impact on grant funding). Rugby received markedly more grants than any other sport. The size of the average grant received by rugby groups was only exceeded by racing, where grants are generally used for prize stakes.

The five sporting codes receiving the largest amount of grant funding from gaming machine profits in 2011 were the same as those in 2005. Overall, the top ten funded sports received a smaller proportion of the total amount given to sporting organisations compared to 2005 – where the top ten sports received 90 per cent of the sport/physical activity organisation funding.

Sport New Zealand⁴ research into funding for sports codes from gaming societies, also notes that a number of sports (golf, football, cricket, netball, bowls and rugby) experienced significant reductions in percentage and actual terms over 2007-2010 (Sport & Recreation New Zealand 2011).

⁴ Formerly Sport & Recreation New Zealand, known as SPARC.

Table 8 – Top ten sporting codes recipients

	2005		2011			
	Amount	% of total allocation to sports organisations	Amount	% of total allocation to sports organisations	No. of grants	Average grant size
Rugby union	\$16,505,202	13%	\$22,292,513	18%	1,450	\$15,374
Horse racing	\$9,969,111	8%	\$11,952,482	10%	400	\$29,881
Soccer	\$8,918,339	7%	\$9,051,724	7%	841	\$10,763
Cricket	\$7,727,016	6%	\$8,344,228	7%	794	\$10,509
Netball	\$6,783,130	5%	\$5,410,272	4%	536	\$10,094
Basketball	\$3,165,656	2%	\$4,852,045	4%	363	\$13,367
Golf	\$5,946,652	5%	\$4,382,273	4%	495	\$8,853
Hockey	\$3,919,789	3%	\$4,229,970	3%	516	\$8,198
Bowling	\$3,637,549	3%	\$3,860,563	3%	604	\$6,392
Tennis	\$4,091,609	3%	\$3,504,623	3%	391	\$8,963
Total	\$70,664,053	55%	\$77,880,693	64%	6,390	\$12,188

As previously indicated, the data used in this analysis does not describe what grants were for. The Sport New Zealand report notes a wide variation in the purpose of grants to sporting organisations. Contributions to salaries were a major item in 2010, and increased as a percentage of total funding from 18.5 per cent in 2007 to 22 per cent in 2010.

Other changes noted in the Sport New Zealand report include a reduction in grants for general sports equipment, tournaments, events, and travel and operating costs. Investment in coaching increased markedly between 2007 and 2010, as did grants for equipment for indoor facilities. Sport New Zealand's analysis also noted a trend amongst gaming machine societies to return high levels of funds to the community of origin and less to national bodies. There was an emphasis on 'grassroots' sport and young people in particular. Some of this emphasis was seen in increases for coaching support and a reduction in grants for travel and general sports equipment (Sport & Recreation New Zealand 2011).

Sports clubs operating gaming machines on their own premises allocated \$4.4 million to their own purposes in 2011. The distribution of this funding is discussed later in this report.

Culture and arts

The *culture and arts* category includes heritage preservation and museums, drama, art and music. Although there may be some overlap with groups that could be coded as *other recreation*, groups that are involved with work open to the wider community, or with a focus on preserving a national or ethnic culture have been coded under *culture and arts*. Due to the different categorisation, it is not possible to fully compare the 2011 distribution to that of 2005.

Performing arts and *music* together received over half of the grant funding to *culture and arts* groups in 2011. In the categories shown in Figure 2 and Table 9 below, *performing arts* covers dance, theatre and film. *Heritage* groups, which received a fifth of the funding to *culture and arts*, include museums, restoration and preservation projects and the promotion of heritage-based events. *General* refers to groups involved in more than one single category, such as arts festivals. *Literature* includes writers' festivals, groups that support poetry, and groups that promote reading and writing to children. *Art & craft* includes painting, sculpture, photography, sculpture and craft such as wood turning and paper making.

