



# Non-profit institutions satellite account: 2013



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# 1 About the non-profit institution satellite account

Many hundreds of thousands of New Zealanders participate in non-profit institutions (NPIs) or receive services provided by them – often at no cost to themselves. NPIs are active in health, sport and recreation, social services, education, culture, emergency response, and conservation. These institutions, and the people within them, have a large effect on New Zealand society and on our economy.

## Purpose

Satellite accounts are recognised internationally as a way of rearranging existing information in the national accounts so an area of particular economic or social importance (eg non-profit institutions) can be analysed more closely. Links are maintained between the satellite accounts and the central national accounting framework. This is important as it enables new information to be presented alongside standard economic measures such as gross domestic product (GDP).

The *Non-profit Institutions Satellite Account* (NPISA) supplements the existing New Zealand System of National Accounts (NZSNA) and analyses NPIs' contribution to New Zealand's economy. It also includes measures of volunteering and unpaid work.

We used the United Nations (UN) *Handbook on Non-Profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts*<sup>1</sup> as a guide in compiling the satellite account.

## Information this satellite account contains

The NPISA includes information about the following financial and non-financial information for the years ending March 2004 and 2013:

- total income and its components (sales, donations, grants, investment)
- total expenditure and its components (salaries and wages, donations, grants, investment)
- total employment remuneration, including an estimate of the value of formal unpaid labour
- operating surplus and savings
- number of institutions by type (eg environment, health, social services)
- number of paid employees
- number of volunteers.

We also provide summary information for 2010.



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## 2 Summary results

### Non-profit institutions' contribution to GDP

Gross domestic product (GDP) is an internationally-recognised measure of the activity, contribution, and performance of an economy. Inflation-adjusted changes in GDP are a measure of economic growth.

Traditional measures of GDP do not account for the value of volunteer labour for non-profit institutions (NPIs). The NPISA extends traditional GDP to include this contribution, and so increases the measured effect of NPIs on the economy.

Under the traditional measure of GDP, NPIs contributed \$5.96 billion to GDP for the year ended March 2013. This was 2.7 percent of New Zealand's total GDP. In 2004 they contributed \$3.64 billion (2.5 percent).

The value of voluntary labour (or formal unpaid work) in New Zealand's NPIs was estimated to be \$3.46 billion in 2013, compared with \$3.31 billion in 2004. Including this value in the NPI satellite account significantly increases the NPI contribution to GDP – from 2.7 percent to 4.4 percent, compared with 4.9 percent in 2004.

For the year ended March 2013, the social services activity group contributed the most to NPIs GDP contribution, followed by the culture and recreation, education and research, and health activity groups.

### Number of non-profit institutions

In 2013, there were 114,110 NPIs, compared with 97,000 in 2004. Forty-four percent of all NPIs were engaged in arts, cultural, sporting, or recreational activities.

### Employment numbers

In 2013, 90 percent of NPIs did not employ staff, the same percentage as in 2004.

The total number of salary and wage earners in NPIs was 105,340 in 2004. By 2013 this number had grown to 136,750 (up 30 percent).

Social services, and education and research continued to be the activity groups with the highest employee count, with 47 percent of paid employees in 2013 and 49 percent in 2004. The development and housing group increased its share of the employment count to 5 percent, up from 3 percent in 2004.

### Number of volunteers

The number of people who volunteered for one or more NPIs during 2013 was estimated at 1,229,054.

### Income and expenditure

Total income of NPIs increased from \$8.04 billion in 2004 to \$13.28 billion in 2013, a 65 percent increase over nine years.

More than half the total NPI income (\$8.31 billion) came from the sale of goods and services; income from grants and donations made up over 30 percent.

Grants, donations, and membership fees from households, philanthropic institutions, and other private sources increased 40 percent between 2004 and 2013 to reach \$2,663



million, while grants from central and local government rose from \$759 million to \$1,440 million. Overall, income from grants (including government grants), donations, and membership fees increased 54 percent between 2004 and 2013. Over the same period, sales of goods and services rose 71 percent.

Total expenditure increased 69 percent between 2004 and 2013. Expenditure was dominated by purchases of goods and services and compensation of employees, which together made up 88 percent of total expenditure. Both expenditure items increased almost 75 percent between 2004 and 2013.

## Counting non-profit institutions

The *Non-profit Institution Satellite Account: 2013* (NPISA) identified 114,110 NPIs at March 2013, up approximately 17,000 from the 97,000 institutions recorded nine years earlier in the 2004 NPISA.

In the nine years between 2004 and 2013, institutions classified to culture and recreation (the largest activity group by number) increased from 43,220 to 50,380. Within the group, the sports subgroup increased the most, up 3,080 (21 percent).

The number of institutions in the second-largest activity group (social services), increased from 11,280 to 14,810.

Institutions classified to the development and housing activity group increased significantly between 2004 and 2013, largely due to improved data sources that allowed better enumeration of tangata whenua governance organisations. This resulted in their number going from 1,180 institutions in 2004 to 3,190 in 2013.

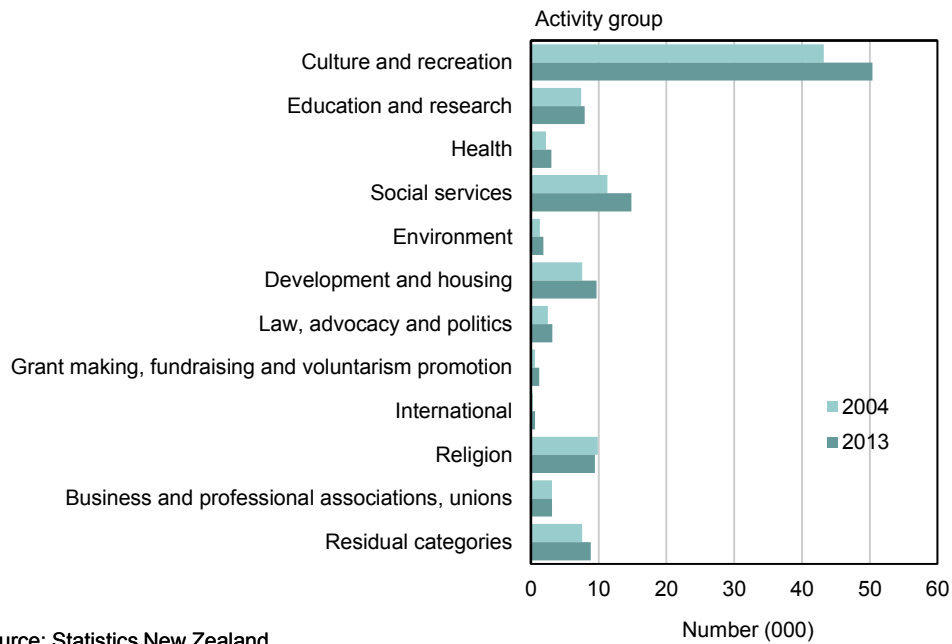
The number of institutions in the religion activity group fell between 2004 and 2013 – from 9,890 to 9,440. This group now ranks fourth by number of institutions, behind culture and recreation, social services, and development and housing.

Forty-four percent of NPIs were engaged in arts, cultural, sporting, or recreational activities – the same proportion as in 2004. Both social services, and development and housing made similar contributions to the total number of NPIs between 2004 and 2013 (13 percent and 8 percent, respectively). Religion, the fourth-largest group by number of institutions, contributed 10 percent of institutions in 2004 but by 2013, just 8 percent of institutions were in this activity group. Together, these four activity groups made up almost three-quarters of the total NPI population.

Overall, 10 of the 12 activity groups had more NPIs in 2013 than 2004. Religion; and business and professional associations, unions, were the two groups to fall (by 450 and 20 institutions, respectively). Figure 1 shows the changing contributions of each activity group to the total number NPIs between 2004 and 2013.

**Figure 1**

**Number of non-profit institutions**  
By activity group



Source: Statistics New Zealand

**Table 1**  
**Number of non-profit institutions**  
By activity group  
Year ended March 2004 and 2013

NPI activity group	Non-profit institutions			
	2004		2013	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
1 Culture and recreation	43,220	44.6	50,380	44.2
2 Education and research	7,400	7.6	7,960	7.0
3 Health	2,210	2.3	3,010	2.6
4 Social services	11,280	11.6	14,810	13.0
5 Environment	1,310	1.4	1,850	1.6
6 Development and housing	7,580	7.8	9,680	8.5
7 Law, advocacy and politics	2,500	2.6	3,190	2.8
8 Grant making, fundraising and voluntarism promotion	610	0.6	1,210	1.1
9 International	300	0.3	630	0.6
10 Religion	9,890	10.2	9,440	8.3
11 Business and professional associations, unions	3,130	3.2	3,110	2.7
12 Residual categories	7,560	7.8	8,840	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>114,110</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** All count data is randomly rounded to protect confidentiality. Individual figures may not sum to the totals.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

## Composition of largest NPI activity groups

The largest groups, and the institutions that make them up are:

**Culture and recreation** – the largest group, this includes institutions such as film societies, community theatres, toy libraries, historical associations, garden societies, operatic societies, pipe bands, Māori performing arts groups, sports clubs, regional sports trusts, racing clubs, tramping clubs, and vintage car clubs.

**Social services** – includes social service providers, emergency and relief services, and institutions providing income support and maintenance. Examples are: early intervention services, services for the disabled and elderly, food banks, self-help and other personal social services.

**Development and housing** – includes NPIs working towards improving the quality of life within communities or the economy to improve public well-being. Examples include community centres, community development trusts, neighbourhood support groups, employment services, and tangata whenua governance institutions that manage the affairs of iwi, hapū, and marae.

**Religion** – includes churches and associations promoting religion or administering religious services. Examples are: bible chapels, churches, and temples. Service agencies with religious affiliations, in fields such as health, education, and social services, are grouped with related service providers rather than being included here.

**Business and professional associations, unions** – brings together three distinct types of membership institutions. This group includes institutions that promote, regulate, and safeguard the interests of businesses, professionals, and workers. Examples are: trade unions, professional associations, chambers of commerce, and industry associations.

**Education and research** – includes kindergartens, playcentres, kōhanga reo, private primary and secondary schools, private tertiary providers, other education providers (eg English for speakers of other languages), and research institutions. However, public education institutions such as universities, polytechnics, and state and integrated schools are not included.

## Information sources used to count NPIs

The sources we used to identify NPIs included:

- Statistics New Zealand's Business Register
- registers of incorporated societies and charitable trusts held by the Companies Office
- registers of charities maintained by Charities Services
- membership registers of umbrella organisations for sporting and other bodies
- lists of institutions published by grant-making organisations (eg Sport New Zealand)
- other administrative sources.



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## 3 The economic contribution of NPIs

### Components of GDP

Gross domestic product (GDP or value-added) is defined as the sum of total output minus intermediate consumption. It can also be derived by summing:

- compensation of employees
- taxes on production
- consumption of fixed capital
- net operating surplus.

Within the NPISA in 2013, compensation of employees made up \$4.52 billion, up from \$2.61 billion in 2004. This increase was underpinned by a 30 percent increase in the number of paid employees. Compensation of employees made up 76 percent of value-added in 2013, compared with 73 percent in 2004.

The contributions of the remaining items were:

- taxes on production – \$249 million (4 percent)
- consumption of fixed capital – \$517 million (9 percent)
- net operating surplus – \$672 million (11 percent).

### Contribution to GDP

The value of GDP recorded by NPIs in the year ended March 2013 was \$5.96 billion, compared with \$3.64 billion in the March 2004 year – up 64 percent. This was 2.7 percent of New Zealand's GDP in 2013, up slightly from 2.5 percent in 2004. This 2013 contribution is lower than that shown by recent data for Australia (3.8 percent in 2013), and is similar to Canada's (2.5 percent in 2007).

The social services activity group continued to contribute the most to NPIs' GDP. In 2013 this group's GDP was estimated to be \$1.42 billion, or 24 percent of total NPI GDP. In 2004 its contribution was \$823 million (23 percent of the total). Culture and recreation; education and research; and the health activity groups were the next-largest contributors to GDP with about 15 percent each.

Figure 2 shows how the percentage contribution to GDP by each activity group has changed between 2004 and 2013.

**Figure 2**

**Contribution of non-profit institutions to GDP**  
By activity group



**Table 2**

**Non-profit institutions contribution to GDP**

Year ended March 2004 and 2013

	Contribution to GDP		
	Non-profit institutions	Total NZ economy <sup>(1)</sup>	Percentage of total economy
	\$(million)		
2004	3,640	144,502	2.5
2013	5,962	217,995	2.7

1. This number is rounded to the nearest million dollars.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

## Income and expenditure

### Income

NPIs total income was \$13,280 million in 2013. This compares with \$8,036 million in 2004. Sales of goods and services, and membership, donations, and grants were the largest income sources. Sales of goods and services contributed \$8,311 million (63 percent) to total income in 2013, up from \$4,870 million (61 percent) in 2004. Membership, donations, and grants (including government grants) was \$4,103 million in 2013 (31 percent of total income). In 2004, \$2,664 million (33 percent) came from this source.

**Table 3**

### Income and Expenditure

Total non-profit institutions

Year ended March 2004 and 2013

	Income/expenditure			
	2004		2013	
	\$(000)	Percent	\$(000)	Percent
<b>Income</b>				
Sales of goods and services	4,869,708	60.6	8,310,762	62.6
Interest received	345,971	4.3	670,745	5.1
Dividends received	132,135	1.6	178,670	1.3
Membership, donations and grants <sup>(1)</sup>	1,905,396	23.7	2,662,888	20.1
Government grants <sup>(2)</sup>	758,829	9.4	1,440,020	10.8
Insurance claims	24,206	0.3	16,785	0.1
<b>Total income</b>	<b>8,036,245</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,279,870</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Purchases of goods and services	3,479,672	48.7	6,066,490	50.4
Compensation of employees	2,611,090	36.6	4,523,341	37.6
Taxes on production	227,676	3.2	249,244	2.1
Donations paid	684,746	9.6	985,948	8.2
Interest payments	96,270	1.3	134,169	1.1
Net insurance premiums	42,691	0.6	74,920	0.6
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>7,142,145</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,034,112</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Surplus</b>				
<b>Income minus expenditure</b>	<b>894,100</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,245,758</b>	<b>...</b>

1. This does not include government grants.

2. Government grants does not include government contracts.

**Note:** Individual figures may not sum to total due to rounding.

**Symbol:**

... not applicable

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

Most NPIs are 'non-market', and so do not try to recover costs completely through selling goods and services they provide.

