"Funding Distribution among Community Organisations Providing Social
Services in Waitakere: Funding Streams"

Auckland Voluntary Sector Study: working paper 3

Derek Senior
School of Social Sciences
AUT

(1) Introduction

This report forms part of a series based on research conducted in 2006 that examines the way funding is distributed among community organisations in Waitakere and the way organisations seek funding in that region. In this second report we seek to develop a picture of the way funding from a range of different providers is distributed among community organisations in Waitakere City.

This research utilizes organisational information from a stock-take of available social service community organisations in Waitakere City undertaken during 2005 (Senior, 2005). This stock-take developed a list of non-government community organisations found to be providing social services in Waitakere, along with specific information on the nature and distribution of these services.

Within New Zealand, Robinson and Hanley (2002) prepared a report for Philanthropy New Zealand investigating resource flows in the 'non-profit' sector within New Zealand. They used information from government departments, philanthropic trusts, and the lotteries board. The authors note that a lot of information that would be desirable to build a complete picture of funding sources (corporate donations, revenue from charged services) is missing (Robinson & Hanley, 2002). These comments highlight an apparently common problem when attempting to map funding distribution – obtaining all the relevant information needed to develop a complete picture, and as such this part of the research sought to develop a 'snapshot' of funding only using a sample of information from various funding providers.

(2) Definitions of Terms

Before continuing further it is first necessary to briefly outline definitions for some key terms utilised within this research.

'Community Organisation'

A number of differing terms have developed to describe the raft of organisations providing various social functions while not existing as Government entities or purely economic enterprises. Different terms draw attention to differing aspects of such organisations with labels such as 'not for profit' and 'charity' focusing specifically on organisations that do not aspire to generate a financial profit for their operators/owners (Brickell, 2000). Terms like 'social service organisation' and 'voluntary organisation' focus instead on the nature of services provided by such organisations or the manner (volunteering) by which such services/functions are provided.

This is complicated further by the diverse range of organisations that provide services in the 'community sector' within New Zealand. These include organisations that operate

2

for profit, organisations that do not utilise volunteer labour, and organisations that undertake a wide range of voluntary and paid services and functions.

In an effort to capture as many relevant organisations as possible and reduce complexity the term 'community organisation' has been adopted for the purpose of this research as a general 'catch all' label that encompasses any non-government organisations that provide some type of 'social service' to individuals/groups within the community.

'Social Service'

The definition used during the social services stock-take to determine whether an organisations operating in Waitakere could be classified as delivering 'social services' was a broad lexical definition taken from Princeton University's WordNet and modified to make it more specific to the goals of the stock-take. This defines a social service as:

> An organised activity intended to improve the situation of disadvantaged and vulnerable families and individuals within society

As this research utilises a list of organisations generated using that definition, the same definition is adopted in this research also.

'Funding'

For the purpose of this research 'funding' is defined as any monetary contribution received by an organisation from a funding provider regardless of form. Funding may include payment for contracted services, purchase agreements, sponsorships, and general grants or donations made to an organisation.

'Funding Provider'

In the most general sense a funding provider could be described as any source that provides funding to a community organisation and might include private individuals (who may provide donations), as well as government agencies, private businesses, public trusts, philanthropic bodies, and other organisations and institutions that provide funding.

This study focuses on funding provided by organisations and institutions only and as such the term 'funding provider' is used in this study in an institutional way referring only to formal organisations and institutions that distribute funding to community organisations. Also this study does not examine non-monetary support (such as donated goods, free-services or expertise, etc) offered by some organisations and as such an organisation is only regarded as a 'funding provider' within this study if it provides funding to community organisations as defined above.

(3) Different Types of Funding Organisations

It is now appropriate to outline the main types of funding providers currently operating within New Zealand.

Central Government

A number of key central government agencies provide the vast majority of funding for community organisations within New Zealand. Figures vary on the exact proportion of total funds but *Philanthropy New Zealand* (2002) conducted a study of funding distribution across the community sector and estimated that central government expenditure comprised 56% of total revenue received by community organisations during 2001. While it is still possible for organisations to apply for grants in some specific cases, most government funding for community providers is now offered in the form of contracts tied to particular government departments or agencies (Buchanan & Pilgrim, 2005).

Local Government

Local Councils are accountable in their funding decisions to current national legal/policy priorities as well as the members of their community. Local councils particularly fund to either a specific measurable positive outcome or to support an organisation they deem to be 'desirable' to continue operating in their region (Local Government New Zealand, 2000). Available figures from the 2001 study by Philanthropy New Zealand suggest that funding from local councils is fairly minor compared with funding from other providers (Robinson & Hanley, 2002).

Lottery Grants Board/COGS

The Lottery Grants Board is administered by the Department of Internal Affairs and distributes profits generated by any gambling activity in New Zealand that are not covered by Gaming Trusts. The grants board provides annual grants to a range of organisations (sports and recreation, social service, environmental, etc) and individuals with disabilities through several committees. The community organisation Grants Scheme or COGS operates alongside the lottery grants board and provides funding to community organisations that are typically smaller and community-based.