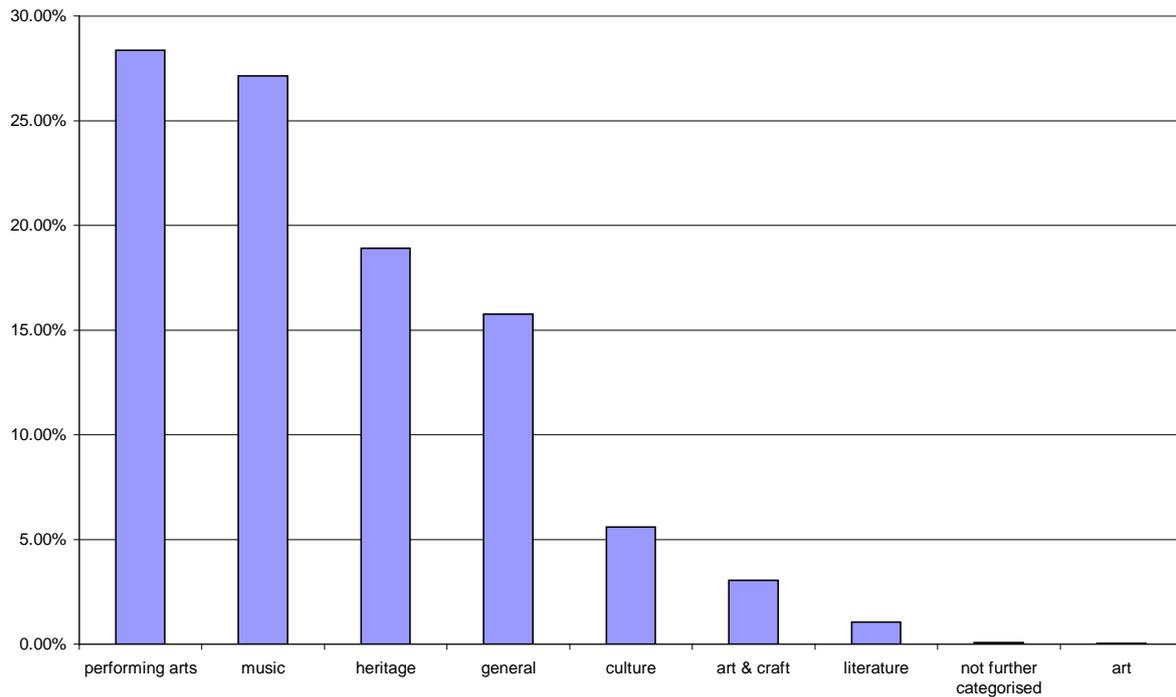
Groups coded to *culture* were promoting a national or ethnic culture, some of which also had a focus on a particular activity such as language preservation. A wide variety of cultural identities were represented in this category: for example, Cambodian, Chinese, Croatian, French, Jewish, Latin American, Lebanese, Māori, several Pasifika nations, Indian, Russian, Scandinavian, Scots, and Somalian.

Table 9 – Allocations to Culture and Arts

	2005	2011			
	Amount	Amount	% of total allocation to all groups	No. of grants	Average grant size
Performing arts	\$3,335,751	\$4,468,646	2%	383	\$11,667
Music	\$4,581,845	\$4,276,429	2%	608	\$7,034
Heritage		\$2,978,330	1%	263	\$11,324
General		\$2,482,566	1%	139	\$17,860
Culture		\$881,837	0%	103	\$8,562
Art & craft		\$480,815	0%	82	\$5,864
Literature	\$150,209	\$165,291	0%	24	\$6,887
Art		\$6,679	0%	2	\$3,339
Not further categorised		\$12,358	0%	4	\$3,089
Total		\$15,752,951	6%	1,608	\$9,797

Table 9 shows that *performing arts* received the largest amount of *Culture and Arts* funding overall, while *music* received more grants than any other category within *Culture and Arts*. The general category, which included several festivals, received the largest average grants. This is because the four largest grants in the *Culture and Arts* category (all over \$100,000) went to groups with *general* arts purposes.

Figure 2 – Distribution of Culture & Arts grants funding, 2011 (\$15,753,951)



Other recreation and social clubs

Other recreation and social clubs received 1 per cent of the total allocation of grant funding in 2011 (see Table 10 below), as they did in 2005. The dollar amount also increased by over \$1 million (not inflation adjusted).

Nearly two thirds of the \$2.8 million allocated to this sector in 2011 went to clubs with a particular recreational focus, for example, bridge or genealogy. The other third went to more general social clubs, including senior citizens' clubs and RSAs. When comparing this data with the 2005 report, note that service clubs such as Rotary have been categorised under *Grant making, fundraising and voluntarism promotion support and ancillary services*, and agricultural organisations have been categorised under *Economic, social and community development*.

Social clubs operating gaming machines on their own premises allocated a further \$46.2 million to their own authorised purposes. These purposes are generally to provide amenities and cultural activities for the clubs' members.

Table 10 – Allocations to Other Recreation and Social Clubs

	2005		2011		
	Amount	Amount	% of total allocation to all groups	No. of grants	Average grant size
Recreation clubs		\$1,787,370	1%	379	\$4,716
Social clubs		\$999,217	<1%	127	\$7,868
Total	\$1,673,309	\$2,786,587	1%	506	\$5,507

Education and research

The proportion of the total allocation of grant funding going to *Education and Research* in 2011 is similar to that in 2005, although the total dollar amount has decreased (Table 11). This decrease is most notable across *early childhood, primary & secondary* and *higher education*. Funding for *primary & secondary education* may include a large number of relatively small grants to support sporting activities.