Some NPIs are 'market units', and provide most of their goods and services at competitive market prices. Almost all these are large institutions; they contribute over \$1 billion to GDP.

Payments from central and local government were assigned to either sales of NPIs (government contracts) or grants received. In the NPISA, we recorded government payments to market NPIs as sales; payments to non-market NPIs were recorded as grants. The exception was for the health and social services activity groups, where most government payments were recorded as sales. This is based on specific analyses of payments made by government to NPIs.

In 2013 we estimated that government payments to NPIs consisted of:

- government grants (\$1,440 million)
- government contracts (\$2,662 million).

Grants and donations (referred to as 'transfer income') were \$4,103 million in 2013 compared with \$2,664 million in 2004. As well as government grants of \$1,440 million, business enterprises provided transfers to NPIs estimated at \$245 million in 2013. These transfers were typically donations or sponsorships – we estimated them from the 2014 report commissioned by Philanthropy New Zealand, *Giving New Zealand: Philanthropic Funding 2014*.

Transfers that NPIs received from other NPIs were \$556 million in 2013 (\$543 million in 2004). However, donations from households remained the most important source of grants and donations income for NPIs. In 2013 households provided donations, bequests, and subscriptions amounting to \$1,861 million – up \$714 million from 2004.

**Table 4**

**Non-profit institutions transfer income<sup>(1)</sup>**

By institutional sector

Year ended March 2004 and 2013

Sector transfer from	Transfer income			
	2004		2013	
	\$(000)	Percent	\$(000)	Percent
Business enterprises <sup>(2)</sup>	215,985	8.1	245,332	6.0
Government	758,829	28.5	1,440,020	35.1
NPIs	542,653	20.4	556,495	13.6
Households	1,146,758	43.0	1,861,061	45.4
<b>Total transfer income</b>	<b>2,664,225</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,102,908</b>	<b>100.0</b>

1. Excluding insurance claims.

2. Non-financial and financial enterprises.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

Table 4 shows that NPIs became more reliant on government grants in the nine years from 2004 to 2013. In 2004, 28 percent of transfer income was from this source; by 2013 it had grown to 35 percent. This increased reliance came as donations from business enterprises and other NPIs (eg gaming trusts) stayed relatively flat.

Investment income, driven by increased interest income, rose \$371 million between 2004 and 2013 – from \$478 million to \$849 million.

## Expenditure

NPI expenditure increased 68 percent between 2004 and 2013. NPIs spent \$12,034 million in 2013 compared with \$7,142 million in 2004.

Purchases of goods and services increased from \$3,480 million (2004) to \$6,066 million (2013), up 74 percent

Compensation of employees, which includes salaries and wages, superannuation, and accident compensation levies, rose 73 percent between 2004 and 2013, to \$4,523 million. Underlying this increase was 30 percent more paid employees.

## Balance and top income/spending groups

NPIs had a surplus of income over expenditure of \$1,246 million in 2013. Nine years earlier, a surplus of \$894 million was recorded.

The highest values of sales were for the culture and recreation, health, and social services activity groups. Their combined sales were \$4,717 million (57 percent of total sales). The highest investment income returns (interest and dividends), were for the grant making, fundraising, and voluntarism promotion group (\$196 million) followed by the development and housing group (\$155 million). The religion, and culture and recreation groups recorded the most donations of all groups, receiving 45 percent of all donations received by NPIs.

Most purchases of goods and services were made by the culture and recreation group (\$1,496 million or 25 percent of total purchases). Social services paid the highest amount for compensation of employees (\$1,355 million). The grant making, fundraising, and voluntarism promotion group paid the most donations (\$609 million, or 62 percent of total donations paid). Institutions in this group paid the highest amount of taxes on production (\$158 million), which was mainly due to the large amounts of gaming duty paid.

## Extending our analysis

We made two extensions to our analysis of NPI data, to ensure we provide a wider coverage of the NPI sector.

The first extension to the NPISA adds an estimate of the non-market output of market NPIs in the non-financial corporations sector. This extension is done because market NPIs, unlike other market producers (eg limited liability companies), typically provide some goods or services for free or at reduced rates. Without this adjustment, we would miss this additional output.

Extending the NPISA to include goods or services provided free or at reduced rates by market NPIs adds \$80 million to NPIs' GDP.

The second extension includes a valuation of unpaid labour provided by volunteers, which adds \$3,464 million to NPIs' GDP. This is a significant addition and provides a better measure of the contribution NPIs make to New Zealand's economy.

The two extensions together add \$3,544 million to the contribution NPIs make to GDP, which increases the percentage contribution from 2.7 percent to 4.4 percent. However, because the value of volunteer labour has not increased significantly since 2004, the 4.4 percent contribution to GDP is less than the 4.9 percent recorded in 2004.

The data tables presented in the *Non-profit Institutions Satellite Account: 2013*, take the NZSNA-based accounts and supplement them with additional information – for religious institutions and non-economically significant units.

We present the NZSNA-based tables with two extensions:

- Incorporating non-market output of market NPIs into the estimates is referred to as 'extension 1' of the NPISA in the tables.
- Incorporating valuation of volunteer labour into the estimates is referred to as 'extension 2' of the NPISA in the tables. The total after incorporating extension 2 includes extension 1 and the SNA-based estimates.



Table 5

Non-profit Institutions Satellite Account and Extensions, in Summary Form<sup>(1)</sup>

March 2013 year

Account	SNA <sup>(2)</sup> -based	Extension 1 <sup>(3)</sup>	SNA <sup>(2)</sup> -based plus extension 1	Extension 2 <sup>(4)</sup>	Total
	\$(000)				
<b>Production account</b>					
Gross output	12,028,571	79,774	12,108,345	3,463,766	15,572,111
Sales of goods and services	8,310,762	...	8,310,762	...	8,310,762
Non-market output provided free	3,717,809	79,774	3,797,583	3,463,766	7,261,349
Intermediate consumption	6,066,490	...	6,066,490	...	6,066,490
Value added	5,962,081	79,774	6,041,855	3,463,766	9,505,621
Compensation of employees	4,523,341	...	4,523,341	...	4,523,341
Volunteer labour valuation	...	...	...	3,463,766	3,463,766
Taxes on production	249,244	...	249,244	...	249,244
Consumption of fixed capital	517,107	...	517,107	...	517,107
Operating surplus	672,387	79,774	752,161	...	752,161
<b>Income and outlay account</b>					
Income	5,641,498	79,774	5,721,272	3,463,766	9,185,038
Operating surplus	672,387	79,774	752,161	...	752,161
Investment income	849,415	...	849,415	...	849,415
Interest received	670,745	...	670,745	...	670,745
Dividends received	178,670	...	178,670	...	178,670
Current transfers	4,119,693	...	4,119,693	3,463,766	7,583,459
Donations received	2,662,888	...	2,662,888	3,463,766	6,126,654
Government grants	1,440,020	...	1,440,020	...	1,440,020
Net non-life insurance claims	16,785	...	16,785	...	16,785
Outlays	4,912,846	79,774	4,992,620	3,463,766	8,456,386
Donations paid	985,948	...	985,948	...	985,948
Net non-life insurance premiums	74,920	...	74,920	...	74,920
Interest payments	134,169	...	134,169	...	134,169
Non-market output provided free	3,717,809	79,774	3,797,583	3,463,766	7,261,349
Savings	728,652	...	728,652	...	728,652
<b>Capital account</b>					
Source of funds					
Savings	728,652	...	728,652	...	728,652
Consumption of fixed capital	517,107	...	517,107	...	517,107
Capital accumulation	563,390	...	563,390	...	563,390
Net lending/borrowing	682,369	...	682,369	...	682,369

1. Individual figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

2. System of National Accounts.

3. Includes a calculation of non-market output provided free for market units.

4. Includes valuation of volunteer labour.

**Symbol:**

... not applicable.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

## 4 Paid employees and unpaid volunteers

### Non-profit institutions' employees

In 2013, NPIs had a total paid employment count (the number of paid employees) of 136,750, which was 30 percent higher than the count of 105,340 in 2004.

However, in both 2004 and 2013, 90 percent of NPIs did not employ staff. Table 6 shows this, while figure 3 shows how employees are distributed by activity groups.

**Table 6**

#### **Distribution of employees**

By number of non-profit institutions , 2004 and 2013

Number of employees	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage of all NPIs	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage of all NPIs
	2004		2013	
0	87,220	89.9	102,807	90.1
1–5	6,390	6.6	7,771	6.8
6–19	2,450	2.5	2,477	2.2
20–99	790	0.8	865	0.8
100+	140	0.1	190	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>114,110</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** All count data has been randomly rounded to protect confidentiality. Individual figures may not sum to the totals.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

**Table 7**  
**Number of employees**  
 By activity group, 2004 and 2013

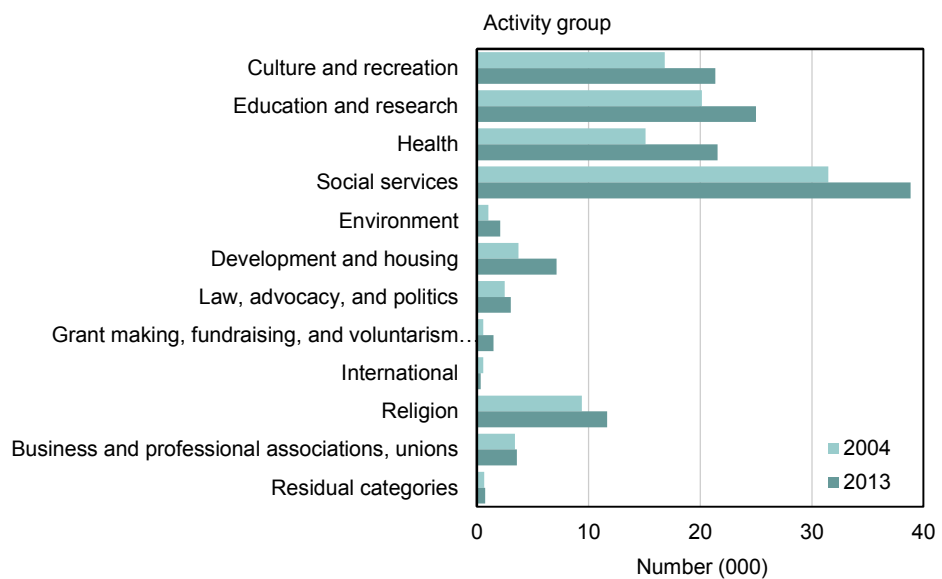
NPI activity group	Number of employees	Percentage of all NPI employees	Number of employees	Percentage of all NPI employees
	2004		2013	
1 Culture and recreation	16,820	16.0	21,360	15.6
2 Education and research	20,140	19.1	24,990	18.3
3 Health	15,090	14.3	21,560	15.8
4 Social services	31,480	29.9	38,830	28.4
5 Environment	1,020	1.0	2,080	1.5
6 Development and housing	3,730	3.5	7,120	5.2
7 Law, advocacy, and politics	2,490	2.4	3,020	2.2
8 Grant making, fundraising, and voluntarism promotion	570	0.5	1,480	1.1
9 International	560	0.5	340	0.2
10 Religion	9,390	8.9	11,650	8.5
11 Business and professional associations, unions	3,400	3.2	3,570	2.6
12 Residual categories	640	0.6	750	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>105,340</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>136,750</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** All count data has been randomly rounded to protect confidentiality. Individual figures may not sum to the totals.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

**Figure 3**

**Number of employees in non-profit institutions**  
 By activity group



Source: Statistics New Zealand

## Unpaid volunteers in non-profit institutions

In 2013 an estimated 1,229,054 people volunteered for one or more NPIs. In 2004 1,011,600 people volunteered for NPIs.

We used data from Time Use Surveys to estimate statistics on volunteering for 2004 (1998/99 survey) and for 2013 (2009/10 survey). These surveys collected data on unpaid labour, including a category measuring 'formal unpaid work outside the home or through an organisation'. Specifically, the surveys measured the estimated time spent on this type of work in an average week. While not strictly comparable between 1999 and 2010, the surveys showed a significant fall in time spent volunteering between the 1999 and 2010 survey years. For 2004, volunteers contributed an estimated 270 million hours of formal unpaid work for NPIs in New Zealand, but by 2013 this had dropped to 157 million hours. This was equal to 133,799 full-time equivalent unpaid volunteers in 2004 and 78,552 in 2013.

The value of voluntary labour (or formal unpaid work) in NPIs was estimated to be \$3,464 million for the year ended March 2013, compared with \$3,312 million for the March 2004 year. The value of unpaid labour was estimated at 2.3 percent of GDP in 2004. By 2013 this contribution was 1.6 percent.

**Table 8**

### Formal unpaid work for non-profit organisation<sup>(1)</sup>

March 2013 year

NPI activity group <sup>(1)</sup>	Total hours worked	Full-time equivalent volunteers	Economic value
	(000)	Number	\$(000)
Culture and recreation	59,097	29,619	1,306,046
Education and research	9,602	4,812	212,203
Health	4,314	2,162	95,342
Social services	20,788	10,419	459,411
Environment	7,291	3,654	161,128
Development and housing	6,101	3,058	134,840
Law, advocacy, and politics	2,841	1,424	62,789
Grant making, fundraising, and voluntarism promotion	..	..	..
International	666	334	14,710
Religion	23,506	11,781	519,476
Business and professional associations, unions	573	287	12,667
Not elsewhere classified	21,953	11,002	485,153
<b>Total</b>	<b>156,731</b>	<b>78,552</b>	<b>3,463,766</b>

1. Based on the Time Use Survey 2009/10 classification.

**Note:** Individual figures may not sum to totals.

**Symbol:**

.. not available.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

The reduction in time spent volunteering between 2004 and 2013 reflects a global trend, with other countries also showing reductions. In New Zealand, the average volunteer did 3.0 hours a week of formal unpaid work in 2013, compared with an average of 2.6 hours a week in Australia and 3.0 hours in Canada.