Public/Statutory Trusts

Public or Statutory Trusts are organisations that distribute 'public' money in line with legal requirements placed upon the organisations/structures under which they have been established (Robinson & Hanley, 2002). Typically this group of funders includes Gambling Trusts (who distribute profits from slot machines), Licensing Trusts (who distribute profits from liquor sales in specific areas - notably Waitakere), and Energy Trusts (established as a condition of sale/deregulation in the energy market). Public Trusts typically have a charter or similar guiding document that outlines the goals for their funding and often how funds should be spread among different areas (i.e. recreation, education, social services, etc).

Philanthropic Trusts and Foundations

Philanthropic Foundations and Trusts are organisations established by private individuals and companies and provide funding to a varying range of community organisations depending on the criteria established by those who operate them. Such organisations are generally viewed as more flexible in terms of what they may provide funding for (Robinson & Hanley, 2002) and may also provide other resources apart from money (computer software for instance) as a form of support. Some of these organisations may also operate as 'middle-men' who receive funding from larger Philanthropic Trusts, family trusts, and individuals, and distribute this among organisations working in a certain area of need (e.g. services targeted specifically at children or families).

Corporations

Private businesses and corporations also provide financial support to organisations in the community sector in the form of sponsorships, donations, donated goods and services. These organisations vary widely in size (from small businesses operating in a single area to large corporates operating across New Zealand and overseas). At present there are no comprehensive figures to indicate the amount of total funding these organisations provide within New Zealand.

(4) Methodology

Prior to undertaking this research the researcher produced a list of non-government community organisations that were found to be providing social services accessible to individuals within the Waitakere region during June-July of 2005 (Senior, 2005). This stock-take of non-government social service organisations formed part of a social service mapping project.

Establishing whether organisations offered social services accessible within the Waitakere area involved using descriptions of services provided by organisations listed within the Waitakere Social Services Directory, the Family and Community Services database, and other publicly available information found in pamphlets and websites. Representatives of some organisations were often contacted directly for clarification. This list of organisations taken from the stock-take included local organisations operating solely in Waitakere, regional organisations operating across the greater Auckland area, and national organisations operating throughout New Zealand. More detailed information about how this list was developed can be found in Appendix A of this document.

In order to collect funding data the researcher first identified a range of government and non-government funding organisations that were deemed likely to have provided funding to community organisations that provided services in the Waitakere region. The researcher utilised information about regional funders provided on the Department of Internal Affairs website, along with the results of a general internet search and some personal knowledge about various funders to draft a list of approximately 35 potential funding organisations likely to have provided funding to community organisations providing services in Waitakere. This list included an assortment of government departments, public trusts, philanthropic trusts, and quasi-government funding providers.

For the purpose of this research the funding information sought for/from each provider involved obtaining a list of community organisations that the funder provided any form of monetary assistance or support to during the 2004-2005 financial year and the respective amounts. For the purpose of this research dates for the 2004-2005 financial year were not specified as different funders use different start and end dates for their annual financial records. This meant that funding data was considered applicable providing it covered a period of one year commencing at some point during 2004.

The researcher attempted to gather this information first by utilising public sources including publications found in Newspapers (as some funders are required to publish their funding records regularly), on internet sites, and within various annual reports. The researcher then contacted each of the organisations for which funding information had not been located. These organisations were contacted first by email, then by telephone, and finally by post. Requests for information by email and post were accompanied by an information sheet (see Appendix B) while organisations contacted by phone were offered the option of having an information sheet sent to them.

The researcher did not endeavor to seek information from all potential funding providers throughout New Zealand (even though some may provide funding to national community organisations that also operate in Waitakere), due to time and resource constraints. The goal of this methodology was to collect funding information for a sampling of relevant funding providers only.

In total, funding data was collected for 20 funding providers that included various Trusts, local government, quasi-government funding agencies (Lotteries, COGS, SPARC), and three government departments/agencies. A lack of time and the various complexities associated with obtaining such information from government agencies meant that these agencies are significantly under represented in the final sample.

The funding information obtained for each organisation was then entered against the list of the organisations found providing social services within Waitakere during June-July of 2005 with funds specified for each funding provider and community organisation individually. During the course of entering funding data a small number of applicable organisations were found to have received funding although their names were not on the existing list. Enquiries were made to clarify whether these organisations were eligible based on the criteria used to develop the original list and the organisations that met the criteria were added to the list (an additional 15 organisations).

Funding data that was acquired usually comprised a list of organisation names and the various amounts these organisations received. In some cases matching the right funds with the right organisation on the list of Waitakere organisations was complicated by a lack of information in the funding data about which area of an organisation funding was granted to (e.g. if money is granted to 'Bob's Books Auckland' there is no way to know specifically how much of that money will be given to the Waitakere branch of the organisation). Additionally some organisations appear to receive funding under more than one name.

For this reason the researcher adopted the following rules when selecting which funding data to enter, and which data to omit. If funding was provided to a national organisation that also appeared on the Waitakere list, without specifying which part of the organisation (e.g. 'Bob's Books New Zealand'), the data was included. However if the funding information provided was organised by region and the entry appeared under a region other than Waitakere or Auckland, that funding was not added. Funding data was only added for an organisation on the Waitakere list if the name of the organisation that received funding was either essentially identical to the name on the Waitakere list or if the researcher was able to establish for certain that the two organisations using different names were one and the same.