Other education appears to have received twice the grant funding it did in 2005, although some of this difference may be attributable to different coding applied to some groups receiving funding. *Other education* includes services supporting the formal education system. These include outdoor education, drug and alcohol education, and adult and continuing education, particularly second chance education for young people who have left formal **education**.

Table 11 – Allocations to Education and Research

	2005		2011			
	Amount	% total allocation to all groups	Amount	% of total allocation to all groups	No. of grants	Average grant size
Primary & secondary education	\$28,199,311	10%	\$20,548,017	8%	3,243	\$6,336
Other education	\$5,000,536	2%	\$10,109,936	4%	618	\$16,359
Early childhood education	\$5,581,177	2%	\$2,810,765	1%	735	\$3,824
Higher education	\$2,224,812	1%	\$375,898	<1%	29	\$12,962
Research	\$188,492	<1%	\$228,105	<1%	23	\$9,918
Education & research support & ancillary services	-	-	\$13,000	<1%	3	\$4,333
Total	\$41,194,328	15%	\$34,085,721	14%	4,651	\$7,329

Medical research organisations received just over half (53 per cent) of the grant funding in the *research* category (\$122,355); child protection and social research institutes received 41 per cent of this funding (\$93,500).

Social services

The broad *Social Services* category includes emergency and relief organisations (such as volunteer fire brigades, and search and rescue organisations) and social services. Social

services are defined as groups that provide a service to a particular group of people in need, for example, Women's Refuge. In the 2005 report, all social and community services (including health, education and animal welfare) were categorised together making detailed comparison between 2005 and 2011 difficult.

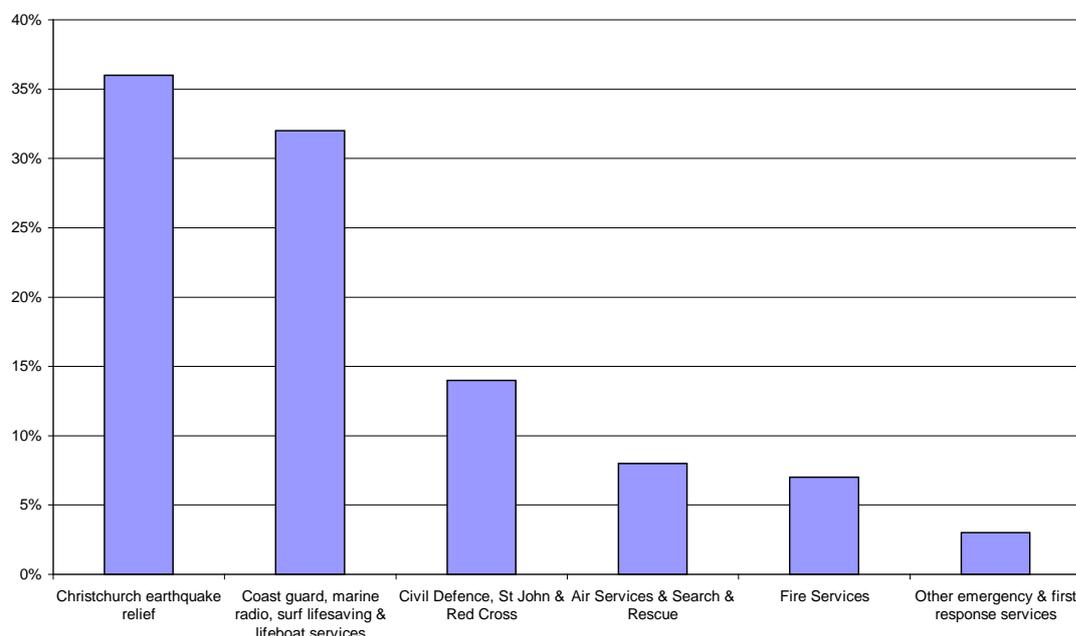
Table 12 – Allocations to Social Services

	2005		2011			
	Amount	% of total allocation to all groups	Amount	% of total allocation to all groups	No. of grants	Average grant
Emergency & relief	\$11,415,288	4%	\$17,187,323	7%	676	\$25,425
Social services	-	-	\$11,462,945	5%	1,235	\$9,282
Total	-	-	\$28,650,268	11%	1,911	\$14,992

Emergency and relief organisations

Figure 3 shows the distribution of grant funding amongst *emergency & relief* organisations. Canterbury earthquake relief groups received just over a third of the funding in the *emergency & relief* category. Coastguard, marine radio, life boat, and surf life saving groups received nearly a further third of the funding, with surf life saving groups receiving the majority of this (78 per cent). Fire Services largely, but not exclusively, comprise volunteer fire brigades.