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## 5 Profiles of non-profit institutions

### Non-profit activity groups

NPIs undertake a diverse range of activities and serve many different purposes. We group institutions that are involved in similar activities, or that serve similar purposes. The New Zealand Standard Classification of Non-Profit Institutions (NZSCNPO) was developed for the NPISA, first published in 2007 and presenting statistics for the 2004 year.

NZSCNPO has 12 major activity groups:

- culture and recreation
- education and research
- health
- social services
- environment
- development and housing
- law, advocacy, and politics
- grant making, fundraising, and voluntarism promotion
- international
- religion
- business and professional associations, unions
- not elsewhere classified (a residual category).

See appendix 2 in [Non-profit Institutions Satellite Account: 2004](#) for a detailed breakdown of NZSCNPO.

Each activity group is distinct. NPIs can vary in their structure, size, and operational processes across and within activity groups. Information on each activity group can be used to compare an individual NPI with its group benchmarks, and also to contrast the relative sizes of the 12 groups.

This report provides information for each NPI activity group, including the group's population, the level and distribution of employment, and the contribution the group makes to New Zealand's GDP.

The working definition of 'tangata whenua governance' covers iwi organisations mandated by whānau and hapū. It includes other institutions that have a mandate, ownership, or management of tangata whenua (eg marae committees and organisations established to receive and administer Treaty of Waitangi settlements). Tangata whenua governance shows a similar level of detail as the main activity groups. This recognises the importance of these institutions, even though they are treated as a subgroup of development and housing for international comparison.

For the culture and recreation group, and the education and research group, we provide more-detailed information (subgroup level).

We also present income and expenditure information for the groups and subgroups. Sales of goods and services, and donations, memberships, and grants are the main income components for NPIs. This income is largely spent on compensation of employees, and purchases of goods and services. The contribution of each component varies across groups.

## Culture and recreation

In 2004 the culture and recreation activity group had 43,220 NPIs. By 2013 this number had grown to 50,380. It remains by far the largest activity group by number of institutions. This reflects the significant role these activities play in the lives of many New Zealanders. Since 2004 the culture and recreation group's economic contribution has changed from being the fifth to the second-largest contributor.

**Table 9**

### Culture and recreation non-profit institutions

Key statistics, 2004 and 2013

	Culture and recreation	All NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Percentage of all NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Rank <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>2004</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	2,380	9,780	24.3	1
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	40,840	87,220	46.8	1
Total number of NPIs	43,220	97,000	44.6	1
Number of employees	16,820	105,340	16.0	3
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(3)</sup>	466,104	3,640,162	12.8	5
<b>2013</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	2,950	11,303	26.1	1
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	47,430	102,807	46.1	1
Total number of NPIs	50,380	114,110	44.2	1
Number of employees	21,360	136,750	15.6	4
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(4)</sup>	910,262	5,962,081	15.3	2

1. Non-profit institutions.

2. Ranking among all 12 activity-based non-profit institutions groups.

3. March 2004 year.

4. March 2013 year.

**Note:** All count data is randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

## Culture and recreation subgroups

The culture and recreation activity group has four distinct subgroups. The culture and arts subgroup consists of NPIs involved in: visual and performing arts; architecture, media, and communications societies; historical, literary, heritage, and humanistic societies; museums, libraries; and zoos and aquariums.

The sports subgroup has the full range of sports clubs, physical fitness, sports competition services, and events.

The third subgroup is 'other recreation and social clubs', and includes NPIs providing services to members, using recreational and community facilities. Examples are local country clubs, men's and women's clubs, Lions and Rotary clubs, and returned and services associations.

The fourth subgroup includes NPIs providing supporting services for culture and recreation, where actual participation in culture and recreation are not the primary activities.

We excluded some institutions from the NPISA coverage because they did not meet the definition of an NPI. For example, some museums and libraries are administered by local authorities and are therefore classified to the local government sector.

The 'other recreation and social clubs' subgroup had the greatest number of institutions of all the subgroups in 2013. However, fewer than 4 percent employed paid staff. Culture and arts remained the third-largest subgroup across all measures. The sports subgroup had the highest number of paid employees but the number has not changed significantly since 2004 – despite a 21 percent increase in the number of NPIs in this subgroup. In contrast, the number of NPIs in the culture and arts subgroup also increased 21 percent, but paid employment in that subgroup has doubled.

In 2013, the recreation and culture group employed 21,360 people, up from 16,820 in 2004. By number of employees, it was the third-largest NPI activity group. However, most NPIs in this group (94 percent) rely entirely on volunteers to maintain their operations.

Table 10 shows the employment profile of the culture and recreation subgroups. The sports subgroup had the highest number of paid employees in 2013 (41 percent of the total) and the highest contribution to GDP (47 percent). Nevertheless, 13,510 institutions in this subgroup (91 percent) did not employ staff.

**Table 10**  
**Culture and Recreation Subgroups**  
Key statistics, 2004 and 2013

	Subgroup				Total
	Culture and arts (1100)	Sports (1200)	Other recreation and social clubs (1300)	Culture and recreation support and ancillary services (1999)	
<b>2004</b>					
Number of NPIs <sup>(1)</sup> employing paid staff	350	1,390	610	35	2,380
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	4,670	13,510	22,590	60	40,840
Total number of NPIs	5,020	14,910	23,210	95	43,220
Number of employees	2,210	9,000	5,310	300	16,820
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(2)</sup>	62,417	261,586	134,328	7,773	466,104
<b>2013</b>					
Number of NPIs <sup>(1)</sup> employing paid staff	780	1,195	785	190	2,950
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	5,310	16,790	23,950	1,380	47,430
Total number of NPIs	6,090	17,985	24,735	1,570	50,380
Number of employees	4,550	9,180	6,355	1,275	21,360
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(3)</sup>	185,228	431,295	248,896	44,843	910,262

1. Non-profit institutions.

2. March 2004 year.

3. March 2013 year.

**Note:** All count data has been randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

**Table 11**

**Culture and recreation non-profit institutions**  
By number of paid employees, 2004 and 2013

Paid employees	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage
	2004		2013	
0	40,840	94.5	47,430	94.1
1–5	1,630	3.8	2,137	4.2
6–19	570	1.3	615	1.2
20–99	170	0.4	185	0.4
100+	9	--	13	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,220</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50,380</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** All count data has been randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

Individual figures may not sum to total due to rounding.

**Symbol:**

-- amount too small to be expressed.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

Table 11 shows that 94 percent of all cultural and recreational NPIs did not employ any paid staff in 2013. These institutions are entirely dependent on formal unpaid labour.

## Income and expenditure

Table 12 shows the income and expenditure of the culture and recreation subgroups. The primary source of income for all subgroups in 2013 was the sale of goods and services, which included the sale of tickets to sporting and cultural events, and art exhibitions (for example). This source of income increased 49 percent between 2004 and 2013 – up from \$984 million to \$1,465 million.

Donations, memberships, and grants increased \$110 million between 2004 and 2013 (23 percent), to remain the group's second-largest contributor to income.

Expenditure, mainly purchases of goods and services, and compensation of employees, increased at a faster rate than income between 2004 and 2013. Total expenditure was up 65 percent and total income by 45 percent, leading to a surplus (income minus expenditure) of \$7 million in 2013. This compares with a \$199 million surplus in 2004.



**Table 12**  
**Culture and recreation non-profit institutions**  
**Income and expenditure**  
**March year**

	Income/expenditure			
	\$ (000)		Percent	
	2004		2013	
<b>Income</b>				
Sales of goods and services	984,000	60.6	1,465,032	62.1
Interest received	37,359	2.3	94,395	4.0
Dividends received	3,258	0.2	20,808	0.9
Membership, donations, and grants <sup>(1)</sup>	473,951	29.2	583,503	24.8
Government grants <sup>(2)</sup>	119,078	7.3	188,811	8.0
Insurance claims	6,893	0.4	4,744	0.2
<b>Total income</b>	<b>1,624,539</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,357,293</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Purchases of goods and services <sup>(3)</sup>	997,080	70.0	1,496,215	63.7
Compensation of employees	322,836	22.7	660,274	28.1
Taxes on production	26,198	1.8	46,542	2.0
Donations paid	45,830	3.2	88,521	3.8
Interest payments	20,951	1.5	33,841	1.4
Net insurance premiums	12,158	0.9	24,866	1.1
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>1,425,053</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,350,259</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Surplus</b>				
<b>Income minus expenditure</b>	<b>199,486</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7,034</b>	<b>...</b>

1. This does not include government grants.

2. Government grants does not include government contracts.

3. This is also referred to as intermediate consumption.

**Symbol:**

... not applicable.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

## Memberships

Membership subscriptions are a crucial income component for sports clubs, and for many other recreational clubs and associations. Table 13, sourced primarily from Sport and Recreation New Zealand, shows how sporting memberships were distributed across most major sports disciplines. Between 2001 and 2013, memberships were static overall with some sports (eg bowls and golf) showing significant declines. This is consistent with the relatively small increase in income from membership, donations, and grants compared with increases in the other major income sources.

**Table 13**

### Membership of sports non-profit institutions<sup>(1)</sup>

Sport	Number of members		
	2001	2002	2013
Golf	166,027	168,080	109,596
Netball	122,350	123,069	121,091
Rugby	119,874	121,623	180,257
Soccer	109,300	105,000	77,660
Cricket	94,567	102,759	81,463
Touch	69,426	94,291	101,620
Indoor sports	65,477	77,065	77,792
Bowls	61,349	60,404	32,385
Tennis	42,419	42,312	38,243
Hockey	37,449	39,574	45,982
Yachting	32,162	31,338	31,363
Others	414,762	430,711	437,765
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,335,162</b>	<b>1,396,226</b>	<b>1,335,217</b>

1. **Source:** Sport and Recreation New Zealand.

## Education and research

Education and research made up 15 percent of the total NPI contribution to GDP in 2013. In 2004, this activity group's contribution was 16 percent. Non-profit education and research is a relatively small sector in the New Zealand economy, unlike Australia, Canada, the USA, and the UK, where non-profit education is much larger. New Zealand's education institutions are mainly within the government sector.

This activity group includes playcentre associations, kindergarten associations, kōhanga reo, Christian school associations, and other private not-for-profit primary and secondary schools. Also included are business management schools, vocational and technical training institutions, adult/continuing education institutions, research trusts, and foundations. Within this activity group, 48 percent of NPIs are in the 'education and research support and ancillary services' subgroup. Many of these are parent teacher, or home and school, associations.

Between 2004 and 2013, the number of non-profit early childhood, and primary and secondary education, providers has grown, up from 2,210 to 2,455 institutions. In 2013 they made up 31 percent of all NPIs in the education and research activity group. NPIs providing higher education, other education, and research services were 21 percent of all NPIs in this activity group.

Despite a relatively high level of paid employment in this activity group, volunteering continued to play a significant role. In 2013, 77 percent of institutions did not employ paid staff. The education and research group is the second-largest employer after social services, and it made the third-largest contribution to GDP (15 percent). The employment count increased 24 percent between 2004 and 2013, to reach 24,990.

**Table 14**

### Education and research non-profit institutions

Key statistics, 2004 and 2013

	Education and research	All NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Percentage of all NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Rank <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>2004</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	1,670	9,780	17.1	4
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	5,730	87,220	6.6	6
Total number of NPIs	7,400	97,000	7.6	6
Number of employees	20,140	105,340	19.1	2
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(3)</sup>	581,154	3,640,162	16.0	2
<b>2013</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	1,696	11,303	15.0	3
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	6,264	102,807	6.1	6
Total number of NPIs	7,960	114,110	7.0	6
Number of employees	24,990	136,750	18.3	2
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(4)</sup>	902,839	5,962,081	15.1	3

1. Non-profit institutions.

2. Ranking among all 12 activity-based non-profit institutions groups.

3. March 2004 year.

4. March 2013 year.

**Note:** All count data are randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

The early childhood education subgroup provided over one-quarter of all NPIs in the education and research activity group in 2013, but it had 41 percent of the paid employees. The education and research group has a high level of paid employees, with 21 percent of NPIs employing paid staff.

One effect of a relatively high level of paid employment is seen in the group's contribution to GDP – it is large relative to the number of NPIs in the group.

**Table 15**  
**Education and Research Subgroups**  
Key statistics, 2004 and 2013

	Subgroup				Total
	Early childhood education (2110)	Primary and secondary education (2120)	Higher education, other education and research (2200,2300,2400)	Education and research support and ancillary services (2999)	
<b>2004</b>					
Number of NPIs <sup>(1)</sup> employing paid staff	990	75	510	100	1,670
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	1,040	110	980	3,590	5,730
Total number of NPIs	2,030	180	1,490	3,690	7,400
Number of employees	8,800	4,330	6,050	970	20,140
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(2)</sup>	155,600	169,372	216,279	39,902	581,154
<b>2013</b>					
Number of NPIs <sup>(1)</sup> employing paid staff	880	40	485	290	1,695
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	1,350	185	1,200	3,530	6,265
Total number of NPIs	2,230	225	1,685	3,820	7,960
Number of employees	10,355	5,105	8,415	1,115	24,990
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(3)</sup>	263,064	227,945	333,143	78,687	902,839

1. Non-profit institutions.

2. March 2004 year.

3. March 2013 year.

**Note:** All count data has been randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

**Table 16**  
**Education and research non-profit institutions**  
By number of paid employees, 2004 and 2013

Paid employees	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage
	2004		2013	
0	5,730	77.4	6,264	78.7
1–5	890	12.0	886	11.1
6–19	600	8.1	615	7.7
20–99	150	2.0	147	1.8
100+	30	0.4	48	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,960</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** All count data has been randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

Individual figures may not sum to total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

## Income and expenditure

Government grants made up 63 percent of the income of early childhood education in 2013. In 2004, 71 percent of income was from this source. In contrast, private schools are funded mainly from school fees and government grants, both being treated as contracted goods and services. The NPISA treats these as sales, with the result that sales of goods and services made up the majority of primary and secondary school education income.