After the funding data had been entered the researcher sought to divide up the 217 organisations on the final list into mutually exclusive categories based on the main area or type of service provided by each organisation. The researcher utilised a dataset from the stock-take that lists the social services provided by the original 202 organisations on the list. The researcher used this information along with general information obtained

through internet searches on the organisations that had been added to the list, to place the 217 organisations on the final list into categories based on the types of services they provide.

This was a complicated exercise as there is a great deal of variation in the types of services different organisations provide, and as such it would be more accurate to describe the groupings of organisations that were produced as 'clusters' rather than categories as this was more an exercise in grouping similar organisations together rather than simply placing them into clearly defined categories.

Some organisations were found to be providing a wide range services that could be placed into a number of different clusters. As the intent was to produce mutually exclusive categories to allow direct funding comparisons between clusters, the researcher opted to develop a separate cluster for organisations providing services that would fit into a number of other clusters.

As information outlining amounts of funding provided by funders is generally public in nature, there were no ethical obligations specific to this task, however each organisation contacted directly for information was offered the option of supplying information anonymously (i.e. the name of their organisation would not be mentioned in the final report or any related published material), and invited to contact the researcher with any other concerns regarding confidentiality or sensitivity of information. None of the organisations approached requested anonymity though a small number chose not to participate due to concerns about disclosing information they regarded as being sensitive.

The community sector in New Zealand is a competitive one with community organisations competing directly for funding. As such, the researcher has chosen to report aggregate funding amounts across groups/clusters of organisations only and not to report specific funding figures for individual organisations or funders as providing such potentially sensitive information could cause conflict among competing organisations.

(5) Results

Funding information was collected for 20 different funding organisations for the 2004-2005 financial year (as referred to previously). In the final sample central government departments/agencies are under represented and this must be taken into consideration when examining the data that was collected. Additionally two of the government agencies that provided information were only able to provide partial funding information due to the way such information is recorded by these organisations. The funders for whom information was obtained were:

SPARC
ACC (partial information only)
Perry Foundation
Lion Foundation
New Zealand Community Trust
Trillian Trust
Castle Trust
Century Foundation
United Way
Scottwood Trust
Southern Trust
The ASB Trusts
JRR McKenzie Trust
Ministry of Justice
Portage Licensing Trust
Waitakere Licensing Trust
Waitakere City Council
COGS
Lotteries
Waitemata District Health Board (partial information only)

In total 217 community organisations were identified as providing social services in Waitakere either as part of the previous Local Services Mapping stock-take or as a result of additional information found in funding records.

Aggregate funding information for each of the 22 cluster groups is listed below along with a brief description of the types of organisations found in each group. The aggregate information included for each cluster group includes the total funding received by organisations in that cluster from all funding sources covered in this study, the total non-government funding (excludes government and quasi-government funding) received by organisations from non-government funding sources covered in this study, and the total quasi-government funding (funding from government agencies that act independently of government) received by organisations from quasi government sources covered in this study (Lotteries, COGS, SPARC).

Additionally the number of organisations in each cluster along with the number of organisations who did not receive funding from any of the sources covered in this study is also reported. It is worth noting that as only limited sources (few government sources in particular) are covered in the funding sample, many organisations that appear to receive $0 or small amounts may likely receive funding from sources not covered by this study.

Disability Support Organisations

Organisations/Services found in this cluster include disability related support groups, organisations that provide information/education on specific disabilities, and organisations that provide disability related mobility aides.

Number of Organisations:	34
Number of Organisations Registering With $0	12
Total Funding from Sampled Funders:	$1,646,000
Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders:	$708,655
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders:	$929,174

This is the largest of the clusters with disability-related organisations being the largest single type of organisation in the final list. Of the organisations in this cluster one received $200,000 - $300,000, six received total funding of $100,000 - $200,000, five received $50,000 - $100,000, and eight received less than $50,000. Several of the twelve that did not register as receiving funding are quite large organisations and it is reasonable to assume they received funding from government contracts that were not sampled in this study.

Disability-Related Accommodation Organisations

Organisations/Services found in this cluster include organisations that operate homes for people with specific disabilities, and organisations that provide work and rehabilitation opportunities for people with disabilities.

Number of Organisations:	15
Number of Organisations Registering With $0	9
Total Funding from Sampled Funders:	$3,896,456
Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders:	$116,460
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders:	$606,700

The significant difference between total funding for organisations in this cluster and quasi-government and non-government funding totals for this cluster is a reflection of the significant funding that one organisation received from a specific government agency. This organisation received funding of more than $3,000,000 from one government funder and this was the only funding this organisation received from sources covered by the study. A second organisation in this group received a little over $500,000 from one non-

government funder and once again this was the only funding this organisation received from sources in this study.

Of the remaining organisations that received funding one received between $100,000 and $200,000 and three received less than $50,000. Once again a number of the organisations on this list that did not register as receiving funding are quite large and it is likely they receive funding from sources (particularly government sources) not covered in this study.