Figure 3 – Distribution of Emergency & relief funding, 2011 (\$17,187,323)



Social services

Table 12 above shows the range of social services funded. Many of these groups provide services to a variety of recipients and so defy easy categorisation. Where groups have a distinct focus they have been coded as shown in Table 13 below.

Groups providing services to *children & youth* and *families* received the largest amount of grant funding in 2011 due in part to the number of grants received and the relatively high average amount received. In practice, there is likely to be considerable overlap between the *children & youth* and *families* groups. These categories include services such as youth development and mentoring.

General includes groups providing social services without a specific emphasis on an age group, or families. Four groups in this 'general' category had a focus on services to Pacific people. In general, groups stating they provided services to a specific ethnicity were rare.

Victims include groups supporting victims of crime and victims of violence and sexual abuse where criminal proceedings have not necessarily occurred.

Groups providing social services to people with *health & disability* issues (including drug and alcohol problems) were categorised under *Social Services* rather than *Health* because these groups provide a range of services, not just specific health services.

Accommodation & night shelters are included under *Social Services* rather than *Housing* because these groups offer temporary accommodation rather than a permanent housing service.

Table 13 – Types of Social Services funded

	2011			
	Amount	% of all grants to social service providers	No. of grants	Average grant size
Children & youth	\$3,587,682	31%	252	\$14,237
Families	\$2,762,546	24%	254	\$10,876
General	\$2,061,375	18%	281	\$7,336
Victim services	\$802,937	7%	98	\$8,193
Elderly	\$650,488	6%	93	\$6,994
Counselling	\$448,406	4%	77	\$5,823
Food & budgeting	\$330,022	3%	46	\$7,174
Health & disabilities	\$278,669	2%	24	\$11,611
Women	\$127,836	1%	31	\$4,124
Accommodation & night shelters	\$104,000	1%	9	\$11,556
Pregnancy	\$86,194	1%	29	\$2,972
Migrants & refugees	\$69,787	1%	11	\$6,344
Offenders & prisoners' rehabilitation	\$32,931	0%	10	\$3,293
Men	\$22,800	0%	2	\$11,400
Beneficiaries	\$2,289	0%	2	\$1,145
Not further categorised	\$94,984	1%	16	\$5,937
Total	\$11,462,945	100%	1235	\$9,282

Health

The total amount allocated to groups delivering health services and grants to health as a percentage of the total allocation of funding increased slightly in 2011 to eight per cent compared to seven per cent in 2005 (Table 14 refers).

The largest recipients of grants in the *Health* category are for *health support and ancillary services*. This includes non-profit groups providing support and advocacy for people with particular illnesses. *Nursing homes* include hospices and residential care for people with severe disabilities. Public health promotion and emergency medical services are included in *other health services*. *Hospitals and rehabilitation* groups provide inpatient health care including rehabilitative therapy. Groups categorised under *mental health* provide inpatient and outpatient treatment for people with mental illness.

Table 14 – Allocations to Health

	2005		2011			
	Amount	% of total allocation to all groups*	Amount	% of total allocation to all groups	No. of grants	Average grant size
Health support and ancillary services	\$12,854,959	5%	\$16,060,543	6%	1,462	\$10,985
Nursing homes			\$2,456,806	1%	116	\$21,179
Other health services	\$7,385,445	3%	\$1,854,086	1%	49	\$37,838
Hospitals and rehabilitation			\$517,262	0%	26	\$19,895
Mental health & crisis intervention			\$232,708	0%	29	\$8,024
Total	\$20,240,404	7%	\$21,121,405	8%	1,682	\$12,557

* Column does not add to 8 per cent due to rounding

Development and housing

Development and housing received less than 10 per cent of all grant funding allocated in 2011. However, this NZSCNPO category is not easily comparable to categories used in the 2005 survey (Table 15 refers).

Economic, social & community development includes organisations working towards improving the quality of life in communities, and developing economic infrastructure. Marae-based activities have been included in this category.

Employment & training organisations deliver services to particular groups, generally young people, but also people with intellectual and physical disabilities.

Housing largely comprises organisations involved in building homes, but also social housing trusts.

Table 15 – Allocations to Development and Housing

	2005		2011	
	Amount	% of total allocation to all groups	Amount	% of total allocation to all groups
Economic, social & community development	-	-	\$19,380,159	8%
Employment & training	\$520,837	<1%	\$444,298	<1%
Tangata Whenua governance organisations	-	-	\$429,182	<1%
Housing	-	-	\$269,931	<1%
Total	-	-		8%

Environment

The percentage of the total allocation given to *environment* and *animal protection* in 2011 remained at one per cent (the same proportion as in 2005), with the dollar amount granted in 2011 totalling only two thirds of that granted in 2005 (Table 16). Within this category, the amount allocated to animal welfare organisations (mainly regional Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) increased markedly between 2005 and 2011.