Both income and expenditure increased significantly between 2004 and 2013. This is a result of increased activity, particularly in the early childhood education, and the higher education, other education, and research subgroups.

**Table 17**

### Education and research non-profit institutions

#### Income and expenditure

March year

	Income/expenditure			
	\$ (000)		Percent	
	2004		2013	
<b>Income</b>				
Sales of goods and services	503,404	48.3	852,495	46.6
Interest received	21,683	2.1	52,818	2.9
Dividends received	3,438	0.3	6,618	0.4
Membership, donations and grants <sup>(1)</sup>	109,359	10.5	332,330	18.2
Government grants <sup>(2)</sup>	400,937	38.5	581,929	31.8
Insurance claims	3,062	0.3	2,231	0.1
<b>Total income</b>	<b>1,041,883</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,828,421</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Purchases of goods and services <sup>(3)</sup>	402,070	42.4	571,254	39.8
Compensation of employees	517,438	54.6	798,789	55.7
Taxes on production	3,703	0.4	8,155	0.6
Donations paid	9,114	1.0	34,601	2.4
Interest payments	10,159	1.1	13,181	0.9
Net insurance premiums	5,400	0.6	8,160	0.6
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>947,884</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,434,140</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Surplus</b>				
<b>Income minus expenditure</b>	<b>93,999</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>394,281</b>	<b>...</b>

1. This does not include government grants.

2. Government grants does not include government contracts.

3. This is also referred to as intermediate consumption.

**Symbol:**

... not applicable

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

## Health

In New Zealand most hospitals are publicly owned and therefore not included in the NPISA.

However, there is a small number of privately owned hospitals, some of which are run as NPIs. Other types of institution in this activity group are: hospices, nursing homes, emergency medical services, not-for-profit outpatient services, public health education, primary health services, and mental health services. The group also includes primary health organisations, which are responsible for coordinating the delivery of primary health care to defined populations.

It is not always easy to differentiate institutions within the health activity group, or between health and social services, especially when some NPIs provide a range of care options. Generally speaking, we classify institutions that provide care or treatment for people experiencing health issues within health, while NPIs providing information and support to individuals and families are usually placed within social services.

**Table 18**

### Health non-profit institutions Key statistics, 2004 and 2013

	Health	All NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Percentage of all NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Rank <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>2004</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	450	9,780	4.6	7
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	1,770	87,220	2.0	9
Total number of NPIs	2,210	97,000	2.3	9
Number of employees	15,090	105,340	14.3	4
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(3)</sup>	466,812	3,640,162	12.8	4
<b>2013</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	549	11,303	4.9	6
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	2,461	102,807	2.4	9
Total number of NPIs	3,010	114,110	2.6	9
Number of employees	21,560	136,750	15.8	3
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(4)</sup>	877,945	5,962,081	14.7	4

1. Non-profit institutions.

2. Ranking among all 12 activity-based non-profit institutions groups.

3. March 2004 year.

4. March 2013 year.

**Note:** All count data is randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

Health provided 15 percent of the total NPI contribution to GDP in 2013. In 2004, its contribution was 13 percent.

There is a strong correlation between paid employment and contribution to GDP. While health NPIs were only 2.6 percent of all NPIs, this activity group had 21,560 paid employees in 2013 (16 percent of all NPI employment). This compares with 2004, when 15,090 paid employees represented 14 percent of all NPI employment.

**Table 19****Health non-profit institutions**

By number of employees, 2004 and 2013

Paid employees	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage
	2004		2013	
0	1,770	80.1	2,461	81.8
1–5	220	10.9	240	8.0
6–19	130	6.3	159	5.3
20–99	70	3.8	111	3.7
100+	30	1.4	39	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** All count data is randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

Individual figures may not sum to total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand**Income and expenditure**

NPI income in the health activity group was dominated by sales of goods and services. In 2013, 85 percent of income came from this source, compared with 82 percent in 2004. The major sales component is contract payments made by government departments and district health boards to non-profit providers. In 2013, government contract payments to non-profit health providers were estimated at \$1,815 million.

Table 20

**Health non-profit institutions**

## Income and expenditure

March year

	Income/expenditure			
	\$(000)	Percent	\$(000)	Percent
	2004		2013	
<b>Income</b>				
Sales of goods and services	694,178	81.5	1,751,485	84.9
Interest received	11,024	1.3	36,881	1.8
Dividends received	11,122	1.3	3,736	0.2
Membership, donations and grants <sup>(1)</sup>	103,654	12.2	141,025	6.8
Government grants <sup>(2)</sup>	30,314	3.6	128,630	6.2
Insurance claims	1,323	0.2	911	0.0
<b>Total income</b>	<b>851,614</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,062,668</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Purchases of goods and services <sup>(3)</sup>	335,689	46.7	1,212,003	63.3
Compensation of employees	362,787	50.5	654,543	34.2
Taxes on production	2,290	0.3	4,888	0.3
Donations paid	11,536	1.6	34,396	1.8
Interest payments	3,544	0.5	5,070	0.3
Net insurance premiums	2,333	0.3	5,230	0.3
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>718,180</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,916,130</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Surplus</b>				
<b>Income minus expenditure</b>	<b>133,434</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>146,538</b>	<b>...</b>

1. This does not include government grants.

2. Government grants does not include government contracts.

3. This is also referred to as intermediate consumption.

**Symbol:**

... not applicable

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

## Social services

The social services group provides the largest contribution to GDP (24 percent in 2013) of all non-profit activity groups. In 2004 its contribution was very similar (23 percent). It is the second-largest activity group by number of institutions and includes social service providers such as: emergency and relief services, institutions providing income support and maintenance, services for the disabled and elderly, food banks, child welfare, youth services, addiction counselling, and family services.

Iwi-related social services are an important part of this group, as are social services provided by religious institutions.

It is not always easy to differentiate the classification of non-profit institutions between social services and other groups, especially health. For example, while retirement villages or accommodation for the elderly are classified to social services, nursing homes are classified to the health activity group. Such classification is becoming more difficult as more institutions move to providing whole of life care with hospital/nursing home facilities built alongside accommodation.



**Table 21**  
**Social services non-profit institutions**  
 Key statistics, 2004 and 2013

	Social services	All NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Percentage of all NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Rank <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>2004</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	1,750	9,780	17.9	3
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	9,520	87,220	10.9	2
Total number of NPIs	11,280	97,000	11.6	2
Number of employees	31,480	105,340	29.9	1
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(3)</sup>	822,970	3,640,162	22.6	1
<b>2013</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	1,563	11,303	13.8	4
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	13,247	102,807	12.9	2
Total number of NPIs	14,810	114,110	13.0	2
Number of employees	38,830	136,750	28.4	1
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(4)</sup>	1,416,830	5,962,081	23.8	1

1. Non-profit institutions.

2. Ranking among all 12 activity-based non-profit institutions groups.

3. March 2004 year.

5. March 2013 year.

**Note:** All count data is randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

The social services activity group had 38,830 paid employees in 2013, compared with 31,480 in 2004. This made this group the largest employer of all NPI activity groups. Non-profit social service providers that employ paid staff had an average of 25 employees each, well above the average of 18 in 2004. This is also well above the NPI sector average of 12, but not as large as health (an average of 39 employees).

**Table 22**

**Social services non-profit institutions**  
By number of paid employees, 2004 and 2013

Paid employees	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage
	2004		2013	
0	9,520	84.4	13,247	89.4
1–5	930	8.2	866	5.8
6–19	540	4.8	399	2.7
20–99	230	2.0	234	1.6
100+	50	0.4	64	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,280</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,810</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** All count data has been randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

Individual figures may not sum to total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

### Income and expenditure

Payments by government to social services NPIs are generally treated as sales in the satellite account. The major component of these sales is contract payments made by government departments and district health boards. In 2013, government contract payments to social service providers were estimated to be \$557 million.

Compensation of employees increased from \$759 million in 2004 to reach \$1,355 million in 2013. This reflected the increased number of paid employees and indicates that a significant amount of funding is spent on employing staff to deliver services.

**Table 23**  
**Social services non-profit institutions**  
 Income and expenditure  
 March year

	Income/expenditure			
	\$('000)	Percent	\$('000)	Percent
	2004		2013	
<b>Income</b>				
Sales of goods and services	1,013,297	72.7	1,500,922	63.4
Interest received	33,854	2.4	70,120	3.0
Dividends received	6,595	0.5	9,378	0.4
Membership, donations and grants <sup>(1)</sup>	254,032	18.2	440,332	18.6
Government grants <sup>(2)</sup>	83,306	6.0	345,541	14.6
Insurance claims	3,170	0.2	2,182	0.1
<b>Total income</b>	<b>1,394,255</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,368,475</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Purchases of goods and services <sup>(3)</sup>	528,356	39.8	695,895	32.6
Compensation of employees	758,734	57.2	1,354,689	63.5
Taxes on production	6,439	0.5	13,597	0.6
Donations paid	13,091	1.0	52,182	2.4
Interest payments	13,811	1.0	9,140	0.4
Net insurance premiums	5,591	0.4	8,256	0.4
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>1,326,023</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,133,759</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Surplus</b>				
<b>Income minus expenditure</b>	<b>68,232</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>234,716</b>	<b>...</b>

1. This does not include government grants.

2. Government grants does not include government contracts.

3. This is also referred to as intermediate consumption.

**Symbol:**

... not applicable.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

## Environment

New Zealand has a strong appreciation of environment-focused institutions making a difference in the community. However, the range and diversity of such institutions makes it difficult to define these institutions. The NZSCNPO environment group is broadly based. It encompasses all NPIs having a direct relationship with wild or domestic plant or animal life, or with the physical environment.

In 2004 we identified 1,310 of these institutions. By 2013 this number had grown to 1,850. However, this may understate the actual number of institutions – due to the difficulty of identifying many of the more informal groups that operate with an environmental focus.

The environment activity group is split between the environment subgroup and the animal protection subgroup. The environment subgroup includes NPIs that promote pollution abatement and control, natural resource conservation, and the protection and beautification of open spaces. Animal protection includes institutions involved with animal protection and welfare, wildlife preservation, and veterinary services.

**Table 24**  
**Environment non-profit institutions**  
 Key statistics, 2004 and 2013

	Environment	All NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Percentage of all NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Rank <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>2004</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	110	9,780	1.1	10
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	1,210	87,220	1.4	10
Total number of NPIs	1,310	97,000	1.4	10
Number of employees	1,020	105,340	1.0	9
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(3)</sup>	39,193	3,640,162	1.1	10
<b>2013</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	222	11,303	2.0	10
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	1,628	102,807	1.6	10
Total number of NPIs	1,850	114,110	1.6	10
Number of employees	2,080	136,750	1.5	9
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(4)</sup>	18,820	5,962,081	0.3	11

1. Non-profit institutions.

2. Ranking among all 12 activity-based non-profit institutions groups.

3. March 2004 year.

4. March 2013 year.

**Note:** All count data is randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

Environment is a relatively small group, containing just 1.6 percent of all NPIs. Similarly, it has fewer than 1.5 percent of employees and contributes about the same percentage to GDP. Much of the GDP contribution comes from the large-emplying NPIs, including national and international environmental NPIs, the Animal Health Board (restructured in 2013), and farmers' veterinary cooperatives (fewer in number since 2004).

In 2013, 88 percent of environmental institutions relied solely on volunteer labour to function, compared with 92 percent in 2004. However, while the number of NPIs employing staff has increased, less than 8 percent employ six or more people.

**Table 25****Environment non-profit institutions**

By number of paid employees, 2004 and 2013

Paid employees	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage
	2004		2013	
0	1,210	92.4	1,628	88.0
1–5	55	4.2	156	8.4
6–19	30	2.3	40	2.2
20–99	18	1.4	23	1.2
100+	0	0.0	3	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** All count data has been randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

Individual figures may not sum to total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

**Income and expenditure**

The main source of income for the environment activity group in 2013 was the sale of goods and services (60 percent). This is lower than in 2004 when 78 percent of income came from this source. In 2013, membership, donations, and grants made up almost one-quarter of total income, up from 16 percent in 2004.

Purchases of goods and services increased 44 percent (\$49 million) between 2004 and 2013. When combined with a \$28 million increase in compensation of employees over the same period, total expenditure rose \$83 million (56 percent), slightly more than the increase in total income.

Table 26

**Environment non-profit institutions**  
Income and expenditure

March year

	Income/expenditure			
	\$('000)	Percent	\$('000)	Percent
	2004		2013	
<b>Income</b>				
Sales of goods and services	124,644	78.4	147,552	60.0
Interest received	2,580	1.6	33,778	13.7
Dividends received	91	0.1	1,198	0.5
Membership, donations and grants <sup>(1)</sup>	25,798	16.2	59,757	24.3
Government grants <sup>(2)</sup>	5,650	3.6	3,632	1.5
Insurance claims	187	0.1	129	0.1
<b>Total income</b>	<b>158,951</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>246,046</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Purchases of goods and services <sup>(3)</sup>	110,650	74.4	159,225	68.8
Compensation of employees	33,659	22.6	61,732	26.7
Taxes on production	213	0.1	359	0.2
Donations paid	2,799	1.9	7,978	3.4
Interest payments	1,147	0.8	1,569	0.7
Net insurance premiums	329	0.2	704	0.3
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>148,797</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>231,567</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Surplus</b>				
<b>Income minus expenditure</b>	<b>10,153</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>14,479</b>	<b>...</b>

1. This does not include government grants.

2. Government grants does not include government contracts.

3. This is also referred to as intermediate consumption.

**Symbol:**

... not applicable.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

## Development and housing

The development and housing activity group consists of institutions involved with social, community, or economic development; housing; employment or employment-related training; and tangata whenua governance. In 2013, there were 9,680 NPIs in this activity group, up 2,100 from 2004 (7,580).