Financial Assistance Organisations

Organisations/Services found in this cluster include organisations that provide food banks, budgeting advice, and other forms of financial assistance.

Number of Organisations:	9
Number of Organisations Registering With $0	1
Total Funding from Sampled Funders:	$66,282
Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders:	$47,500
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders:	$11,610

All but one of the organisations in this group received funding with all the recipients receiving less than $50,000 each. Most of the organisations in this group are small and regional in nature suggesting that most are unlikely to have received significant additional funding from funding sources not covered in this study.

Alcohol, Gambling & Drug Related Organisations

Organisations found in this cluster include organisations that provide support groups, education, and treatment for people with drug, alcohol, and gambling related issues.

Number of Organisations:	10
Number of Organisations Registering With $0	7
Total Funding from Sampled Funders:	$264,565
Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders:	$0
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders:	$148,565

Only three of the organisations in this group registered as receiving funding from the sources covered in this study with two receiving between $100,000 - $200,000 and one receiving less than $10,000. As these organisations provide assistance with addiction it is reasonable to expect that they are funded by government departments not included within this study. This may also explain why they do not receive much funding from non-government sources as these funders may view such treatment services as essential services that are largely the responsibility of government.

Health Education/Support Organisations

Organisations/Services found in this cluster include support groups for people with various health problems, and organisations that provide education on specific health issues.

Number of Organisations:	14
Number of Organisations Registering With $0	4
Total Funding from Sampled Funders:	$1,199,930
Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders:	$374,203
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders:	$638,494

Health-related organisations are the second largest group of organisations in the list overall. Of the organisations in this cluster one received funding of more than $400,000, one received funding of between $200,000 - $300,000, three received funding of between $100,000 - $200,000, one received funding of between $50,000 - $100,000, and four received funding of less than $50,000. The four organisations that did not register as receiving funding are all larger, or national organisations and it is likely they received funding from sources not included in this study.

Health Treatment/Assistance Organisations

Organisations in this cluster provide health assessment, and treatment services.

Number of Organisations:	7
Number of Organisations Registering With $0	4
Total Funding from Sampled Funders:	$2,202,740
Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders:	$322,000
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders:	$1,472,108

Of the organisations in this cluster two that could be described as providing an essential service received more than $1,000,000 and more than $600,000 respectively. Interestingly the only other organisation to receive funding (between $100,000 - $200,000) was a national organisation while the four organisations that registered as not receiving any funding are all smaller local organisations that one would expect to receive funding from the funders covered in this study. These organisations may receive some funding from government agencies not covered in this study and it is likely given the nature of the services they provide that they may also be largely dependent on donations.

Mental Health Organisations

Organisations/Services found in this cluster provide accommodation, support groups, and treatment services for people with mental health issues.

Number of Organisations:	10
Number of Organisations Registering With $0	7
Total Funding from Sampled Funders:	$274,228

Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders: $20,190
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders: $254,038

Of the organisations that register as receiving funding in this cluster one received more than $200,000 while the other two received less than $50,000. It is not surprising that most of the organisations in this cluster registered with $0 funding as most probably receive significant amounts of government funding from sources not covered in this study given the essential nature of the mental health services they provide.

Family Support Organisations

Organisations in this cluster provide support groups, parenting classes, and personal development training for parents and adults generally.

Number of Organisations: 17
Number of Organisations Registering With $0   1
Total Funding from Sampled Funders: $830,274
Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders: $146,500
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders: $258,944

Funding was widely spread among the organisations placed in this cluster. Of the organisations in this cluster one received more than $400,000 in total funding, one received between $50,000 - $100,000, and the rest received less than $50,000. Approximately half of the organisations in this group operate solely in Waitakere City and appear to be unlikely to receive funding from other providers, while the remainder operate Auckland-wide or nationally (suggesting they may receive additional funding from sources not covered in this study). The one organisation to register as not receiving funding is quite large and receives funding from government agencies not covered in this study.

Child Development Organisations

Organisations in this cluster provide personal development, education, and recreational opportunities for children and young people.

Number of Organisations: 14
Number of Organisations Registering With $0   4
Total Funding from Sampled Funders: $2,599,859
Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders: $674,384
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders: $1,867,744

Of the organisations in this cluster, one received funding of more than $1,000,000, one received funding of between $500,000 - $600,000, one received funding of between $300,000 - $400,000. three received funding of between $100,000 - $200,000, one received funding of between $50,000 - $100,000, and two received funding of less than $10,000. The organisations in this group that received funding were mostly national

organisations that operate in Waitakere while four of the organisations that received little or no funding were smaller Waitakere-based organisations.

Maori Social Service Organisations

Organisations in this cluster provide services specifically targeted at Maori and are generally operated by Maori. Organisations in this cluster provide mental health support, domestic violence related counseling, youth development opportunities, and a criminal alternative disputes service.