Table 16 – Allocations to Environment

	2005		2011			
	Amount	% of total allocation to all groups	Amount	% of total allocation to all groups	No. of grants	Average grant size
Environment*	\$3,816,100	1%	\$1,581,682	1%	138	\$11,461
Animal protection	\$247,518	<1%	\$1,071,626	<1%	50	\$21,433
Total	\$4,063,618	1%	\$2,653,307	1%	188	\$14,113

* In 2005 this category included environmental and conservation groups and zoological organisations.

Religion

The category *religious congregations & associations* refers to churches and similar organisations promoting religious beliefs and administering religious services and rituals. *Religion support & ancillary services* largely covers faith-based social services. It is possible

that a proportion of the grants categorised under *religious congregations* are for social services. As only the name of the recipient groups was available (the name of a church), these grants have been coded to religious congregations.

Funding allocated to *Religion* declined between 2005 and 2011, both as a proportion of all funding allocated and the dollar amount (Table 17). It also appears that funding for *religion support & ancillary services* (or church social services as it was labelled in the 2005 survey) declined considerably since 2005, although this may be a function of the different coding used.

Table 17 – Allocations to Religion

	2005		2011			
	Amount	% of total allocation to all groups	Amount	% of total allocation to all groups	No. of grants	Average grant size
Religious congregations & associations*	\$2,406,142	1%	\$1,379,786	1%	178	\$7,752
Religion support & ancillary services**	\$2,341,986	1%	\$143,200	<1%	23	\$6,226
Total	\$4,748,128	2%	\$1,522,986	1%	201	\$7,577

*Coded as *Churches* in 2005 (Amey 2006:30)

**Coded as *Church Social Services* in 2005 (Amey 2006:30)

Other categories

This section covers the smallest categories receiving funding. Due to the different categorisation applied, it is not possible to compare the funding for these organisations with figures for 2005.

Grant making, fundraising & voluntarism promotion support & ancillary services includes service clubs and some regional grant making trusts that have a focus on grant making to their local community. *Voluntarism promotion* comprises organisations that co-ordinate and support volunteers.

Civic & advocacy organisations includes residents' associations, and local business associations, and consumer groups. *Law & legal services* largely comprises community law centres.

Grants to *Business & professional associations, unions support & services* went to professional associations largely in the fields of education and sport, but also to associations of people involved in civic life such as Justices of the Peace.

Only one *International* grant was made, to a group focused on promoting international relations.

Eighty-seven grants were not categorised. These recipient groups had incomplete or ambiguous names, or were associated with activities that did not fit into the NZSCNPO.

Table 18 – Allocations to Other categories

	2011			
	Amount	% of total allocation to all groups	No. of grants	Average grant size
Grant making, fundraising & voluntarism promotion support & ancillary services	\$1,205,248	<1%	129	\$9,343
Civic & advocacy organisations	\$1,001,222	<1%	107	\$9,357
Business & professional associations, unions support & services	\$331,407	<1%	62	\$5,345
Voluntarism promotion	\$108,036	<1%	21	\$5,145
Law & legal services	\$29,400	<1%	5	\$5,880
International activities	\$3,000	<1%	1	\$3,000
Not categorised	\$1,213,235	<1%	87	\$13,945
Total	\$3,891,549	2%	412	\$9,446

Geographic distribution

Most of the 40 societies whose data is included in this analysis explicitly state their policy in relation to the geographic distribution of funds raised through gaming machines. As Table 19 shows, three quarters of the societies have a policy of returning funds to the communities where the money was raised (i.e. spent on gaming). This includes both the smallest societies that operate only one or two gaming machines in a town or city, and the largest societies that operate machines throughout New Zealand.

Table 19 – Policies relating to geographic distribution of grant funding, 2011

Policy	No. of societies	Total grant funding distributed	% of total funds distributed
Distribution limited to a particular town or city (small, local society only)	11	\$14,305,011	6%
Distribution limited to a particular region or two	7	\$14,926,263	6%
Returning majority of or all funds to communities where the money was raised	12	\$177,608,124	70%
New Zealand wide (or policy not otherwise stated)	10	\$45,134,154	18%
Total	40	\$251,973,552	100%

As not all gaming societies state the location of grant recipients in their published lists of recipients, data showing the actual geographic allocation of gaming machine profits is not easily accessible. Table 20 shows the geographic distribution of grants from two of the largest societies, which distribute grants nationally to a wide variety of recipients. Together these two societies account for 33 per cent of the grants by number and 34 per cent by dollar value in 2011.