Of the nearly 10,000 development and housing NPIs, approximately 2,000 were tangata whenua governance organisations. Consequently this activity group in 2013 is not strictly comparable with 2004 – data sources did not allow us to identify all such organisations that year.

In this activity group, institutions work towards improving the quality of life in communities and developing the institutional infrastructure and capacity to improve general well-being.

The group covers four main activities. Social and community development includes community and neighbourhood institutions such as information centres, community centres, and neighbourhood support groups. Housing includes NPIs involved with development, management, and leasing housing. Employment and training focuses on vocational training and guidance. Tangata whenua governance institutions manage the affairs of iwi, hapū, and marae.

In 2013, development and housing was the third-largest NPI activity group by number of institutions. In 2004 it was the fourth largest. In 2013, it was third by employment but only sixth by its economic contribution, reflecting the large number of small institutions. Within the development and housing activity group over 94 percent of institutions were involved in economic, social, and community development; only 5 percent were involved in housing, employment, or training.

**Table 27**

**Development and housing non-profit institutions**  
Key statistics, 2004 and 2013

	Development and housing	All NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Percentage of all NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Rank <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>2004</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	550	9,780	5.6	5
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	7,020	87,220	8.0	5
Total number of NPIs	7,580	97,000	7.8	4
Number of employees	3,730	105,340	3.5	6
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(3)</sup>	103,951	3,640,162	2.9	8
<b>2013</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	1,106	11,303	9.8	5
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	8,574	102,807	8.3	3
Total number of NPIs	9,680	114,110	8.5	3
Number of employees	7,120	136,750	5.2	6
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(4)</sup>	389,739	5,962,081	6.5	6

1. Non-profit institutions.

2. Ranking among all 12 activity-based non-profit institutions groups.

3. March 2004 year.

4. March 2013 year.

**Note:** All count data is randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

The larger institutions in 2013 were predominantly tangata whenua governance organisations. Many NPIs without employees were boards, trusts, and committees with responsibility for community resources. Less than 3 percent of NPIs in this activity group employed six or more paid staff.

**Table 28****Development and housing non-profit institutions**

By number of paid employees, 2004 and 2013

Paid employees	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage
	2004		2013	
0	7,020	92.6	8,574	88.6
1–5	390	5.1	852	8.8
6–19	120	1.6	194	2.0
20–99	35	0.5	53	0.5
100+	3	--	7	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,580</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,680</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** All count data is randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

Individual figures may not sum to total due to rounding.

**Symbol:**

-- amount too small to be expressed.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

**Income and expenditure**

Receipts from interest and dividends made up a relatively high proportion of the income of the development and housing activity group in 2013. As a result, the proportion of income generated by sales of goods and services was lower than for other groups.

Increases in income and expenditure between 2004 and 2013 largely reflect the larger population of tangata whenua governance NPIs in 2013.



**Table 29**  
**Development and housing non-profit institutions**  
 Income and expenditure  
 March year

	Income/expenditure			
	\$(000)	Percent	\$(000)	Percent
	2004		2013	
<b>Income</b>				
Sales of goods and services	109,408	43.3	410,729	48.0
Interest received	5,110	2.0	115,790	13.5
Dividends received	925	0.4	39,150	4.6
Membership, donations and grants <sup>(1)</sup>	67,994	26.9	168,603	19.7
Government grants <sup>(2)</sup>	68,735	27.2	120,618	14.1
Insurance claims	677	0.3	466	0.1
<b>Total income</b>	<b>252,849</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>855,356</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Purchases of goods and services <sup>(3)</sup>	131,054	55.4	359,131	50.9
Compensation of employees	93,135	39.4	307,651	43.6
Taxes on production	688	0.3	3,103	0.4
Donations paid	6,578	2.8	4,843	0.7
Interest payments	3,778	1.6	28,350	4.0
Net insurance premiums	1,194	0.5	2,229	0.3
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>236,428</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>705,307</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Surplus</b>				
<b>Income minus expenditure</b>	<b>16,421</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>150,049</b>	<b>...</b>

1. This does not include government grants.

2. Government grants does not include government contracts.

3. This is also referred to as intermediate consumption.

**Symbol:**

... not applicable.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

## Tangata whenua governance

The working definition of 'tangata whenua governance' covers iwi organisations mandated by whānau and hapū. It includes other institutions that have a mandate, ownership, or management of tangata whenua (eg marae committees and organisations established to receive and administer Treaty of Waitangi settlements).

[See Non-profit Institutions Satellite Account: 2004 – Report](#) for more about tangata whenua governance.

By grouping tangata whenua governance institutions together we give them a separate profile and yet include them with the institutions whose activities are most similar. This preserves the integrity of international comparison.

Since tangata whenua governance is conceptually an important part of New Zealand's non-profit activity, we can consider it as the 13th group in the classification (NZSCNPO).

The term 'tangata whenua governance' was a response to the classification's shortcomings. We continue to pursue this internationally, particularly around work being done to update the international *Handbook on Non-profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts* and its accompanying classifications.

The tangata whenua governance subgroup does not represent all Māori NPIs. We include Māori NPIs in the group that best measures their main activity. For example, marae-based health programmes are in health, and marae-based vocational training initiatives are in employment and training.

**Table 30**

**Tangata whenua governance non-profit institutions**  
Key statistics, 2004 and 2013

	Tangata w henua governance	All NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Percentage of all NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>2004</b>			
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	65	9,780	0.7
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	1,120	87,220	1.3
Total number of NPIs	1,180	97,000	1.2
Number of employees	850	105,340	0.8
<b>2013</b>			
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	80	11,303	0.7
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	3,110	102,807	3.0
Total number of NPIs	3,190	114,110	2.8
Number of employees	1,290	136,750	0.9

1. Non-profit institutions.

**Note:** All count data is randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

In 2004 the tangata whenua governance subgroup had 1,180 NPIs. Since 2004 more information is available, including changes to legislation and Te Kāhui Māngai (the Directory of Iwi and Maori Organisations). As a result the subgroup had over 3,000 NPIs in 2013.

## Law, advocacy, and politics

The primary activity for NPIs within the law, advocacy, and politics activity group is to promote the interests of societal groups that include ethnic associations, community law centres, and political parties. They provide a group representation within the public arena – leading to benefits such as social cohesion, legal protection, or a voice for parts of society that may not otherwise be well represented. Most NPIs in this group are part of the civic and advocacy subgroup, which includes: special-interest advocacy institutions, ethnic associations, students' associations, and driver service associations such as the New Zealand Automobile Association.

The law and legal services subgroup comprises prisoners' aid institutions, community legal centres, and consumer advocacy institutions. The subgroup 'political institutions' is relatively small – it follows the political cycle, meaning that financial flows fluctuate considerably from year to year.

Ethnic associations promote the interests of, or provide services to, members belonging to a specific ethnic heritage. They include institutions such as Scottish societies or Pacific community groups that focus on national or regional culture.

Although law, advocacy, and politics is a diverse group, it is small when compared with the total number of NPIs. It represents less than 3 percent of all NPIs for all key statistics, including the number of NPIs, number of employees, and contribution to GDP.

**Table 31**

**Law, advocacy, and politics non-profit institutions**  
Key statistics, 2004 and 2013

	Law , advocacy and politics	All NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Percentage of all NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Rank <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>2004</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	210	9,780	2.1	8
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	2,280	87,220	2.6	8
Total number of NPIs	2,500	97,000	2.6	8
Number of employees	2,490	105,340	2.4	8
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(3)</sup>	83,988	3,640,162	2.3	9
<b>2013</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	273	11,303	2.4	9
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	2,917	102,807	2.8	7
Total number of NPIs	3,190	114,110	2.8	7
Number of employees	3,020	136,750	2.2	8
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(4)</sup>	171,558	5,962,081	2.9	9

1. Non-profit institutions.

2. Ranking among all 12 activity-based non-profit institutions groups.

3. March 2004 year.

4. March 2013 year.

**Note:** All count data is randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

In both 2004 and 2013, 91 percent of NPIs in the law, advocacy, and politics activity group employed no staff. These were usually trusts or foundations that primarily advocate, lobby, or otherwise advance the interests of a specific group.

Institutions employing one to five staff are usually regional special interest or crisis intervention groups, their small size reflecting the specific focus of the institutions. NPIs employing 6 to 19 staff include community law centres, smaller students' associations, and ethnic associations. Larger students' and ethnic associations employ 20 to 99 staff, as do nationally based advocacy or protection societies. NPIs with 100 or more staff are national bodies that provide many services to their members, with advocacy as their primary activity.

**Table 32****Law, advocacy, and politics non-profit institutions**

By number of paid employees, 2004 and 2013

Paid employees	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage
	2004		2013	
0	2,280	91.2	2,917	91.4
1–5	150	6.0	172	5.4
6–19	50	2.0	79	2.5
20–99	6	0.2	19	0.6
100+	3	0.1	3	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** All count data is randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

Individual figures may not sum to total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

**Income and expenditure**

The main source of income in 2013 for the law, advocacy, and politics activity group was the sale of goods and services (75 percent). In 2004 sales of goods and services made up 64 percent of total income. The increase in sales offset the fall in membership, donations, and grants, although total income from grants, including government grants, increased slightly between 2004 and 2013.

**Table 33**  
**Law, advocacy, and politics non-profit institutions**  
 Income and expenditure  
 March year

	Income/expenditure			
	\$(000)	Percent	\$(000)	Percent
	2004		2013	
<b>Income</b>				
Sales of goods and services	124,816	64.1	244,816	74.9
Interest received	4,417	2.3	9,882	3.0
Dividends received	1,688	0.9	4,212	1.3
Membership, donations, and grants <sup>(1)</sup>	51,615	26.5	27,196	8.3
Government grants <sup>(2)</sup>	11,817	6.1	40,524	12.4
Insurance claims	308	0.2	212	0.1
<b>Total income</b>	<b>194,662</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>326,842</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Purchases of goods and services <sup>(3)</sup>	88,794	53.7	118,021	49.4
Compensation of employees	71,656	43.3	107,512	45.0
Taxes on production	417	0.3	1,416	0.6
Donations paid	2,433	1.5	9,572	4.0
Interest payments	1,463	0.9	1,045	0.4
Net insurance premiums	544	0.3	1,351	0.6
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>165,307</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>238,917</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Surplus</b>				
<b>Income minus expenditure</b>	<b>29,355</b>	...	<b>87,925</b>	...

1. This does not include government grants.

2. Government grants does not include government contracts.

3. This is also referred to as intermediate consumption.

**Symbol:**

... not applicable.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

## Grant making, fundraising, and voluntarism promotion

In 2004, the grant making, fundraising, and voluntarism promotion activity group made the third-largest economic contribution to NPI activities, contributing \$566 million (15 percent of the total). In 2013, this activity group contributed \$559 million (9 percent). This fall was partly due to only a small rise in sales of goods and services between 2004 and 2013 but a significant increase in costs.

Grant-making foundations have significant financial flows; they include community trusts, gaming trusts, and other philanthropic trusts. They are institutions that focus solely on managing and distributing funds to community groups. This activity group also includes fundraising institutions with similar attributes as grant-making institutions. However, a unit is classified as a fundraiser if they raise funds for one specific authorised purpose, while an institution is classified as a grant maker if they distribute their funds to various purposes. Voluntarism promotion includes institutions that recruit, train, and place volunteers while promoting volunteering generally.

In 2013, grant making, fundraising, and voluntarism promotion was the second-smallest activity group (by NPI number), but the fifth-largest group for its contribution to GDP – down from third-largest in 2004. Despite this fall, this indicates that each NPI was generating value-added (ie contributing to GDP) that was significantly larger than the average for all NPIs.

This activity group included less than 1 percent of paid employees in all NPIs in 2013, but contributed 9 percent to total NPI GDP.

**Table 34**

**Grant making, fundraising, and voluntarism promotion non-profit institutions**  
Key statistics, 2004 and 2013

	Grant making, fundraising, and voluntarism promotion	All NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Percentage of all NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Rank <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>2004</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	80	9,780	0.8	11
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	540	87,220	0.6	11
Total number of NPIs	610	97,000	0.6	11
Number of employees	570	105,340	0.5	11
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(3)</sup>	565,754	3,640,162	15.5	3
<b>2013</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	140	11,303	1.2	11
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	1,070	102,807	1.0	11
Total number of NPIs	1,210	114,110	1.1	11
Number of employees	1,480	136,750	1.1	10
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(4)</sup>	559,098	5,962,081	9.4	5

1. Non-profit institutions.

2. Ranking among all 12 activity-based non-profit institutions groups.

3. March 2004 year.

4. March 2013 year.

**Note:** All count data is randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

The largest institutions in this group are classified under the grant-making foundation subgroup. Fundraising and voluntarism have little impact on the overall group's contribution to GDP.

In 2004, 88 percent of NPIs in grant making, fundraising, and voluntarism promotion employed no staff. There was no change by 2013. Of those that did employ, most had one to five staff.

**Table 35****Grant making, fundraising, and voluntarism promotion  
non-profit institutions**

By number of paid employees, 2004 and 2013

Paid employees	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage
	2004		2013	
0	540	88.5	1,070	88.4
1–5	55	9.0	118	9.8
6–19	15	2.5	18	1.5
20–99	6	1.0	3	0.2
100+	0	0.0	1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** All count data is randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

Individual figures may not sum to total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand**Income and expenditure**

The biggest sources of income for NPIs in the grant making, fundraising, and voluntarism promotion activity group were proceeds from gaming machines (classified as sales of goods and services) and interest on investments. Many trusts relied on interest generated from large investments to sustain their grant-making programmes. These trusts may be established and guided by statute, like the community trusts, or by personal or corporate endowment.

Compared with other activity groups, income from sales of goods and services increased by a modest 15 percent between 2004 and 2013, partly a result of falling gaming machine profits. Investment income also fell, and made up 18 percent of total income in 2013 compared with 24 percent in 2004.