Number of Organisations:	6
Number of Organisations Registering With $0	2
Total Funding from Sampled Funders:	$133,500
Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders:	$36,000
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders:	$22,500

None of the organisations in this group registered as receiving significant funding with the organisation that received the most funding registering with between $50,000 - $100,000. This is undoubtedly due to the fact organisations in this group receive funding from funders (government agencies in particular) that were not included in this study.

Pasifika Social Service Organisations

Organisations in this cluster provide services specifically targeted at Pasifika people and generally and are generally operated by Pasifika people. Organisations in this cluster provide parenting education, domestic violence related counseling, health treatment, and mental health support services.

Number of Organisations:	7
Number of Organisations Registering With $0	3
Total Funding from Sampled Funders:	$188,455
Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders:	$53,625
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders:	$133,830

Similarly funding to organisations in this group was also low with none of the organisations registering as receiving more than $50,000. Once again it is likely these organisations receive funding from funders not included in this study.

Migrant/Refugee Support Organisations

Organisations in this cluster provide services targeted at new migrants and refugees. Organisations in this cluster provide temporary accommodation, ESOL teaching, and domestic violence support services.

Number of Organisations:	9
Number of Organisations Registering With $0	2

Total Funding from Sampled Funders: $613,127
Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders: $461,157
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders: $145,025

Of the organisations in the group three registered as receiving between $100,000 - $200,000, one received between $50,000 - $100,000, and three received less than $50,000. Almost all of the organisations in this cluster operate right across Auckland while the two organisations that operate only in Waitakere were also the two organisations that registered as not receiving any funding.

Anti-Violence/Domestic Violence Related Support Organisations

Organisations/Services in this cluster provide anti-violence related education, domestic violence refuges, domestic violence counseling and support services.

Number of Organisations: 7
Number of Organisations Registering With $0   2
Total Funding from Sampled Funders: $262,400
Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders: $89,304
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders: $169,510

Of the organisations in this group one received funding of between $100,000 - $200,000, one received funding of between $50,000 - $100,000. and two received funding of less than $50,000. Given the services a number of these organisations provide, it is certain that most also receive funding from government agencies not included in this study.

Adult Personal Development Organisations

Organisations in this cluster provide various personal development and self-improvement training groups for adults.

Number of Organisations: 5
Number of Organisations Registering With $0   3
Total Funding from Sampled Funders: $225,030
Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders: $71,500
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders: $151,900

One organisation in this clustered received $151,900 while the other received $71,500. The organisation that registered with the largest amount of funding is also the only organisation in this cluster that operates solely in Waitakere City. It is possible the other organisations receive funding from providers operating in other areas not covered in this study.

Community Information Related Organisations

Organisations in this cluster provide community information centers, legal advice, tax advice and other general information.

Number of Organisations:	5
Number of Organisations Registering With $0	3
Total Funding from Sampled Funders:	$797,539
Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders:	$450,500
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders:	$64,039

A single organisation in this cluster that operates both within Waitakere and nationally received more than $700,000 while another organisation registered as receiving less than $50,000. It is very likely that all the organisations in this group receive additional funding from government agencies in some form.

'Drop In' Centre/Childcare Organisations

Organisations in this cluster provide drop in centers, social contact services, childcare and after school childcare services.

Number of Organisations:	13
Number of Organisations Registering With $0	4
Total Funding from Sampled Funders:	$702,348
Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders:	$386,400
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders:	$312,418

Of the organisations in this cluster two that operate nationally received more than $150,000, while three (including one Waitakere-based organisation) received between $50,000 - $100,000, and four received less than $50,000. Two of the organisations that did not register as receiving funding and three of the organisations that received less than $50,000 are small Waitakere based organisations while the other two that did not show as receiving funding are national organisations that probably receive funding from sources not covered by this sample.

Counseling Organisations

Organisations in this cluster provide general face-to-face and telephone counseling services.

Number of Organisations:	9
Number of Organisations Registering With $0	4
Total Funding from Sampled Funders:	$592,068
Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders:	$338,500
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders:	$252,789

Four of the organisations in this cluster received between $100,000 - $200,000 in total funding while one received $10,000. There may be a several reasons why a number of organisations in this group registered with little or no funding. It is quite likely these organisations receive some funding from government agencies for the work that they do. It is also possible that some of these organisations may charge for the services they provide and may therefore be less dependent on funding from other sources.

Community Education Organisations

Organisations in this cluster provide a variety of different education programmes.

Number of Organisations:	8
Number of Organisations Registering With $0	2
Total Funding from Sampled Funders:	$273,836
Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders:	$25,000
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders:	$247,305

Of the organisations in this group, three received between $50,000 - $100,000 and three received less than $50,000. Interestingly the two organisations that registered as receiving no funding both provide education services to people over 65. It is likely that most of the organisations in this group receive some additional funding from government agencies not covered here.

Multiple Service Organisations

Organisations in this cluster each provide a number of different services in several of the other clusters listed. As each category/cluster is intended to be mutually exclusive these organisations have been placed in this cluster only. Services provided by organisations in this category include counseling, personal development training, parenting classes, budgeting advice, and other forms of financial assistance.