In relation to the two gaming machine societies data examined here, there is a positive, but not strong, statistical correlation ($r=0.7$) between the number of gaming machines per 1,000 people in a territorial authority and the allocation per capita in that territorial authority. This suggests that the money spent on these two societies' gaming machines is returned to the communities it comes from.⁵

It must be noted that in some territorial authorities these two societies operate the majority of gaming machines, in others a minority or none at all. In addition, a grant made to a group in a particular district does not necessarily mean people in that district will derive all the benefit.

Table 20 – Allocations made by two of the largest societies by territorial authority, 2011. Note this analysis has grouped the seven former Auckland councils under Auckland Council.

<i>Territorial authority</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Population estimate*</i>	<i>No. gaming machines operated</i>	<i>Gaming machines per 1,000 people</i>	<i>Allocation per capita</i>
Ashburton District	\$1,345,999	30,100	93	3.09	\$44.72
Auckland Council	\$19,969,039	1,486,000	1045	0.70	\$13.44
Buller District	\$87,971	10,100	13	1.29	\$8.71
Carterton District	-	7,650	9	1.18	-
Central Hawkes Bay District	\$148,016	13,500	27	2.00	\$10.96
Central Otago District	\$367,289	18,400	51	2.77	\$19.96
Chatham Islands Territory	-	640	-	-	-
Christchurch City	\$5,569,087	367,700	357	0.97	\$15.15
Clutha District	\$10,407	17,550	2	0.11	\$0.59
Dunedin City	\$903,570	126,000	136	1.08	\$7.17
Far North District	\$1,234,702	58,500	172	2.94	\$21.11
Gisborne District	\$759,627	46,600	37	0.79	\$16.30
Gore District	-	12,300	-	-	-
Grey District	\$911,818	13,900	48	3.45	\$65.60
Hamilton City	\$2,806,410	145,600	199	1.37	\$19.27
Hastings District	\$495,644	75,500	49	0.65	\$6.56
Hauraki District	\$186,230	18,750	30	1.60	\$9.93
Horowhenua District	\$251,438	30,700	24	0.78	\$8.19
Hurunui District	\$79,364	11,300	22	1.95	\$7.02
Invercargill City	\$149,588	53,000	9	0.17	\$2.82
Kaikoura District	\$99,101	3,850	21	5.45	\$25.74
Kaipara District	\$445,896	19,150	42	2.19	\$23.28
Kapiti Coast District	\$1,125,220	49,800	80	1.61	\$22.59
Kawerau District	\$302,990	6,940	18	2.59	\$43.66
Lower Hutt City	\$855,600	103,000	101	0.98	\$8.31
Mackenzie District	\$15,790	4,050	4	0.99	\$3.90
Manawatu District	\$576,081	30,000	31	1.03	\$19.20
Marlborough District	\$498,473	45,600	100	2.19	\$10.93
Masterton District	-	23,500	n/a	-	-
Matamata-Piako District	\$471,379	32,000	62	1.94	\$14.73
Napier City	\$916,748	57,800	128	2.21	\$15.86

⁵ A correlation is a number between -1 and +1 that measures the degree of association between two variables (in this case, the allocation of funds per capita in each territorial authority and the number of gaming machines per 1,000 people in each territorial authority A). A positive value for the correlation implies a positive association (e.g. large values of one variable tend to be associated with large values of the other variable).