A feature of this activity group is the large number of donations it makes to other NPIs. This includes distributing profits from gaming machines, and the distributions from grant-making schemes run by NPIs. Donations paid (includes donations made to other NPIs) increased 32 percent between 2004 and 2013, to reach \$609 million.

Table 36

### Grant making, fundraising, and voluntarism promotion non-profit institutions Income and expenditure

March year

	Income/expenditure			
	\$ (000)		Percent	
	2004		2013	
<b>Income</b>				
Sales of goods and services	688,688	69.5	789,698	74.3
Interest received	147,178	14.8	121,497	11.4
Dividends received	94,204	9.5	74,893	7.0
Membership, donations and grants <sup>(1)</sup>	56,166	5.7	66,249	6.2
Government grants <sup>(2)</sup>	4,545	0.5	10,487	1.0
Insurance claims	450	0.0	310	0.0
<b>Total income</b>	<b>991,232</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,063,134</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Purchases of goods and services <sup>(3)</sup>	152,817	18.5	275,579	25.2
Compensation of employees	15,624	1.9	34,618	3.2
Taxes on production	181,071	22.0	158,489	14.5
Donations paid	462,063	56.0	609,229	55.7
Interest payments	12,334	1.5	15,305	1.4
Net insurance premiums	794	0.1	1,468	0.1
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>824,703</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,094,688</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Surplus</b>				
<b>Income minus expenditure</b>	<b>166,529</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-31,554</b>	<b>...</b>

1. This does not include government grants.

2. Government grants does not include government contracts.

3. This is also referred to as intermediate consumption.

**Symbol:**

... not applicable

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

## International

In 2004 and 2013, the international activity group contributed less than 1 percent to the economic contribution of all NPI activity groups.

The international activity group is the smallest across all measures. Although the group is not concerned exclusively with aid and relief, NPIs with these activities make the biggest financial contribution to this group. In years with high profile international disasters, their financial activity increases significantly as large amounts of personal and corporate donations are given. The group's low level of GDP contribution reflects their international activity. In general the funds raised in New Zealand are employed in producing goods and services overseas. These NPIs receive substantial donations from New Zealanders but the funds do not necessarily contribute to producing goods and services in New Zealand's economy.



**Table 37**

**International non-profit institutions**  
Key statistics, 2004 and 2013

	International	All NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Percentage of all NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Rank <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>2004</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	45	9,780	0.5	12
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	260	87,220	0.3	12
Total number of NPIs	300	97,000	0.3	12
Number of employees	560	105,340	0.5	12
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(3)</sup>	21,624	3,640,162	0.6	12
<b>2013</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	59	11,303	0.5	12
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	571	102,807	0.6	12
Total number of NPIs	630	114,110	0.6	12
Number of employees	340	136,750	0.2	12
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(4)</sup>	17,576	5,962,081	0.3	12

1. Non-profit institutions.

2. Ranking among all 12 activity-based non-profit institutions groups.

3. March 2004 year.

4. March 2013 year.

**Note:** All count data is randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

Paid employment is low in the international activity group. It often consists of people involved in administration and fundraising. Of all international NPIs, 91 percent did not employ paid staff in 2013, which is similar to the NPI average (90 percent) and remained close to the 2004 level.

**Table 38**

**International non-profit institutions**  
By number of paid employees, 2004 and 2013

	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage
	2004		2013	
Paid employees				
0	260	86.7	571	90.6
1–5	25	8.3	45	7.1
6–19	9	3.0	9	1.4
20–99	9	3.0	5	0.8
100+	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** All count data is randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

Individual figures may not sum to total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

## Income and expenditure

Income and expenditure for the international activity group presents a significantly different picture from other activity groups. Their major income source is donations; income from sales of goods and services is minor in comparison. Donations paid as overseas aid is their major expense. Many NPIs in this group are major conduits of aid, both ongoing and for one-off disasters or emergencies. Their activities are partly funded by, and they work collaboratively with, New Zealand's International Aid Programme administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

**Table 39**  
**International non-profit institutions**  
 Income and expenditure  
 March year

	Income/expenditure			
	2004		2013	
	\$(000)	Percent	\$(000)	Percent
<b>Income</b>				
Sales of goods and services	18,528	14.9	22,597	16.4
Interest received	4,810	3.9	7,622	5.5
Dividends received	406	0.3	55	0.0
Membership, donations and grants <sup>(1)</sup>	89,716	71.9	107,018	77.9
Government grants <sup>(2)</sup>	11,254	9.0	103	0.1
Insurance claims	36	0.0	25	0.0
<b>Total income</b>	<b>124,750</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>137,420</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Purchases of goods and services <sup>(3)</sup>	29,708	26.0	35,028	34.6
Compensation of employees	18,695	16.4	16,221	16.0
Taxes on production	57	0.0	51	0.1
Donations paid	65,641	57.4	49,448	48.8
Interest payments	108	0.1	386	0.4
Net insurance premiums	63	0.1	93	0.1
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>114,272</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101,227</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Surplus</b>				
<b>Income minus expenditure</b>	<b>10,478</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>36,193</b>	<b>...</b>

1. This does not include government grants.

2. Government grants does not include government contracts.

3. This is also referred to as intermediate consumption.

**Symbol:**

... not applicable

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

## Religion

Religious worship is one of the few areas of society in which all institutions are non-profit.

The religion activity group's contribution goes beyond worship and proclamation. Religion includes all institutions that promote or administer religious services and rituals (eg churches, temples, and their governing bodies). It also includes supporting services such as missionary societies, evangelistic groups (eg open-air campaigners), units distributing religious material, and centres for religious education outside the education activity group.

The social and economic influence of religious NPIs extends into activities such as education, health, and social services, where many NPIs have clear religious affiliation. Involvement in these other activities can be an aspect of their worship and could be considered religious activity. However, where a separate institution was set up for education or health purposes or to provide social services, it is classified in education, health, or social services, respectively.

With 9,890 institutions, the religion activity group was the third-largest in the 2004 NPISA. However, since 2004, the number has declined, with 9,440 recorded in 2013. As a result, the proportion of religion NPIs fell from 10 percent to 8 percent of the total. The religion activity group contributed 8 percent to NPI GDP in 2004 and just over 5 percent in 2013.

**Table 40**

### Religion non-profit institutions Key statistics, 2004 and 2013

	Religion	All NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Percentage of all NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Rank <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>2004</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	1,910	9,780	19.5	2
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	7,980	87,220	9.1	3
Total number of NPIs	9,890	97,000	10.2	3
Number of employees	9,390	105,340	8.9	5
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(3)</sup>	287,151	3,640,162	7.9	6
<b>2013</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	2,065	11,303	18.3	2
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	7,375	102,807	7.2	5
Total number of NPIs	9,440	114,110	8.3	4
Number of employees	11,650	136,750	8.5	5
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(4)</sup>	307,824	5,962,081	5.2	8

1. Non-profit institutions.

2. Ranking among all 12 activity-based non-profit institutions groups.

3. March 2004 year.

4. March 2013 year.

**Note:** All count data is randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

The religion activity group had the second-largest number of institutions employing staff in 2013 but the fifth-largest number of employees. A feature of religious institutions is the large number that have a small number of employees. Eighteen percent of the religion group's NPIs employed paid staff. Despite the number of employees usually being small, some very large institutions employed more than 100 paid staff. This group includes church denominations that pay compensation of employees from a central body rather than from the local church. Overall, employee costs changed little between 2004 and 2013, indicating the numbers employed did not change significantly.

**Table 41****Religion non-profit institutions**

By number of employees, 2004 and 2013

Paid employees	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage
	2004		2013	
0	7,980	80.7	7,375	78.1
1–5	1,580	16.0	1,776	18.8
6–19	260	2.6	233	2.5
20–99	60	0.6	48	0.5
100+	9	0.1	8	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,890</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,440</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** All count data is randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

Individual figures may not sum to total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

**Income and expenditure**

The religion activity group relies heavily on donations and bequests from households. Of all income, 61 percent came from donations in 2013, compared with 20 percent for all NPIs.

**Table 42**  
**Religion non-profit institutions**  
Income and expenditure  
March year

	Income/expenditure			
	\$(000)	Percent	\$(000)	Percent
	2004		2013	
<b>Income</b>				
Sales of goods and services	145,880	19.4	284,957	27.9
Interest received	53,620	7.1	91,863	9.0
Dividends received	7,165	1.0	4,562	0.4
Membership, donations and grants <sup>(1)</sup>	534,224	71.0	619,812	60.7
Government grants <sup>(2)</sup>	5,435	0.7	15,860	1.6
Insurance claims	6,483	0.9	4,462	0.4
<b>Total income</b>	<b>752,808</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,021,516</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Purchases of goods and services <sup>(3)</sup>	295,546	46.2	464,089	55.3
Compensation of employees	246,206	38.5	261,162	31.1
Taxes on production	5,165	0.8	8,235	1.0
Donations paid	56,142	8.8	66,097	7.9
Interest payments	25,267	3.9	23,254	2.8
Net insurance premiums	11,433	1.8	16,882	2.0
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>639,759</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>839,719</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Surplus</b>				
<b>Income minus expenditure</b>	<b>113,048</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>181,797</b>	<b>...</b>

1. This does not include government grants.

2. Government grants does not include government contracts.

3. This is also referred to as intermediate consumption.

**Symbol:**

... not applicable

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

## Religious affiliation

Data from the 2013 Census showed increased diversity of religious affiliation when compared with 2006. It also showed an increasing proportion of individuals did not affiliate with a religion.

**Table 43**

### Religious affiliation 2006 and 2013 Censuses

Affiliation	Total respondents	
	2006	2013
Christian		
Anglican	554,925	459,771
Catholic	508,437	492,105
Presbyterian, Congregational, and Reformed	400,839	330,516
Christian not further defined	186,234	216,180
Methodist	121,806	102,879
Pentecostal	79,155	74,259
Baptist	56,913	54,345
Latter-day Saints	43,536	40,725
Other Christian	108,924	107,796
Total people, Christian	2,027,418	1,858,977
Māori Christian	65,550	52,947
Other religions		
Buddhist	52,365	58,407
Hindu	64,392	89,919
Islam/Muslim	36,072	46,146
Judaism/Jewish	6,858	6,867
Spiritualism and New Age Religions	19,800	18,285
Sikh	9,507	19,191
Other other religions	14,943	15,054
No religion	1,297,104	1,635,348
Object to answering	242,610	173,034
Total people stated <sup>(1)</sup>	3,743,652	3,901,167
Total people, not elsew here included <sup>(2)</sup>	292,974	347,301
<b>Total people</b>	<b>4,027,947</b>	<b>4,242,048</b>

1. Includes all people who stated each religious affiliation, whether as their only religious affiliation or as one of several religious affiliations. Where a person reported more than one religious affiliation they are counted in each applicable group.

2. Includes 'don't know', 'religion unidentifiable', 'response outside scope', and 'not stated'.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

## Business and professional associations, unions

The 'business and professional associations, unions' activity group covers three distinct types of membership institutions. However, they all share roles in promoting, regulating, and protecting the interests of their members. The group includes institutions that promote, regulate, and safeguard the interests of businesses, professionals, and workers (eg trade unions and chambers of commerce). Although this is a small activity group, these NPIs influence all areas of employment.

Business associations work to promote special branches of business. Their members are primarily from institutions, or individuals representing institutions in their professional capacity. Business associations may have a regulatory function and often include professional registration boards.

In contrast, professional associations focus on supporting individuals who share a professional role. The activities of professional associations include marketing, research, industry and goods promotion, industry training, public relations, and lobbying, as well as some statutory obligations under Acts of Parliament. Trade unions are similar to professional associations but their focus is on individuals as employees in a specific industry.

The business and professional associations, unions activity group contributed 6 percent to NPI GDP in 2013, up from 5 percent in 2004. This ranks it seventh of all activity groups in both years. In 2004 the group had 3,130 institutions. In 2013 this number was virtually unchanged (3,110), ranking the group eighth.

**Table 44**

### Business and professional associations, unions non-profit institutions Key statistics, 2004 and 2013

	Business and professional associations, unions	All NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Percentage of all NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Rank <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>2004</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	470	9,780	4.8	6
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	2,660	87,220	3.0	7
Total number of NPIs	3,130	97,000	3.2	7
Number of employees	3,400	105,340	3.2	7
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(3)</sup>	172,161	3,640,162	4.7	7
<b>2013</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	387	11,303	3.4	7
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	2,723	102,807	2.6	8
Total number of NPIs	3,110	114,110	2.7	8
Number of employees	3,570	136,750	2.6	7
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(4)</sup>	338,697	5,962,081	5.7	7

1. Non-profit institutions.

2. Ranking among all 12 activity-based non-profit institutions groups.

3. March 2004 year.

4. March 2013 year.

**Note:** All count data is randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

The business and professional associations, unions activity group has a relatively high number of paid employees. There were 3,570 people employed in 2013, compared with 3,400 in 2004. This was 12 percent of NPIs in this group that employed staff in 2013, down slightly from 15 percent in 2004.

**Table 45**

**Business and professional associations, unions non-profit institutions**

By number of employees, 2004 and 2013

Paid employees	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage	Number of non-profit institutions	Percentage
	2004		2013	
0	2,660	85.0	2,723	87.6
1–5	350	11.2	257	8.3
6–19	90	2.9	89	2.9
20–99	30	1.0	37	1.2
100+	6	0.2	4	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** All count data is randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

Individual figures may not sum to total due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand



## Income and expenditure

For the business and professional associations, unions activity group, 85 percent of income came from the sale of goods and services in 2013, up from 75 percent in 2004. Conversely, the proportion of income from donations, memberships, and grants fell to 11 percent in 2013 from 17 percent in 2004.