Number of Organisations:	6
Number of Organisations Registering With $0	1
Total Funding from Sampled Funders:	$214,805
Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders:	$58,300
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders:	$148,761

All of the organisations in this group are either larger Waitakere-based organisations or organisations that operate nationally. Three of the organisations in this group registered with between $50,000 - $100,000 while two registered with less than $50,000. It is certain all the organisations in this cluster receive funding from sources not covered in this study.

Home Support Organisations

Organisations in this cluster provide home help services and meal delivery services to the elderly and disabled.

Number of Organisations: 5
Number of Organisations Registering With $0   2
Total Funding from Sampled Funders: $133,734
Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders: $24,000
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders: $28,399

The three organisations that registered as receiving funding are all Waitakere-based organisations with one receiving between $50,000 - $100,000 and two receiving less than $50,000. The two organisations that did not register as receiving funding operate across Auckland and must certainly receive funding from government agencies not included here.

Youth Intervention Organisations

Organisations in this cluster provide temporary accommodation and intervention programmes for young people.

Number of Organisations: 3
Number of Organisations Registering With $0   1
Total Funding from Sampled Funders: $117,600
Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders: $35,000
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders: $81,600

The two organisations that received funding in his cluster each received less than $100,000. It is likely all three of the organisations in this cluster receive funding from sources not included in this sample.

Strategic Broker Organisations

Organisations in this cluster provide strategic information, leadership, guidance, and general support to other community organisations.

Number of Organisations: 4
Number of Organisations Registering With $0   1
Total Funding from Sampled Funders: $158,526
Total Funding from Quasi Government Funders: $60,500
Total Funding from Non-Government Funders: $78,769

Of the organisations in this cluster, one received between $50,000 - $100,000 and two received less than $50,000. It is likely that all the organisations in this group receive

additional funding from sources (particularly government agencies) not included in this sample.

(6) Overall Distribution Patterns

While the funding data collected for this research is clearly not comprehensive, when taken in selected sections it does offer some insight with regard to funding distribution (particularly non-government funding distribution) in Waitakere.

The following table shows the number of organisations that received different amounts of total funding from the funders sampled in this study.

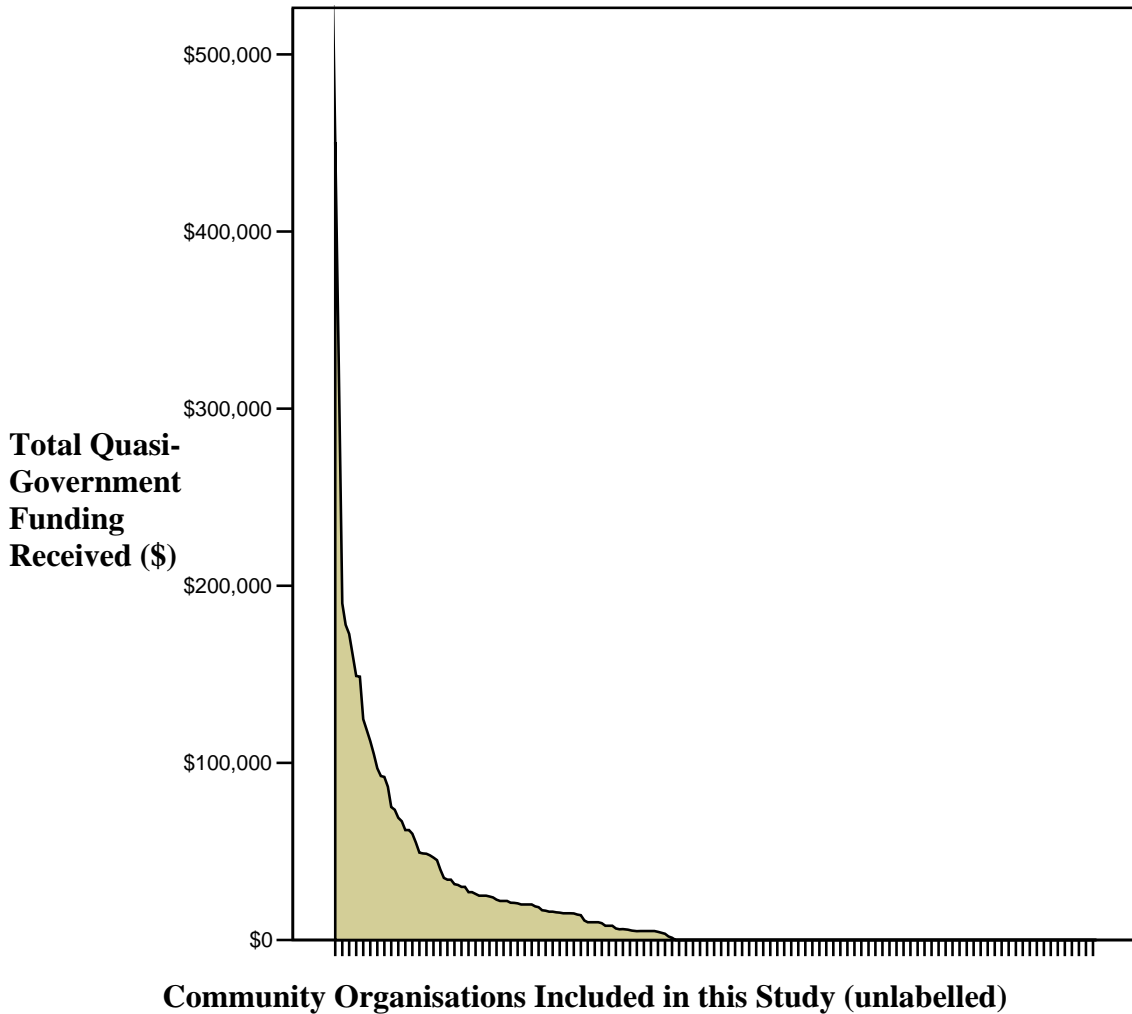| Bracket of Funding Received by Community Organisations	Number of Community Organisations that received total funding in this Bracket
$3,000,000 +	1
$2,000,000 – $3,000,000	0
$1,000,000 - $2,000,000	2
$800,000 - $1,000,000	0
$600,000 - $800,000	2
$500,000 - $600,000	2
$400,000 - $500,000	2
$300,000 - $400,000	1
$200,000 - $300,000	4
$150,000 - $200,000	7
$100,000 - $150,000	19
$80,000 - $100,000	7
$60,000 - $80,000	14
$40,000 - $60,000	17
$20,000 - $40,000	18
$1 - $20,000	42
$0	79