<i>Territorial authority</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Population estimate*</i>	<i>No. gaming machines operated</i>	<i>Gaming machines per 1,000 people</i>	<i>Allocation per capita</i>
Nelson City	\$757,832	46,200	103	2.23	\$16.40
New Plymouth District	\$590,272	73,800	51	0.69	\$8.00
Opotiki District	\$306,363	8,950	26	2.91	\$34.23
Otorohanga District	\$49,539	9,320	5	0.54	\$5.32
Palmerston North City	\$756,235	82,100	113	1.38	\$9.21
Porirua City	\$526,723	52,700	27	0.51	\$9.99
Queenstown-Lakes District	-	28,700	36	1.25	-
Rangitikei District	\$356,357	14,800	64	4.32	\$24.08
Rotorua District	\$418,313	68,900	52	0.75	\$6.07
Ruapehu District	\$38,942	13,400	16	1.19	\$2.91
Selwyn District	\$182,080	41,100	46	1.12	\$4.43
South Taranaki District	\$202,031	26,900	42	1.56	\$7.51
South Waikato District	\$502,196	22,900	56	2.45	\$21.93
South Wairarapa District	\$54,600	9,420	15	1.59	\$5.80
Southland District	\$365,361	29,600	49	1.66	\$12.34
Stratford District	\$187,562	9,170	27	2.94	\$20.45
Tararua District	\$270,073	17,700	63	3.56	\$15.26
Tasman District	\$676,724	48,100	83	1.73	\$14.07
Taupo District	\$590,073	34,100	36	1.06	\$17.30
Tauranga City	\$2,974,250	115,700	241	2.08	\$25.71
Thames-Coromandel District	\$958,510	27,000	105	3.89	\$35.50
Timaru District	\$1,194,456	44,700	74	1.66	\$26.72
Upper Hutt City	\$470,105	41,500	27	0.65	\$11.33
Waikato District	\$800,897	64,300	81	1.26	\$12.46
Waimakariri District	\$204,560	48,600	30	0.62	\$4.21
Waimate District	\$123,823	7,630	13	1.70	\$16.23
Waipa District	\$987,832	46,100	73	1.58	\$21.43
Wairoa District	-	8,350	n/a	-	-
Waitaki District	\$179,615	20,900	38	1.82	\$8.59
Waitomo District	\$281,141	9,630	24	2.49	\$29.19
Wanganui District	\$816,095	43,500	76	1.75	\$18.76
Wellington City	\$1,754,794	200,100	116	0.58	\$8.77
Western Bay Of Plenty District	\$422,464	45,800	54	1.18	\$9.22
Westland District	\$249,105	8,960	34	3.79	\$27.80
Whakatane District	\$959,354	34,500	73	2.12	\$27.81
Whangarei District	\$950,559	80,500	69	0.86	\$11.81
National	\$84,844,255	4,405,300	4948	1.12	\$19.26

Source: Statistics NZ Subnational Population Estimates as at 30 June 2011

Clubs

At December 2011, clubs operated approximately a fifth of the non-casino gaming machines in New Zealand. As shown in Table 21, chartered clubs made up just under half of all clubs operating gaming machines, but operated over half of the gaming machines in the clubs sector. They also average more machines per venue than sports clubs or RSAs.

Table 21 – Number of clubs, venues and gaming machines at December 2011

	Clubs		Venues		Machines		Average no. of gaming machines per venue
	No. of clubs	% of all clubs	No. of venues	% of venues	No. of gaming machines	% of gaming machines	
Chartered clubs	146	47%	148	46%	2,023	54%	13.7
RSAs	89	29%	90	28%	1,118	30%	12.4
Sports clubs	76	24%	82	26%	605	16%	7.4
Total	311	100%	320	100%	3,746	100%	11.7

Source: Department of Internal Affairs

All three types of club allocated over 50 per cent of their total revenue to authorised purposes (Table 22). Chartered clubs generated nearly two thirds of the gaming machine revenue in the clubs sector.

Table 22 – Clubs' gaming machine revenue and allocations, 2011

	Total proceeds from gaming machines*		Allocations to authorised purposes (GST excl)		% of total revenue allocated
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%
Chartered Clubs	\$59,002,535	63%	\$32,733,610	65%	55%
RSAs	\$25,583,986	27%	\$13,463,909	27%	53%
Sports Clubs	\$8,631,183	9%	\$4,399,513	9%	51%
Total	\$93,217,704	100%	\$50,597,032	100%	54%

*This is the amount clubs bank from their gaming machines (i.e. the total amount spent by players after prizes are paid out). Source: Department of Internal Affairs.

Clubs' allocations to authorised purposes

Over the last decade, chartered clubs have made up an increasing proportion of all clubs' gaming machine profit allocated to authorised purposes (Table 23).

Table 23 – Allocation to authorised purposes by type of club

	2000		2005		2011	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Chartered Clubs	\$19,169,754	51%	\$27,639,934	62%	\$32,733,610	65%
RSAs	\$14,131,213	37%	\$13,974,212	32%	\$13,463,909	27%
Sports Clubs	\$4,461,118	12%	\$2,713,781	6%	\$4,399,513	9%
Total	\$37,762,086	100%	\$44,327,927	100%	\$50,597,032	100%

Source: Department of Internal Affairs. Some totals may differ from the sum of the columns because of rounding.

In general, the authorised purposes of chartered clubs are to provide amenities and cultural activities for club members. Some chartered clubs may also focus on sports. As with other types of clubs, authorised purposes may include purchasing or leasing land, buildings and equipment for the benefit of members of the club.

RSAs' authorised purposes include promoting the general well being of service people, former service people, and their dependents, as well as encouraging a sense of responsibility to fellow citizens and the local community.