**Table 46**

### Business and professional associations, unions non-profit institutions Income and expenditure

March year

	Income/expenditure			
	\$ (000)	Percent	\$ (000)	Percent
	2004		2013	
<b>Income</b>				
Sales of goods and services	417,920	77.2	767,488	84.9
Interest received	21,554	4.0	26,516	2.9
Dividends received	3,077	0.6	6,035	0.7
Membership, donations and grants <sup>(1)</sup>	93,643	17.3	102,081	11.3
Government grants <sup>(2)</sup>	4,251	0.8	878	0.1
Insurance claims	1,234	0.2	849	0.1
<b>Total income</b>	<b>541,679</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>903,847</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Purchases of goods and services <sup>(3)</sup>	337,104	68.0	572,210	70.5
Compensation of employees	148,398	29.9	221,386	27.3
Taxes on production	1,090	0.2	4,390	0.5
Donations paid	5,899	1.2	8,078	1.0
Interest payments	1,025	0.2	518	0.1
Net insurance premiums	2,177	0.4	5,043	0.6
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>495,693</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>811,625</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Surplus</b>				
<b>Income minus expenditure</b>	<b>45,986</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>92,222</b>	<b>...</b>

1. This does not include government grants.

2. Government grants does not include government contracts.

3. This is also referred to as intermediate consumption.

**Symbol:**

... not applicable

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

## Union membership

Trade unions rely heavily on membership subscriptions, with 90 percent of their income coming from this source. Union membership numbers between 2004 and 2013 appear to be relatively flat.

**Table 47**

### Unions and union membership<sup>(1)(2)</sup> December 1991–2013

	Union membership	Number of unions
1991	514,325	66
1992	428,160	58
1993	409,112	67
1994	375,906	82
1995	362,200	82
1996	338,967	83
1997	327,800	80
1998	306,687	83
1999	302,405	82
2000	318,519	134
2001	329,919	165
2002	334,783	174
2003	341,631	181
2004	354,058	170
2005	377,348	175
2006	373,117	178
2007	383,551	169
2008	373,327	168
2009	387,959	159
2010	379,649	157
2011	384,644	145
2012	379,185	138
2013	371,163	138

1. **Source:** Blackwood, L, Feinberg-Danieli, G, & Lafferty, G *Unions and Union Membership in New Zealand* (Annual Review for 2005)

2. **Source:** New Zealand Companies Office: Societies and Trusts Online. Union membership reports (from 2006).

## Not elsewhere classified

The 'not elsewhere classified' activity group consists of institutions that are not clearly defined or closely related to any activities carried out by other NPIs. This is a residual group of NPIs not classified to any other activity group.

The statistics indicate the residual group is not very significant – most NPIs are accurately allocated to a specific activity group. While 8 percent of NPIs were in this group in 2013, it has few large organisations.

NPIs in the 'not elsewhere classified' group are there because either their activity is truly different from those included under the other 11 main groups, or there is insufficient information about them to allow coding.

**Table 48**

### Not elsewhere classified non-profit institutions Key statistics, 2004 and 2013

	Not elsew here classified	All NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Percentage of all NPIs <sup>(1)</sup>	Rank <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>2004</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	150	9,780	1.5	9
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	7,410	87,220	8.5	4
Total number of NPIs	7,560	97,000	7.8	5
Number of employees	640	105,340	0.6	10
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(3)</sup>	29,301	3,640,162	0.8	11
<b>2013</b>				
Number of NPIs employing paid staff	293	11,303	2.6	8
Number of NPIs not employing paid staff	8,547	102,807	8.3	4
Total number of NPIs	8,840	114,110	7.7	5
Number of employees	750	136,750	0.5	11
Contribution to GDP (\$000) <sup>(4)</sup>	50,893	5,962,081	0.9	10

1. Non-profit institutions.

2. Ranking among all 12 activity-based non-profit institutions groups.

3. March 2004 year.

4. March 2013 year.

**Note:** All count data is randomly rounded to protect confidentiality.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

Table 48 shows that only 3 percent of NPIs in the 'not elsewhere classified' group employed paid staff in 2013, one of the lowest percentages for any activity group. NPIs with paid employees are generally larger and easier to allocate to a main activity group.

## Income and expenditure

Income and expenditure values reflect the small size of NPIs in the 'not elsewhere classified' activity group. Improvements to source data implemented for 2013 provided a better estimate of the transactions making up income and expenditure. However, due to difficulty in coding NPIs in this group, the 2004 and 2013 values are not strictly comparable. Therefore, we advise caution when interpreting this group's financial results.

**Table 49**  
**Not elsewhere classified non-profit institutions**  
 Income and expenditure  
 March year

	Income/expenditure			
	\$(000)	Percent	\$(000)	Percent
	2004		2013	
<b>Income</b>				
Sales of goods and services	44,943	42.0	72,991	67.1
Interest received	2,782	2.6	9,583	8.8
Dividends received	166	0.2	8,025	7.4
Membership, donations and grants <sup>(1)</sup>	45,242	42.3	14,982	13.8
Government grants <sup>(2)</sup>	13,508	12.6	3,007	2.8
Insurance claims	383	0.4	264	0.2
<b>Total income</b>	<b>107,024</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>108,852</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Purchases of goods and services <sup>(3)</sup>	70,804	70.8	107,840	61.0
Compensation of employees	21,922	21.9	44,764	25.3
Taxes on production	345	0.3	19	0.0
Donations paid	3,617	3.6	21,003	11.9
Interest payments	2,684	2.7	2,510	1.4
Net insurance premiums	675	0.7	638	0.4
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>100,046</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>176,774</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Surplus</b>				
<b>Income minus expenditure</b>	<b>6,978</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-67,922</b>	<b>...</b>

1. This does not include government grants.

2. Government grants does not include government contracts.

3. This is also referred to as intermediate consumption.

**Symbol:**

... not applicable

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand



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## 6 Technical information

### Measurement framework

This section outlines the data sources and methodologies used to compile the *Non-profit Institutions Satellite Account: 2013*.

#### What a satellite account is

The New Zealand System of National Accounts (NZSNA), in line with international standards, covers the formal activities in the economy that business, government, non-profit institutions (NPIs), and households undertake.

However, the standard measurement conventions result in:

- NPIs being grouped in different sectors according to their economic role
- a considerable amount of informal economic activity (eg informal unpaid labour) being omitted from the accounts and therefore from key measures such as gross domestic product.

The *Non-profit Institutions Satellite Account: 2013* (NPISA) brings together all NPIs and analyses the contribution they make to the economy. The NPISA aims to provide the missing information, including measuring the value of formal unpaid work. In doing so it extends the production boundary of the NZSNA.

However, the NPISA does not measure the full range of goods and services produced in what is broadly referred to as the 'non-profit sector'. It is confined to institutions within that sector. Individuals, households, or groups of people who come together informally – to mutually provide services to either themselves or third parties – are not included in the NPISA. Consequently, it does not measure the full range of 'voluntary' activity occurring in society.

To capture the full range of voluntary activity would require development of household satellite accounts that would measure all voluntary work, regardless of the institutional setting it occurred in.

Neither do we include temporary and informal groups such as family gatherings / whānau hui or child-minding groups. They are types of (extended) households that produce and consume within the household sector. These units – to the extent they can be identified – may be of great interest, especially as they report collective activities of individuals that could be important for some forms of welfare. However, they are not the subject of the NPISA – they would be better identified and analysed within a household satellite account.

#### Defining non-profit institutions

In New Zealand, the majority of goods and services are produced by private enterprises that operate in the market to make a profit and distribute it to their owners. Government also provides goods and services, usually to the community and funded by taxation. This is to fulfil its political, regulatory, and service delivery roles (eg defence, law and order, and providing health and education services).

Goods and services are also produced by individuals and households combining together in clubs, societies, and other groups. While these groupings may make profits (surpluses), they do not have profit-making as a goal, do not distribute any profits to their members, and often rely on volunteers providing free labour and resources to operate successfully. They are described as non-profit institutions (NPIs).

The NPISA looks at NPIs that do three things: provide goods and services or transfers to households and the community, are not profit-oriented, and operate both voluntarily and independently of government.

The United Nations (UN) Handbook on Non-Profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts contains a definition (termed a 'structural-operational' definition) that brings together organisations that meet five specific criteria.

For the NPISA, NPIs are groupings that:

- are organised to the extent that they can be separately identified
- are not for profit and do not distribute any surplus they may generate to those who own or control them
- are institutionally separate from government
- are in control of their own destiny
- are non-compulsory in both terms of membership and members' input.

To be included in NPISA, an institution has to meet all five criteria.

See appendix 1 in [Non-profit Institutions Satellite Account: 2004](#) for the decision trees used to define NPIs.

### **Criterion 1: Organisation**

Organisation means the entity has organisational structure; consistent goals, structure, and activities; and a legal charter of incorporation or a ratified constitution.

An NPI must be created by a legal process of law so its existence is recognised independently of the people, corporations, or government units that establish, finance, or control it. If it does not have legal status, its separate existence must be recognised by society in some formal way. Ad hoc and temporary gatherings of people, with no real structure or organised separate identity, are excluded.

### **Criterion 2: Not for profit**

'Not for profit' means that an institution does not exist primarily to generate profits, either directly or indirectly, and is not primarily guided by commercial goals and considerations. Under this criterion, members are not permitted to gain financially from the institution's operations and cannot appropriate any surplus it may make. This does not imply that an NPI cannot make an operating surplus on its production. It means any surplus must be ploughed back into the basic mission of the institution and not distributed to the owners, members, founders, or governing board. In this sense, NPIs may generate a surplus but they do not distribute it, which differentiates them from for-profit enterprises.

If the surplus is distributed to another NPI, the first is still an NPI under the not-for-profit criterion because the surplus remains within the NPI sector – to be used for charitable and other not-for-profit purposes.

### **Criterion 3: Institutionally separate from government**

Being separate means that an institution is not part of government and does not exercise governmental authority. It has an institutional identity that is separate from the state and is not an instrument of any government unit, central or local.

### **Criterion 4: Self-governing**

Being self-governing means the organisation undertakes independent decision making, controls its own activities, and is not under the effective control of another entity. The institution has to be independent of both government and other entities.

### **Criterion 5: Non-compulsory**

Non-compulsory means that membership and contributions of time and money are purely voluntary. This criterion emphasises the voluntary nature of NPIs.

As far as we know, no private NPIs in New Zealand have citizenship as a condition of membership. However, in some circumstances, a person wishing to practice a trade or profession, or enrol in a course of study, must belong to an NPI. For example, at some New Zealand universities it is compulsory for students to belong to their local student association. These institutions are in-scope on the basis that the situations where people find themselves compelled to join are freely chosen.

### **Classification of non-profit institutions**

The United Nations Handbook on Non-Profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts recommends the International Classification of Non-Profit Organizations (ICNPO) as a tool to differentiate between the types of institutions defined as NPIs. This is primarily based on their 'economic activity', as is the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) on which NZSCNPO is based. Some purpose criteria are included where activities are similar. By grouping together institutions in this way, we form a basis for meaningful data analysis.

The main ICNPO groups are:

- culture and recreation
- education
- health
- social services
- environment
- development and housing
- law, advocacy and politics
- philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion
- international
- religion
- business and professional associations, unions
- not elsewhere classified.

See appendix 2 in [Non-profit Institutions in New Zealand: 2004](#) for the full New Zealand Standard Classification of Non-profit Organisations (groups and subgroups).

As the ICNPO is mainly an activity-based classification, it has no specific categories for population groups such as women or people with disabilities. Many Māori groups fit within the NPI criteria and are included in the NPISA. Categories for institutions targeting a population subgroup are classified on the predominant activity of the institution. For example, if an institution provides medical treatment for a disability then it is coded to the 'health' group. If it provides social assistance for people with disabilities, it comes under the 'social services' group.

Many NPIs have multiple activities, each activity falling under a separate ICNPO group, but the institution can only be classified in one group. In these cases, we use the institution's 'primary economic activity' to assign an appropriate ICNPO category.

It is usually measured as the activity with the largest share of:

- value-added – a measure of the institution's contribution to gross domestic product
- gross output, if value-added is not available
- employment, if neither value-added nor gross output is available.

## **Classifying non-profit institutions in the satellite account**

### **Coding NPIs from the Business Register**

For the Statistics NZ Business Register population we made the initial classification using a concordance with the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06). For example, preschool education (ANZSIC P8010) is concorded with early childhood education (NZSCNPO 2 110), hospitals (ANZSIC Q8401) with hospitals and rehabilitation (NZSCNPO 3 100), and residential property operators (ANZSIC L6711) with housing (NZSCNPO 6 200).

Note that where an NPI carries out two or more distinct activities, its ANZSIC06 code is that of the majority activity.

For unallocated institutions from this first analysis, we applied extensive keyword search lists. Although several hundred keywords (eg 'tennis' and 'church') were used, the list is still not exhaustive.

Finally, we made manual classifications for many institutions that remained, and for units where their activity was known.

### **Coding outside the Business Register**

For the institutions we added from Inland Revenue's administrative database, the Companies Office register, and the Charities Services' register, the overall method was similar. We applied the ANZSIC-NZSCNPO concordance if an Inland Revenue ANZSIC tag was available. For the remainder, we used the keyword analysis. A further refinement was based on the results of analysis to eliminate duplicates from the data, and after analysing lists of donee organisations and organisations receiving government contracts.

The NPIs we could not code were those where either their activity was truly different to those we included under any other main group or where insufficient information was available to allow coding.

We used keyword coding where no industrial code was available. Where multiple keywords were in the name, we applied a precedence list. For example, 'The Church of XYZ Tennis Club' would be classified to sports institutions because the keyword 'tennis' has a higher classification ranking than 'church'.

It is difficult to identify the sometimes very specific NPIs in some NZSCNPO subgroups; for example, the 'income support and maintenance' subgroup or the 'employment and training' subgroup. Institutions may have been coded to the overarching 'social services' or 'development and housing' groups instead, based on their industry code or keywords. However, the results at the main group level are robust.

Another difficulty revolves around precisely what NPIs and activities are included under each subgroup. For example, the 'fundraising' subgroup includes large, nationally active NPIs with fundraising as their main activity. However, institutions fundraising to support a specific activity covered under another main group will be coded to 'support and ancillary services' under their main group.