As illustrated by the table above, most organisations covered in this study register as having received $100,000 or less with approximately one third registering as receiving no funding from the funders covered in this study.

Overall the funder that distributed the largest amount of total funds among the organisations surveyed were the ASB Trusts (combined) followed closely by ACC with Lotteries a distant third. Interestingly Lotteries distributed funding to a greater number of different organisations (76) than any other funder.

As information about some important funders (government agencies) was not included in the data it is not possible to produce an accurate overall picture of funding distribution among organisations in the Waitakere region. It is however possible to examine distribution patterns among non-government and quasi-government funders as each of

these groups is well represented within the sample of funding organisations used in this study.
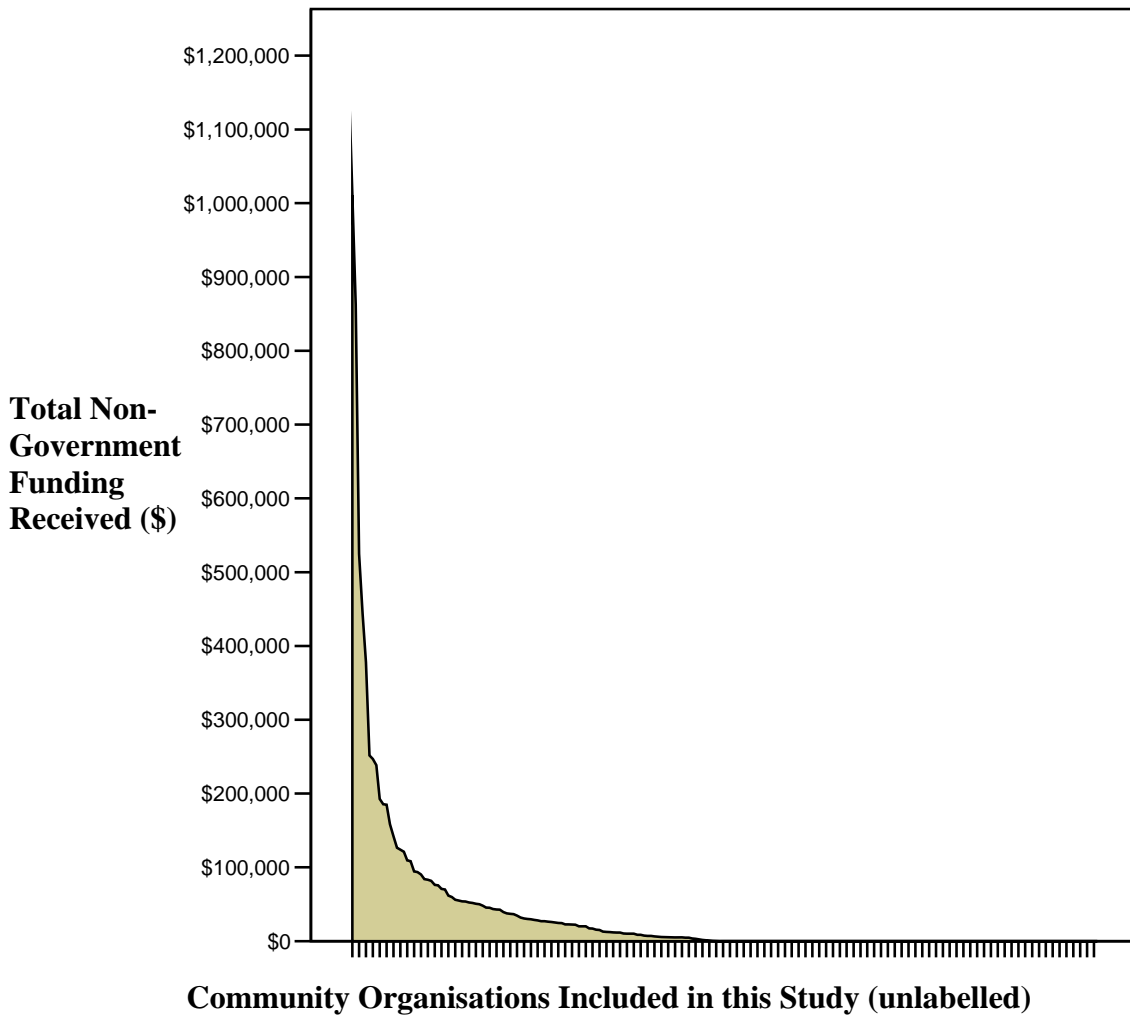
Area Graph – Distribution of Funding from All Quasi-Government Organisations Among Social Service Organisations Operating in Waitakere During the 2004-2005 Financial Year