The authorised purposes of sports clubs also generally include providing amenities and cultural activities, as well as promoting sport (either a particular sport or sporting activities in general). Table 24 shows that the authorised purpose of more than half of the sports clubs in **2011 was the support and promotion of bowls.**

Table 24 – Allocation to authorised purposes by sports clubs, 2011

Focus of sports club	Number of clubs	Amount allocated to authorised purposes	Percentage of the total allocation to authorised purposes
Horse racing	1	\$1,587,500	36%
Bowls	41	\$1,186,445	27%
Sports	8	\$399,609	9%
Rugby Union	2	\$340,384	8%
Fishing	3	\$332,310	8%
Golf	8	\$149,216	3%
Darts	4	\$139,283	3%
Cue sports	1	\$133,721	3%
Rugby League	1	\$58,634	1%
Surf Life Saving	1	\$55,364	1%
Boating	1	\$17,048	<1%
Total	71	\$4,399,513	100%

Source: Department of Internal Affairs & NZ Companies Office Societies & Trusts Online <www.societies.govt.nz>

Clubs' allocations to the wider community

The 2005 survey (Amey 2006) showed that clubs distributed three per cent of their gaming machine profits to purposes in the wider community. As this data is not specified in all clubs' published annual accounts it has not been captured in this report.

Conclusion

This analysis provides an indicative picture of the distribution of gaming machine profits. If available, data on the purpose of the funding would have produced a slightly different picture. For example, previous analyses suggest that a significant proportion of the funding to schools is likely to be for sporting purposes.

The comparison of this 2011 data with 2005 survey results is only approximate due to the different categorisations used in respective years. In particular, it has been difficult to compare the sub-categories included under *Social Services* and *Development & Housing*.

The NZSCNPO also tends to obscure any ethnic focus for groups. For example, in this report, a Māori organisation delivering social services to Māori was coded to *Social Services/*

general, rather than *Social/community services: Māori/iwi* as in 2005. Continued use of the NZSCNPO in the analysis of the allocation of gaming machine profits will better, and more consistently reveal any trend data.

Caveats about comparability notwithstanding, the distribution of gaming societies' allocations has remained broadly the same as in the 2005 analysis. Sporting organisations receive around half of all funding, with social services and community development receiving much of the remainder. In addition, the same sporting codes have received the largest amounts of funding over this period of time. Funding allocation is responsive to particular events, with Canterbury earthquake relief organisations receiving several of the largest grants in 2011.

While it appears that some sectors receive comparatively little from gaming machine profits, it is difficult to comment meaningfully on the allocation of grants without knowing which groups apply for funds and why they are declined. It would be useful to know the relative size and infrastructure of the sectors concerned.

This study provides a good basis to determine future trends in the distribution of non-casino gaming machine profits to communities.

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Appendix 1: New Zealand Standard Classification of Non-Profit Organisations

The New Zealand Standard Classification of Non-Profit Organisations (NZSCNPO), shown below, is based on the International Classification of Non Profit Organisations (ICNPO) to ensure international comparability of data on non-profit organisations. Some changes to the international classification have been made to reflect the operation of non-profit institutions in the New Zealand context (Statistics NZ).

Classification - Non-profit organisations	
<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>
01	Culture, sport and recreation
	01100 Culture and arts
	01200 Sports
	01300 Other recreation and social clubs
	01999 Culture and recreation support and ancillary services
02	Education and research
	02110 Early childhood education
	02120 Primary and Secondary education
	02200 Higher education
	02300 Other education
	02400 Research
	02999 Education and research support and ancillary services
03	Health
	03100 Hospitals and rehabilitation
	03200 Nursing homes
	03300 Mental health and crisis intervention
	03400 Other health services
	03999 Health support and ancillary services
04	Social services
	04100 Social services
	04200 Emergency and relief
	04300 Income support and maintenance
	04999 Social services support and ancillary services
05	Environment
	05100 Environment
	05200 Animal protection
	05999 Environment support and ancillary services
06	Development and housing
	06110 Economic, social and community development
	06120 Tangata Whenua governance organisations
	06200 Housing
	06300 Employment and training
	06999 Development and housing support and ancillary services
07	Law, advocacy and politics
	07100 Civic and advocacy organisations
	07200 Law and legal services
	07300 Political organisations
	07999 Law, advocacy and politics support and ancillary services
08	Grant making, fundraising and voluntarism promotion
	08100 Grant making foundations
	08210 Fundraising

Classification - Non-profit organisations		
<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	
	08220	Voluntarism promotion
	08999	Grant making, fundraising and voluntarism promotion support and ancillary services
09	International	
	09100	International activities
	09999	International support and ancillary services
10	Religion	
	10100	Religious congregations and associations
	10999	Religion support and ancillary services
11	Business and professional associations, unions	
	11100	Business associations
	11200	Professional associations
	11300	Labour unions
	11999	Business and professional associations, unions support and services
99	Not elsewhere classified (residual category)	
	99100	Other
	99444	Don't know
	99555	Refused to answer
	99777	Response unidentifiable
	99888	Response outside scope
	99999	Not stated

Source: Statistics NZ