A second example is that rest homes and other aged residential care (except nursing homes providing first and foremost medical services) are under 'social services', not under the health subgroup 'nursing homes'.



## **Distinguishing market and non-market non-profit institutions**

A 'market' producer is an institution that sells its goods or services at competitive market (or 'economically significant') prices. Most NPIs are classified as 'non-market' because they provide their services for free or below market prices. However, a significant number of NPIs are market producers, and are included in the NPI population as long as they meet the structural/operational definition.

Examples of NPIs classified as market producers include:

- most business associations
- gaming trusts
- most NPI hospitals
- racing clubs.

These units are distinctive within the NPI population. To generate a positive operating surplus, these NPIs need to sell their output at market prices. At the same time, they do meet the legal requirements of being not for profit because the surplus is generally not retained within the institution, but is distributed to another NPI or for a charitable purpose. Business associations are classified as market producers where they are financed by dues and subscriptions rather than by government. The rationale is that business associations are NPIs that support market producers.

Gaming trusts need to produce large operating surpluses in order to make community grants. Because of this, they are implicitly assumed to be charging economically significant prices, even though the market in which they operate is heavily regulated. Similar comments apply to racing clubs, although for them any operating surplus goes back to industry participants (through measures such as increased stakes).

Most hospitals are classified as market producers because they charge market, or close to market, prices. They are classed as non-market where they clearly charge below-market rates (eg charity hospitals where staff are volunteers).

Many NPIs rely on government funding that is contested. NPIs that receive funding from government, on the basis of winning contested contracts, are not necessarily market producers. If they have a significant volunteer labour component, they may charge out their services at below-market rates.

From these examples it is apparent that it is not immediately obvious whether or not an NPI should be classified as market. If it is unclear whether economically significant prices are being charged by the NPI but it is making a positive operating surplus over time it usually implies it is operating on a market basis. By applying these principles we can establish an acceptable set of market and non-market classifications for the NPI population.

### **Making international comparisons**

A market and non-market split also allows for better comparisons with the NPI satellite accounts of other countries. Canada has both a 'core' and a 'non-core' set of NPI satellite accounts. The non-core set includes hospitals, universities, and colleges. The non-core estimates are provided separately because hospitals are very significant within the Canadian NPI account. The Australian NPI estimates treat hospitality clubs and business and professional associations as market producers.

## Data sources and methods

### Counting the number of non-profit institutions

Although many NPIs are found on the Business Register, we need to include other information sources to get a clear picture on the number of NPIs.

#### Business Register population

The primary source of information for counting NPIs is Statistics NZ's Business Register, which identifies enterprises. For an enterprise to be on the Business Register it must meet any one of certain criteria; for counting NPIs, the most relevant criteria are:

- annual goods and services tax (GST) expenses or sales of more than \$60,000
- an employment count greater than zero
- IR10 income (rent received, interest and dividends, and total income) greater than \$40,000.

The Business Register classifications used to identify NPIs included:

- business type
- institutional sector (NZISC)
- industrial activity (ANZSIC 06).

See Terms and definitions for an explanation of the classifications. At the highest level, the NZISC recognises five distinct sectors:

- non-financial producer enterprises
- financial enterprises
- general government
- NPIs serving households
- households.

All NPIs serving households were in scope for the count in this report by default. Incorporated societies in other sectors (eg racing clubs, business associations, and industry training organisations) were included by definition unless under government control. We assessed unincorporated associations in other sectors by industry to determine whether they were NPIs. We included charitable companies but excluded trading or family trusts, which made up the majority of trusts.

#### Non-Business Register population

Because the Business Register only includes NPIs that pass one of the size thresholds listed above, we needed other sources for the thousands of institutions that do not meet these criteria. The three main information sources we used for these smaller institutions were administrative databases maintained by Inland Revenue, the Companies Office, and the database maintained by Charities Services.

Institutions potentially in scope from the Inland Revenue and Companies Office databases were those classified as qualifying trusts, incorporated societies, and unincorporated associations. The Charities Services register provided a list of registered charities, which we added to these.

#### Reconciling the populations

We integrated and reconciled the NPIs from the three (overlapping) sources. We took a hierarchical approach to remove institutions duplicated in the overall list. For example, we first removed NPIs in the Business Register population from all other population subsets – because the Business Register provides the most information. Second, the Companies

Office and Charities Services registers of incorporated societies and charitable trusts took precedence over Inland Revenue's administrative databases.

Beyond this, other methods we employed included name matching and 'fuzzy' matching. Fuzzy matching is a search function that enables names of institutions to be grouped according to whether they have a high probability match, a medium probability match, or some other possibility. We need these matches because an institution's name may be on two or more lists but with different formatting, spelling, or completeness.

### **Limitations of the data**

The number of NPIs identified may still be undercounted due to being unable to identify institutions of a more 'informal' nature. For example, groups with large memberships but which are organised on a relatively informal basis (eg local walking, gardening, or tree planting groups; groups that are organised online).

In contrast, the population may be overstated through failing to remove all duplicates from the various registers and by including (due to a lack of information) institutions that do not meet the full definition of an NPI.

Overstatement could also result from the Inland Revenue and Companies Office registers being maintained for non-statistical purposes, which means registered NPIs may not be 'ceased' at the same time as they are on the Business Register. The administrative databases that Inland Revenue maintains do not easily allow charitable trusts to be distinguished from trading or family trusts – to identify charitable trusts, our analysis relied on the Charities Services register.

Inland Revenue's administrative databases list many thousands of institutions as unincorporated associations. For a large number of these, no associated tax data exists (eg GST sales or purchases). We verified that a small number of NPIs reported GST as part of a group return. Therefore, although the individual NPI was recorded with zero GST, it was still active.

However, we cannot know if many other small NPIs are actively operating or if they are still on the administrative databases maintained by Inland Revenue because they have an Inland Revenue number. It is therefore possible that the number of unincorporated associations is overstated.

### **Counting the number of employees**

The count of salary and wage earners is sourced from taxation data on a monthly basis. The employee count comes primarily from administrative databases maintained by Inland Revenue and from the Charities Services databases.

## **Annual Enterprise Survey**

The Annual Enterprise Survey (AES) provides financial information by industry and sector groups. This includes measures of financial performance and financial position. Output variables include income, expenditure, profit, purchases of fixed assets, and equity. AES data is also the basis of national accounting variables such as value-added, gross output, and gross fixed capital formation.

### **Population**

The target population for AES is all economically significant businesses operating within New Zealand. The population for this survey is selected from the Business Register. In total, we estimate AES covers approximately 90 percent of New Zealand's gross domestic product (GDP).

We exclude some industries; the ANZSIC06 industry exclusions are:

- residential property operators not elsewhere classified (L671100)
- foreign government representation (O752200)
- religious institutions (S954000)
- private household employing staff (S960).

## **Design of the Annual Enterprise Survey**

The current AES design was introduced in the 2009 financial year. AES was designed to be the principal collection vehicle for data used in compiling New Zealand's national accounts. The data collected feeds into calculating the economy's GDP, through the current-price annual industry accounts, which are compiled within an input-output framework. AES collects financial data for most industries operating in New Zealand's economy. The survey is designed at approximately the four-digit ANZSIC level (it has 107 industries).

### **Sample design**

AES is a stratified sample. Each industry contains one to four strata, defined by size of turnover (sourced from GST information) and rolling mean employment. Each industry has a full-coverage stratum made up of large units with significant economic activity within their industry group. This includes non-profit units sampled from units collected by the Charities Services survey of charitable trusts. Most industries also have a tax stratum, where IR10 information is used for self-employed individuals and partnerships up to a level of \$10 million turnover. The remaining strata contain a sample of medium-sized units.

### **Religious institutions**

We exclude religious institutions from AES. Since AES is the primary data source for compiling the NPISA, we needed an alternative method of estimating the contribution of religious institutions. The estimate we used was based on income and expenditure data from the Charities Services data collection, supplemented by annual financial accounts information for larger institutions. This is a much more comprehensive and consistent collection than we used for the 2004 NPISA, which had a sample of annual accounts supplemented by reports collected from previous studies, plus reports available on registers held by the Companies Office.

### **Estimating the contribution of non-economically significant units**

The non-economically significant units consist of some NPIs on the Business Register and all NPIs from other administrative databases or registers. We estimated these two groups independently, then added them to produce an estimate for the financial contribution of non-economically significant units. NPIs on the Business Register were represented by units in AES, supplemented by data from sources such as government departments, crown entities, and funding agencies. For all other NPIs we based the estimates on data collected by Charities Services, which surveys most registered charities.

## **Calculating and valuing hours of formal unpaid work**

Based on the Activity Classification for Time Use Surveys (ACTUS), we identified formal volunteer labour within the 'committed activity' from the Time Use Survey 2009/10. We extracted information about all committed time activity that was worked for an organisation. We analysed these activities according to the 12 NZSCNPO codes used in the Time Use Survey.

These were:

1. Culture, sport, and recreation
2. Education and research
3. Health
4. Social services
5. Environment
6. Development and housing
7. Law, advocacy and politics
8. Grant making, fundraising, and voluntarism promotion
9. International
10. Religion
11. Business and professional association, unions support, and services
- 99 Not elsewhere classified (residual category).

The number of hours volunteered for these organisation groups was calculated and totalled, which gave us the total number of hours volunteered for the period 1 September 2009 to 31 August 2010. It also provided the average hours volunteered for each New Zealander over the age of 12 years.

We extrapolated from the Time Use Survey to find the total hours for the year to March 2013 (the reference period and coinciding with the census). We multiplied the average number of hours volunteered for each person in the population aged over 12 years, by the over-12-years population (at 31 March 2013). Doing this assumes the number of hours volunteered was constant, and that the number of volunteers grew at the same rate as the population between 2010 and 2013. We did it this way because no adequate time-use data was available for 2013 – the process had a negligible effect on the overall estimate. We also assumed that the types of activities remained the same as in 2009/10.

### **Key assumptions for volunteer labour**

Because the Time Use Survey year did not coincide with the NPISA reference year, and because it did not place a monetary value on time spent volunteering, we made the following assumptions:

- The average hours worked per volunteer did not change between the 2009/10 Time Use Survey and March 2013.
- The types of activities (and therefore their proportional representation in each organisation group) have not changed since the 2009/10 Time Use Survey.
- The monetary value of one hour of work for any activity in the paid sector equals the implicit monetary value of one hour of work for the same activity in the unpaid sector.
- The 2009/10 Time Use Survey provided for ancillary activities (ie doing two or more activities at once). We assume these activities have the same productivity as primary activities, since adjusting for any productivity reduction due to multi-tasking (and therefore a reduced wage rate) would be arbitrary.

### **Differences between the census and the Time Use Survey**

The Census of Population and Dwellings is a self-administered questionnaire that asks a range of questions. The census has advantages: it collects data from the whole population of New Zealand, the data can be broken down to regional level, and it is timely for these NPISA statistics. Although the census collects data about unpaid work, this is not its primary aim. The census provides a lower-end estimate for the number of people involved in informal and formal unpaid work outside the home.

The 2009/10 Time Use Survey collected data about formal unpaid work in two modes: through a personal questionnaire, which collected demographic and activity data for the four weeks before completing the questionnaire; and a 48-hour diary, which recorded all activities for a 48-hour period. A Time Use Survey is the most finely-tuned survey

instrument available for getting a good estimate of volunteer labour, both for the number of volunteers and the hours they work. However, its limitation is that the data is now some years out of date.

Both the census and the Time Use Survey collect data about the number of volunteers in New Zealand. However, their estimates differ quite significantly for several reasons. The census is a self-administered survey and the Time Use Survey is interviewer administered. This affects the response rates; when self-administered, no interviewer is present to probe for further answers or to explain a misunderstood question. Interviewer-administered surveys have fewer misunderstood questions and fewer inappropriate responses.

An advantage of the Time Use Survey is using diaries that can pick up respondents' unpaid activities that may be overlooked or misunderstood in the survey questions. This may increase response rates.

While the census is a key part of a wider integrated population and social statistics system, it cannot provide the depth of information of a targeted social survey such as the Time Use Survey.

## List of detailed tables available on website

Download additional, detailed tables from [Non-profit institutions satellite account: 2013](#)

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- 1.2 Non-profit institutions contribution to GDP
- 1.3 Income and expenditure, total non-profit institutions
- 1.4 Income and expenditure, by activity group
- 1.5 Sector contribution to non-profit institutions GDP, year ended March\
- 1.6 Non-profit institutions income, by source of income
- 1.7 Non-profit Institutions transfer income, by institutions sector
- 1.8 NPI total transfer income including volunteer labour, by institutional sector
- 1.9 Non-profit institutions satellite account and extensions, in summary form
- 1.10 Non-profit institutions satellite account by institutional sector, year ended March
- 1.11 Non-profit institutions satellite account, compiled within the SNA framework, production account
- 1.12 Non-profit institutions satellite account, compiled within the SNA framework, income and outlay account
- 1.13 Non-profit institutions satellite account with extensions, production account
- 1.14 Non-profit institutions satellite account with extensions, income and outlay account
- 1.15 Distribution of employees, by number of non-profit institutions
- 1.16 Number of employees, by activity group
- 1.17 Extension to SNA-based account: unpaid labour
- 18 Time use in an average week, productive and non-productive activities
- 1.19 Formal unpaid work for non-profit organisation, year ended March 2013
- 1.20 Non-profit Institutions satellite account and extensions, in summary form, year ended March 2010
- 1.21 NPI satellite account by institutional sector, year ended March 2010

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- 2.1 Culture and recreation non-profit institutions, key statistics
- 2.2 Culture and recreation subgroups, key statistics
- 2.3 Culture and recreation non-profit Institutions, by number of paid employees
- 2.4 Culture and recreation non-profit institutions, income and expenditure
- 2.5 Membership of sports non-profit institutions
- 2.6 Education and research non-profit institutions, key statistics

- 2.7 Education and research subgroups, key statistics
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