Community Organisations Included in this Study (unlabelled)

Funding from Quasi-Government funding agencies (Lotteries, COGS, SPARC) while not as generous on average as funding from Non-Government funding agencies does appear to be spread more evenly among community organisations operating in Waitakere. The more gradual funding gradient shown above indicates that there is a less sudden decline in the amount of funding provided to different organisations when comparing the number of organisations that receive larger and smaller amounts of funding. This suggests that there may be less of a gap between the 'haves' (organisations that have more resources to devote to fund-seeking) and the 'have nots' (organisations with very limited fund-seeking resources) when it comes to the amounts of funding received by different organisation from quasi-government funders.

Interestingly examination of the organisations that receive greater amounts of quasi-government funding reveal that the top 23 organisations that register as receiving the greatest quasi-government funding are all organisations that operate either Nationally or across Auckland and are generally larger organisations. Also when examining organisations that registered as receiving no quasi-government funding, while some larger National and Auckland-wide organisations are present, there appears to be a noticeable tendency for more of these organisations to be smaller Waitakere-based organisations. This may well be reflective of a focus among quasi-government funders (particularly COGS) on funding smaller organisations that operate on a local basis.

Area Graph – Distribution of Funding from All Non-Government Funding Providers Among Social Service Organisations Operating in Waitakere

Community Organisations Included in this Study (unlabelled)

Funding from Non-Government agencies when examined in its totality is spread across 105 of the 217 community organisations covered in this study. A larger scale has been used above to allow inclusion of larger non-government funding amounts.

Total funding from non-government funders appears much more generous at the upper end of the scale though it is worth noting that funding from Non-Government funders represents a total of funding from thirteen organisations compared with the three Quasi-Government funders. The gradient shown above suggests that there is a more notable difference between the number of organisations that receive larger and smaller amounts of funding from non-government providers.

When examining the organisations that received the greatest amount of non-government funding in this study it is notable that six of the top twenty non-government funded

organisations are Waitakere-based organisations (larger Waitakere-based organisations) while the remainder are all National and Auckland-wide organisations.

As one might expect, funding from the Portage and Waitakere Licensing Trusts along with funding from the Gaming Machine Trusts who specifically cover Waitakere was quite strongly directed towards Waitakere-specific organisations though some larger national providers received some funding also.

(7) Developing a Picture of Funding in Waitakere

Some of the literature discussed in the previous report mentions the extent to which government funding constitutes a significant portion of the total funding paid to community organisations in New Zealand and elsewhere. The effect that a small number of large government grants had on the total funding figures from this study serves to illustrate the significant influence funding from government has in this sector.

It is difficult to develop an accurate picture of total funding distribution in this sector without funding data from many more government agencies and even with such information data on revenue from charged services and non-monetary support is difficult to obtain making the task of developing a comprehensive picture of funding distribution within Waitakere or anywhere else a difficult one.

However examination of the way funding from non-government and quasi-government funders is distributed among the organisations covered in this study did suggest a definite trend towards organisations that operate across Auckland or across New Zealand registering as receiving more total funding from quasi and non-government funders. The Waitakere-based organisations that registered as receiving amounts of funding comparable to that received by their National/Auckland-wide counterparts appear to be some of the larger Waitakere-based organisations operating in the region.

While this finding suggests that larger organisations within Waitakere (both National and local) receive larger amounts of funding from quasi and non-government funders, there are some important considerations to be taken into account with regard to this research that may limit such conclusions. It is worth noting that complications with inputting funding data (namely that some funding amounts were entered for entire organisations rather than the branches that operate within Waitakere as breakdowns of funding to this level were not always available) mean that total funding figures for larger organisations may include funding for services provided by these organisations outside Waitakere also, and this may contribute to these types of organisations appearing to be more well-funded for their Waitakere operations than is actually the case.

It is also very important to note here that no specific definition was used in this study to formally classify what a 'large' or 'small' organisation might be with the researcher identifying 'larger' organisations as those that either serve a large client base within Waitakere or elsewhere, are well established, or both. As the researcher made these classifications based on general knowledge of the organisations operating in this sector rather than any specific formally defined criteria, observations based on the size or other characteristics of the organisations involved should be considered with this in mind.